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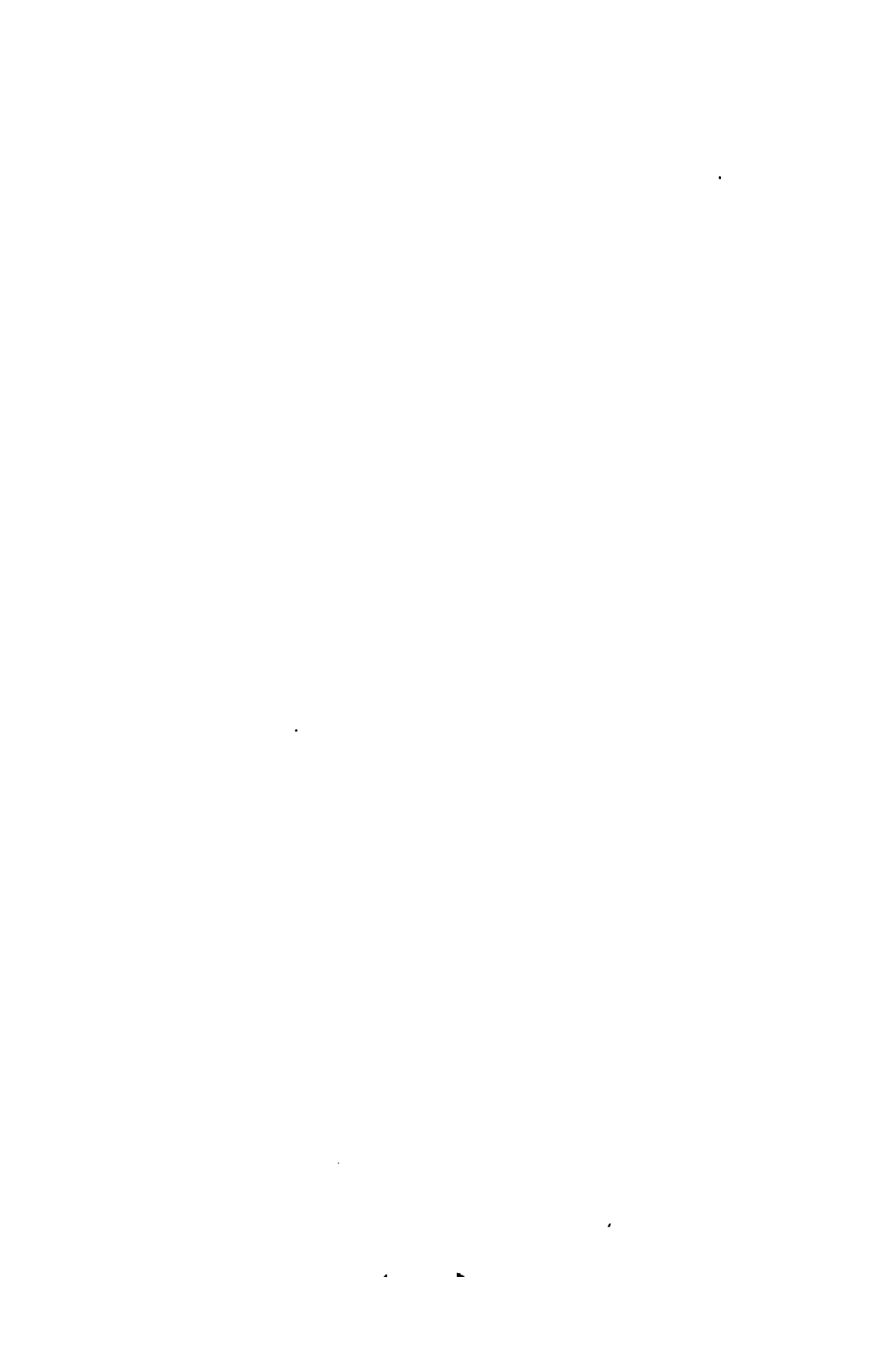


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A GLOSSARY
OF
BERKSHIRE WORDS AND PHRASES.

BY
arjilai
MAJOR B. LOWSLEY,
=
Royal Engineers.

LONDON:
PUBLISHED FOR THE ENGLISH DIALECT SOCIETY
BY TRÜBNER & CO., LUDGATE HILL,

1888.

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TO HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY

THE QUEEN,

THIS GLOSSARY OF PROVINCIAL WORDS USED IN

THE COUNTY OF BERKSHIRE,

IS, BY SPECIAL PERMISSION, MOST

RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED

BY HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY'S MOST

OBEDIENT, HUMBLE SERVANT,

THE AUTHOR.

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PREFACE.

IN 1852 my late father, Mr. J. Lowsley, of Hampstead Norreys, compiled a small Glossary of Provincial Words used in Berkshire, which was published in that year by Mr. John Gray Bell, of Bedford Street, Covent Garden, London, together with tracts of a similar nature for a few other counties. The little work undertaken, at the request of the Publisher, contained such words as happened to be collected in the very short time then available. Only sixty copies were printed. Additional Words and Phrases have been since noted, and the present Glossary, with local notes, is submitted. My brother, Mr. L. Lowsley, of Hampstead Norreys, has given me valuable assistance.

B. LOWSLEY,
Major, Royal Engineers.

Hampstead Norreys, Berks,
March, 1888.

THE following is a list of Glossaries of Counties adjoining Berkshire, published by the English Dialect Society :—

HAMPSHIRE WORDS AND PHRASES. Compiled and edited by the Rev. Sir WILLIAM H. COPE, Bart.

OXFORDSHIRE WORDS. By Mrs. PARKER.

OXFORDSHIRE WORDS (SUPPLEMENTARY). By Mrs. PARKER.

SURREY PROVINCIALISMS. By G. LEVESON-GOWER, Esq.

WILTSHIRE WORDS. From *Britton's Beauties of Wiltshire*, 1825; compared with *Aherman's Glossary*, 1842.

Many words used in Berkshire have been noted in some of these Glossaries with—as might be looked for—differences in pronunciation and even signification. All as now submitted I have heard spoken in Mid-Berkshire.

B. L.

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INTRODUCTORY.

IN his work on the classification of the English Dialects, as published by the English Dialect Society, Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte says:—"Southern characters I call: The use of *I be, thou bist, he be, we be, you be, they be*, for 'I am,' &c.; the periphrastic tenses replacing the simple, as *I do love*, for *I love*; the prefix *a* before the past participle, as *I have aheard*, for *I have heard*; the permutation of the initial *f, s, sh*, and *thr*, into *v, z, zh*, and *dr*; the broad pronouciation of the Italian *ai*, replacing the sound of the English *ay*, as in *May*, pronounced as the Italian adverb *mai*."

These characters appear in the BERKSHIRE DIALECT with modifications as follows: *I be, thou bist, he be, we be, you be, they be*, would run *I be, thee bist* or *'e be, he be, we* or *us be, thee* or *'e be, thaay be* or *them is*.

There is no replacing of simple tenses by periphrastic tenses, as *I do love*, for *I love*, generally in Berkshire; instead of *I love her*, a man would say *I loves her*, or emphatically *I loves 'she*."

The prefix *a* takes place before the present participle as well as before the past participle, as *a-goin', a-thinkin', a-callin'*, &c.

As regards the permutations of the specified initial letters, *v* is always substituted for *f*, *z* is substituted for *s* when the latter is followed by a vowel or *w*, and in many other cases also the sound given to the *s* is roughened almost to the sound of *z*; *dr* is used instead of *thr*.

The letter *A* is generally given the broad pronouciation of *ai* in the Italian *mai*. When the pronouciation is thus given, the English sound has been represented in the GLOSSARY by *ay*, or by *aai* where the *a* precedes *i*

I.

PRONUNCIATION.

As regards *Vowels* and *Diphthongs* the sound of *e* in *term* is often given to the letter *a*. Thus 'farm' is pronounced *term*; 'part,' *pert*; 'mark,' *merk*, &c.

In words where the letter *a* is given the sound of *aay* there is also sometimes a sub-division of the word into two syllables as follows:—'Game' is pronounced both *gaayme* and *ge-um*; 'shame,' both *shaayme* and *she-um*; 'name,' both *naayme* and *ne-um*; 'face' is both *vaayce* and *ve-us*. The two pronunciations are equally common.

In a few cases only *o* takes the place of *a*, as in *ronk* for 'rank'; *lonky* for 'lanky.'

U is substituted for *a* thus:—We say *our* instead of 'far'; *scur* instead of 'scar'; *stur* instead of 'star'; etc.

Au, as in 'sauce,' is given the sound of *a* in the word 'fate'; 'sauce' is pronounced *zacs*.

Ar is given the sound of *aa*: Thus 'parsnips' are called *paasmips* or *paasmets*; 'parson' becomes *paason*; etc.

Aw final is pronounced as *ay* or *aa*: Thus 'law' is pronounced *lay* or *laa*; 'draw' *dray* or *draa*.

I and *y* are commonly sounded as *e*: Thus we have *pegs* for 'pigs;' *vleng* for 'fling'; *zence* for 'since.' Sometimes *i* has the sound of *u*: Thus 'rabbit' is pronounced *rabbut*, and 'stirrup' *sturrup*.

Ie has the sound of *a* in 'fate'; 'grieve' becomes *grave*; and 'believe' *belave*.

O takes the sound of *a* very largely. 'Promise' becomes *pramise*; 'crops' are *craps*; 'morning' is *marnin*. In some cases, and always before *l*, it becomes *aw*: Thus 'old' is *awld*; 'roll' *rawll*; and 'toll' *tawll*; etc.

O, following some consonants, is pronounced as *wo*: Thus 'boy' becomes *buoy*; 'toad' becomes *two-ad*; and 'post' becomes *puo-ast*.

Oa takes the sound of *oo*, as in *moor*: Thus we have *boor* for 'boar'; and sometimes makes a sub-division into syllables—as *lo-ad* for 'load.'

Oa, when initial, as in 'oats' or 'oath', is sounded as *wu*, the words mentioned being pronounced *wuts* and *wuth* respectively.

Oi is pronounced as *i* or as *wi*: Thus 'spoil' is *spile* or *spwile*; 'boil' is *bile* or *bwile*.

Oo becomes shortened into *u*—as *stup* for 'stoop'; *brum* for 'broom.'

E sometimes has the sound of *a* in *tar*: Thus 'certain' is pronounced *zartain*, and *celery* *zalary*.

Where *e* would usually take the sound of *a* in *gate*, it becomes in Berkshire Dialect *aay*. Thus 'they' is pronounced *thaay*, and 'obey' becomes *obaay*. It is sometimes pronounced as *i*: Thus 'end' becomes *ind*; 'every' *iv-ry*; 'enter' *inter*; 'kettle' *kittle*; etc. Also it becomes *u*: Thus *vurry* is spoken for 'very'; *murry* for 'merry'; *burry* for 'berry.'

Ea is given the sound of *aay* or *a*, or else there is a sub-division of the syllable: Thus 'break' is pronounced *braayke* or *bre-ak*; 'mean' is *maayne* or *me-an*, and sometimes *mane*; 'clean' is *clayne*, *cle-an*, or *clane*. The different pronunciations noted above will be found even in the same village.

Ee is sounded as *i*, or there is a sub-division into two syllables: Thus 'feet' becomes *vit* or *ve-ut*; 'seems' *zims* or *ze-ums*; 'keep' *kip* or *ke-up*.

Occasionally *ee* take the sound of *a* in *fate*: Thus 'bees' would be *baze* or *be-uz*; 'sweep' *swape* or *swe-up*.

Ei is pronounced as *a* in *fate*: Thus 'receive' becomes *recave*; 'ceiling' *sailin*.

In 'George' we find the sound of the *eo* broadened into *Gaarge*, or shortened into *Gerge* indifferently.

Ou takes the sound of *aa*—as *zaate* for 'sought,' *wraate* for 'wrought'; but there are exceptions, as *vowt* for 'fought.'

The sound of the *oo* in 'moon' occurs for *ou* or *o* when followed by *r*; thus 'court' becomes *coort*; 'sword' *zoord*, and 'porch' *poorch*. But there are exceptions—'four' is pronounced *vawer*, and 'sour' *zower*.

Ore is pronounced *oor*, as in *moor*: Thus 'more' becomes *moor*; 'sore' becomes *soor*; 'before' *bevoor*.

Ir, *or*, and *ur*, coming within a word, take the sound of *u*. We have *vust* for 'first' and *wust* for 'worst'; *puss* (rhyming with 'fuss') for 'purse,' etc.

For *un* the substitution of *on* is common: Thus, instead of 'undress' we say *ondress*; *ondo* for 'undo'; *ontie* for 'untie'; etc.

U is sometimes pronounced as *e*: Thus 'crush' becomes *cresh*, 'brush' *bresh*, and 'strut' *stret*.

W is sometimes replaced by *o*: Thus 'woman' becomes *ooman*; 'sword' becomes *zoord*.

The letter *b* occasionally has *v* substituted for it: Thus 'disturb' is pronounced *disturve*.

D undergoes change to *n*: Thus 'wonder' is pronounced *wunner*; 'London' *Lunnon*; 'thunder' *thunner*.

D is also often added to the final consonant of a word: Thus 'miller' becomes *millerd*; 'gown' *gownd*; but it may be here mentioned that on the other hand the final consonant, when preceded by another consonant, is very often dropped: Thus 'kiln' is pronounced *kill*; 'kept' *kep*; 'pond' *pon*.

It has been noted that *f*, when initial in a syllable, is always pronounced as *v*. When final in a first syllable of a word it is not pronounced at all: Thus 'afternoon' is rendered *aternoon*; 'afterwards' *aterward*.

Similarly we have the letter *l* dropped; 'already' becomes *a'ready*; 'almost' *a'mwo-ast*; 'almighty' *a'mighty*.

The final *g* in words of more than one syllable terminating in *ing* is always dropped: Thus 'ringing' becomes *ringin*; 'smelling' *smellin*.

H is never aspirate by right of its position as heading a syllable, words commencing with *h* or a vowel are aspirated when emphasis may be desired to be given.

Y is substituted for *h* initial in some cases: Thus 'head' is pronounced *yead*; 'heard' *yeard*; and occasionally the full sound of *wh* takes the place of *h*: Thus 'home' is always *who-am*.

K final is pronounced as *t* in some instances: Thus 'ask' becomes *ast*, and 'mask' *mast*.

T is often added superfluously to words terminating with *n*: Thus 'sudden' is pronounced *zuddent*, and 'sermon' becomes *zarment* as well as *zarmon*.

Bl is sometimes curiously substituted: Thus we have *gimblet* for 'gimlet' and *chimbley* for 'chimney.'

Ow final is pronounced as *er* or *y*: Thus 'window' becomes *winder* or *windy*; 'yellow' *yaller* or *yally*; 'widow' *widder* or *widdy*.

Arđ final in words of more than one syllable is pronounced *ut*: 'Orchard' becomes *archut*, and 'Richard' *Richut*.

Pur is substituted for *pre* or *pro*: Thus 'pretend' becomes *purtend*, 'preserve' *purzarve*, 'provide' *purvide*, &c.

Transformations as to order of letters occur thus: *Hunderd* is used for 'hundred,' *childern* for 'children.'

In counting pronunciation goes as follows:—*One, two, dree, vawer, vire, zix, zeven, aayte*, &c.

II.

GRAMMAR.

ARTICLES.

A does not become *an* before a vowel or *h* mute; thus, instead of "Give me *an* apple" would be said *Gie I a apple*.

The fact of *an* being thus never used may be accounted for by the liability to give the aspirate when emphasis is required, and so the practice may have grown that *a* shall do duty in all cases.

The article *the* is omitted in cases where there can be no doubt as to what place, &c., may be referred to. "Have you been to the farm this morning?" becomes "*Hast a-bin to verm this marnin'?*" "He said he would be at the cross roads" becomes "*A zed as a'd be at crass ro-ads.*"

NOUNS.

Where *s* alone would be usually added, plurals are often formed by adding also *es* as a separate syllable in place of *s*: Thus *twos-es*, *threes-es*, *wops-es* (*i.e.*, wasps), *be-ast-es* 'beasts.' And in some cases a second *es* is added: Thus 'posts' may become *pwoast-es* or *pwoast-es-es*, 'joists' *jist-es* or *jist-es-es*, 'beasts' *be-ast-es* or *be-ast-es-es*.

En is occasionally used in forming plurals: Thus we have *peas-en* for 'peas,' *hous-en* for 'houses'; but this form is now only adopted by old people.

ADJECTIVES.

As regards comparison of Adjectives some irregularities are introduced as follows:—

<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Comparative.</i>	<i>Superlative.</i>
Little	Littler.....	Le-ast or littlest
Vur (far)	Vurder (farther)...	Vurdest (farthest) or vurdermwoast
Bad	Wusser or wuss...	Wust, or wussest, or wustest
Top	Toppermust	

Adjectives which denote the material of which a thing is composed commonly take the termination *n* or *en*: Thus we have a leathern bottle or a leather-*en* bottle, a eldern pop-gun, a beech-*en* plank.

PRONOUNS.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS [*as regards cases*].

First Person.

Singular.	Plural.
Nom.....I	Nom.....We <i>or</i> us
Poss.....Mine	Poss.....Ourn
Objec. ...I <i>or</i> us	Objec. ...We <i>or</i> us

Second Person.

Singular.	Plural.
Nom.....Thee <i>or</i> 'e	Nom.....Thee <i>or</i> 'e
Poss.....Thine <i>or</i> yourn	Poss.....Yourn
Objec. ...Thee <i>or</i> 'e	Objec. ...Thee <i>or</i> 'e

Third Person (Masculine).

Singular.	Plural.
Nom.... ..He <i>or</i> a	Nom.....Thaay <i>or</i> them
Poss.....Hissen	Poss.....Thaayrn
Objec. ...'E <i>or</i> 'in <i>or</i> un	Objec. ...Thaay <i>or</i> them <i>or</i> um

Third Person (Feminine).

Singular.	Plural.
Nom.....She	Nom.... } As for
Poss.....Hern	Poss.... } masculine
Objec. ...She, <i>when em- phatic. Her, when not emphatic</i>	Objec... }

Third Person (Neuter).

Singular.	Plural.
Nom.....Ut <i>or</i> he <i>or</i> a	Nom.... } As for
Poss.....Hissen	Poss.... } masculine
Objec. ...Ut <i>or</i> 'in <i>or</i> un	Objec... }

As examples: *Us waants what be ourn an' thaay had best gi't to us or we—i.e., We want what is ours and they had better give it to us.*

Dwo-ant hev nothin' to saay to she—i.e., 'Don't have anything to say to her.'

If thee casn't mind thee awn taayke keer o' thaayrn—i.e., 'If you cannot mind (i.e. attend to) your own take care of theirs.'

I gi'd thaay two vrockes as belonged to she—i.e., 'I gave them two frocks that belonged to her.'

The knife yent hern 'tis hissen; I gin ut to'n (or 'in)—i.e., 'The knife is not her's, 'tis his, I gave it to him.'

I tells 'e what 'tis—i.e., 'I tell you what it is.'

RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

As is used instead of *who*, *which*, and *that*: Thus, 'He is a man who saves money' would be rendered 'He be a man *as* zaayves money.'

Whosen is used in place of *whose*, and *who* in place of *whom*; *I wunt zaay whosen it be—i.e., 'I won't say whose it is.'*

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

The possessive pronouns stand thus: *my*, *thy* or *thee*, *his* or *hissen*, *her* or *hern*, *our* or *ourn*, *thy thee* or *yourn*, *thaayr* or *thaayrn*.

For example, sentences would go as follows: 'Whose cap be that?' 'Did 'e ax *whosen*?' 'Ees Me-ary zes she lost *her* cap.' 'Well, that ther be *hern* taayke un along.' 'Be that *thee* raayke?' 'Ees that be *ourn*, that ther yander be *yourn*.'

'Thyself' becomes *theezelf*; 'himself' and 'itself' become *hiszelf*; 'yourselves' *theezelves*, and 'themselves' *thaayrzelves*.

DISTRIBUTIVE PRONOUNS.

'Each' is not in common use—*ivrey one* takes its place; *arn* is used for either, also *narn* is substituted for 'neither.' For example—'Hev 'e zin *arn* on um'? 'No, *narn* (or *narra one*) on um yent come.'

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

For 'this' is used *this yer*; for 'that' *that ther*; for 'these' *the-uz yer*; for 'those' *them ther*.

For example: 'Theuz yer wuts (oats) be wuth double o' *them ther*.'

The *yer* and *ther* are always inserted as shown above where there is intention to particularize or to give emphasis, but may be omitted where such intention does not at all exist. For 'Are these the ones?' would be said however, *Be the-uz uns thaay?*

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS.

'E or a body is used for one. 'One can't act like that' would be 'E caan't act like that ther.

'One's heart is not in it' would be *A body's hert yent in 't.*

Arn is used for 'any.'

Narn for 'none.'

'Alone' is never used; *by hiszelf*, &c., would be substituted. 'Hev 'e killed *arra rat*'? 'No, I 'ent killed *narn* (or *narra one*) a big un run awaay but a zimmered to be yer *by hiszelf*.'

V E R B S .

Conjugation of Verbs.

TO HAVE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
1. Pers....I hev or I has	1. Pers....We or us hev
2. Pers....Thee or 'e hast, has or hev or hevs.	2. Pers....Thee or 'e hast, has or hev, or hevs
3. Pers....He, a, or she, or ut, hev, hevs, or has	3. Pers....Thaay or them, or um hev, hevs, or has

Imperfect Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
1. I had	1. We or us had
2. Thee or 'e had or had'st	2. Thee or 'e had or had'st
3. He etc., had	3. Thaay or them, or um had

Perfect Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
1. I hev a-had	1. We or us hev a-had
2. Thee or 'e hast a-had	2. Thee or 'e hast or hev a-had
3. He etc., hev a-had	3. Thaay or them, or um hev or has a-had

Pluperfect Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
1. I had a-had	1. We or us, had a-had
2. Thee or 'e, had or had'st a-had	2. Thee or 'e had, or hadst a-had
3. He etc., had a-had	3. Thaay or them, or um had a-had

First Future Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
1. I shall <i>or</i> 'ooll hev	1. We <i>or</i> us shall, 'ooll <i>or</i> hev
2. Thee <i>or</i> 'e shat, 'oot, 'ooll, <i>or</i> 'oollt hev	2. Thee <i>or</i> 'e shat, 'oot, 'ooll <i>or</i> 'oollt hev
3. He &c., shall <i>or</i> 'ooll hev	3. Thaay <i>or</i> them, <i>or</i> um shall <i>or</i> 'ooll hev.

Second Future Tense.

This is as the First Future Tense, with the addition of *a-had* to each person.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.	Plural.
2. Hev thee <i>or</i> do thee hev	2. Hev thee, <i>or</i> do thee hev

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
1. I med <i>or</i> can hev	1. We <i>or</i> us med <i>or</i> can hev
2. Thee <i>or</i> 'e medst, can <i>or</i> canst hev	2. Thee <i>or</i> 'e medst, can <i>or</i> canst hev
3. He &c., med <i>or</i> can hev	3. Thaay <i>or</i> them, <i>or</i> um med <i>or</i> can hev

Imperfect Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
1. I med, could, <i>or</i> 'ood, should hev	1. We <i>or</i> us med, could, 'ood, <i>or</i> should hev
2. Thee <i>or</i> 'e med <i>or</i> medst, could <i>or</i> couldst, 'ood <i>or</i> 'oodst, <i>or</i> should <i>or</i> shouldst hev	2. Thee <i>or</i> 'e med <i>or</i> medst, could <i>or</i> couldst, 'ood <i>or</i> 'oodst, <i>or</i> should <i>or</i> shouldst hev
3. He etc., med, could, 'ood, <i>or</i> should hev	3. Thaay <i>or</i> them, <i>or</i> um med, could, 'ood, <i>or</i> should hev

Perfect Tense.

This is as the Present Tense of the Potential Mood, with the addition of *a-had* to each person.

Pluperfect Tense.

This is as the Imperfect Tense (Potential Mood), with the addition of *a-had* to each person.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
1. If I hev, hevs <i>or</i> has	1. If we <i>or</i> us hev <i>or</i> hevs
2. If thee <i>or</i> 'e hast, has, hev <i>or</i> hevs	2. If thee <i>or</i> 'e hast, has, hev <i>or</i> hevs
3. If he etc., hev <i>or</i> hevs	3. If thaay <i>or</i> them <i>or</i> um, hev <i>or</i> hevs

If zo be as is usually used for *if* in the Subjunctive Mood.

For example—*If zo be as I hevs any I 'ooll gie 'e zome.*

Imperfect Tense.

This is as the Imperfect Tense of the Indicative Mood, with the addition of *if* (followed by *zo be as*) to each person; the remaining tenses of this mood also follow the same tenses in the Indicative Mood, with the above-named addition.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

<i>Present Tense.</i>	<i>Perfect Tense.</i>
To hev	To hev a-had

PARTICIPLES.

<i>Present or Active.</i>	<i>Perfect or Passive.</i>	<i>Compound Perfect.</i>
A-hevin'.	A-had	Hevin' a-had

As regards the negative forms of this conjugation,

'I have not' becomes *I ent, aint, hev'nt or yent.*

'Thou hast not' becomes *thee or 'e hasn't or hevn't.*

'He has not' becomes *he ent, aint, hevn't or yent.*

The plurals of the above tense follow as in the singular except as regards the pronouns.

'Thou,' 'ye' or 'you hadst not' become *thee or 'e hadsn't.*

'I shall not' or 'will not have' becomes *I shall not, ool not or wunt hev.*

'Thou shalt' or 'wilt not have' becomes *thee or 'e shattent 'oottent or wunt hev.*

'May not' becomes *medn't*, as also generally does 'may'st not,' though this is sometimes *medsent.*

'Canst not' becomes *casn't*; 'would not,' *oodn't.*

TO BE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
1. I be	1. We or us be
2. Thee bist or 'e be	2. Thee or 'e be
3. He, a, she, or ut be	3. Thaay be or them or um is or be.

Imperfect Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
1. I was or wur	1. We or us was
2. Thee or 'e was, wast, or wur	2. Thee or 'e was, wast or wur
3. He etc. was, or wur	3. Thaay or them or um was

Perfect Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
1. I hev a-bin	1. We or us hev a-bin
2. Thee or 'e hast or hev a-bin	2. Thee or 'e hast or hev a-bin
3. He etc. hev a-bin	3. Thaay or them or um hev or has a-bin

The rest of the conjugation of this verb is on similar lines to that of the verb *to have*.

As regards the negative forms,

'I am not' becomes *I bent, be-ant, ent, or yent* ;

'Thou art not' becomes *thee or 'e bent, be-ant or bisn't* ;

'He is not' becomes *he bent, be-ant, ent, or yent* ;

'We are not' becomes *we or us bent, be-ant, ent, or yent* ;

'You or ye are not' becomes *thee or e bent, be-ant, or bisn't* ;

'They are not' becomes *thaay or them or um bent, be-ant, ent, or yent*.

TO DO.

The Present Tense (Indicative Mood) of the verb *to do* runs thus:—

Singular.	Plural.
1. I do, or doos	1. We or us do or doos
2. Thee or 'e does, doos, dost, or doost	2. Thee or 'e does, doos, dost, or doost
3. He, a, she, or ut door doos	3. Thaay or them or um do, does, or doos

In the negative form "do not" becomes *dwo-ant*, and in the second person singular and plural the negative form is *doosn't, dwo-ant 'e, or dwo-ant thee*.

The plural form is given to all verbs in the Present Tense of the Indicative Mood thus :—

Singular.	Plural.
1. I loves	1. We or us loves
2. Thee or 'e loves	2. Thee or 'e loves
3. He etc. loves	3. Thaa y or them <i>or</i> um loves

The following are examples of the way in which some verbs form their Imperfect Tense and Perfect Participle, the recognised form being attached in brackets where differing :—

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>Perfect Participle.</i>
I begins (begin)	I begun (began)	begun
I knows <i>or</i> knows (know)	I knawed (knew)	knawed (known)
I blows (blow)	I blawed (blew)	blawed (blown)
I waaykes (awake)	I waayked (awoke)	awaayked (awakened)
I bends (bend)	I bended (bent)	bended (bent)
I busts (burst)	I busted (burst)	busted (burst)
I casts (cast)	I casted (cast)	casted (cast)
I comes (come)	I come (came)	come
I deals (deal)	I dealed (dealt)	dealed (dealt)
I drays (draw)	I drayed (drew)	drayed (drawn)
I drinks (drink)	I drunk <i>or</i> dranked (drank)	drunk <i>or</i> dranked (drunk)
I valis (fall)	I vell <i>or</i> velled (fell)	vell <i>or</i> velled (fallen)
I vorzaaykes (forsake)	I vorzaayked (forsook)	vorzook (forsaken)
I gives (give)	I give <i>or</i> gived (gave)	give <i>or</i> gived (given)
I hides (hide)	I hided (hid)	hided (hidden)
I hurts (hurt)	I hurted (hurt)	hurted (hurt)
I mawes (mow)	I mawed (mowed)	mawed (mown)
I re-ads (read)	I re-a-ded (read)	re-a-ded (read)
I runs (run)	I run (ran)	rund (run)
I zees (see)	I zee, zin, <i>or</i> zeed (saw)	zin <i>or</i> zeed (seen)
I zetts (set)	I zatted (set)	zatted (set)
I slits (slit)	I slitted (slit)	slitted (slit)
I strides (stride)	I strided (strode)	strided (stridden)
I swims (swim)	I swimmied (swam)	swimmied (swum)
I tells (tell)	I telled <i>or</i> tawld (told)	telled <i>or</i> tawld (told)
I tears (tear)	I teared (tore)	teared <i>or</i> tored (torn)
I treads (tread)	I treaded (trod)	treaded (trodden)

ADVERBS.

In adverbs the termination *ly* is usually dropped: Thus 'They were dressed very prettily' would become *thaay was dressed ovurry pretty*; 'He was walking quickly' becomes *he was a-walkin' quick*.

INTERJECTORY PHRASES.

The interjectory phrases most commonly in use are—

- Lark o' massy* (astonishment);
- Massy me* (slight astonishment);
- To be zure* (implying assent);
- Well, to be zure* (surprise);
- Lawk* (astonishment);
- Zartin zure* (corroboration);
- I'll be dalled* (surprise);
- Dally now* (remonstrance);
- Bless my zawl alive* (astonishment);
- Massy on us* (surprise with fear).

What shall I zaay and *A matter 'o* are both inserted to give emphasis thus, *He be wuth, what shall I zaay, p'raps a matter 'o twenty thousand pound*;

Raaly now (mild remonstrance);

Come, come (good humoured doubt). This, however, is also used to call one sharply to attention.

Larra massy me, Lack a daazyzy (slight astonished).

SYNTAX.

RULE 1.—It has been seen in the conjugation of verbs that in Berkshire Dialect *the verb does not agree with its nominative case in number and person*, and that such phrases are used as *I sings, We loves, The bwoys plaays, &c.*

RULE 2.—*Two or more nouns or pronouns in the singular number joined by a copulative conjunction expressed or understood do not have verbs agreeing with them in the plural number.* For example, one would say, 'Jemps an' Richut *was* there,' and not 'James and Richard *were* there.'

RULE 3.—*As* is often used for *who, whom, which, and that*, as illustrated by the following examples: 'This be the man *as* I respects; 'He be he *as* zarved I bad'; 'I be a man *as* wishes 'e well.'

RULE 4.—*Active verbs govern the nominative case*, thus: 'They love us' is rendered *Thaay loves we*; 'He hates them' becomes *He haaytes thaay*.'

RULE 5.—*Participles of active verbs govern the objective case, the pronoun being preceded by 'on,' thus: 'I am tired of seeing him' becomes 'I be tired o' zeeing 'on un'; 'He was teaching them' becomes 'He was a-tachin' on 'um.'*

RULE 6.—*Two negatives are often used to give simple negative signification. 'I was not there two minutes' becomes, I wasn't not thaayre two minnuts, 'I won't have any such doings' becomes I wunt hev no such doins.*

RULE 7.—*Prepositions sometimes govern the nominative case, as shown in the following examples, 'From them that hate you expect malice' becomes From thaay as haaytes 'e, &c., 'From him that is cunning expect deceit' becomes Vrom he as is, &c.*

Looseness in construction not infrequently occurs, as thus: On inquiring who a certain man was, I have received for reply, *That be the new man zur as belongs to Velder Verm.* By this it was intended to inform me that the man I inquired about had recently become the owner of Velder Farm.

III. CUSTOMS.

I give some notes relative to time-honoured customs and observances, superstitions, folk-lore, &c., which may seem to have kinship or association with the GLOSSARY itself.

HARVEST-WHOAM.—At the home-bringing of the last load of corn as many of the labourers as possible ride on the top of it, others walking in on either side, or following. Their song, repeated at short intervals is:—

Well ploughed, well zawed,
Well ripped, well mawed,
Narra lo-ad awverdrawed.*

Whoop, whoop, whoop, whoop, harvest whoam.

[Repeated.]

In the still summer evening this is heard in the adjacent parishes. The festivities of the night, commencing with a most substantial supper, are of the heartiest character, all who have taken part in the harvest, together with all members of their families, being present. After supper the first song is the "Harvest-Home Song:"

* Overthrown.

I.

Yer's a health unto our Me-uster
 The Vounder of our Ve-ast ;
 We hope his zawl to God will go
 When he do get his rest.
 Maay ivereverything now prosper
 That he do taayke in hand.
 Vor we be all his zarvants
 As works at his command.

(CHORUS.)

Zo drink bwoys, drink,
 An' zee as 'e do not spill.
 Vor if 'e do 'e shall drink two,
 Vor that be Me-uster's will.

II.

Yer's a health unto our Misteress
 That giveth us good aayle ;
 We hopes she'll live vor many a year
 To cheer us wi' out vaail.
 She is the best Provider
 In all the country round,
 Zo taayke yer cup an' drink it up,
 Narn like her can be vound.

(CHORUS.)

Zo drink bwoys, drink,
 An' zee as 'e do not spill :
 Vor if 'e do 'e shall drink two,
 Vor that be Me-uster's will.

[Repeated.]

The transcriber of this was born on Harvest Whoam Night at Hampstead Norreys, and the event was duly announced to the 250 guests at supper. From that moment the approved singer of the above song was in deep thought, with the result that a third verse in honour of " Our Little Me-uster born to-night " was given. It is unfortunate that this effort, which fairly brought down the house, was not recorded.

ON VALENTINE'S DAY bands of little children go round to the houses in the villages, singing :—

Knock the kittle agin the pan,
 Gie us a penny if 'e can ;
 We be ragged an' you be vine.
 Plaze to gie us a Valentine.
 Up wie the kittle down wi' the spout,
 Gie us a penny an' we'll gie out.
 (*i.e.*, stop this singing.)

The penny is at once forthcoming ; in some cases an orange a-piece is given also.

GOOD FRIDAY.—On Good Friday the children sing the well-known verse of—

One-a-penny two-a-penny hot cross buns.

The commencing line, however, is:—

When Good Friday comes the awld 'oomen runs.

ON SHROVE-TUESDAY the children go round singing:—

Snick-snock the pan's hot,
 We be come a shrovin'.
 Plaze to gie us zummut,
 Zummut's better'n nothin',
 A bit o' bread a bit o' chaze,
 A bit o' apple dumplin' plaze.

ON THE FIFTH OF NOVEMBER parties go round to collect wood for their bonfire. They carry a figure of well-known type as representing Guy Fawkes. The rhymes used are various and parts are general.

Remember, Remember the Vifth o' November,
 Gunpowder trason an' plot.
 Pray tell muh the rason why gunpowder trason,
 Should iver be vorgot.

Our Quane's a valiant zawljer,
 Car's her blunderbus on her right shawlder,
 Cocks her pistol drays her rapier,
 Praay gie us zummit vor her zaayke yer.

A stick an' a staayke vor Quane Vickey's zaayke,
 If 'e wunt gie one I'll taayke two,
 The better vor we an' the wus vor you.

(CHORUS.)

Holler bwoys, holler bwoys, maake yer bells ring,
 Holler bwoys, holler bwoys, God zaayve the Quane.
 Hurrah ! hurrah ! (*ad lib.*)

The part about "the Quane" is, of course, an adaptation. The original rhyme is very old, and at the end of it, "God zaayve the King" formerly came to rhyme with "Maayke yer bells ring."

In other rhymes and in the "MUMMERS' PLAY" local poets have been in the habit of inserting lines respecting important recent events, and thus many pieces have become modernized.

We have also—

Guy Vawkes an' his companions did contrive*
 To blaw the House o' Parliament up alive,
 Wi' dree scoor barr'ls o' powder down below,
 To prove Awld England's wicked awver-draw ;
 But by God's marcy all on um got catched,
 Wi' ther dark lantern an' ther lighted match.
 Laaydies an' gentlemen zettin' by the vire,
 Plaze put hands in pockuts an' gie us our desire :
 While you can drink one glass, we can drink two,
 An' that's the better vor we an' none the wus vor you.

Rumour, rumour, pump a derry,
 Prick his heart an' burn his body,
 An' zend his zawl to Purgaterry.

And—

Guy Vawkes, Guy—'t was his intent
 To blaw up the Houses o' Parliament ;
 By God's marcy he got catched,
 Wi' his dark lantern an' lighted match.
 Guy Vawkes, Guy—zet un up high,
 A pound o' chaze to chawke un ;
 A pint o' beer to wash ut down,
 An' a jolly good vire to ro-ast un.
 Up wi' the pitcher an' down wi' the prong, †
 Gie us a penny an' we'll be gone.

THE PLAY OF THE "MUMMERS,"

As acted in MID-BERKSHIRE at Christmas-tide.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

- MOLLY :** *A stalwart man, dressed in woman's gown, shawl, and bonnet, with a besom in hand, with ludicrous imitation of a woman's voice.*
- KING GEORGE :** *A big man dressed as a knight with home-made helmet, sword, &c.*
- FRENCH OFFICER :** *A thin man with cocked-hat, sword, epaulettes, and uniform.*
- DOCTOR :** *Arrayed in very long tail coat, with pig tail, knee breeches, &c.*
- JACK VINNY :** *Dressed as a jester, and with a kind of tall fool's cap.*
- HAPPY JACK :** *In tattered garments.*
- OLD BRELZBUB :** *As Father Christmas.*

* *i.e.*, plot. † This means that the time is one for drinking beer, and not for work.

The Mummers having arrived, singing is heard outside the house.

God bless the Me-uster of this house,
I hopes he is athin—
An' if he is praay tell us zo
An' we ull zoon begin.

(Chorus) With hey dum dum,
With hey dum dum de derry ;
Vor we be come this Christmas time
A purpose to be merry.

I hopes the Misteress is athin
An' zettin' by the vire
A pityin' we poor mummers yer
Out in the mud an' mire.

(Chorus) With hey dum dum,
With hey dum dum de derry ;
Vor we be come this Christmas time
A purpose to be merry.

We dwoant come yer but once a year,
An' hopes 'tis no offence ;
An' if it is praay tell us zo
An' we 'ull zoon go hence.

(Chorus) With hey dum dum,
With hey dum dum de derry ;
Vor we be come this Christmas time
A purpose to be merry.

Then permission and invitation being given, MOLLY first enters the kitchen or hall (where the spectators are assembled) with a hop, step and jump, and flourishing an old broom, or walking round at times pretending to sweep with it, sings—

First Character.

MOLLY. A room, a room, I do presume
For me an' my braayve men ;
For we be come this Christmas time
To maayke a little rhyme.
An' yer we comes at Christmas time,
Welcome or welcome not,
Hoping awld Veyther Christmas
Ull never be vorgot.
Laast Christmas daay I turned the spit,
Burned my vingers an' veels on't it.*
A spark vlew awver the staayble,
The skimmer hit the laaydle.
Ah ! zes the Gridiron caan't you two agree,

* *i.e.*, of it yet.

I be the Justice bring 'em avoor me,
 An' now we shows activity of youth, activity of aayge,
 Zuch actin' you never zee upon another staaige,
 An' if e' wunt belave what I hev had to zaay,
 Walk in bawld KING GAARGE an' clear the waaye—
 [King Gaarge enters.]

Second Character.

KING GEORGE : I be KING GAARGE a nawble Knight,
 I lost zum blood in English vight ;
 I keer not vor Spaniard, Vrench, nor Turk,
 Wher's the man as can do I hurt ?
 An' if bevoor muh he durs stan',
 I'll cut un down wi' this deadly han'
 I'll cut un an' slash un as small as vlies,
 An' zend un to the cook-shop to maayke mince pies,
 And zo let all yer vices zing,
 As I'm the Royal British King. [Enter French Officer.]

Third Character.

FRENCH OFFICER : I be a bowld Vrench Officer,
 Beau Slasher is my naayme,
 An' by my sharp zoord at my zide,
 I hopes to win the gaayme ;
 My body's lined wie lead,
 My head is maayde of steel,
 An' I am come vrom Turkish land,
 To vight thee in the vield.

KING GEORGE : Oh, Slasher, Slasher dwoant thee be too hot,
 For in this room thee'll mind who thee hast got,
 Zo to battle, to battle, let thee an' I try,
 To zee which on the ground vust shall lie.

(They fight, their swords clapping together with great noise. After a little fighting the French Officer hits King George on the leg and down he falls.)

MOLLY : Doctor, doctor, maayke no delaay,
 But maayke thee haayste an' come this waay.
 Doctor, doctor, wher bist thee,
 King Gaarge is wounded* in the knee,
 Ten pound if that nawble DOCTOR was yer.

[DOCTOR thereupon comes in.]

Fourth Character.

DOCTOR : I be the nawble Doctor Good,
 An' wi' my skill I'll stop his blood,
 My vee's ten pound, but awnly vive,
 If I dwoant raaise this man alive.

(Feels his pulse, shakes his leg, and then says)—

* Pronounced to rhyme with "sounded."

This man be not quite dead see how his leg shaaykes,
 An' I've got pills as cures all ills,
 The itch, the stitch, the palsy an' the gout,
 Paaains 'athin an' paaains 'athout,
 An' any awld 'ooman dead zeven year,
 If she got one tooth left to crack one o' theuz yer.

(He then holds up the box, shakes it to rattle the pills, and finally opening it, takes a large one out and stuffs it into King George's mouth, saying)—

Rise up, King Gaarge, an' vight agaain,
 An' zee which on 'e vust is slaain.

(King George jumps up forthwith into attitude to fight; this time they fight longer, and with even more clattering of swords—at length King George hits the French Officer, who falls down flat.)

MOLLY : Doctor, doctor, do thy part,
 This man is wounded* to the heart ;
 Doctor, can 'e cure this man.

DOCTOR : No, I zees 'e's too vur gan.

MOLLY : Then walk in JACK VINNY.

[Jack Vinny enters.

Fifth Character.

JACK VINNY : My naayme is *not* Jack Vinny '
 My naayme is Mr. John Vinny,
 A man of faayme, come vrom Spaain,
 Do moor nor any man agaain.

DOCTOR : Well, what can'st thee do, Jack ?

JACK VINNY : Cure a magpie wi' the tooth-aayche.

DOCTOR : How ?

JACK VINNY : Cut his yead off an' draw† his body into the ditch.

DOCTOR : Well, cure this man.

JACK VINNY : If he 'ull taayke one drap out o' my drug bottle,
 Which is one pennoth o' pigeons' milk,
 Mixed wi' the blood of a gracehopper,
 An' one drap o' the blood of a dyin' donkey,
 Well shaayken avoor taayken ;
 I'll be bound 'e 'ull rise up an' vight no moor—
 Gie I my Spectacles !

(Is handed a pair of wooden spectacles).

Gie I my Pliers !

(Is handed a large-sized pair of pliers, with which, making much parade, he proceeds to draw one of the French Officer's teeth, and at length exhibiting a large horse's tooth.)

* Pronounced to rhyme with "sounded."

† i.e., throw.

Yer's a tooth enough to kill any man,
 But he 'ull cure this man ;
 I comes vrom Spaain an' thee vrom Vrance,
 Gie us thy hand, rise up an' dance.

(French officer rises. The two then execute a dance.)

MOLLY : Walk in, Happy Jack.

[Happy Jack comes in.

Sixth Character.

HAPPY JACK : I be poor awld Happy Jack,
 Wie wife an' vamlly at my back ;
 Out o' nine I yent but vive,
 An' hafe o' thaay be sturved alive.
 Roast be-uf, plum pudden an' mince pie,
 Who likes them ther better 'n I.
 The roo-ads be dirty, my shoes be bad,
 Zo plee-uz put zummut into my bag.

MOLLY : Come in, Veyther Beelzebub,
 Who on thy shawlder cars a club,
 Under thee erm a drippin' pan,
 Bent 'e now a jolly awld man.

[Enter Beelzebub.

Seventh Character.

BEELZEBUB : Yer comes I as yent bin 'it*
 Wie my gurt 'yead an' little wit ;
 My yead's zo big an' my wits zo small,
 Zo I brings my Viddle to plaaze 'e all.

(Commences to play on the fiddle, and all dance a reel, from which Molly walks out to collect from the lookers on.)

The foregoing is the rendering of the MUMMERS' PLAY, generally given in Mid-Berkshire, but the Mummings of most parishes have slight variations. For instance, we find the Compton Mummings have amongst their *dramatis personæ* a Turkish knight in place of a French officer. He thus announces himself :

Yer comes I, a Turkish Knight,
 Come vrom Turkeyland to vight ;
 I myzelf an' zeven moor
 Vaught a battle o' 'leven scoor—
 'Leven scoor o' well-armed men
 We never got conquered 'it by them.

To whom King George replies :

Whoa thou little veller as talks zo bawld,
 'Bout thaay other Turkish chaps
 I've a bin tawld.
 Dray thee zoord mwoast parfic knight,

* i.e., yet.

Dray thy zoord an' on to vight,
 Vor I'll hev zatisvaction avoor I goes to-night.
 My yead is maayde o' iron,
 My body maayde o' steel,
 An' if 'e wunt bele-uv muh
 Jus' dray thee zoord an' veel.

(*They fight.*)

In the performance by the Steventon Mummings we find King George announces himself as the "Africky King." His antagonist, however, is Beau Slasher, the French officer.

The Brightwaltham Mummings have Molly given the title of Queen Mary.

IV.

SUPERSTITIONS.

Superstition is more deeply rooted than might be supposed by any not born and bred amongst the people. Education has lately done much, and there is a tendency to conceal faith in the Super-natural, but this concealment is not quite disbelief. Many of the superstitions in Berkshire are almost universal. Those common are—

A dog howling betokens death.

With thirteen sitting down to a meal, death is certain to happen to one of the party within twelve months.

In the locality where you first hear the cuckoo, you may probably spend the greater part of the year, and some important event of your life will happen there.

A cinder falling alight from the fire in the shape of a coffin signifies death, in the shape of a cradle—a birth, and in the shape of a purse—wealth.

A spark in the candle means a *letter*; if you *snocks* it down, it falls towards the person who will get the letter. Letters were probably few and far between when this superstition arose.

White spots on the finger nails: If on thumb a *gift*; first finger a *new friend*; second finger a *foe*; third finger a *letter from a sweetheart*; fourth finger an *enforced journey*.

Knives across each other at table indicate a *quarrel*.

If the creases of a table cloth are diamond shape, this is a sign of death.

Furniture creaking betokens serious illness.

Where martins build their nests poverty never reigns : No one will take the eggs of a martin nor kill these birds, and good luck and prosperity are believed to come under the roof around which they build. Their nests are only destroyed when feathers protruding from the side aperture show that sparrows have taken possession and turned out the rightful owners; then a long pole is brought and the mud structure poked to pieces to the destruction of the eggs or young family of the pirates. It is considered a sign of bad luck to those living in a house if martins having once built around the roof discontinue to do so.

If a horse be found in the stable in a sweat in the morning it is believed that he has been taken out and ridden by a Witch or Evil Spirit during the night. A horse shoe nailed on the outside of the stable door will prevent this, but it may be noted that belief in the efficacy of a horse shoe nailed on a door seems widespread, for in the West Indies many are nailed on doors of even official quarters to keep away yellow fever or cholera.

Finding a horse shoe will bring good luck to the finder.

A stalk swimming in your tea shows that a stranger is coming, it is placed on the back of the hand and the wrist patted. If it should fall at the first pat the stranger will arrive that day, if, at the second pat, on the second day and so on. You then repeat the operation to ascertain the hour; the first pat referring to one o'clock, the second to two o'clock, &c. If the stalk be a hard one the stranger will be a man, if a soft one, a woman. If the stranger be not welcome to come, the tea stalk must not be placed on the hand, but should be taken out of the teacup and thrown under the table.

If your nose itches you will be shortly *hissed, cursed, or vexed*.

If your *right* ear burns someone is speaking good of you; if your *left* ear burns evil is being spoken of you.

A cock crowing at an unusual time, shows that a stranger is coming.

At first sight of the new moon, a piece of money should be taken out of the pocket and turned over in the hand, this will ensure a prosperous month.

A first sight of the new moon through a window forebodes forthcoming bad luck.

As regards the number of magpies seen at one time, the following rhymes are used :

One sorrow,
Two joy,
Three a wedding,
Four a boy.

And

One sorrow,
Two mirth,
Three a wedding,
Four a birth.

The superstition as regards the necessity to announce the death of the master of a house to the Bees is deeply rooted. Any omission to do this would give them such umbrage that they would certainly all die. My brother tells me that at the death of my father in 1855, the old nurse in the house (Mrs. Barr), came to him and said, "The bees should at once be waked, sir." He scouted the proposal, but she continued to beg to be allowed to do it. At length she went away to one hive placed amongst many others in the kitchen gardens. She tapped this hive three times, and then said, "Wake, your master is dead!" she explained that the bees of this hive would at once inform all the others, and that all was now satisfactory.

A piece of wedding-cake passed through a bride's ring and placed under the pillow will make a girl plainly to see her future husband in a dream.

If a person requires money ardently, and should say the Lord's Prayer backwards three times, and shall afterwards prick his finger and write on a paper with the blood, "Beelzebub, Beelzebub, three pounds from thee," and place the paper under his pillow, he will find the paper gone in the morning, and money will certainly shortly come to him, but his soul has become the property of the Evil One.

On certain nights of the year it is believed that the Fairies dance around the "Fairy Rings" of a different coloured grass from that usually found on the Downs, and on arriving at any of

these "Rings" one should walk round them rather than across them.

Birds pecking at a window announce a death. The coincidences I have known in respect of this are certainly so remarkable as almost to justify the superstition. I was in a house, where at daybreak a large number of pigeons settled themselves along bedroom window ledges, making great pecking and noise, and awakening the inmates. About two hours later it was announced that the master of the house had died about the time referred to.

Some look with great foreboding on the appearance of a raven; others think there is sad news conveyed by the pecking of a robin at the window, but where the robin has been encouraged to come by feeding him with bread crumbs, no harm is thought of. Robins are regarded almost with veneration by many. They are supposed to be incapable of doing any damage to crops, &c., and they are believed to witness evil deeds when no other may be near. It is certainly the case that although the robin is not a bird of the woods, yet if a person should make a tapping or other unwonted noise in any secluded spot, a robin shortly appears on the scene and takes an interest in the proceedings.

* * * *

Few villages are without their ghost stories. The White Lady who rides on a White Horse along secluded lanes at Well House is much dreaded. But such matters fortunately often admit of being fully cleared up to the satisfaction of the most superstitious.

A short time ago some persons had been frightened by a ghost said to appear in Hampstead Norreys Churchyard. It was reported slowly to raise its head to a gigantic height, make some unearthly noises, and then quickly disappear. At length, on investigation, the ghost proved to be a large white Turkey Cock that had taken to roosting on a white tombstone. On the approach of any one he had raised himself from his sleep, and with gobbling and flapping of wings had vanished behind his resting-place.

I will conclude this with a short account of the satisfactory laying of a ghost.

At South Moreton, seventy years ago, there was a house where the most extraordinary occurrences took place. Those who ventured to sleep in the house reported that at times their candles would burn blue and sometimes go out with a great flash of light, that when lying in bed gravel would be thrown over them and about the room by unseen hands, and that a large family Bible lying on a shelf would of its own accord fly about the room and even hit them when in bed.

These things made such a stir that my father asked to be allowed to investigate. He went to the house at nightfall, taking a supply of candles with him; he stipulated that the occupiers of the house should not be near it during that night, though these latter had strongly urged that the ghost had shown no disposition to hurt them personally, but that the same forbearance would not be exercised towards others who might go there to set a supernatural power at defiance. My father was accompanied by a friend, Mr. Thomas Humfrey; they kept good watch, and nothing extraordinary happened during the night.

In the morning they made a careful examination.

They found under a piece of matting by the bedside a small portion of floor-board neatly inserted that was removable from the room below; thus, by standing on the table of the underneath room the board in question was taken out and gravel scattered as desired over the bed and bedroom.

Some of the candles left in the house were found to have been cut in two, a small portion of the wick abstracted, and a gunpowder mixture inserted in the hollow; the candles had then been most neatly joined again; this accounted for the candles burning blue and going out with a flash.

The shelf whereon the Bible was lying was secured to a partition wall, and at the same height in the room on the other side of the partition wall a row of wooden pegs was fixed. One of these pegs had been made to pierce quite through the wall at the spot on the shelf where the Bible was resting, and by a sharp knock on this peg the Bible might be sent flying about the bedroom.

It subsequently appeared that the occupants of the house had reason to believe that their rent was about to be raised and

had wished to deter others from taking the house in case they should propose to give it up. Supernatural aid had been enlisted accordingly.

V.

FOLK - LORE.

In **BERKSHIRE** the little blue Tit-mouse is styled the "King of Birds." The legend as commonly told runs thus:

The eagle summoned all kinds of birds together, to choose their king; it was agreed that the one which could fly highest should be elected.

The Rook flew so high that he called out,

Caw, caw, caw,
I can see it all.

The Lark flew quite up to heaven's gate, and there sung a sweet song of triumph.

But whilst these trials were going on the little blue Tit-mouse crept under the feathers of the eagle and hid itself there. When the eagle's turn came he soared far higher than any of the others and remained stationary at that point, looking proudly downwards. At length when quite exhausted with the prolonged effort, he was obliged to commence to descend—at that moment the little blue Tit-mouse flew out and mounted still higher than the eagle had done, with its pert note of

"Tit, tit,
Higher it,
Tit, tit,
Higher it."

All the birds were therefore obliged to acknowledge that the little blue Tit-mouse must be their King.

The title of King of Birds has somewhat similarly been sometimes claimed for the wren, but this is not so in Berkshire.

* * * *

There was once a King who determined to have the question decided as to which of the animals should be called the "King of Beasts." So on a certain day he had all the different

kinds assembled and turned into a large arena. He then had it proclaimed that at a given signal they might all fall to fighting, and that the one which survived should win the title of "King of Beasts" for his descendants for ever.

The word was given; all the animals began fighting furiously, and as one was slain, the victor would seek another antagonist. At length the Lion, crippled, bleeding, and scarcely able to stir, thought himself to be the sole survivor, but on looking round to make sure that this might be so, he espied an old Donkey standing with his head thrust into a corner of the arena. The Donkey had run thither in very great fright at the commencement of the fray. The maimed Lion with great difficulty crawled along to where the Donkey was standing. The latter waited his opportunity, and when the Lion came close up to him, lashed out with both his heels, striking the Lion full on the head and rolling him in the dust.

The Donkey, therefore, became the "King of Beasts."

* * * *

The Magpie has always been the highest authority amongst the Birds in the art of nest-building. Its own extensive nest of twigs is not surpassed by anything of the kind in the woods, the 'Squirrels Draw' alone approaching it in appearance.

The poor Wood Pigeon knew not how to build a nest at all, and in her tribulation besought the Magpie to teach her. The Magpie consented, so some sticks were collected and the lesson began.

"One stick this waay, t'other stick that waay, one stick a-thurt, t'other stick across," chattered the Magpie.

"That 'ooll do-o-o-o, that 'ooll do-o-o-o," coo'd the Wood Pigeon, highly pleased with what had been done, and feeling that this was as much as she could possibly manage to remember.

"No t'wunt, no t'wunt, one stick here, t'other stick there, and one betwixt," replied the Magpie, suiting the action to the word.

"That 'ooll do-o-o-o, that 'ooll do-o-o-o," said the poor Wood Pigeon again, now quite confused and utterly unable to follow the teaching any longer.

"Well, if t'ool for thee t'wunt vor I," responded the Magpie, out of patience with so inapt a pupil, and off she flew.

Thus it arises that the Wood Pigeon's nest has never been properly constructed, and that it consists only of a few twigs roughly laid across each other.

* * * *

It is said locally that a Dog's Nose and a Woman's Elbow are always cold, never being otherwise when there is good health. This is accounted for as follows :—In the days of the flood the Ark sprung a small leak and Noah, who had forgotten to bring carpenter's tools on board with him, was at his wits' end how to act. His faithful Dog had followed him to the place where the leak was, and stood watching the influx of water. In his trouble Noah seized the Dog and crammed his nose into the leak.

This stopped it, but in a few moments Noah perceived that the Dog must die if kept in this position any longer. By this time Noah's Wife had come up and was standing by his side watching what was taking place. Noah thereupon released the Dog, and taking his Wife's arm stuffed her elbow into the crack.

The danger was thus averted, but a Dog's Nose and a Woman's Elbow will remain cold as long as the World lasts.

The above legend seems to have nothing specially of a Berkshire character about it, but I have never heard it told outside the county.

* * * *

Amongst country folk the notes or calls of many birds are given their equivalents in phrases. I remember an old shepherd at Hampstead Norreys, "Shepherd Savoury," who seemed to have words or phrases for all birds.

As an instance, he one morning said he had been walking down a lane with his gun (a recent conversion from a flint arrangement), and found there a small flock of sparrows flying along the hedge in front of him. When these birds saw some one coming, they began to argue as to his identity; some said "'tis he, 'tis he," to which others replied, "'t'yent, t'yent." This discussion went on until the birds fell a-fighting over it, and all flew close together in their struggle, as their manner is. "Then," said the Old Man, "I thate the time had come vor to show um "'tis I," an' zo I let vly an' killed a dozen on um."

VI.

"SAYINGS" AND PHRASES.

Dwoant never buy a Peg in a Pwo-ak.—This proverb is very common; it signifies that one should not make a bargain without previous thorough knowledge of what one is acquiring.

*A whistlin' 'Ooman an' a crawin' Hen
Be-ant good vor God nor it vor Men.*

This is quoted with reference to a woman who attempts to do anything which would be more properly performed by a man. Whistling is held to be unwomanly, and it may be added that there is almost as strong a feeling in some communities in Berkshire against men or boys whistling on Sundays as there may be in any part of Scotland.

As proud as a Hen wi' one Chick.—A very common saying with reference to one who is not able to conceal pleased pride about some matter, such as the success of a child at school, &c.

Raain avoor Zeven vine avoor 'Leven is a very common weather proverb.

"Zing avoor Breakrus' Cry avoor Night" is the phrase which greets those who commence the day with buoyant spirits too audibly apparent to others.

To require anything, *as much as a Two-ad wants a Zide-pockut*, is the expression to indicate that the thing asked for is quite unnecessary and unsuited to the person who makes the application.

What be good vor the Haay be bad vor the Turnmuts.—This saying has special reference to the fact that fine hay-making weather is bad for the young turnips, which require warm rain, but it is commonly made use of with respect to anything that may be good in one way and bad in another.

There are many "sayings" respecting thrift, which is looked on as a very high virtue indeed. Commonly quoted by prudent housewives we have—

*Two-ast yer Bread
An' rasher yer V'itich,
An' as long as e' lives
Thee 'ooll never be Rich.*

"New Bread, new Beer, an' gre-an 'Ood, 'ull bring Ruin to any man's house."

Also

*Never go whoam
Wi'out Stick or Stawn.*

* * * * *

Children hold a buttercup to the chin to see if one likes butter—if there be a bright yellow reflection the liking exists—if there be none, they then try whether any reflection comes from the centre of a daisy, and this would indicate a liking for cheese. A shining face usually shows the liking for butter.

After children have finished eating cherry-pie or cherry-pudding, and accumulated cherry stones around the edge of the plate, they try to determine what kind of a house they will spend their lives in. On touching the first cherry-stone they say, "Great-house," on touching the second "Little-house," at the third "Pig-sty," and at the fourth "Barn," and so on again. The word spoken on touching the last cherry-stone, indicates the nature of the future residence.

There are similarly other sayings with cherry-stones. A girl thus seeking the status of her future husband, says, "Tinker, tailor, soldier, sailor, rich man, poor man, beggar, thief."

Also as regards the time of her marriage—"This year, next year, now, or never."

Then for her dress—"Silk, satin, muslin, rags."

For her mode of conveyance, "Coach, carriage, wheelbarrow, dung-cart."

If there be one of whom she thinks favourably she will test by touching cherry stones and saying, "He loves me; he don't; he'll marry me; he won't; he would if he could; but he won't 'cause he can't."

Girls ascertain how many years will elapse before they will get married by blowing at the seeds on a dandelion stalk. The number of years will correspond with the number of puffs required to get rid of all the seeds. Those with the best lungs would appear to have the best chance of getting married soon.

Amongst old Servants there is a crustiness of temper that seems inseparable from the honest, sterling devotion to those whom they serve. No affront is ever taken, the old servants being privileged. On days on which this crustiness of temper is specially apparent fellow servants and others try to keep clear

as much as possible. As an instance, I may mention an old carpenter called "Jemps Burgess," who, with his son Dick, was employed about Hampstead Norreys Farm to do all small repairs and services. His duties ranged from mending dolls' legs and arms to framing buildings; he used to come in daily at noon, with his son, for the regulated pint of beer. He was greatly esteemed and liked.

One day he came in, not accompanied by his son Dick as usual.

The girl who brought his beer said quite civilly, "Oh, Jemps, wher be *Dick* to-daay?" to which Jemps replied, "Who d'ye mane by *Dick*? beant ut enough vor 'e as his godveythers an' godmothers christened un *Richut*, &c.? The maid hastily disappeared. Up till this time none had ever known "*Dick*" under any other name.

A touch of the same spirit existed in Dick himself; it was usual to take him off his regular work for any odd messages, &c., and one day he had several times been sent with notes or messages to a house in the village where the occupants were on very intimate terms with the family of his master. On another note being at length handed to Dick he turned it over as if not understanding, and then said to the servant maid, "Tell um plaze as I dwoant know my waay."

About fifty years ago there lived at Hagbourn Mr. Robert Appleford. He was a Pig dealer by trade, was a "Character," and was well known throughout the county as "Bob Appleford."

Bob caused to be circulated far and wide notification that he had, at Hagbourn, a prime fat Pig which he intended to present to any man who could prove that he had *always strictly minded his own business*. For some time nobody responded to the invitation, and the one or two who at length did so had weak claims, which fell through.

But there was a man at Didcot of remarkably taciturn disposition, and his neighbours told him he was the right man to claim the Pig. Accordingly he one morning went over to Bob Appleford's Pig-yard at Hagbourn, and accosted him with, "I be the man as minds my awn business an' be come vor that ther Peg." "Well," says Bob Appleford, "I

be glad to zee 'e then. Come an' look at un." They accordingly went to the sty where the celebrated Pig was, and for awhile both gazed admiringly.

Bob Appleford then stroked the Pig and remarked, " A be a vine un' jus' as I zed vor, be-ant a ? " " Eese, a rayly be," said the claimant from Didcot ; " Zurely a 'markable vine Peg, an' med I ax 'e what 'e hev a-ved* un on to maayke—" " That be my business an' not yourn, good marnin'," replied Bob Appleford interrupting.

" No one else claimed the Pig."

The Mid-Berkshire rebuff to a Busybody is and is likely to be, "*You'll never get Bob Appleford's Peg.*"

THE WELL-HOUSE, ZWILLY-HAWLE.

(1)

" Willum, ther's zummut puzzles I—
Med-be as you can zaay vor why
The waater yer, runs unner groun',
An' dwoant vlaw ont as can be voun."

(2)

" Well, Richut, I hev yeard um tell
As that ther hawle goes like a well ;
Down in the yarth, an' zome zes droo'
The vurry bottom on un too."

(3)

" Oh, Willum, you a joke hev tried,
The yarth ent got no bottom zide,
An' that mus' prove, ther yent no doubt,
As what vlaws in atop comes out."

(4)

" Now, Richut, thee zims sherp enough,
But what's the good o' tawkin' stuff ?
Thess zettle 't, an' t'yent no girt zin—
Thess get a duck an' put un in.

(5)

" Athout the waater ke-ups inzide,
E med-be zure as he wunt bide ;
If that ther stre-am comes droo' a-top,
Athin the yarth that bird wunt stop."

(6)

Now, whilst um zo did argivy,
A vlock o' ducks comes paddlin' by.
" Why, Richut, look ! Why, theuz be zent
Jus' pat vor our experiment."

* i.e., fed.

(7)

" But, Willum, that ud be a wrong
 To shove one down that hawle along,
 An' what 'ull awld Daayme Bushell zaay
 If us do zar un zuch a waay " ?

(8)

" Well, Richut, larned chaps do zwaayre
 As what's vor vindin' out be vaair,
 Zo thess hev hopes the Daayme wunt vret,
 She'll hev but one the less to yet."*

(9)

By now the ducks was handy got,
 An' Willum jumped among the lot,
 An' ketched a vine un—scotched his pawle,
 An' zent un quackin' down the hawle !

* * * *

(10)

Vor moor'n a we-uk um zarched aroun'
 Vor any duck as med be voun' ;
 But ater all was zed an' done,
 Daayme Bushell's brood stood shert by one.

(11)

But bym-by comes a taayle to town.
 Zome carter bwoys at Ivrinton,†
 A baaythin in the river ther,
 Had zummut zin as struck um queer.

(12)

Vust vloated veathers vast an' thick,
 An' zome time ater zad an' zick,
 A dyin' duck zo woebegone
 Wi' narra zingle veather on.

(13)

Willum an' Richut went to zee
 That duck as shawed zuch mizeree ;
 Ther a was scotched across the pawle,
 As thaay'd adone at Zwilly-Hawle.

(14)

Zo that poor mortal duck had voun'
 His longvul waay all unner groun',
 An' proved as how that stre-am do run
 From Zwilly-Hawle to Ivrinton.

* i.e., Eat. † Everington, a hamlet more than two miles from Well-House.

VII.
PLACE - NAMES.

It may be of interest to record the various ways in which the names of Berkshire towns were spelt in the middle of the seventeenth century. In preparing the Berkshire notes for the new edition of *Boyne's Seventeenth Century Tokens* I have classified the spelling found on the Tokens, with the following result :—

ABINGDON is spelt

5 times ABINGTON,
4 times ABINGDON,
1 time ABBINGTON,
1 time ABINDON.

BLEWBURY is spelt

3 times BLEWBURY,
1 time BLEWBERY.

BUCKLEBURY has but one token, whereon the spelling is BUCKLEBERY.

COOKHAM was spelt as at present.

COXWELL was spelt COXALL (LITTLE COXALL).

FARINGDON is spelt

5 times FARRINGDON,
3 times FARINGDON,
2 times FARINDON,
1 time FARINGTON.

HAGBOURN was spelt

1 time HAGBORN,
1 time HAGBORNE,
1 time HAGVRNE.

HARWELL was spelt as now.

HUNGERFORD was spelt

3 times HVNGERFORD,
1 time HVNGER FORD,
1 time HUNGERFORD.

ILSLEY was spelt as now.

LAMBOURN was in all four cases spelt LAMBORNE.

LONGCOTT was spelt as now.

LONGWORTH has not changed.

MAIDENHEAD was spelt

3 times MAYDENHEAD,
1 time MAYDENHAD,
1 time MAIDEN HEAD.

NEWBURY was spelt

6 times NEWBERY,
 4 times NEWBRY,
 1 time NEWBRYVY,
 1 time NEWBERRY,
 1 time NEWBRYVE.

READING is spelt

37 times READING,
 10 times REDING,
 6 times READINGE,
 6 times REDDING,
 2 times READINE,
 1 time REDIN,
 1 time REDDEN.

SONNING is spelt

1 time SVNNING,
 1 time SVNNING TOWNE.

WALLINGFORD is spelt

12 times WALLINGFORD,
 2 times WALLINGFORDE,
 1 time WALLING FORDE.

WANTAGE is spelt

14 times WANTAGE,
 2 times WANTING,
 1 time WONTAGE,
 1 time WANTIDGE,
 1 time WANTINGE.

WINDSOR is spelt

5 times WINDSOR,
 3 times WINSOR,
 2 times NEW WINDSOR,
 2 times NEW WINSOR.

WINKFIELD is spelt WINKFEILD.

WOKINGHAM is spelt

6 times WOKINGHAM,
 4 times OCKINGHAM,
 2 times WOCKINGHAM,
 1 time OKINGHAM,
 1 time OAKINGHAM.

Those who issued the Tokens and spelt the names of towns as above were principally inn-keepers and leading tradesmen.

A GLOSSARY
OF
BERKSHIRE WORDS.

A

A.—'A' is commonly used as a prefix to the present and past participles. The following are illustrations of its use thus:—

" I be *a-gwaain* " (I am going).

" I've *a-zed* what I've *a-got* to *zaay* " (I have said what I have to say)

" *Thaay* be *a-vightin'* " (they are fighting).

A.—A is also used for 'he' or 'it', thus:—

" If *zo* be as *a zes a wunt, a wunt* " (if he says he won't, he won't).

AAYGIN.—Getting old in appearance.

" Mother's *a-bin aaygin* vast laaytely ater her cawld at Kursmas."

AAYKERN.—The acorn.

When the acorns fall pigs are turned into the woods *aayhernin*.

AAYPE.—To simulate or copy.

" He *aaypes* the gurt man " (he tries to appear the great man, *i.e.*, is consequential).

AAYPRUL VOOL.—The almost universal custom of making one an "*Aayprul Vool*" on the 1st of April by leading him to look for something which turns out to have no foundation obtains throughout Berkshire. But this trick cannot be attempted after noon, for then the proposed victim would respond with "*Aapryl Vools gan' paast, an' you be biggest vool at laast.*"

ABEAR, or ABER.—'Can't *abear*' means 'can't tolerate' or "greatly dislike." *Abide* is used much in the same sense.

" I can't *abear* zuch a vool as he be."

A-BED.—In bed.

" If a lez *a-bed* o' marnins a wunt never grow rich."

ABIDE.—To put up with, to tolerate.

" I can't *abide* such me-un waays."

A-BIN.—Been ; used superfluously thus :—

“ I've *a-bin* an' broke a jug.”

“ The bwoy hev *a-bin* an' cut his vinger.”

ABOVE A BIT.—Considerably, to an important extent.

ABRO-AD.—Corn or hay is said to be layin' *abro-ad* when scattered about, and neither in *cocks* nor *zwaiths*.

A farmer is sometimes described as gone *abro-ad* when walking in the fields.

ACAUSE.—Because.

“ A wunt come *acause* thee bist yer ” (he won't come because you are here).

ACAWLD.—Cold.

“ I be a-veelin *acawld*.”

ACCOUNT.—Worth, value.

“ That ther yent much *account* ” or ('count), *i.e.*, “ That is worth little ” or of no avail.

ACELET.—Parts of the offal, as the heart, &c., of a hog roasted to form a dish.

ACRASS.—Not on good terms.

“ Gaerge an' his brother hev a-bin a bit *across* laaytely.”

ACTIN-ON'T.—Pretending, also doing wrong.

“ Zo you bwoys hev a-bin *actin on't* agin, hev 'e ”? (so you boys have been in mischief again, have you ?)

ADAM.—“ As awld as *Adam* ” is the common phrase to denote great age or antiquity.

ADAMS-AAYLE.—Water fit to drink.

ADDER'S TONGUE.—The leaf of the common bracken.

ADDLE-YEADED.—The reverse of quick witted ; stupid.

ADONE.—Stop! desist! It is often followed by 'then' or 'now.'

A girl would say “ *Adone* then! ” or “ *Adone!* ” or “ *Adone* now! ” on her sweetheart attempting to snatch a kiss.

ADRY.—Thirsty.

“ I be *adry* ” (I am thirsty).

AFF.—Off.

AGG.—To cut unskillfully.

“ What be at *a-aggin* the me-at like that ther 'twunt go hafe zo vur.”

AGIN.—Near to or anighst.

“ I left the prong over *agin* the staayble door.” Also used for 'in view of.'

“ I hev a-got money put by *agin* a raayny daay.”

AGOG.—Eager, ready.

"Thaay was all *agog* to maayke a stert."

AGOGGLE.—Having the head shake with palsy. An old man named Tailor West, of Hampstead Norreys, was spoken of there as being *agoggle*; he was the terror of little children from this involuntary shaking of the head at them.

AGOCS.—White-thorn berries.

AGONE.—Departed.

"Thaay've a-bin *agone* this dree hour."

AGRA-ABLE.—Consenting, willing.

"I be *agra-able* vor um to get married if um be *agra-able* on t'other zide."

AGROUND.—Into a hole.

"The vox be gone *aground*."

AGWAAIN, sometimes AGWINE.—Going.

"I bent *agwaain* ther no moor" (I am not going there any more); "I be jus' *agwaain* to t," means "I am about to" or "I will do it directly."

AHUNGERD.—Hungry.

"I be a-veelin' *ahungerd*" (I am feeling hungry).

AIT, or AAYTE.—A river, island, or flat on the bank with osiers growing.

ALANG O'.—On account of.

"Ut be all *alang o'* that ther coortin' as a dwoant do no work o' no account."

ALANG WI'.—In company with.

When a young man is accused of flirting with some one he will perhaps sheepishly say, "I zartney did go *alang wi'* her a bit at one time, but tent nothin'."

ALE, also YELL and AAYLE.—Always used with reference to beer of a strong description.

"Ooll 'e hev a glass o' *aayle* or a glass o' beer"?

ALF.—Short name for Alfred.

ALL, also AAL or AEL.—Very commonly used in formation of compound words or phrases as in the cases following,—

ALL-A-HO.—Standing awry.

A rick is said to be *all-a-ho* when settled out of the perpendicular.

ALL-A-MANG.—Mixed together in a most confused manner.

ALL-A-MUGGLE.—With things out of place, in great disorder and confusion.

ALL AS IS.—A decisive expression used when giving an order.

"*All as is* you hev a-got to work laaye till I tells 'e to stap."

ALLEY.—A 'tawl' used by boys at marbles, when having red streaks it is called "a blood-*alley*."

ALL IN A CHARM.—A confused noise as when children are talking and playing together around one.

ALL IN BITS.—In small pieces.

A carriage badly smashed by an accident is said to be *all in bits*.

ALL IN RAGS.—One with clothes worn out is said to go about "*all in rags*."

ALL MANNERS.—Various kinds. Generally used in disparagement.

"Thaay was a-zaayin' *all manners* o' things about her," (they were speaking evil of her).

ALL ONE.—The same thing, or, making no difference.

"'Tis *all one* to me wher (whether) e' goes or not."

ALL-OVERISH.—Feeling confused or abashed.

ALLOW, ALLOW.—Thus shouted twice to a dog to incite him to chase anything.

ALL TO SMASH.—Totally wrecked.

ALLUS.—Always.

ALL VOR NOTHIN'.—Quite in vain.

AMĪNTED.—In the humour to, willing to.

"If e beant *aminted* to do what I axes e, e med vind a plaayce zome 'er else."

AMOVE.—Where there is much game.

A copse is said to be "*amove* wi' gaayme" (*amove* rhymes with "rove.")

AMSIAM.—The sign "&" always thus called by children, and named after the letter "Z" when saying the alphabet.

AMWOAST.—Almost, nearly.

My bwoy be *amwoast* as tall as I be.

AN.—On.

AN-Ē-ATH.—Beneath.

ANEQUEST.—Just about, near against, almost.

"I zin 'in *aneoust* the chake pit" (I saw him near the chalk pit).

ANIGHST or ANIGH.—Near to.

"Best not come *anighst* that ther hoss, med be he'll kick 'e."

ANTICKS.—Mischievous actions.

A PE-US O'WORK.—Something causing trouble, or making damage; a fuss.

A PICKY BACK.—A way of carrying one on the back, with his arms around the neck, and legs under and supported by the carrier's arms.

APPLE-PIE BED.—A bed made up by removing one of the two sheets and turning up the other from the bottom, so that when a person gets into bed his feet can go no farther down than the middle of the sheet thus turned up.

APPLE-PIE ORDER.—Arranged with great regularity; it corresponds with the naval term "ship shape."

APPLE SCOOP.—A scoop made by cutting away part from the knuckle bone of a leg of mutton. The flavour of apples is best brought out when eating them with such a scoop.

A-PURPOSE.—Intentionally.

"A drowed I down *a-purpose*" (he threw me down intentionally).

ARCHUT, or ERCHUT.—An orchard.

AREADY.—Already.

ARGY, also ARGIVY.—To argue.

To "*argivy* nothun'" means "to have no weight," "not to tend to convince."

"What a chap like that ther zes *dwoant argivy* nothun'."

ARLY.—Early.

ARLY BWONE.—The hip bone of a pig.

ARN, also ARRUN or ARRA-ONE.—One at all, either of them.

ARNEST.—Earnest.

The "*arnest*" or "*arnest money*" is a shilling given on hiring a servant; it completes the contract.

AS.—Is used in place of relative pronouns thus, "It was he *as* tawld I" (it was he who told me).

AS ZO, and AS HOW, are also very similarly used.

"A telled muh *as zo* his ship was sheared las' Tuesday."

AS EVER I.—As I possibly.

“I’ll do ‘t as zoon *as ever* I can” (I’ll do it as soon as I possibly can).

AS LIEV.—As readily, as soon.

“I’d *as liev* be killed as vrightened to death.”

ASPRAAL.—Falling down with legs and arms helplessly extended on the ground, is said to be “vallin’ all *aspraal*.”

AS SHOULD BE.—Quite correctly, properly; as ought to be done.

“That bed yent maayde *as should be*.” (That bed is not made properly.)

AST, also AXT.—To ask.

ASTED.—Having the banns published in church.

“Thaay was *asted* at church laast Zunday.”

ASTOOR.—Shortly, very quickly.

ASTRADDLE.—Astride, sitting with legs wide apart, generally one leg on each side of a thing.

ATER.—After.

ATERMATH, also LATTERMATH.—The second crop of grass, *i.e.*, “Aftermowth.”

ATERNOON.—Afternoon.

ATERWARD.—Afterwards.

ATHIN.—Within, in the house.

“Be the me-uster *athin*”? “Naw, he be just gan avield.”

ATHOUT.—Unless.

“I wunt go *athout* thee comes too.”

ATHURT.—Across.

“I zin ‘in run *athurt* the pe-us o’ turmuts.”

ATOP O’.—On the top of.

“Get *atop o’* the taayble.”

ATWE-UN, or ATWANE.—Between.

“Thaay haaved (halved) the apples *atwe-un* um.”

ATWE-UN WHILES.—At odd times.

“I never smokes my pipe when I be at work, but hevs a bit o’ baccy zometimes *atwe-un* whiles.”

AT WHOAM.—At home.

ATWIST.—Twisted.

ATWIXT.—Between.

"He was caught *atwixt* the ge-ut an' the ge-ut-pwo-ast."

ATWO.—In two parts.

"Cut the taayters *atwo* avoor 'e plaants 'um."

AUX.—To cut a slit at the back of a hare or rabbits' leg, so that the other leg may thereby pass through it, and a number of them be carried on a pole by a keeper.

AVEARD.—Afraid.

"'E bent *aveard* be 'e?" (You are not afraid are you?)

AVIELD.—IN the field. A farmer is said to be "gone *avield*" when he has gone to walk about his farm.

AVOOR.—Before; AVORN is "before him," and AVOORT is "before it."

AVRESH.—Over again.

"Thee hast done the job zo bad thee mus' do 't *avresh*."

Unknown before, new.

"A be a-doin' things in the parish as be quite *avresh*."

AVRONT.—In front.

"Thee get on *avront* o' I, ther yent room vor us bwo-ath in the paath."

AWHILE, or AWHILES.—A short time ago.

"He was yer *awhiles*, but 'ood'nt waait no langer."

AWLD.—"Awld" is specially used as a term of familiarity, or even endearment. Thus a man would say of his wife, "My *awld* 'ooman 'ooll hev dinner jus' ready vor us."

AWLD HARRY.—"To plaay *Awld Harry*" is to perform wild pranks, or commit wilful damage.

AWLD MAN'S LOVE.—The plant, Sothernwood.

AWVER.—Over. There are numerous compounds of this.

AWVER DRAW.—To overthrow.

AWVER-LAAY.—To kill by accidentally lying upon.

A sow not infrequently "*awver-laays*" one of her litter.

AWVER-NIGHT.—The night before.

"Mind as 'e comes to us *awver-night*, zo as we can maayke a stert early in the marnin'."

AWVER-RIGHT.—Opposite to, adjacent.

"I left the rabbuts as I shot *awver-right* a crooked bache (beech) tree."

AX.—To ask. 'Asked' becomes "*axt.*" See also "AST" and "ASTED."

AXIN.—Asking or requesting.

"She med be had vor the *axin*" (she would readily consent to an offer of marriage).

B

BAA LAMB.—A term used by children for sheep generally, and specially for lambs.

BAAYBY.—A baby.

BAAYKERS DOZEN.—Thirteen.

BAAYLEY.—A farm bailiff or overlooker of labourers.

BAAYSTE.—To flog.

"A *baaystin*" means a whipping.

"I'll gie 'e a *baaystin* byn by if e' dwoant look out."

BACHELORS' BUTTONS.—The common name for the wild Scabious.

BACK BOORD.—A board which children are made to place behind their shoulders holding the two ends in their hands to improve their figures.

BACKERDS.—Backwards.

"A vell down *bacherds*."

BACKIN.—Moving in a backward direction, used of a horse principally.

BACK OUT.—Withdrawal (unworthily) from an agreement.

BACK ZIDE.—Premises adjoining the back of a house. The term occurs, with others, in an indenture dated 25th June, 1691, wherein Mr. John Lowsley leases property at Kingston Backpurze to Richard Bagoly and Richard Cripps. The lease refers to house property and land called "Middletons," and the lawyer made his description very full; it ran thus:

"All and singular-Houses, barnes, stables, orchards, gardens, "*back sides*," lands, meadows, pastures, commons, hades, layes, moores, trees, woods, underwoods, fishings, wayes, waters, easements, profits, comodities, advantages and hereditaments whatsoever."

BACK SOORDIN.—Single stick. This is still kept up in Berkshire and the counties westward. A most graphic account of this is given in Hughes' "Scouring of the White Horse."

BACK UP.—A person very angry and ready to fight is said to have his "*back up*." Many animals, as cats, ferrets, &c., elevate their backs when ready for action.

BAD.—Always used for "ill."

"A was *bad* vor a year or moor avoor a died."

BAD DOER.—An animal that, no matter how well fed, never thrives. A GOOD DOER is the reverse of this.

BADGER.—To worry or tease.

"If a *badgers* 'un any moor a ooll get his back up."

BAG.—A cow's udder.

"She's got a good *bag*, *i.e.* (gives much milk).

"To *bag*" is also used (by boys principally) for 'to purloin.'

BAG-O-BWONES.—A person who has become extremely thin.

BALK.—To thwart.

"He *balked* muh jus as I was a-goin' to shoot by callin' out like that ther."

BALLET.—A long string of songs on a single sheet sold by itinerant vendors.

BALLY RAGGIN'.—Loud continuous fault-finding and scolding.

BALSER.—The largest size stone marble, specially used by boys for "long taw."

BAMBOOZLE.—To deceive; to hoodwink; to make a fool of one.

BAME.—Balm.

BANDY.—The game hocky or hurling is so called.

BANG.—Quite; totally; decisively.

Thee'd best go *bang* awaay.

"A *bang*" is also any sharp loud noise.

BANGER.—Something very large; an exaggerated story, hence a lie.

"A *banger*" on the yeard means a resounding blow.

BANGIN'.—A very large quantity.

"He gin I a *bangin'* helpin' o' plum pudden."

BANSKITTLE.—The little fish also called stickleback.

BARBERED.—To have barber's service, such as having one's hair cut, &c., performed.

"I be a-gwaayn to be *barbered*."

- BARK.—To knock the skin off ; also to cough.
- BARLEYOYLES.—The beards of barley.
- BARM, or BERM.—Yeast.
- BARREL TOM-TIT.—The long-tailed tit-mouse, so called from the shape of its nest.
- BARROW HILL.—An ancient tumulus. There are very many of these in the county.
- BAW TO A GOOSE.—One is said to be not able to say “*baw to a goose*” when stupidly shy and reserved.
- BASTE.—To tack children’s sewing together for them.
- BAT, or DRUGBAT.—The iron shoe chained to the wheel of a waggon or cart to impede rotation when going down-hill.
- BATE.—To lower the price at first demanded ; to whip.
- BAVIN.—A bundle of very small brush wood.
 “A *bavin*” differs from a faggot in having the brush wood of much smaller description.
 “*Bavins*” are used principally for burning in kilns, and for lighting kitchen fires.
- BAZE, or BE-UZ.—Bees. The following *may* come from the same hive in a summer—swarm, smart, cast, and hitch—but this does not often happen. “A maiden swarm” may also come out of the first swarm.
- BE.—Always used for “are.”
- BE-AT.—Tired out ; completely puzzled.
 “I be dead *be-at*.”
 Also to walk a field in search of game.
 “Which pe-us o’ turmutts shall us *be-at* vust.”
- BE-AT MY NAAYBOUR OUT O’ DOORS.—The game of cards, “*beggar my neighbour*,” is so called (“*doors*” rhymes with “*moors*”).
- BEAUTIFY.—To make one’s toilette very carefully.
- BECALL.—To vilify ; to abuse.
- BEDDERD.—Bed-ward.
 “Lets get *bedderd*, an’ zo be up in the marnin’.”
- BED-GOWND.—A night-dress.
- BEDIZEND.—Decorated very gaudily and with showy ornaments.

BEDWINE.—Wild Clymatis.

BEE-UCH GALL, or BACHE GALL.—A hard lump on the leaf of a beech tree.

BEE-UCH MAASTS.—Beech nuts.

BEER.—Pith, worth, solidity.

"That zarment zimmed to I vurry small *beer* (*i.e.*, poor and uninteresting).

Naturally *beer* is much thought of.

In the "Scouring of the White Horse" we find lines go—

"Zartinly the sixpenny's the very best I've zeed yet,
I do not like the fourpenny nor yet the intermediate."

At the Manor House, Hampstead Norreys, there is a pair of quaint old drinking horns. On the first is painted a yeoman of the olden time, and from his mouth comes the legend, "I love good *beer*;" on the other is similarly painted a labourer, who responds, and "So do I."

A country brewing is thus locally described—

"Vorty gallons o' *Never Year*,
Vorty gallons o' *Taayble beer*,
Vorty gallons o' *Wus nor that*,
An' vorty gallons o' *Rattle tap*."

The *Never Year* is strong *beer*.

The *Rattle Tap* is poor stuff indeed.

In haymaking time or harvest a man who drinks *beer* would require a gallon a day.

BEERY.—Partially intoxicated.

BEGGAR.—To impoverish; to make bankrupt.

"That *beggared* I" (*i.e.*, made me bankrupt).

BEHAWLDEN.—Under obligation.

"I wunt be *behawlden* to the likes o' thaay."

BELIKE.—Very probably, perhaps.

"Now ut raains a wunt come *belike*."

BELLOCK.—To roar loudly; to shout words in a coarse manner.

"When I wolloped un' a *bellocked* zo 'e med year'n a mild awaay."

BELLOWSES.—Bellows; also the lungs.

BENNETS.—The long stalks of a species of grass with seeds thereon wherewith children make "*bennet*-baskets."

BENT, or BE-ANT.—Am not.

"I *be-ant* a-gwaain to stan' 't," *i.e.*, "put up with it."

BERRY.—A rabbits warren (a corruption of 'burrow').

- BE SHERP.**—Be quick and careful. In giving orders to an inferior, who is lazy or negligent, the order often terminates with, "An *be sherp* about ut."
- BEST.**—To get the advantage of.
"A tried to *best* I but I was too *sherp* vor'n;" also "*bested*" is used.
- BEST VOOT VORRUD.**—To put ones "*best voot vorrud*" is to walk at a very quick pace.
- BE'T AS T'OOOLL.**—Be it as it will; in any case.
"*Be't as f'ool* I be a-gwaayn to zell them ship to-daay" (be it as it will I am going to sell those sheep to-day).
- BETTER.**—"To *better*" one's self is the expression for getting higher wages. This term however seems almost universal.
To beat.—If one player makes a high score at skittles it is common to remark to the player following, "Thee wun *better* that ther."
- BETTERMWOAST.**—The greater part.
"We was the *bettermwoast* haafe of a daay a-doin' 'ont."
- BETTER NOR.**—Greater than, more than.
"Ut be *better nor* two mild vrom Yattendon to Bucklebury."
- BE US.**—Are we?
- BE-USTINS.**—The milk first drawn after a cow has given birth to a calf.
- BIBBLE.**—To tipple; to take alcoholic drink at short intervals.
- BIDE.**—To stay.
"I wunt *bide* no langer."
- BILE THE POT.**—To cook.
"If I dwoant ketch a rabbut to-night I shan't hev nothin' to *bile* the *pot* to-morrer."
- BILL HOOK.**—A cutlass with top turned inwards used for cutting up fire wood and lopping branches.
- BILLY COCK.**—The wide-awake hat commonly worn.
- BIN.**—The corn chest in the stable (always secured by a padlock).
"A-*bin*" is the preterit of the verb "to be."

BIT.—A short space of time.

“ Stop a *bit*, he'll zoon be yer.”

A little piece.

The word *bit* is always used for ‘little’ in cases as above referred to.

BITEL.—The long-handled wooden mallet with top iron bound, used for driving wedges when splitting up large clumps or stumps of wood.

“ The *Bitel and Wedges*” obtains as a public-house sign.

BITTER ZWE-UT.—When a spiteful thing is done with a sunny friendly face this term is used.

BIVER.—The quivering of the under lip, which precedes crying.

“ Thee hast 'vronted 'un now, zee how a *bivers*,” would be said to one who had spoken in a way to cause a child to begin to cry.

BIZZOM.—A bezom or birch broom.

BLAAYRE.—To shout out anything in a coarse manner.

BLAB.—To tell of any wrong doing ; to betray a secret. This word seems almost universal.

BLACK-BOB.—A black beetle.

BLACK VRAST.—Frost without rime.

BLAST.—A common imprecation. “ Blast-naaytion ” is also so used.

BLAWED.—Animals in the dangerous condition of having their stomachs distended by eating too much green or forcing food are said to be *blawed*.

BLE-ADIN' HEART.—The name of a common bright red wall-flower.

BLIND MAN'S HOLIDAY.—In darkness so great that nothing can be seen.

BLINK.—A spark of fire.

“ Ther yent a *blink* left ” (the fire is quite out).

This also is used to signify light enough to see a little.

“ I can't see a *blink* ” (it is quite dark).

BLIZZY.—A blaze. The fire is said to be all of a “ *blizzy* ” when pieces of wood have been inserted amongst the coal to make it burn cheerfully.

BLOOD ALLEY.—The favourite marble taw (pronounced tawl) used by boys. Its name arises from the streaks of red in it.

BLOODY WARRIOR.—A wall-flower of rich dark red colour.

BLOWZY.—Bloated and red-faced.

BLUBBER.—To cry ; almost in general use.

BLUR.—A blot causing indistinctness to anything beneath it.

BLURT OUT.—To speak out a thing unexpectedly and inopportunately.

BOB.—A quick downward motion.

"The bird *bobbed* just as I shot."

A quick curtsy is also so called.

A *Timber Bob* is often shortly called a "*bob*."

BOBBERY.—A fuss ; a disturbance.

BOBBISH.—Cheery and well in health.

"I be pretty *bobbish*, think 'e, how bist thee?"

BOB-CHERRY.—The game of taking the end of a cherry stalk between the teeth, and, holding the head perfectly level, trying to get the cherry into the mouth without using the hands or moving the head.

BODY HOSS, or BODY HERSE.—The horse of a team next in front of the "thiller."

BOGGLE.—To hesitate about agreeing to anything.

"A *boggled* a goodish bit avoor I could get 'un to zaay eese."

Also opening and shutting the eyes, as if troubled by a strong light, but this signification may appear common.

"The good Saint Anthony "*boggled*" his eyes,

So firmly fixed on the old black book,

When Ho, at the corners they 'gan to rise,

He could'nt choose but have a look."

BOGY.—A sort of ghost.

Children are kept quiet by "If 'e dwo-ant ke-up still an' go to sle-up *Bogy* 'ooll come."

The reflection of sunlight from water on the wall of a room is also sometimes called *Bogy* by children.

BOLT.—To rush away quickly.

"To *bolt* a rabbit" is to drive it quickly from the warren into the open. Any noise outside a warren stops rabbits from "*bolting*."

BOOARD.—To foretell.

"I dwo-ant *booard* no raain to-daay (I expect no rain to-day).

BOON.—moving aside

BOOZE.—To carouse.

BORN-DAAYS.—Life time.
"I never zin zuch doins in all my born-daays."

BORN-VOOL.—One who is intensely stupid, an idiot almost.
"A must be a born vool to do like that ther."

BOTTOM.—The lowest part of a valley.
"Moor likely 'e 'll vind a haayre (or her) on the brow 'in in the bottom."

The expression "to have no bottom" is used to signify the reverse of sturdiness; this may be almost general.

BOUGHTEN.—Bought, used to distinguish, from **WASAR-MAAYDE.**
"The ent had no baazkin' vor a wake an' zo be a-yet' boughten bread."

BOUNCE. Swagger; also to move hastily, roughly, and noisily.

BOUT. The termination of a round at back swording: "bout" is called out by one of the combatants as a notice that the round is ended.

BOWZEY. Very large or bulky; nearly intoxicated.

BRAIN PAN. The top of the head.
"A got a cut on the brain pan" (a blow on the top of the head).

BRAY. To rough as a horse does.
"To brayke with a person" is to quarrel with him. This was the Vale of Beaky.

BRAAYVERY.—Fine dress.

BRAAYZEN.—Bold in its bad sense.

"A *braayzen* huzzey" is a bold immodest woman.

BRAAYZEN OUT.—To carry a bold and innocent face after doing a wrong or dishonourable thing.

BRAN NEW.—Perhaps a corruption of "*brand new*," *i.e.*, with the brand not worn away.

BRASS VARDEN.—There is the expression, "*Not with a brass varden*," used with respect to anything of no value whatever. It has been suggested to me that this expression may owe its origin to the fact that the *brass tradesmen's farthings*, so commonly issued about the middle of the seventeenth century, became quite valueless when copper half pennies were first issued in 1672.

BRE-ATH.—"To vetch *bre-ath*" is to pause; to consider.

In recommending cautious procedure one would say, "Let's vetch *bre-ath* a bit awver't" (let us pause to consider about it).

BREN-CHAZE.—Bread and cheese.

"I was a-yettin' my *bren-chaze*," usually is said for, "I was eating my mid-day meal."

BRESS-PLOUGHIN'.—*Breast ploughing*. This is done by men pushing a kind of spade from the shoulder. The object of it is to burn the surface of the soil, when this might not be effected sufficiently by the ordinary method of ploughing.

BREVETTIN' ABOUT.—Prying; a quick searching movement.

"I zin 'un a *brevettin' about* along the hedges up to no good, I warn 'e" (warrant ye).

BRICK.—Applied to a good-hearted, generous fellow, who can be relied on; almost universal.

BRICK-BATS.—Broken bricks.

BRICK-KILL.—A brick kiln.

BRIMMER.—A hat.

BROAD-CAST.—The act of sowing seed by casts from the hand as distinguished from 'drilling' it.

BROCK.—A badger.

BROKEN-MOUTHED.—Having the front teeth wanting.

BROW.—The part below the crest of a hill.

BRUKKLE.—Brittle.

BRUM.—A broom.

BRUM OUT O' WINDER.—Hanging the "*brum out o' winder*" is a sign that the wife is away from home and that the husband will give hospitality to friends.

BRUMSTWUN.—Brimstone.

BRUSSLES.—Bristles.

"A got my *brusses* up," means "He made me very angry."

BUCK.—The large wash of house linen, &c., in a farm-house.

Articles are kept for the "*buck* wash," which cannot conveniently be dispensed of at the "dab" or small wash.

BUCKIN'.—Extensive washing of linen.

"I vound the house all of a caddle wi' the *buckin'* on."

BUCK-JUMPER.—A horse that *jumps* like a stag, with the four feet all rising at the same time.

BUCKLE TO.—To set to work in down-right earnest; also to get married.

BUCKLE UNDER.—To give way somewhat humbly after opposition; to acknowledge superiority.

"*Knuckle under*" has a somewhat similar signification.

BUCKZOME.—Jolly, full of spirits; often followed by "like."

"A zimmered got quite well an' *buckzome* like."

BULLOCK.—A heifer is so called.

BULLASSES.—Small sweet green plums, the size of marbles.

BUMBLE BA.—A specie of bee that does not sting.

BUMMIN'.—A rumbling or humming noise.

BUMPIN'.—Large.

"A gid I a *bumpin'* lot" (he gave me a large quantity or number).

A noise caused by thumping; also a hard push.

"A was a-*bumpin'* my yead agin the wall when I called 'e."

BUMPTIOUS.—Swaggering, proud, assuming superiority.

BUNCH.—A bow of ribbons; the posy of flowers placed in a button hole.

"O dear, what can the matter be
Johnny zo long at the Vaair,
A promised to buy muh o' *bunch* of blue ribbon
To tie up my bonnie brown haair."

BUNDLE.—To run hastily away (often after having done mischief.)

"Us *bundled* pretty sherp I can tell 'e."

Also to cause to start off in a great hurry.

"I had to *bundle* 'um all aff avoor thaay'd done yettin'."

BUNGERZOME.—Unwieldy, clumsy.

"That ther bundle o' zacks be too *bungerzome* vor I to car."

Also "A be a *bungerzome* zart o' chap."

BUNK.—Be off!

"You chaps 'ud best *bunk* avoor I maaykes 'e."

"I zin 'um was a-gettin' quarrelzome an' zo *bunked* it zo as nat to get mixed up wi' 't."

BUNNY.—Name for a rabbit; children always use this term. Almost universal.

BUNT.—To push with the head or horns. Young animals pushing the udder with the head to make milk flow freely are said to "*bunt*."

"Gie us a *bunt* up" is the phrase used by a boy when he wishes another to raise him from the ground on his attempt to mount a tree.

BUNTIN.—The wood-lark.

BUSINESS.—Fuss.

"A maayde a gurt *business* about um a-taaykin' his spræyde wi'out axin."

BUST, or BUSTED.—Burst.

There is a rhyme common with boys, the one having anything to give away calling out—

"Billy, Billy *Bust*,
Who spakes vust."

BUSTER.—An improbable story; a lie; anything very large.

BUTTER-VINGERED.—Clumsy in handling and allowing things to slip from the fingers.

BUTTRY.—The pantry or place where butter, &c., for home consumption is kept.

BUTTS.—Old archery *butts* still give their name.

At Reading we have the well-known part of the town called "St. Mary's *Butts*."

BUZZY, or BUZLY.—Rough and bushy, like a fox's brush.

BWUN.—Bone. The expression “to *bwnn*,” meaning to make a petty theft is almost universal. “*Bwnn* in my leg,” good humouredly used to children to express inability to do something they ask.

“I caant do 't vor 'e now I've a-got a *bwnn* in my leg.”

BYM BY, or BYN BY.—By and by, presently.

C

CABBAGE.—To appropriate without permission; to crib, but not applied to a serious theft.

"I zin a lot o' apples laayin' unner a tree an' zo *cabbaged* this yer un."

CADDLE, or CATTLE.—To hurry so as to confuse.

"Dwoant 'e *caddle* me an' maayke me do 't all wrong."

"In a *caddle*" is 'in great confusion.'

CADDLIN'.—Untidy, slipshod.

"A done that ther job in a *caddlin'* waay."

CADGER.—A beggar, a loafer of dishonest appearance.

CAFE.—A calf.

CALL.—Occasion.

"Thee hasn't no *call* to spake to I like that ther."

CALLER, or CALLOW.—Naked, to "lie *caller*" is to lie bare or without crop.

"Young birds are always described as "*caller*" when first hatched.

CANKERED.—Cross grained, misanthropic. A cut or wound is described as "*cankered*" when it begins to present a bad appearance through being neglected.

CANTANKEROUS.—Easily ruffled in temper, obstructive, with petty obstinacy; almost universal.

CAN'T BE OFF.—The usual phrase to indicate impossibility of mistake.

"If 'e goes athirt the vield o' vellers, e' *cant be off* a zeein' the haayre as I telled 'e about a zettin in her vorm."

CAP.—To outdo.

"That ther *caps* all" (that outdoes all that has gone before).

CAPPENTER.—A carpenter.

CAR.—To carry.

CARDIN.—According.

CARLINE.—Caroline.

CARPIN'.—Fault finding.

CARROTTY PAWLE.—A red-haired person.

CAS'NT.—Can'st thou not ?

CASTLES.—A game at marbles where each boy makes a small pyramid of three as a base, and one on the top; they aim at these from a distant stroke with balsers winning such of the *castles* as they may in turn knock down.

CAT IN PAN.—One who changes sides for selfish reasons. In the old song, "The Vicar of Bray," we have:—

"When William our Deliverer came
To heal the nation's grievance,
Then I turned *Cat in Pan* again
And swore to him allegiance."

CAT OUT O' THE BAG.—Letting the "*cat out o' the bag*" is the making known something that has been kept secret.

CATS CRAAYDLE.—A game played by means of string across the fingers of the two hands. The players have to take the string from each other under different arrangements, without making any mistake.

CATTLE.—Hurry; confusion. *Vide* CADDLE.

CA-UV-IN, or CAAYVIN.—Chaff and short straw, as collected from a barn-floor after threshing.

CAW, also CAWNEY.—A very stupid fellow, almost an idiot.

CAWLD-COMFORT.—Cold words or deeds, making one's troubles appear greater.

CESS TO 'T.—Used to encourage a dog to eat anything.

CHAAIR, or CHEER.—A chair.

CHAAAYKE.—Chalk.

CHAAYNGES.—Shirts and under-clothing generally.

CHACKLIN'.—A noise made by a hen after laying an egg.

"I yeard 'un a-*chacklin'*, zo a mus' hev a ne-ust zome 'er yer."

CHAFF-CUTTER.—The machine for cutting straw into short lengths for use as chaff.

CHALKERS.—Boys' marbles held in the lowest estimation, being made of chalk or of chalk and clay mixed; those next above these in value are called "stoners."

- CHAM.—To chew; there is also in use the expression "A *chammed* awver't a goodish bit;" this expresses hesitation and unwillingness to do a thing.
- CHAP.—Any man of no great consideration; but we say equally.
 "A goodish zart o' *chap*," and "a poorish zart of a *chap*;" where a number of men in any station of life may be banded together they are called *chaps*, the expression then running "them (descriptive title) *chaps*."
- CHARLOCK.—The wild mustard, which grows to the detriment of corn crops.
- CHASS, or CHERLES.—Charles.
- CHATTER AT.—To scold.
 "Meuster 'ooll *chatter* at 'e when a comes to knaw on 't."
- CHATTER-WATER.—Tea.
- CHAY, or CHAW.—To bite one's food.
 "A be got awld an' can't *chay* nothun' now."
- CHERM.—A mixture of noises of various kinds. "*Chermin*' the baze" is the act of ringing a stone against a spade or watering can; this music is supposed to cause the bees to settle in the neighbourhood; another object in doing this is to let the neighbours know who the bees belong to if they should chance to settle on adjacent property.
- CHEERY.—Chary, careful in a mean or stingy sense.
- CHE-UZZES, or CHAZES.—Seeds of the mallow.
- CHICK A BIDDIES.—Fowls; but this word is principally used by children.
- CHICKEN'S MEAT.—The broken grains of corn used for feeding poultry.
- CHIDLINS, or CHITLINS.—Chitterlings.
- CHILDERN,—Children.
- CHIMBLEY.—A chimney: a chimney sweep is a "*chimbley swape*."
- CHINKIN'.—Metallic rattling noise as of a chain dragged over stones.
- CHIN MUSIC.—Impertinence.
 "Dwc-ant gie I none o' thee *chin music*," is a common retort.

CHIP IN.—To break into a conversation going on between others.

CHIPPY, also CHIRPY.—In good spirits.

CHIT.—To sprout; also a sharp troublesome little girl.

CHIVVY.—To chase, shouting the while.

CHIZZLE.—To cheat.

CHIZZLE BOBS.—The bugs found under decaying wood or old bricks, &c.

CHOCK VULL.—Full to overflowing.

CHOICE, or CHICE.—Difficult to suit as regards food. A *choice* or pampered child is teased by being called "Gaargie."

CHOP.—To exchange.

CHOPS.—The jaws. "Cut on the *chops*" means a blow on the lower part of the face.

CHOUSE.—To cheat; a dishonest action.

CHUCK.—To toss carelessly.

CHUCKLE YEADED.—Very stupid.

"A *chuckle yeaded vool.*"

CHUMPS.—Thick pieces of wood for burning. The *chump* end of a thing is the thicker end.

CHUNE.—Tune.

CHUNE-UP.—"Commence singing" or "Sing more loudly."

CHUNKS.—Split pieces of firewood of more uniform thickness than "chumps."

CHURCH-VAWK.—Those who attend the Parish Church are so called. Those who attend Dissenting Places of Worship being given the general title of MATINERS or CHAPEL-GOERS.

CHURLUT.—Charlotte.

CIPE.—A large basket.

CIRCUMBENDIBUS.—A round about route.

CLACK.—A woman who is always chattering.

CLAGGY.—With sticky mud.

CLAM.—To hustle, so as to prevent movement.

- CLAMMED.—Choked up by over-filling.
 If an aperture be too small for grain to run through freely it is said to be "*clammed*;" also a surfeit from over-feeding is so called.
- CLAMBER, or CLIM.—To climb.
 "*Clamber*" would be used for getting up a rock, and "*clim*" for climbing a tree.
- CLAMP.—To tread noisily. An arrangement of bricks piled for burning without a kiln is so called.
- CLAMPUTTIN', or CLUMPUTTIN'.—Stumping about.
- CLANG.—A resounding noise, as the report of a gun.
- CLAP.—To place quickly.
 "*Clap 'un down an' be aff.*"
 "*Clap on your hat.*"
 Also, in cold weather, to "*clap*," is to get warm by beating the arms across each other.
- CLAP-ON.—To overcharge.
 "A allus *claps-on* wi' I, acause a thinks I shall try to be-at un down a bit."
- CLAPPER.—The tongue.
- CLAPPER CLAWED.—Scratched by a woman.
- CLAPPERS.—Shallows in a river. The *clappers* between Reading and Caversham are known to all upper Thames boating men.
- CLAPS.—To clasp.
- CLAPS-NET.—A net where the two parts close together, such as that used for catching sparrows at night around the eaves of ricks, etc.
- CLAT.—A patch of dirt or cow-dung thrown against a wall or door.
- CLAVER.—An instrument to chop bones of meat; a cleaver.
- CLAY, or CLAA.—To claw.
 "To *clay* hawld on 'un" is to seize a thing with hands or claws.
- CLE-AN, or CLANE.—Entire, absolute, altogether.
 "A missed 'un *cle-an*" (he missed it altogether), as applied to a shot.
- CLE-AN AN' HANZOME.—Has the same meaning as "*cle-an*" given above, but with stress on the "*Miss*" being remarkable.

CLE-AN AN' ZIMPLE.—Wholly ; thus, if a dog gets on a table and eats the whole of the dinner, he is said to have “ yetted ut all *cle-un an' zimple.*”

CLENTED OR CLENCHED.—Turned back upwards as in the case of a nail.

CLICK.—Completely ; thorough.

“ A done we *click* ” (he took us in completely). I have heard this word used for “ select ” or “ out of the common way,” thus :—It was observed that on an occasion when entertaining guests, a certain dame of the middle class appeared to be very affected in her manner. One of her neighbours remarked afterwards, “ 'E zees that ther be jus' her *click* party, an' that be how 'tis she dos like that.” That was an annual party to which the lady invited some guests of higher social standing than most of her friends and neighbours.

CLICKUTTY-CLACK.—The noise made in walking where a clog or patten is loose from the shoe.

CLIM.—*Vide* CLAMBER. To climb.

CLIMMERS.—Climbers ; *i.e.*, iron spurs having the point projecting from the instep, used to assist in climbing trees which have no branches.

CLINK.—Straightforward. A man who is not to be depended upon, or who would take advantage of one in dealing is said to be ‘ not quite *clink.*’

Also a resounding blow.

“ I gid 'un a *clink* on the yead.”

CLINKERS.—Over burnt bricks.

CLITTER-CLATTER.—Such a noise as made by knocking plates and dishes together when removing these from the table.

CLIVERS.—Goose grass.

CLO-AZ PRAP.—A pole with a fork at the top used for supporting clothes lines.

CLOD HOPPERS.—Country folk are thus sometimes disparagingly termed by townsmen.

CLOG.—A kind of over shoe or sandal used by women to keep dirt from their shoes when walking short distances. “ Pattens ” are used when the dirt is very deep.

CLOGGY.—Dirty.

CLOSE.—Reserved, also stingy.

- CLOSE VISTED.**—Not willing to part with money for any charitable purpose.
- CIOT.**—A clod. There is the expression “Ut laays pretty *clotty*” when unbroken clods lie on the surface of tilled land.
- CLOUT.**—A blow.
“I gid un a *clout* aside the yead.”
A piece let into a garment; “a dish-*clout*” is a cloth used for wiping dishes.
- CLOVER-LEY.**—Clover field lately mown.
- CLUMPETTY.**—Used as regards lumps of earth to indicate that they are not friable.
- CLUMPY.**—Stupid. A pair of boots is said to be “*clumpy*” when clumsily made and with very thick soles.
- CLUNG.**—Heavy, stiff, adhesive (applied to the soil).
- CLUTTERY.**—“*Cluttery* weather” is when it is raining, with thick clouds all around.
- COBBLE.**—To stitch coarsely.
- COBBLES.**—Small round lumps of anything; also pebble stones used for paving.
- COBBLY.**—Having lumps mixed with fine matter.
- COCKCHAFFER.**—The May bug.
- COCKEY.**—Conceited, arrogant, bumptious; also applied to a little man who marches about with an important air, he goes by the name of *Cockey*, his surname following.
- COCKED.**—Nearly intoxicated.
- COCK-EYED.**—Cross-eyed, squinting.
- COCK HORSE.**—Children are said to ride *cock horse* when riding cross wise as on a horse.
- COCK O' THE ROOST.**—The one who is at the head of a party.
- COCK ZURE.**—Quite sure.
- COCK SHY.**—To throw at anything after careful aim is to “*Taayke a cock shy.*”
- CODDLE.**—To pamper.

CODGER.—A testy old man ; an old man having queer habits.

COKERS.—Stranger labourers going about on piece-work.

COLLAR.—To make a petty theft.

" Them apples looks zo good, I me-ans to *collar* one."

COLLARED-ZOUSE.—Brawn is always so called.

COLLOP.—A rather thick slice of meat.

COLLUTS.—Young cabbages.

COMBE.—A hollow in the Downs.

COME.—To achieve.

" I can't quite *come* that " (that is beyond me).

" *Come ! come !* " is an expression often sharply used to hurry a child or an inferior.

At advent of.

" I shall hev a-lived under the Squire vorty year *come* Laaydy Daay."

" In churning butter is said to '*come*.'"

COME BACK.—These words are imagined in the note of the Guinea Fowl or Gallini, and children worry these fowl to get them to repeat this just as they also run after Cock Turkeys calling, " What d'ye hang yer vather wi'," to get the reply " Holter, holter, holter,"

COME AFF.—To happen.

" That ther wunt never *come aff*."

COMETHER.—Come hither.

" *Comether 'oot*," or "*comether wut*," is an expression used to horses.

To put the "*comether*" on a person is to restrain him.

COME O' THAT.—To get the better of something not desirable. If a young girl carries herself awkwardly, it is said that she will "*come o' that*" as she grows older.

COMIN'-AN.—Growing, improving, ripening, coming to perfection.

" Our bwoys be a-*comin' an* now, an' mus' zoon go to schoold."

COMIN' ROUND.—Getting into good temper again after anger; recovering from illness; won over to one's way of thinking.

CONDITION.—This word is used to describe degree of fertility in land; fatness in cattle; capacity to do work in horses.

" Out o' *condition* " indicates an unsatisfactory state.

CONTAIN MEZELF.—To show no outward sign of my feelings.

- CONTRĀAYRY.**—Cross-grained, obstructive.
 "A turned *contrāayry* an 'ood'nt lend his herse, an' zo us cood'nt go."
- CONVOUND.**—A form of imprecation. Both syllables are very long.
 "Convound that chap! a pramised I to come an' a never did."
- CONVOUNDED.**—Used as an expression of anger or annoyance.
 "That *convounded* bwoy's moor plaaygue nor a's wuth."
- CONVOUNDED LIKE.**—Confused. It is often preceded by "zart o'."
 "When a tawld I as Dannul was 'listed vor a zawljer I was zart o *convounded like*, an' cood'nt zaay no moor."
- CONZAIT.**—To think ; to be of opinion.
- COOB.**—Coop. A hen-coop is a "hen-*coob*."
- COOBIDDY.**—The call for fowls to come to be fed. (In the call the first syllable is much prolonged.)
- COODNST, or COOS'NT.**—Could you not? Could not.
 "If I dwoant do't I be zure thee *coos'nt*."
- COOST.**—Could you?
 "*Coost* tell I which be the ro-ad (or rawd) to Alder, plaze?"
 ("Could you tell me which is the way to Aldworth, please?")
- COPSE.**—A wood (not applied to a small wood only). The large wood named "The Park Wood," at Hampstead Norreys is generally called "The *Copse*," whilst other woods near are given their distinctive names, as 'Laycroft,' 'Beech Wood,' &c.
- CORD WOOD.**—Wood split up for firewood and stacked ready to be sold by "the *cord*."
- COTCHED.**—Caught.
 "Us *cotch'd* um at ut." (We caught him in the act.)
- COTCHEL.**—Part of a sack full.
- COTTERALUGG.**—A bar across the chimney breast to which is fastened the pot-hook.
- COUCH.**—Rank grass ; quitch grass.
- COUCH-HE-AP.**—A heap of rank grass roots stacked in the field for burning.
- COUNT, or ACCOUNT.**—Utility, value, proficiency.
 "A yent much *count* at cricket" (he is a poor playe).

- COURAGE-ON.—To incite.
 "A *couraged-on* them dogs to vight."
- COW-CALF.—A female calf.
- COW-LAAYDY.—The lady bird.
- COW-PIE.—A favourite dish with children, made by having a thin layer of paste on the bottom and sides of a pie dish whereon custard is poured. This is then baked.
- COW PARSLEY.—Wild parsley obtained and given as a favourite food to tame rabbits.
- COW STALL.—A wooden arrangement for securing a cow's head whilst it is being milked.
- CRAAYZY.—Dilapidated ; out of repair.
- CRAAYZY WE-UD.—The plant crow's-foot, so called because it spreads about so wildly.
- CRACK.—A sharp blow.
 "I gid 'un a *crack* a top o' the yead."
 "To *crack* up" is to extol.
 "In a *crack*," in a minute.
- CRACKLIN'.—The scotched skin of roast pork ; this is also sometimes called the "scrump."
- CRACKY.—Peculiar ; not quite right in one's mind.
- CRANKS.—Aches and slight ailments. A person is said to be full of "crinks and *cranks*" when generally complaining of ill health.
- CKANKY.—Out of health ; for machinery out of gear ; for a structure, in bad repair, likely to give way.
 Also sometimes used to mean out of temper.
- CRAP.—Crop.
- CRASS.—Obstinate, contrary.
- CRASS-GRAINED.—Opposing from obstinacy or bad temper.
- CRASS-PATCH.—The name a child calls another that is out of temper to tease him.
- CRAW.—The crop of a bird ; the maw or receptacle for food.
- CRE-AMY VAAAYCED, or CRAMY-VE-USED.—Having no roses in the cheeks—white faced.

CRE-UP-MOUSE, or **CRAPE-MOUSE**.—A game played with little children, tickling them to make them laugh.

CRIB BITER.—A horse given to the vice of biting away his manger; almost universal term.

CRICK.—A sharp noise. I have heard this term used of the noise made in the knee joint when one is kneeling down. A "*crick* in the neck" is a temporary stiffness in the neck, or inability to move the head freely.

CRIMMANY.—An exclamation (good-humoured) of surprise.

CRINKLE.—To crease; to rumple.

CRINKLY.—With marks as having been crumpled.

CRINKS.—See **CRANKS**.

CRISP.—Pork crackling. See also **SCRUMP**.

CRITTENS.—The *crittens* are small pieces of lean meat strained from lard when it is melted; these are chopped fine and mixed together with sugar and spice, then flour is added and the whole made into a pudding.

CROAK.—To give out the worst view of things; one who does this is called "a *croaker*."

CROCK.—An earthenware pot as distinguished from an iron one.

CROOK, or **CRUCK**.—To bend.

"*Crook yer back zo's I med get on top and be carr'd awver the bruck.*"

CROWNER.—Coroner.

CRUMBLES.—Crumbs.

CRUMMY.—Short and fat, or squatty; also a term applied to one who has money saved up.

CRUNCH.—To break between the teeth, also to press to pieces with a breaking noise, thus one would say of a snail "*Crunch 'un wi' thee boot.*"

CRUSTY.—Surly, snappish.

CUBBY HAWLE.—A cave or recess of any kind wherein children may creep to hide when at play.

CUCKOO VLOWER.—The wild *Lychnis flosculi*, so called because it blooms at the time the cuckoo comes.

CUCKOO'S MAAYTE.—Cuckoo's mate. The male cuckoo,

- CUDDLE.**—To hold with one's arms closely around.
- CULLS.**—Sheep picked out from a flock on account of not agreeing with the others in appearance.
- CUPBOARD LOVE.**—Such love as children have for those who give them sweetmeats, cakes, etc.
- CUP-CUP-CUP.**—The call to a horse when in a meadow.
- CUPS.**—The bottom part or holder of the acorn.
- CURVEW BELL.**—This is not quite obsolete. At Blewbury it has been the custom for this to be rung regularly between Michaelmas and Lady Day, and many a time those who have been lost on the adjacent downs have hailed the sound of this bell.
- CUSSEDNESS.**—Obstinacy, wickedness.
- CUSTOMER.**—Always applied to a person in a disparaging or invidious sense, as "a shaaydy *customer*," "a sly *customer*," &c.
- CUT.**—A blow.
 "I took 'un a good *cut* wi' a stick."
 It has several combinations, as "*cut* awaay," "run away;" "*cut* up," "much distressed."
- CUTE.**—With capacity for learning ; having ability.
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DAAK.—Filthy, covered with dirt ; slimy.

DAAYME.—Dame. An old-fashioned farmer thus usually styles his wife when calling to her, or speaking to her ; he rarely uses her christian name. Also in a more humble position an elderly woman has her surname preceded by this title.

DAAYZIES, or DE-UZIES.—Daisies.

DAB.—A small insignificant wash, not including the house linen set aside for the " buck-wash." A blow.

" I caught 'un a *dab* in the vaayce."

A detached piece of anything.

" Our good Quane Bess, she maayde a pudden,
An' stuffed 'un vull o' plumes,
An' in she put gurt '*dabs*' o' vat
As big as my two thumbs."

DABB'D.—Blotted over with stains.

DABBY.—Flabby ; also anything containing small portions of a foreign substance is said to be "*dabby*" with the strange matter.

" This yer pudden be *dabby* wi' zuet."

DAB-CHICK.—The water hen.

DABSTER.—One who excels greatly.

Thus a man is said to be a "*dabster*" at back-swording or skittles.

DADDACKY.—Decayed or rotten.

" The bern doors be '*daddacky*' an' wunt stan' mendin'."

DADDY-LONG LEGS.—The common local nickname for a boy with long legs ; the insect which so easily leaves one of its long legs behind it being well known by this name.

DADS AWN BWOY.—A son having his father's peculiarities,
" A chip of the old block."

DAFFIDOWNDILLY.—The Daffodil.

DAFT.—Stupid, slow of comprehension.

DAIN.—Tainted, putrid, bad smelling.

DALL.—The smallest pig in a litter.

"*Dall 'um*" is a mild form of imprecation; thus on a lady saying
"How pretty the Poppies look amongst the corn," the reply was
"Purty be 'um *dall um*."

DALLED.—A swearing expression.

DALLERS.—A fit of melancholy.

DALLY.—A swearing expression.

DAMPER.—A saddening circumstance.

DANCE.—The expression "*led I a dance*," means, gave me
much trouble. (Almost universal.)

DANDER UP.—Temper raised.

"A got my *dander up*, an' I was 'bliged to gie 'un a cut."

DANDLE.—To move a baby up and down in the arms.

DANG 'UN.—A swearing expression.

DANK.—Unhealthy.

DANNUL.—Daniel.

DASH UT.—An imprecation.

DAWDLE.—A woman who idles over her household work.

DAYL.—Deal; much.

"Us had a *dayl o'* trouble last vall."

DE-AD.—There are many expressions to signify quite *dead*; those mostly used of animals are "*de-ad* as a nit," "*de-ad* as a door-naail," &c.

DEAD ALIVE.—Sluggish, sleepy looking.

DEAD AN' GONE.—An expression sadly used of one who has died.

DEAD AS DITCH WATER.—Is said of beer that is flat to the taste.

DEAD RIPE.—Used with regard to fruit perfectly ripe.

DE-AN.—The common name for a field with rising ground on each side of it, but I have not known a case where more than one field in a parish is so called.

DEDDENST.—Did you not?

- DEDST, or DIDST.—Did you ?
- DEEDILY.—Earnestly, intently.
"A looked at I maain *deedily* as though a had zummit to zaay."
- DEEDY.—Industrious.
"Us was *deedy* at ut all daay."
- DELVE.—To dig (but nearly obsolete).
- DEMIREP.—A word applied to a woman for whom contempt is felt.
- DERLIN'.—The smallest pig in a litter. The same as "DALL."
- DERN.—An imprecation.
- DESPERD.—Very great, desperate.
"A zimmered in a *desperd* hurry."
- DEW-BIT.—A small meal that perhaps could equally well be done without.
- DEWSIERS.—The gristle of valves adjoining a pig's heart.
- DIBBLE.—A gardener's implement. To hole for planting seeds; also to fish by dropping the bait on the surface of the water, and then alternately lifting it and letting it fall.
- DIBS.—A game played with the small knuckle bones taken from legs of mutton; these bones are themselves called *dibs*.
- DICKY.—"Upon my *dicky*" is a phrase sometimes used in support of an assertion.
- DICKY-BIRDS.—Children's phrase for all wild birds.
- DIDDLE.—To cheat; to play a trick; to out-wit.
- DIDDLED.—Out-witted.
- DIDN'T OUGHT.—Ought not.
"A *didn't ought* to tawk like that ther' avoor the childern."
- DIFFICULTER.—Comparative of difficult.
"This yer be *difficulter* to maayke than what that ther' be."
- DILL, or DILLY. The call for ducks, either word is repeated about four times in the call.
"Pray what have you for supper, Mrs. Bond?
Ge-us in the larder an' ducks in the pond.
Dilly, dilly, dilly, dilly, come an' be killed,
Passengers around us an' thaay must be vil'ed."

DILLONS.—Earth heaps to mark boundaries on the Downs.

DING.—To impress repeatedly.

"A *dinged* ut into I zo as I was glad to get awaay."

DING DONG.—Men who in fighting hit hard and do not trouble to guard are said to go at it "*ding dong*."

DINGEY ("G" soft).—Coated with dirt.

DINGIN'.—A noise in the ears.

DIP, also **DE-UP**, or **DAPE.**—Deep, crafty, cunning.

DISH.—To cheat, to acquire by sharp practice.

"A *dished* I out o' all the money as I had."

DISH O' TAY.—Very commonly used for "cup of tea."

"I mus' ax my awld dooman to gie I a *dish o' tay* avoor I do's any moor work."

DISHWASHER.—The Water Wag-tail so called from being always busy in the road side puddles.

DISREMEMBER.—To be unable to call to mind.

"I *disremember* now azackly what a zaid."

DOCT.—Intelligent.

DOCK.—To cut anything short.

DOCTOR.—To adulterate anything.

DOCTOR'S STUFF.—Medicine.

DOER. "A good *do-er*" is an animal that thrives well and keeps in good condition even when not well fed. "A bad *do-er*" is the reverse.

DOOR IRONS.—Upright irons on each side of an open fire-place, with a bar laid across them, whereon may rest chunks of wood in such way that the air gets freely underneath to feed the fire.

DOOR NIBBLES.—Wild roses.

DOGS.—Irons for lightly fastening split parts of timber together to prevent these flying apart when wedges are driven further along the slit. *Dogs* also serve to increase the splitting power of the wedges.

DOGS DOGS.—Thoroughly tired out.

DOGS DOGS.—Proceedings of an exciting character; sometimes of a quite comic character.

- DOLE.—To entice ; “ *Tole* ” is also used in the same sense.
- DOLLOP.—A large lump of anything. *Vide* WALLOP.
- DOLLY.—A binding of rag around a hurt finger.
- DONE.—Out-witted ; “ *done up* ” means tired out.
- DOOMAN.—“ *Ooman* ” (woman) is thus pronounced only when preceded by “ *awld*.”
- DOUBLE TONGUED.—Showing duplicity in speech.
- DOUBT.—To foretell ; to expect.
“ *I doubt the craps 'ooll be but thin athout us gets zome wet zoon.*”
- DO UP.—To tie or fasten up.
- DOUSH.—To throw water over.
“ *A doused water awver her to bring her to.*”
- DOUT.—To extinguish a candle or a fire.
- DOWDY.—A shabbily-dressed woman, or one wearing a dress out of fashion.
- DOWN.—Dejected.
“ *A looked down in the mouth* ” is a common expression.
- DOWN-ARG.—To contradict in such a down-right way, and so lay down the law, that the person opposing can say nothing farther.
- DOWN-STRIT.—The opposite direction in the main road through a village from UP-STRIT.
- DOWN-VALL.—A fall of rain, hail, or snow.
- DOWSE.—To immerse in water ; also a blow.
“ *I gid un a dowse on the vaayce.*”
- DOWSIN'.—A ducking or immersion in water.
- DRABBUT.—A swearing expression.
- DRAG.—A large kind of harrow.
- DRAGGLED.—With the lower part of the dress wet and muddy.
- DRAGGLE TAAIL.—An untidy dirty woman.
- DRAP INTO.—To beat, to assault.
“ *If 'e zes any moor I'll drap into 'e wi' this yer stick.*”

DRAP O' DRINK.—To have had a *drap o' drink* means to be partly intoxicated.

"I zartney had had a *drap o' drink* when I done that ther."

DRAT.—A common imprecation.

DRATTLE.—A swearing expression; also to throttle.

"*Drattle* his neck; a pretty nigh *drattled* I."

DRAY, or DRAA, or DRAW.—A squirrel's nest.

"To *dray*" a cover is to turn in the hounds and work them through to try to find a fox.

DRECKLY MINUT.—Immediately; on the instant.

"Gie I that ther knife *dreckly minut*, else I'll muchabout drap into 'e."

DREE.—Three.

DRESH.—To thrash.

DRESS.—A butcher "*dresses*" the carcase of an animal when he removes skin and offal and prepares it for sale. Land is "*top-dressed*" with manure, when this is allowed to lie on the surface.

DREW.—Sleepy, inactive.

DRIPPIN'.—Beef *drippin'* is much used on bread instead of butter.

DRIPPIN' WET.—The usual expression when one is thoroughly wet from rain is, "I be got *drippin'* wet."

DREZLY. Raining in very small drops.

DROAF. The throat.

DROOPY. Looking downcast.

DROUGH, or DRACO.—Through.

DROW. To throw, making preterite **DROWED.**

DROWNED CAT. One soaked with rain is said to look like a *drowned cat*.

DROWNED. Thirsty.

DREW. Thirsty.

DRI, or DRIN.—Thirsty.

(A *drin* is a drink of water.)

DRI' A BREAD. A loaf of bread without any butter.

DUBBY.—Thick, blunt at the end.

An unusually chubby-faced boy is generally nick-named "*Dubby*" by other boys.

DUBERSOME.—Doubtful.

DUCK.—To lower the head to avoid a blow; to immerse another in water.

DUCKIN'.—A wetting, whether from rain or immersion.

DUCKS AND DRAKES.—The jumping out of water of a flat stone when thrown nearly horizontally.

DUDDERED.—Stupefied.

DUMVOUNDERED.—Surprised or perplexed, so as to be unable to speak.

DUMBLEDORE.—The humble bee.

DUMMLE.—In animals, sluggish; in corn or hay, damp; in persons slow of comprehension, stupid.

DUMMY-NETTLE, or DUNNY-NETTLE.—A nettle which does not sting.

DUMPS.—Low spirits.

DUMPHY.—A short person is called a *dumphy*; also anything with a blunted point is said to be *dumphy*.

DUNCH.—Deaf.

DUNCH PASSAGE.—A *cul de sac*; the term "blind passage" is sometimes used in this sense.

DUNNY.—Deaf, not sharp. See DUMMY-NETTLE or DUNNY-NETTLE.

DUNT.—Did it.

"It wan't I as *dun't* I tell 'e" (It was not I who did it I tell you).

DUST.—Fuss.

"Dwo-ant 'e maayke zuch a *dust* about ut."

Ready money.

"Down wi' yer *dust* if 'e wants to buy 'un."

To "*dust* your jacket" is to whip you.

DUSTIN'.—A whipping.

DUST MAN.—Sleep. When a child, near bed time, looks very sleepy it is told the "*dust man*" is coming.

DUTCH.—Any speech not comprehended is said to be "*Dutch*."

DWO·ANT, or DWUNT.—Don't.

E

'E.—Thou, thee, you.

"If 'e want go I'll gie 'e sixpence" (if you won't go I will give you sixpence).

EARTH-STOPPIN', or YARTH STOPPIN'.—Stopping up foxes holes before the hounds come to hunt, so that foxes may not run to ground.

E-AST DUMPLINS.—Plain dumplings of boiled dough, cut open and eaten with sugar and butter.

EDDERD.—Edward.

EDGE-WISE.—The expression, "I coodn't get a word in *edge-wise*," is used when others have monopolized the conversation.

EEN-A'MWOAST.—Almost, nearly.

"I *een-a'mwoast* ketched a young rabbut, but a slipped into a hawle."

EESE, or E-US and ISS.—Yes.

EFFUT.—An eft or newt.

EGG-HOT.—A hot drink taken before going to bed to cure a cold, it is made of beer, eggs, sugar and nutmeg.

EGG ON.—To incite; to urge on.

"A *eggd 'un on* to vight a good bit avoor a 'ood."

EKKERN, or AAYKERN.—An acorn.

ELBAW GRACE.—Energetic work with hands and arms.

"Thee must put in a bit moor *elbow grace* when 'e rubs down yer hosses."

ELBAWS.—The expression "out at *elbaws*" is used with respect to one who has become poorly off.

ELDERN.—Made of elder wood; such things are very common amongst boys on account of the convenient hollow left by the removal of the pith.

ELLOOK.—Look here!

ELL-RAAYKE.—The large sized rake used for raking hay left behind where “cocks” have been “pitched” into the waggon.

ELLUM.—The elm tree.

ELLUMS.—Straw made ready for thatching.

ELNOR.—Eleanor.

EMMUT.—The ant.

EMMUT'S-HILL, or EMMUT-HUMP.—The ant's nest.

EMPT, or ENT.—To empty.

ENTIN.—Emptying.

“Two on 'e be to go *entin* dung-cart.”

ERRIWIG.—An ear-wig.

ERZELL.—Herself.

“She med do't *erzell*, vor I wunt.”

ET, also YET.—Eat.

“A' wunt *et* nothin'.” (He won't eat anything.)

ETHER.—The brushwood interwoven in forming a hedge. The couplet is commonly quoted,

“Eldern staayke an' blackthorn *ether*,
Maaykes a hedge vor years together.”

ETPIN, or YRPTIN.—Eating. We have also in the preterit “*eted*,” or “*yelled*.”

EYER. Commonly used in the sense of “at all,” thus, “Hev 'e *eyer* ever a rabbit to-daay?” (have you seen a rabbit at all to-day.)

Also “as *eyer* I can” is used for ‘as I possibly can.’

“I wud come as *eyer* as ever I can”

EYERASTINLY. Continually.

“She was *eyerastinly* a-yangin' at us an' so at last a run away from us.”

EYER AN' ME. A brood of pheasants.

EYERLY, also EYCKERLY.—Exactly.

F

“*F* is a letter, not a word or syllable,
A sign of a word, as ‘*F*’ No Berkshire words are
beginning with the letter ‘*F*.’”

G

GAA.—Used to children to indicate that a thing is nasty or not to be touched ; (common.)

GAAM.—To besmear.

GAAMY, or GAAMED.—Besmeared with wet or sticky matter.

"He'd a-bin at the cupboard, vor his vaayce was all *gaamy* wi' jam."

GAARGE, or GERGE.—George.

GAAY.—In good health ; brisk.

"I be a-veelin' quite *gaay* this marnin', thenk 'e."

GAAYBY.—A stupid-looking person, usually applied to one in the habit of keeping the mouth open.

GAAYPES.—The most fatal disease in chicken.

GAB.—Talk.

The phrase, "Stop thee *gab*," is used for "hold your tongue," "shut up."

GABBARD.—Large and old, as applied to buildings ; also, out of repair.

GABBERN.—Comfortless.

GABBLE.—To speak so hastily and indistinctly so as not to be understood.

A nurse would say to a child, "Dwoant 'e *gabble* yer praayers zo, else um wunt do 'e no good."

GADABOUT.—One who goes from one to another gossiping, the opposite of a "staay-at-whoam."

GALL.—To make sore by rubbing.

"I mus' get a new zaddle, that there un allus *galls* muh."

A "*gall*" is a sore caused by rubbing.

GALLINI.—The Guinea fowl.

GO KERT.—A child's cart.

GONY.—A very stupid person.

GOOD.—This word has various significations.

"Gie us a *good* helpin' o' pudden," *i.e.*, a large helping.
 "Vor *good*" means "finally," not to return, and in this sense the phrase is often extended to "vor *good* an' all."

GOOD DOER.—An animal that shows well by its condition the benefit of the food given. The reverse of a BAD DOER.

GOODISH. —Rather large.

GOOD 'UN.—An improbable story. When such is told the observation, "that be a *good 'un*" is common.

"To run a *good 'un* is to run very quickly."

GOOD VEIV.—A considerable number.

GO ON AT.—To administer a prolonged and irritating scolding. One who has been scolded greatly for having done work improperly may retort,

"If 'e *goes on at* I any moor 'e med do the job yerzelf, vor I wunt."

GOOSEBERRY.—The devil is called "*Awld Gooseberry*." There is also the phrase "*Plaayin' up awld Gooseberry*" to indicate wild pranks. Common.

GOOSEGOGS.—Gooseberries.

GORE.—Level low-lying land. Most parishes have a field called the "*Gore*," this being, perhaps, even more common than such well-known names as the Dean, the Litten, the Piddle, or the Slad.

GOWGE.—Gauge, measure.

"I took *gowge* on 'in when I vust zin 'in an' knawed as a was a bad lot."

GOWND.—A gown or frock.

GO ZO VUR.—Go so far; last so long.

"That chaze wunt *go so vur* if 'e lets the childern two-ast ut."

GRAAINS.—The forks of a prong, thus: a dung prong is a three-*graained* prong.

Malt after all the goodness is extracted in brewing.

GRAB.—To seize quickly.

GRABBLE.—Is perhaps best explained by a phrase "I drowed the apples among the bwoys an' let um' *grabble* vor um;" thus *grabble* partakes of the two words "grab" and "scramble."

GRACE.—"Grease," and also "grass" are so pronounced.

GRAMMER.—Grandmother, always preceded by "awld."

GRAMNAERED.—Begrimed with dirt.

GRAMVER, or GRENVER.—Grandfather, always preceded by "awld."

GRAW.—To produce.

"That ther land wunt *graw* be-ans."

To cultivate successfully.

"Tyent no good tryin' to *graw* turmuts yer."

GRAWIN' WEATHER.—Alternate showers and sunshine.

"Vine *grawin'* *weather* zur."

GRE-A-ZY, or GRACEY.—Slippery. The roads are said to be *gre-a-zy* when there is a slight surface thaw after a hard frost.

GRE-UN HORN, or GRANE HORN.—A youth who is very easily imposed on.

GRIB.—An unexpected bite, as when a horse slinks his ears and gives one a pinch.

GRIDDLE.—To broil a piece of meat on a grid-iron.

GRINE.—Groin.

GRINSTWUN.—Grindstone.

GRINTED.—Dirt pressed into anything is said to be "*grinted*" in.

GRIP.—To bind sheaves of corn, also a handful of corn in stalk held to assist in the action of reaping.

GRIBE.—A small open ditch.

GRIPES.—Pains in the stomach.

GRISKIN.—The lean part of the loin of a pig.

GRIST.—Corn brought to the mill for grinding.

Sometimes capital or means ; if a man is not able, from want of these, to work a farm properly, the expression is common, "A wants a bit moor *grist* to the mill."

GRISTY.—Gritty.

GRIT.—Good courage ; reliable.

"A be a man o' the true *grit*," *i. e.*, sound and reliable in every way.

GRIZZLE.—To grumble.

GROUND ASH.—A straight ash stick, usually about the size of one's finger, cut from underwood ; it is very tough and pliant, and much selected for purposes of castigation.

GROUTS.—Sediment left at bottom of a cask of beer or some other liquors.

GRUB.—A dirty little child is called "a young *grub*."

GRUBBY.—Dirty, as regards the person.

GRUMPY.—Surly, complaining, fault-finding.

GRUNSEL.—The raised door sill.

"This little peg went to market,
An' this little peg staayed at whoam ;
This little peg had zome ro-ast me-at,
An' this little peg had none.
This little peg went ' week, week, week, week,
I can't get awver the *grunsel*."

A line of the above is quoted on pinching each of the toes on a child's foot, beginning with the "big toe."

GUGGLIN'.—The gargling noise which liquor may make in the throat.

GULED.—Amazed, bewildered.

"The noise thaay childern maade quite *guled* muh."

GULP.—To drink rapidly or greedily.

"A *gulled* ut all down wi'out vetchin' bre-ath.

GUMPTION.—Energy, activity, and resource in one's work.
Common sense.

GURT, or GRET, or GIRT.—Great.

GURT-KWUT.—A great coat.

GURTS.—Saddle girths.

GUTTER.—When melted grease forms in the top of a candle, and at length overflows down one side, the candle is said to "*gutter.*"

GUZZLE.—The hole for slops outside cottages.
To drink.

GUZZLER.—One who is constantly drinking alcoholic liquors.

H

HA, or HEV, or HEY.—Have.

" I wunt *ha* [or *hev*, or *hey*] nothin' to do wi't."

HAAIN.—To abstain from, or hold off from.

" Us 'ool *haain aff* vrom taaykin' any notice on't vor a daay or two, praps a wunt do't no moor."

HAAK.—A hawk.

HAAM, or HAULM.—Stubble or straw of vetches, peas, or beans.

The "*Haam*" rick in the Vale of Berks. is of bean or wheat straw, and there they do not usually speak of a "vetch *haam* rick" as in the hill part of the county.

HAAYNIN.—The removal of cattle from pasture land to allow the crop of Hay to commence growing.

In the case of "Hobbs versus The Corporation of Newbury," as reported in the "Newbury Weekly News" of February 16th, 1888, Mr. Walter Money, F.S.A., explained that the word "Hayned" is an old English term signifying to lay in ground for hay by taking the cattle off, &c., and is repeatedly made use of in that sense in the records of the Court Baron. With reference to the above-named case, there was also read a presentment of the jury to the Court Leet of 1830 as follows:—"We present that no owner or occupier of land in Northcroft has a right to hitch, enclose, or feed any of the lands there from the usual time of *hayning* to the customary time of breaking. And if any cattle be found in Northcroft contrary to the usual custom, we order the haywarden to impound them."

HAAYSTY PUDDEN.—A pudding of boiled dough; sugar and butter, or else treacle, being usually added when eating.

HACK.—To fag or reap vetches, peas, or beans.

HACKER.—To be unable to speak properly from confusion or fear. One is said to "*hacker* and stammer" when answering disjointedly on account of having no excuse or explanation forthcoming.

HACKIN'.—Hardsounding. "A *hackin'* cough" is a frequent cough often accompanying consumption.

HACKLE.—To conspire; a conspiracy. Labourers are said to be "all of a *hackle*" when making agreement together to get higher wages or shorter time for work.

The straw covering over a bee-hive.

HAFE-A-TWO.—Cracked or cut so as to be in danger of breaking.

"The led o' the box be *hafe-atwo* an' wunt stan' no mendin'.

HAFT.—The handle of an axe.

HAGGAS.—The fruit of the Hawthorn.

HAGGED.—Worn out; looking thin faced (a corruption of "Haggard").

HAGGLE.—To chaffer in dealing. Sometimes also it is used in the sense of 'to hesitate in reply.'

"A *haggled* a good bit avoor a'd tell I wher a'd a-bin" (he hesitated a good deal before he'd tell me where he had been).

HAINT, or HEV'NT.—Have not. "We *haint* got narn" (we have not got one).

HAMES, or HAAYMES.—The wooden portions of cart-horses' collars to which are joined the traces.

HAMMER.—The expression "dead as a *hammer*" is very common.

"I chucked my stick at that ther rat an' killed un as 'dead as a *hammer*.'"

HAMPERED.—A lock is said to be *hampered* when out of repair so that the key cannot work it.

HANDLE.—To use dexterously.

"I can't *handle* a gun no zense" means "I cannot shoot well."

HANDLIN'.—In love making, where the swain may not have flow of language, he may sometimes attempt to put his arm round the girls waist; this is called "*handlin'* on her" and would probably be met by the command to "Adone now," or a more decided "Gie out!"

HANDY.—Conveniently near. "A little me-ad lez *handy* to the house" (a little meadow is conveniently near the house).

Also intelligent in work.

"He be a *handy* zart o' chap."

HANGER-ON.—A person who waits about others better off than himself for such benefits as he may get. Common.

- HANGIN'.—The rounded slope or over-*hanging* part of a hill.
 "E'll vind moor partridges on the *hangin'* yander 'n anywher."
- HANGLE.—An iron hook over the fire to suspend pots from.
- HANGY.—Sticky, as regards soil. See CLUNG.
- HANG UP HIS HAT.—The usual meaning of this is that one is an accepted suitor, but it also sometimes is used to denote that one is very intimate and is granted freedom of the house.
- HANKERCHER.—A pocket-handkerchief.
- HANKERIN'.—Longing.
- HAPS.—A hasp.
To hasp or fasten by hitching a thing around or over another.
 The withy tie used to secure hurdles to "vawle staaykes" or to each other.
- HARD O'YERRIN.—Deaf (hard of hearing).
- HARL.—To entangle, an entanglement.
 "If 'e dwoant mind thee 'ooll get that string in a *harl*."
- HARNESS TACK.—A swinging cross tree placed in a stable for harness to be hung upon.
- HARPIN.—Continually speaking about some distasteful matter.
- HARVESTERS.—Harvest bugs, prevalent just before harvest time.
- HARVEST WHOAM.—The festival which winds up harvest work. (An account of this is given in the Prefatory Notes).
- HAT.—A small ring of trees, but usually called a VOLLY when in a conspicuous position, as on a hill.
- HA'T, also HEV UT.—Have it, allow it, believe it. "I tawld 'un I zin 't myzelf, but a ood'nt *ha't* (I told him I saw it myself, but he wouldn't believe it).
- HATCH.—An opening which may be closed by a wooden slide or door, used for passing articles through by hand.
- HATCH GATE.—A gate at the junction of Parishes or Manors. The *hatch-gate* of Hampstead Norreys is where the Manors of Hampstead Norreys, Eling, and Bothampstead meet.

HAW.—A dwelling enclosed by woods.

HAWLD HARD.—Stop! There is a game commonly played about Christmas time where a number hold a piece of a handkerchief. One then moves his hand round the handkerchief, saying, "Here we go round by the rule of *Contrairy*. When I say "*hawld hard*," "let go," and when I say "let go," "*hawld hard*;" forfeits are paid by those not complying with the above order, which is said suddenly and in a loud tone so as to confuse the players.

HAWLE.—A hole.

HAWLT.—Hold. "I can't get *hawlt* on 'in" (I can't get hold of him).

HAWS.—The same as HAGGAS.

HAZZICK.—A wood usually of Scotch firs with much coarse rank grass. There is a "*hazzick*" on the Little Hungerford estate, Hampstead Norreys.

HEAD.—The face.

HEAL.—To cover.

HEART ZICK.—Sadly out of spirits through trouble.

HECCATS.—A short dry wearing cough.

HECCATTY.—One having the "*heccats*."

HEDGE-POKER.—A hedge sparrow. The name "*hedge-poker*" may have been given because the bird pokes about a hedge and will fly no distance away.

HEDGIN'.—A common sport, where boys go on either side of a hedge when the leaves have fallen, with long light poles. On seeing any bird fly into the hedge a-head, one gives the word, and both beat the hedge from opposite sides; the bird gets too confused to fly out and is generally killed by branches knocked against it; ten or twelve birds are often killed in an afternoon's "*hedgin*'."

HEFT.—To try the weight of a thing by lifting it. A woman selling a turkey will say "*heft 'un*," *i.e.*, "Lift it to see how much it weighs."

HEN-US.—A house fitted round with rows of compartments for hens to lay eggs in, and with perches for them to roost upon.

HEPPER.N.—An apron. At old-fashioned village schools the usual punishment for a child was to be pinned to the “*heppern*” of the schoolmistress; when in this position a “thimble-pie” would be the punishment for levity or further misconduct.

HERN.—Hers.

HERRIOTT.—A fine, payable by a tenant of a leasehold property on succession at death of previous holder. As an example, in an indenture, dated 23rd December, 1743, between Mr. Joseph Lowsley and Mr. Thomas Horde lands were leased for 99 years or three lives on payment of

“One fatt capon at Christmas and *Herriott* upon decease of each life.”

HEV AT.—To encounter, to undertake earnestly.

“I me-ans to *hev at* killin’ down thaay rabbuts avoor long ‘um be a-yettin all the young kern.”

HEY.—Have. See also HA, or HEV.

HIDE.—To whip, to beat.

HIDIN’.—A flogging; a beating.

HIGGLE.—To demur, to repeatedly raise objections.

To chaffer.

HIGH JINKS.—Vagaries, merry doings.

HIGHTY-TIGHTY.—Conceitedly proud, stuck up; also easily taking offence, huffy.

HIKE.—“Move off!” Always used peremptorily.

“What be you bwoys at ther, *hike* aff that ther ladder an’ be aff.”

HINDER.—To prevent.

“I me-ans to do’t, an’ who be a-gwaain to *hinder* muh.”

HIPS.—The seed pods of the dog rose. Children thread these together to form necklaces and bracelets.

HIST-UP.—(“*I*” pronounced as in “*higl.*”) A command given to a horse to lift up a foot for inspection; also shouted to a horse when it stumbles.

HIS-ZELF.—Himself. “A wunt go by *his-zelf*” (he won’t go alone).

HIS-ZEN.—His.

HITCH.—To fasten loosely.

"*Hitch yer herse to the gaayte po-ast an' come an' help I get this nitch o' straa upon my back.*"

HIT.—Cast, throw.

"*Hit it away, tent vit to yet*" (throw it away, 'tis not fit to eat).

HIT IT.—To be in accord.

"*Them two dwoant zim to hit it now as um did avoor Kersmas* ' (those two do not seem on such good terms now as they were before Christmas).

HO.—To long for, to care greatly for.

HOBBLE DE HOYE.—

"*A chap be called a "hobble de hoye,"
As be shart of a man but moor'n a bwoy.*"

HOBBLES.—Shackles; to prevent a horse or donkey straying far when turned into a lane or roadside to feed; by these a fore leg is often fastened to a hind leg.

HOCKERD.—Awkward, clumsy, obstinate, contrary.

"*A was maain hockered an I cood'nt persuaayde un to do 't*" (he was very obstinate and I could'nt persuade him to do it).

HOCKLY.—Awkwardly helpless, having no notion how to do a thing properly.

HOCKSEY.—Deep with mud.

HOCKSIN'.—Walking clumsily, or making a noise impertinently in walking.

"*When I scawlded un a went hoksin' awaay wi'out a-stoppin' to year what I was a-zaayin'.*"

HODMEDOD.—A scarecrow; usually a figure with a hat on, holding a stick to represent a gun.

HO-GO.—A game played by children, each having a number of marbles. The first holds up a number in closed hand and says, "*Ho-go*;" the second says "Hand full;" the first then says "How many?" The other guesses. If he should guess correctly he is entitled to take them all; but otherwise he must give the difference between the number he guessed and the number actually held up to "make it so."

HOG-TUB.—A tank at a part of the farm-yard nearest the kitchen, into which all kinds of edible refuse are thrown. The "*hog-tub*" has stock of barley meal, and at feeding time the pigs assemble eagerly at the call of "shug," "shug," "shug," and the mixture is then bailed out by means of a sort of bucket, with a very long wooden handle.

HOG-WASH.—The liquor of the HOG-TUB.

HOLLER.—To call out loudly. In the rhyme sung by boys going their rounds on Guy Fawkes' Day we have—

"Holler bwoys, holler bwoys, maayke yer bells ring,
Holler bwoys, holler bwoys, God zaayve the Quane."
One would say also, "*Holler* to 'n to come along quicker."

HONESTY.—The wild clematis is always so called.

HOOD.—The bonnet worn by women at field labour. It is a poke bonnet which shades the face from the sun, and which has an enormous flap covering the neck, shoulders, and upper part of the back.

HOOSSET.—A horse's head curiously dressed up, and carried about by men and boys at a "*Hooset Hunt*."

HOOSSET HUNT.—When persons are believed to be guilty of incontinence, men and boys assemble for a "*Hooset Hunt*," they take with them pots or pans or anything wherewith to make discordant noise, and this they call "*Rough Music*," they also carry the "*Hooset*" on a pole. On arrival at a house to be visited, the "*Rough Music*" is vigorously played, and the "*Hooset*" shaken in front of all the windows, and even poked into them if any be open.

HOOST.—Lift up. "*Hoost* up thee end o' plank a bit (lift up your end of the plank a little).

HOOT.—"Hold to it."

An expression used to horses.

HOOTCHER.—A stick with a bend or turn at the top, used to pull down branches when gathering fruit.

HOPPERS.—Mites in bacon.

HOPPETTY.—A little lame.

"I hev a-bin a bit *hopfetty* zence the hammer vell on my voot."

HOP, SKIP AN' JUMP PUDDEN'.—A plum pudding where plums have been inserted very sparingly.

HOSS-PLAAY.—Rough, noisy play, approaching practical joking.

HOSS-POND.—A pond appertaining to the farm yard ; from its situation the water is often too impure for animals to drink.

HOUSEN.—Houses.

HOWSOMEVER.—However.

"A wunt never do 't *howsomever* a med try."

HUCK.—To poke, as by inserting a stick under anything and on pushing it to give a lifting motion.

HUCK-MUCK.—Confusion caused by all things being out of place. On visiting a small house on cleaning day the apology comes "'E vinds us in a gurt *huck-muck* to-daay, zur."

HU D.—To take off the outer covering.

"Get them warnuts *huddled* agin I comes back."

The outer covering of nuts, walnuts, &c., is called the "*hud*."

HUFFY.—Easily taking offence.

"A be a *huffy* zart o' chap."

HUGGER, also **HUGGER-MUGGER.**—To hoard.

"A ke-ups his money pretty much *hugger-muggered* up an' dwoant spend none hardly."

HULLS.—Husks.

HULLA-BALLOO.—A loud confused noise raised by a number.

HUNCH.—To attack with the horns.

"The cow tried to *hunch* muh."

HUNK, sometimes **HUNCH.**—A thick piece of bread, bacon, &c.

HUR, or **HAAIR.**—Hair.

HURDLE-HERSE.—A hurdle horse; the frame fixed on the ground having holes for the uprights of hurdles; the brushwood used in making "*vlaayke hurdles*," is woven horizontally between these uprights.

I

I.—Is used for “me.”

“Gie I one o’ them apples?”

IF ZO BE AS.—If.

“*If zo be as you can come an’ hev tay wi’ we to-morrow, I hopes you ‘ooll.*”

IMP.—“Young *imp*,” is a common name for a mischievous boy, as also a “young rascal.”

IN, or UN.—To be “*in*,” with a person is to be intimate; well liked, and to have influence.

Also “him,” “I gin ‘*in* wernin’” (I gave him warning).

IN-AN’-IN.—A term used to express close relationship with reference to cattle breeding.

IN-BETWANE.—Used for “between.”

“I veels a stwun *in-betwane* my shoe an zock.”

INLY.—Inwardly.

INNERDS.—“Chitterlings” as frequently go by the name of “peg’s *innerds*” (pig’s inwards).

ĪNONS.—Onions.

INVITIN’.—The word is used in homely welcome thus :—As the food is placed on the table the host will say to his guest, “Now you zees yer dinner avoor ‘e, an’ I hopes as ‘e wunt want no *invitin’*.” This is intended as a wish that the guest will eat heartily, ask for what he may want, and “maayke his-zelf at whoam.”

IRE.—Iron.

I SPY.—The game hide and seek. In the way of playing this the seeker has to call “*I spy*” to the one he finds before he may start to run “home.”

IT.—Yet. “Be thaay comin’ it”? (are they coming yet?)

IT AWHILE.—For a short time.

“Ut hev a-bin a-raainin’ zo as a mus’ ha bin hindered a-s’artin’ an’ I dwoant expec’ un yer *it awhile*.”

J

JAA.—The jaw.

JAANTIN.'—Going off on pleasure.

JAAZYNE.—Jane.

JABBER.—Silly rapid talking.

JACK.—The male, as "*jack-hare*."

A contrivance for raising an axle-tree of a cart, &c., so that the wheel on that side is off the ground and can turn freely.

A child whose face is begrimed with dirt is reproached by being called "*Jack* nasty vaayce."

The word is much and commonly used in combination.
 "*Jack* in office," "*Cheap Jack*," "*Jack* of all trades," &c.

JAMMED.—Squeezed. As by having one's hand caught between a door and door post; also would be said, "*Jam* down the zugar zo as to get ut all into the baaysin."

JAN.—John.

JANDERS.—Jaundice.

JAWLTER-YEAD.—A blunderer, one very stupid.

JEMPS.—James.

JENNY SQUIT.—The Jenny Wren.

JERKIN.—A short all-round coat.

JE-UD, or JAAYDE.—Jade.

JIFFY.—A short space of time; immediately.

"'T wunt taayke I moor'n a *jiffy* to clim to that ther bird's ne-ast."

"I'll be back in a *jiffy*."

JIGGAMY.—Any imp'ement or tool.

"Gie us the *jiggamy* as stans' to yec han' ther'" (referring to an implement, the name of which one 'disremimbers' at the moment).

JIGGETTY.—A sharp up and down motion. There is the old children's rhyme—

"To markut, to markut, to buy a vat hog,
Whoam agin, whoam agin, *jiggetty jog*."
"*Jiggettin*" is moving up and down quickly, as in riding a child on the knee, this is always called "*jiggettin*" the child.

JIMCRACKS.—Trifling personal belongings.

JIMMANY.—An exclamation of astonishment. Often, "Oh! *jimmany*."

JIMP.—With well formed waist, applied to a woman in a complimentary way.

JIS, or JUS'.—Just.

"Ooll 'e *jis* stop a minnut while I axes if me-uster be at whoam."

JĪST.—(The "i" pronounced as in "rice.") A joist.

JOB.—A thing difficult of performance.

"Thee 'ooll hev a *job*-to car' that ther' zack o' taayters to Newbury."

JOCKEY.—To get the better of one.

"A *jockeyed* I last time I had dalins wi'n, an' zo I wunt hev no moor."

JOG.—To nudge; to touch one confidentially.

"*Jog* the man t'other zide on e', plaze, vor'n to look at I."

JOGGLE.—To shake.

"A *joggled* the taayble while I was a writin', an' zo ut beant vit vor 'e to look at."

JOG TROT.—An ordinary trot, rather slow than quick. A "*jog-trot*" way of going on is a way likely to last long and incur no great trouble.

JUMPER.—A sheep with the vice of springing over the hurdles of the fold is called a "*junper*."

JUMPIN' STALK.—An arrangement of two sticks fixed perpendicularly in the ground, with another across the top to test height to which competitors can jump.

JUNKETTINS'.—Merry-makings.

JUNKS.—Thick pieces. "Chumps" are sometimes so called.

A frugal housewife will say to her good man,
"Dwoant 'e help the me-ut in *junks*, ut dwoant go hafe as vur."

JUS' NOW.—A little time ago. In Berkshire this is invariably used of the past, never of the future, though elsewhere I have often heard the expression refer to the future as thus: "He will be here *just now*," meaning "immediately" or "shortly."

JUST ABOUT.—Expresses something large or important.

"Ther was *just about* a lot o' rats" (there was a very large number of rats).

"A had *just about* a tumble" (he had a very severe tumble).

K

KAAYLE.—Caleb.

KECK.—To make a choking noise in the throat.

KECKER.—The gullet.

KEER.—Care.

KERD.—A card.

KEKKY.—Irritable.

KERN.—Corn.

KERT.—Cart.

KETCH.—To catch. To KETCH IT is to incur punishment.

"He 'ooll *ketch it* when the me-uster knaws what a hev a-bin an' a-done."

KETCHY WEATHER is showery weather.

KE-UP, or KAAYPE.—A cape.

KE-UP, or KAPE, OR KIP.—To keep. Keep, *i.e.*, food in quantity that will last some time for sheep or cattle.

"I be zellin' my ship vor my turmut's be vaailed an' I ent got no winter *ke-up*."

KIBBLE.—Sweepings as from garden paths and court yards.

KICK.—To become irritated.

"If 'e zes anything about his wife lockin' the door an' a-tawkin' to 'n out o' winder a *kicks* preciously." This had reference to a man who was so treated because he came home later at night than his spouse approved.

KID.—To produce pods. Peas and beans are said to "*kid*" well when bearing large numbers of pods.

KILL.—A kiln.

KILL-DEVIL.—An artificial bait used in spinning for Pike when natural baits are not forthcoming.

KIND.—Profitable to breed from.

"That ther be a *kind* lookin' yowe (ewe)."

KINKETTY.—Matters not going on smoothly are referred to as being "a bit *kinketty*."

KIT.—The whole lot.

"I hev got a puppy an' dree verrets, an' a mag-pie, an' e med hev the *kii* vor a crownd if e 'ooll."

KITKEYS.—The fruit of the ash.

KITTLE.—Not strong, not firm, not safe; requiring gentle treatment.

KLICK.—A sharp noise as caused by the shutting of a pocket knife.

KNACKER.—A wretched looking horse past work.

KNOCK AFF.—To stop operations.

"E can *knock aff* ploughin' te-ams at dree o'clock."

KNUCKLE DOWN.—To succumb; to give in.

KOFER.—A chest for keeping old dresses, &c. in, when these are stowed away for a time.

KURSMAS.—Christmas.

KWUT.—A coat.

L

LAAY.—To wager ; to bet.

"I'll *laay* 'e a quart ('beer' understood) as my donkey 'ooll go vaster nor thee pawny."

To lie down.

"I be a-gwaain to *laay* down, vor I be a-veelin' out o' zarts."

LAAY HAWLT.—"Take hold," receive in your hand.

"*Laay hawlt* o' t'other ind o' the rawpe."

LAAY BY.—To save.

"Times be zo bad, I can't *laay by* nothun."

LAAYCE.—To whip. A "*laaycin*" is a whipping.

"Thee 'ooll get a *laaycin*' when me-uster zees what e hev a-bin at."

LAAY DOWN.—To sow with seed that will not require annual renewal.

"Stock be a-paayin' zo well as I me-ans to *laay down* zome moor land in grace next year."

LAAYDY-BIRD.—*Coccinella septempunctata*. Children never kill this pretty harmless insect, but holding it on the hand say—

"*Laaydy-bird, laaydy-bird*, vly yer waay whoam,
Yer house be a-vire, an' yer childern's at whoam."

The hand is then moved sharply upwards, and the "*laaydy-bird*" takes flight.

LAAYED-UP.—Said of a ferret when, having killed a rabbit and eaten part of it, it lies down and goes to sleep in the rabbit-hole.

LAAY INTO.—To beat.

"If thee doosn't do what I tells 'e I'll *laay into* thee."

LACKADAAYSICAL.—Full of fanciful airs and affectation.

LACKADAAYSY ME.—A mild expression of surprise, used generally by old women of the poorer class.

LAFE ALL AWVER THE VAAyce.—With the whole face showing merriment.

LAG.—Last. Boys playing at marbles call out "*Lag*" when wishing to play last.

LAMMAS, and LAMMAS-DAAY.—This word was explained in the following terms, in the case of "Hobbs versus The Corporation of Newbury," as reported in the "Newbury Weekly News" of the 16th February, 1888. "The Lammas Day obtained its name from a supposed offering or tything of Lambs on the 1st August, the Festival of St. Peter in Chains, as a thanksgiving for the first fruits of the new 'Bread Corn.' These fields (*i.e.*, certain fields referred to in the law suit) are what are known as Lammas land, *i.e.*, Commons on which the inhabitants of Newbury have the right of Pasturage, formerly commencing on Lammas Eve, the day before the festival of Lammas Day, the 1st August, till Lady Day, the 25th March."

LAND.—A portion of land delimited by furrows in ploughing. Families take *lands* as portions for reaping.

LANDLORD.—An inn-keeper is so called.

LANE, or LE-AN. To *lean*; also the *lean* of meat.

LARDY CAAYKE.—The plain cake much sweetened and containing lard.

LARN.—To teach.

"Do 'um *larn* 'e zummin (arithmetic) at schoold?"

LARRA MASSY.—A common interjectory expression.

LARRUP.—To beat.

A *larrupin'* is a beating.

LATTER MATH.—The second crop of grass. *Vide* ATERMATH.

LAUK.—An expression of wonder.

LAVE, or LE-AV.—Leave.

LAVENDER.—To put away in "*lavender*" has the extended meaning of putting anything of value very carefully away.

LAW.—A common expression of surprise.

LAY, or LAA.—Law.

"I wunt go to *lay* about ut."

LAY-YER, or LAA-YER.—A lawyer. The blackberry bush is called a "*laa-yer*," because when any part of it takes hold of one there is no getting free from the bush without being seized by other parts. There is a paradoxical quotation very common when blackberries are coming in season, "Blackberries be allus *red* when um be *gre-an*."

LE-AST-WAAYS, or LASTE-WISE.—At all events.

"Me-uster be a-gwaain to begin plantin' ze-ad tayters next wake, *le-ast-waays* a zed as a 'ood."

LEATHER.—To flog. A *leatherin'* is a flogging.

LEATHERY.—Tough.

"This me-at be maain *leathery*."

LED.—Betted, wagered.

"I *led* 'un a penny as a cood'nt clim that ther tree."

A lid.

LEER.—Empty, hungry.

"I wishes 'um 'ud gie we zome dinner, I be a-veelin' maain *leer*."

LEG UT.—To run away very quickly.

"I maayde 'un *leg ut* pretty sherp, I can tell 'e."

LEG UP.—To give a "*leg up*" is to give one help from underneath on ascending a wall or tree, &c.

LEM-VIGS.—Imported figs.

LEN'.—"Lend" is always so pronounced.

LESS, or THESS.—"Let us," "Let me."

"*Less* zee what 'e got ther."

LET ALAWNE.—Moreover, in addition to.

"He ood'nt len' we no money, *let alawne* mwoast likely a yent got none to len'."

LET ALAWNE AS.—Is used for "and taking into consideration also that."

"She hev a-had two new gownds this zummer, *let alawne as* she had dreer put by avoor, zo she wunt want no moor vor one while."

LET IN.—"Begin!" "go to work!"

"Now if you chaps be ready *let in* wi'out any moor tawk."

LET VLY.—To shoot. Perhaps a phrase from archery days when the arrow winged its way on being released from the bow.

LE-UZ.—To glean. "*Le-usin*" is gleaning.

LEY.—Growing grass; grass lands which are not for annual breaking up; this applies to sanfoin, clover, &c., which come under the general term "grass."

LEZ.—Lies or lays.

"I never *lez* a-bed o' marnins" (I rise early in the morning).

LICK.—To beat.

"A lickin'" is a beating.

LIDDY.—Lydia.

LIEV.—As soon.

"I'd as *liev* go as stop at whoam."

LIEVER.—Rather.

"What 'ood 'e *liever* be, a zawlger or a zaailer?"

LIFT.—A free ride.

LIKE.—Placed sometimes in a modifying or apologetic way.

"Plaze, zur, I wants to maayke my house a bit smarter *like* if e'll gie I zome white-wash an' brushes to do 't wi'."

LIKE-ER.—More likely.

"He's *like-er* to come 'an not."

LIKES O'.—Persons or things of that stamp or quality.

"I wunt taayke no trouble vor the *likes o'* thaay."

LILL.—The act of projecting the tongue as with a dog after running.

"Look how that ther dog *lills*, a mus' ha' had a smartish hunt ater the wounded haayre."

LIMBER.—Active, tough.

"If thee vights 'un thee'll get wusted, vor a be a maain *limber* zart o' chap." Sometimes used as meaning "limp" also.

LIMBO.—Jail.

"If thee be-ant moor keervul thee 'ooll vind theezeelf in *limbo* avoor long."

LIMMERS.—Base; low.

LIMP.—Flaccid.

Wanting in firmness.

"A be a *limp* zart o' man if 'e sticks out he'll gie in."

LISSOM.—Active; pliant.

LITTEN.—A small meadow adjoining a parish church yard, available for churchyard extension.

- LITTER.—To “*litter* down” is to lay down straw for horses to sleep on for the night, this straw bedding being called “*litter*,” and this word is also applied to all sorts of things lying confusedly about.
- LITTOCKS.—Rags and tatters.
 “His kwut got tore to *littocks* in the brambles when the donkey drowed ‘un an’ dragged ‘un along by the sturrupe.”
- LIVE-UNDER.—To hold a farm from ; to be tenant to.
- LOCK.—A small quantity of hay not so dry as the remainder of the crop.
- LODGED.—Corn beaten down by storms is spoken of as “*lodged*.”
- LOGGERYEADS.—To be “at *loggeryeads*” with another is to have a feud with him, to have quarrelled.
- LOLL.—To lean lazily.
 “*Lollin’* about” is the reverse of sitting or standing upright, and looking ready for work.
- LOLLOP.—To slouch. The meaning is analogous to that of “LOLL.” “*Lollopin*” is “slouching.”
- LONG.—Great or large. A “*long* figure” means a great price; “*long-headed*” is applied to one far-seeing or calculating (common).
- LONGVUL.—Wearisome.
 “Thee hast a-bin awaay vrom whoam a *longvul* while.”
- LONG-TAAILED-’UN.—A cock pheasant.
- LONG-TAWL.—A game at marbles where each takes aim at the other in turn, a marble being paid in forfeit to whichever of the players may make a hit.
- LOOBY.—A stupid looking youth.
- LOP.—Branches cut from the main stem of a tree by a bill-hook; the expression “top, *lof*, an’ vaggot,” includes all of the tree except the timber.
- LOPE.—To idle about.
- LOPETTIN’.—Walking with an ungainly movement and heavy tread.
- LOP ZIDED.—Standing out of the perpendicular.
 With weight not equally distributed.

LORDS AN' LAAYDIES.—The *arum*.

LOT.—The feast time at some villages.

Drayton "*Lot*" is well kept up.

"A *vat lot*" is an expression of doubt.

"I be a-gwaain to zee Me-uster an' tell 'un I wunt bide wi' un a minnut longer." To this would be made the jeering rejoinder, "A *vat lot* you 'ooll I'll be bound."

LOTS.—Many, the greater number.

"*Lots* on us can't come a Monday 'cause o' the crickut match, but all on us 'ood come a Tuesday."

LOUCHET.—A large piece.

"Thee hast gin I moor of a *louchet* 'n I can yet" (you have given me a larger piece than I can eat.)

LOUT.—A stupid, ungainly man.

LOVE AN' IDLE.—The Pansy.

LOVE-CHILD.—One born before wedlock.

LOVE VEAST.—A tea meeting held in dissenting chapels, after which members in turn tell their religious experiences.

LOW.—Out of spirits.

"I was a-veelin' a bit *low* acause my zon as is abrade ent wrote to I vor a long time."

LOW BELL.—A bell formerly rung at villages in the Vale of Berkshire at day break by the herdsman appointed to take charge of cows to be turned out on the downs for grazing during the day. At the sound of the "*low bell*" the cows were delivered to him. (*Low* rhymes with 'cow.')

LUBBER, or LUBBER-YEAD.—One very stupid indeed.

LUCKY BAG.—A bag always at country fairs. On payment of a penny one puts in the hand and draws forth a prize of some kind.

LUG.—A pole or perch. The pole which secures barn doors by being fixed across; to carry.

LUMBERIN'.—A dull heavy prolonged sound.

LUMMAKIN'.—Proceeding with slow ungainly motion.

LUMP.—To thump with the fist.

A "*lump* of a chap" is a big fellow, perhaps somewhat ungainly.

LUMPY.—Heavy in appearance; clumsily formed; also looking sullenly cross is described as “lookin’ *lumpy* awver ‘t.”

LUSH.—To drink freely of intoxicating liquors.

LYE.—Water which has been filtered through wood-ashes, and so rendered soft for washing purposes.

LYE-LITCH.—The tub used to contain the ashes and water when “*lye*” is made.

LYNCHES.—The green banks or divisions of “lands.”

M

MAAIDEN.—This word is used in combination as thus, *maaiden Downs* are natural Downs, *i.e.*, never planted nor broken up. Woods are said to be stocked with *maaiden timber* when there has been no previous felling.

MAAIDS.—Servant girls in a farm house. *Vide* also GALS.

MAAIN.—Very, extremely.

"I be *maain* tired ater that ther job."

The greater part.

"I thinks we hev a-killed the *maain* o' the rats up at Breach Verm an' ther bent none left to zi'nify."

MAAM.—To besmear ; as a child may besmear face or hands with jam.

MAAMY.—Soft soil which is not very wet, but where the foot sinks in, is thus described.

Also 'besmeared.'

MAAY.—The flower of the Whitethorn. In the "*Maay*" the leaf appears before the flower, whilst the Blackthorn shows the flower before the leaf.

MAAY HAP.—Possibly, perhaps.

MAAY HORNS.—These are made by boys from the rind of the Withy, wound round and round ; a smaller piece being wound also and inserted at the smaller end. They give forth a most doleful but far reaching sound.

MAAYRY, or ME-A-RY.—Mary.

MAAYKE AWAAY WI'.—To kill.

"I be a-gwaain to *maayke away wi'* my dog, vor thaay tells I as a goes ater the ship o' nights."

To spend too freely.

MAAYKE HAAY.—Boys use this expression when heaping together the miscellaneous belongings of another who has made himself obnoxious and pouring water over the whole.

"To *maayke haay* while the zun shines" is to set to work vigorously at a thing when circumstances are favourable.

MAAYKE NOTHUN'.—To fetch no money.

"Whate wunt *maayke nothun'* now, an' we only got to look to our stock."

MAAYKE UP.—A youth is said to "*maayke up*" to a girl when he first attempts to pay addresses to her. This expression is the counterpart of a girl "setting her cap."

"I zaay, Daayme, doos'nt think young Jack Robins be a-*maaykin' up* to our Maayry?"

MAAYKE WAAYTE.—"Make weight." A small quantity or scrap added by butchers and others to make up or increase weight.

MAAYRE, or MER.—The expression "the graay *maayre* be the best herse" is commonly used either as denoting that the wife is head and heart of the house or that a man is 'henpecked.'

MAAYRES TAAILS.—Light fleecy clouds.

"*Maayres tails* an' mackerel sky,
Not long wet nor not long dry."

MAAYZY.—Not clear headed, confused, muddle-headed. Generally followed by "like."

"When I yeared what 'um had done I was zo took aback as to veel quite *maazy-like*."

MACKEREL SKY.—Sky mottled with clouds.

MAD.—Very angry; greatly annoyed.

MAG.—Troublesome tongue.

"Hawld thee *mag*" is a retort.

A magpie.

MAGGOT.—"To have a *maggot* in the yeard" is to hold very strange and unusual notions.

MAGGOTTY.—Fidgetty, having eccentric notions.

Also frolicsome.

MAMMERED.—Amazed, confused, puzzled.

"I was quite *mammered* zo many on 'um spakin' at once."

MAMMY ZICK.—In distress on account of being away from the mother or home.

MANDERIN'.—Muttering threats or grumbling to one's self.

MANNISH.—Used in ridicule of a youth giving himself airs such as strutting when walking.

MARVELS.—'Marbles' are so generally pronounced by boys.

MASH.—A marsh. The *Mash* is sometimes a fine meadow, as at Newbury.

MATH-THA.—Martha (equally, commonly, "Patty.")

MĀTIN'.—Service at a dissenting chapel is so called.

"Be 'e a-gwaain to *Mātin'* at Compton to-night?"

Members of the congregation are sometimes called *Mātiners*, as distinguished from Church Vawk or those who attend Church.

MATTER O'.—Quantity or number, but used redundantly.

"I shall hev a *matter o'* vorty pegs to zell about Kursmas time."

MĀTY, or ME-A-TY.—Used as expressing that animals are in good condition for the butcher.

MAUL.—A wooden hammer, as used for driving beer-taps into barrels.

MAUNDERIN'.—Continuing to talk without showing knowledge or sense.

MAUNT.—Must not.

"A zes I *maunt* go to Vaair ahtout I works awvertime vor a we-uk avoorhand."

MAWKIN.—An implement for cleaning out the oven.

MAWKISH.—Flat to the taste.

MAWKY.—A woman who is very dowdy and ungainly in appearance is said to be "*mawky*."

MAYSTER, or ME-USTER.—Master; the farmer is always called the "*Mayster*" by his men.

MAYSTERVUL.—Domineering, arrogant, assertive.

"Our Gerge be got that *maystervul* ther yent no doin' nothun' wi' 'un."

MAZINLY, or MAAYZINLY, or ME-UZ-INLY.—Much, extremely.

"That ther bwoy o' ourn be grawin' *mazinly* now to be zure."

MAZZARD.—A big head.

"Did e' zee what a raayre *mazzard* that ther chap had a-got?"

ME-AD.—A meadow.

"A be gone down in the *me-ad*" (always pronounced in two syllables).

ME-AT, or MATE.—Meat.

MED.—May, might.

"I tawld 'un a *med* do't if a wanted to't."

MED-BE.—Perhaps, possibly.

" *Med be* you be a-gwaain to Reddin to-morrer, zur?"

MEDDLE.—To touch, to take an active interest in.

" If thee *meddles* wi' what yent belongin' to 'e agin, I'll gie 'e a larrapin."

The expression *meddle nor maayke* is used as thus: " I wunt *meddle nor maayke* wi' e but me-ans jus' to mind my awn business."

MELT.—Part of a pig, the spleen. A favourite supper where a pig has been killed is, " heart and *melt*," the *melt* which is rather fat being crammed with savoury stuffing, and the heart also stuffed.

MERE.—A bank or boundary of earth.

MERE-STWUN.—A stone dividing two properties.

A *Mere path* thus divides two properties at Hagbourn.

MERRY GO ROUNDS.—These, composed of revolving wooden horses, always put in an appearance at fairs and merry-makings.

MESS.—A child is told " not to *mess* it's food," *i.e.*, not to continue to touch it with its fork or spoon without eating.

MESSINGER.—A sunbeam coming through a long crack into a rather dark barn or loft.

MESSY.—Food which is uninviting in appearance is thus described: " I can't et (or yet) that ther pudden' a looks ' *messy*.' "

Soft or pulpy.

ME-UT, or MAAYTE.—A mate.

MICKLE.—Used in a proverb very common among the thrifty folk of Berkshire.

" Many a little *maaykes* a *mickle*."

MIDDLIN'.—Not well and strong in health; a degree or two worse than " tarblish."

" The reply to inquiries after health may commonly be: " I be but *middlin'* zur, thank 'e; the rheumatics be bad agin."

When work is said to be done " but *middlin'*," it means that it is rather badly done.

MIFF.—In a temper, in a huff.

" A was in a *miff* amwoast avoor I begun to tell'n how 'twas."

MILD.—Not strong.

" This yer chaze be vurry *mild*," *i.e.*, not strong in flavour.

MILD.—A mile, miles.

“Ut be better nor zeven *mild* vrom Hampstead to Newbury.”

MILLERD.—A miller.

The common white moth.

MILLERDS THUMB.—The name most commonly given to the small fish, Bull-Head or Tom Cull, so much hunted for by boys in streams where drought has stopped the water running for a time.

MIM.—Silent, not easily induced to talk.

“She zet ther zo *mim* as I cood’nt get on no how, an’ zo I got up an’ come awaay.”

MIMMAM.—A bog.

MINCIN’.—Affected.

“She be too *mincin’* a zart of a gal vor my money” (she is too affected for my taste).

MIND.—Know to one’s cost. In the play of the Berkshire Mummers we have—

“Now, Slasher, Slasher, dwoant thee be too hot,
Vor in this room thee’ll *mind* who thee hast got.”

MINDS.—Remember.

“What do a me-an by tawkin’ to I like that ther, why I *minds* when a was but a bit of a bwoy.”

MINT.—Large quantity or number, a great deal.

“That chap run zo hard, a gin I a *mint* o’ trouble avoor I ketched ‘un.”

MINTY.—Musty, mouldy.

Cheese with mites therein is commonly described as “*minty*.”

MISCHIEF.—To “play the *mischief*” with anything is to spoil it.

Mischievous or mischievius is much used, the accent being on the second syllable. *Mischievul* is also very commonly used instead of “mischievous.”

MISDOUBT.—To mistrust.

MISSUS.—A working man so calls his wife. In speaking to others of her he will say “My *missus*.” The farmer’s wife is styled “The *Missus*.”

“Be the *Missus* at whoam if ‘e plaze?”

MISSUSSY.—Used by girls to each other as indicating “taking too much on oneself;” analagous to MAYSTERVUL.

MISWORDS.—Quarrelsome words.

"Us had a *misword* or two an' ent spoke to one 'nuther zence."

MIXED UP.—Taking part in.

"I wunt be *mixed up* wi' zuch doins as them."

MIXEN.—A place where garbage from the kitchen is thrown.

MIZZLE.—"Be off!"

"You bwoys had best *mizzle* avoor I gets a stick to 'e."

To rain steadily in extremely minute drops and without wind.

MOIL.—To labour.

"I hev a-got zome money put by, an' dwoant look to toil an' *moil* al my daays."

MOINE.—A dung-hill.

MOLL-HERN.—The female heron. The male heron is called the "jack hern," but in districts where herons are not often seen both male and female are called "*moll-herns*."

MOLLY-CODDLE.—A man who fusses about the house with matters more properly dealt with by women.

MONKEYS' LOWANCE.—A whipping.

MOO-COW.—Children call a cow thus, as they call a sheep a "baa-lamb."

MOOR.—More.

MOOR ZACKS TO MILL.—A favourite game with children at Christmas time, when wishing for one of a romping character.

MOP VAAIR.—A fair for hiring servants and farm-labourers.

MORT.—Very great, a large quantity.

"When I met 'un a zimmed in a *mort* of a hurry."

"Ther was a *mort* on 'un ther, I never zin zuch a lot avoor nor sence."

MORTAL.—Excessively, great.

"I be a guvain to get zome doctor's stuff, vor I was a-veelin' *morta* bad awhile back."

MORTLY.—Extremely.

"I be *mortly* aveard a wunt hev the money to paay up."

MONIES.—A mouse is often so called.

"I wote an' had yer, I got *monies* by the taail an' a can't get into his haile."

- MOSSLE.—A morsel; anything very small. At table would be said—
 "Gi' I a *mossle* moor vat if you plaze."
 The least.
 "T'yent a *mossle* o' good axin' muh, vor I tells 'e I wunt."
- MOTHER-LAA.—Mother-in-law. The "in" is similarly omitted in father-in-law, brother-in-law, and sister-in-law, when these titles are used, but this is rarely the case, the names being usually substituted, and "My missus' vath-er" used for "father-in-law."
- MOTHER'S ZON.—Every one without exception.
 "A turned every *mother's zon* on um out o' the house."
- MOTHERY.—Covered with mildew.
- MOUCH.—To eat; to pilfer.
- MOUCHER.—A cat that steals provisions is called a *moucher*, one good at catching mice is a *mouser*.
- MOUCHIN' ABOUT.—Prying about with intent to pilfer?
 "What was 'e *mouchin' about* in the hen 'us vor?"
- MOUGHT.—Might.
- MOUSER.—A cat good at catching mice.
- MOUTH.—"Down in the *mouth*" signifies looking depressed.
- MOW.—Corn or straw stacked in a barn. "The Barley *Mow*" is the sign board of an old Inn.
- MUCH-ABOUT.—Indicates magnitude almost the same as "just *about*."
 "Ther was *much-about* a lot o' rats in the whate rick as us took in to-daay."
- MUCK.—A perspiration.
- MUCKER.—A failure.
 "A maayde a *mucker* on't."
- To besmear with dirt.
- MUCK HE-UP, or MUCK HAPE.—A heap of farm yard manure.
- MUCKY.—With wet sticky dirt under foot.
 "The ro-ads be maain *mucky* jus' now."
- MUDDLE-YEADED.—With no power of perception, having confused ideas, very stupid.

MUFFLED.—When an old bell-ringer dies it has been the custom for each of the others to tie a stocking round the clapper of his bell and so to ring a “*muffled*” peal.

MUFFLER.—A woollen cravat wound several times round the neck and worn in cold weather.

MUG.—As a schoolboy’s expression to work hard, and one who does so is somewhat contemptuously termed “a *mug*” by others who prefer play to work.

A cup of the same size round from top to bottom.

MUGGLE.—A muddle, confusion.

“The children had nobody to look ater ‘um an’ hev maayde zuch a *muggle* as you never zee.”

MUGGY.—“*Muggy* weather,” is damp, hot, close weather.

“A thing is said to taayste “*Muggy*,” when it has a flavour the reverse of acid.”

MUH.—Me. “I,” is however much used in the objective case, and always so when there is stress on the pronoun.

MULL.—To make a failure of any attempt.

A profuse perspiration is described as a “*mull*.”

MULL-YEAD.—A very stupid person who makes a mess of everything he tries to do.

MULLIGRUBS.—Out of sorts and temper; out of spirits; a slight indisposition.

MULLOCK.—Wet straw.

Dirt of all descriptions when heaped together.

MUM.—Silent as if from a desire to keep a secret, or to abstain from speaking freely on a matter.

MUMCHAUNCIN'.—Sitting without speaking as tho’ offended. After one has acted in this way the question is asked, “What was he a *mumchauncin’* about I wonner?”

MUMMERS.—A company of village actors who go the round of the principal houses in the neighbourhood at Christmas time.

The words of the play are given elsewhere.

MUN.—Man.

“What be at ther *mun*?”

Sometimes “you” is similarly used.

“What be at ther “you?”

MUNCH.—To eat something which bites crisply.

MUSCLE-PLUM.—A long shaped plum, sweet but without much juice, which separates very widely from its stone when ripe.

MUST.—To mildew.

"Them pots o' jam be beginnin' to *must*."

MUTE.—A dog is said "to run *mute*" when it does not give tongue in pursuit of game.

MUV.—Move. When the word "*move*" is used, as is sometimes the case, it is pronounced as rhyming with "rove."

MUZZY.—Stupefied by drink. Weather is "*muzzy*" when no clear through mist or fog.

MWILE.—Mire.

"A's a-gettin' vurder an' vurder in the *mwile*," *i.e.*, he's going from bad to worse.

MWOAST-LY.—For the most part, frequently, generally.

"Thaay *mwo-ast-ly* allus has ther dinner avoor 'um sterts, zo ther yent no call vor we to hev none ready vor 'um."

MWOAST IN GINRAL.—Generally.

"I *mwoast in ginral* goes to chapel at Compton o' Zundays."

MWOAST TIMES.—More often than not. Often used where "most in general" would equally be used.

N

NAAIL.—To secure.

"I managed to *naail* the rat by the taail jus' as a was a-gettin' inside his hawle."

NAAIL-PASSER.—The usual name for a gimlet.

NAAYTION.—Great, large, extreme.

"Ther was a *naaytion* lot o' pape at Vaair to-daay to be zure."

NAAYTION ZIGHT.—A great deal.

"I'd a *naaytion zight* zooner hev dree gals to bring up nor one bwoy."

NAB.—To detect, surprise, or seize in the act.

"I *nabbed* 'un jus' as a was a-maaykin aff wi' the taayters on his shawlder."

NAG.—To say irritating things.

"She *nags* at I zo's I wunt bide at whoam moor 'n I be 'bliged to 't."
"Naggin at" is the habit above referred to.

NAISTY.—Spiteful.

"A zims inclined to be *naisty* toward us, zo thess kape out o' his waay."

NANNY GO-AT.—The female goat; the male being the **BILLY GO-AT.**

NAPSY.—An abscess.

NARN, or NARRUN, or NARRA-ONE.—Not one.

These are the negatives respectively of "*arn*," "*arrun*," and "*arra-one*."

"Be ther *arra* prong in the staayble?" "No, ther bent *narn* ther, but I'll zee if ther be *arra-one* in the bern."

NAT.—A knot.

When I wants to mind zummit, I ties a *nat* in my pockut hankercher " (when I wish to remember something, &c., &c.)

NATOMY.—Contemptuously applied to a small thin person, thus,

"Dost think anybody 'ud mind a *natomy* of a chap like thee?"

NATTY.—Said of a woman who is very trim and perhaps a little coquettish in her dress.

NEAR.—Stingy.

"A mus' be wuth a good bit o' money vor a allus was *near*."

The "*near*" side of a horse is the side on which the carter walks when driving his team. The "*off*" side is the other side.

NE-AST EGG.—A single egg left to prevent hens from deserting the nest. It is supposed that hens are unable to count or remember how many eggs they have previously laid, for they will daily go on laying until they have laid their number as long as a single egg remains, but if all were to be taken they would desert the nest and sometimes even stop laying for a time.

The "*ne-ast egg*" is often for convenience an addled egg, or an egg-shaped piece of chalk, the hen being content with such substitution.

NEDDY.—A donkey.

NETTLE-CRAPER.—The small White-throat; doubtless so called from its habits.

NETTLED.—Stung to anger; irritated.

NEVER A ONE.—Not one at all.

"I never zee *never a one* avoor in all my bern daays."

NEVVY.—Nephew.

NEVVANGLED.—Spoken as regards new ideas or manners. It is always used disparagingly.

NI.—A brood of pheasants. See also **EYE**.

NICE.—Very curiously coupled by women—"nice and warm;" "nice and frosty;" "nice and clean;" in fact, "nice, and anything that is gratifying."

NICELY.—To be "doing *nicely*" is to be getting better after illness.

NICK.—To knock off a small fragment.

NIGHT CAP.—A glass of hot spirits and water just before going to bed.

NIGHT-JAR.—The bird, "goat-sucker."

NIGHT NIGHTY.—A very friendly "Good-night;" used also generally to young children.

NINCOMPOOP.—A silly, stupid person, who will believe any nonsense that is told him.

NIP.—A quick painful pinch of a small piece of flesh.

"He give I a '*nip*' an I give he a punch."

To cut closely, as to "*nip*" off a small piece of loose skin with scissors.

NIPPER.—A boy is often so called, rather contemptuously.

"That young *nipper* 'ull never be a man if a dwoant larn how to handle his prong better."

NITCH.—A bundle to be carried on the back, as "a *nitch* of stray" for night littering for horses.

NOBBLE.—To seize quickly. To commit a petty theft.

"Jus' as a *nobbled* a apple out o' my jackut pockut I *nobbled* he."

NOD.—"In the land of *nod*" is "gone to sleep."

NODDLE.—The head.

"A caught ut on the *noddle*," *i. e.*, he received a blow on the head.

"To *noddle* the head" is to shake the head upwards and downwards.

NO GO.—Of no avail; in vain.

"I tried to persuaayde 'un to come an' zee 'e, but 'twant *no go*."

NO GOOD ON.—Of no value.

"Drow them things I hev put in the bucket to the pegs, thaay beant *no good on*."

NO HOW.—Anyhow, in any possible way.

"The rabbit be gone a-ground an' us can't get 'un out, *no how*."

NO MOOR'N.—Except that.

"I likes un vurry well *no moor'n* I vinds un a bit akkerd at times."

NOODLE.—A very silly person.

NOR.—Always used for 'than.'

"My whip hev a-got a better thong *nor* thine."

NORAAYTION.—A long rambling account, as when a poor old woman, greatly interested in her troubles, relates them very fully.

NOT.—Smooth, even, without irregularity.

"That ther yeld be *not*, be-ant a?" (that field is well tilled, is it not?)

A "*not cow*" is a cow without horns.

NOTCH.—When one is added to the score of a game, as cricket, &c., it is called a "*notch*." A batsman is asked, "how many *notches* did 'e maayke?"

NO WAAYS.—Not at all.

"I yers as a zed zummut bad about muh, but I be-ant *no waays* affronted wi' zuch a poor noodle."

NOW AN' AGIN.—Intermittently, once in a way.

"I zees a haayre in the vields *now an' agin*, but ther be-aut many on 'um this year."

NOWSE.—Ideas of management, ability to act with energy.

"T'yent no good to ax he to do't, vor 'e a yent got no *nowse*."

NOWT.—Nought, nothing.

"All as I do's this year zims to come to *nowt*."

NOWZEL.—To nestle closely for protection or warmth.

"Zee how the puppy an' the cat *nowzels* down together avoor the vire this cawld weather."

NO ZART NOR KIND O' USE.—Used to express emphatically "no use at all."

"A be that ther peg-yeaded t'yent *no zart nor kind o' use* to argivy wi'n."

NOZZLE.—The top of a spout.

"The *nozzle* o' the taaypot be zo chawked up as no taay hardly wunt come droo."

The nose of a horse.

NUBBLY.—Where fine or powdered matter has hard lumps mixed with it.

NUDGE.—To touch with the elbow in order to draw attention confidentially to some matter.

NUMBED.—Benumbed.

NUNCHIN'.—Luncheon.

NUTHER.—Indeed!

"No, a wunt *nuther!*" *i.e.*, no, he will not indeed!

"*Nuther*" is only used for 'indeed' in such cases as the above, coming thus at the end of a sentence to make it more emphatic.

NUTTERIN'.—A hard sounding disconnected noise made by a horse, which sometimes precedes whinnying.

O

O'.—Of, in the.

"Them be a vine lot o' ship, zur, be-ant 'um."

"Ut be cawld o' marnins now."

"ON" is used also for "of" as before 'um (them).

"Ther be a gurt lot o' rabbuts in the 'ood; I zee a wondervul zight
on 'um out at ve-ad last night"

OAK APPLE.—The oak gall.

OBADIENCE.—Curtsey.

"A labourer's little girl on being called in to see a lady visitor would receive orders from her mother, "maayke yer *obadience* to the laaydy."

OBSTROPPELUS.—Restive under authority, assertively making a disturbance.

"The bwoy was got maain *obstroppeelus* an' zo I zent 'un to schoold to be broke in a bit."

OBVUSTICAAYTED.—Confused from any cause; somewhat stupefied by drink.

OCEANS, or AWCEANS.—Used exaggeratively to express a large number or quantity.

"That was a vine baskut o' plums 'e zent I this marnin'." "Eese an' ther be *oceans* moor wher thaay come vram."

ODD DRAT-UT.—An angry expression. "*Odd drabbut ut*" is similarly used.

ODDS.—Affair; business.

"What thaay do's yent no *odds* o' mine nor yourn nether."

ODDY.—Well in health, lively.

On being asked how he is, an old man will reply, "Quite *oddy*, thenk'e."

ODMEDOD.—See HODMEDOD.

OFFISH.—Reserved; refusing to receive advances.

"At vust I tried to maayke vriends wi' 'un, but I vound 'un maain *offish* an' zo now I lets 'un alawne."

ON.—Of. See O.

ONACCOUNTABLE.—Commonly used as expressive of magnitude.

"Ther be a *onaccountable* crap o' apples this year to be zure."

ONBEKNOWNED TO.—Without the knowledge of.

"I be come to vaair *unbeknowed* to my Missus, as ool wunner wher I be got to."

ONBELAVIN.—Obstinate.

"That ther bwoy be got *onbelavin* an' wunt mind what I tells 'un zo I be agwaain to gie un a larrapin."

OKKEPAAYSHIN'.—Work.

"Ther yent no *okkepaayshin'* vor a Want Ketcher Blewbury waay."

ONCOMMON.—Used instead of "very" and "extremely."

"Them ship be a *uncommon* vine lot to be zure."

ONDERVOOT.—Used thus:

"The roads be slushy *ondervoot* to daay."

ONE O'CLOCK.—"Like one o'clock" means "very quickly."

"The awld herse stretched hiszelf out an' brought us whoam like *one o'clock*."

ONE WHILE.—For a long time to come.

"Ater what I zed to'n a wunt try to argy wi' I *one while* I warn."

ONST.—Once, whenever.

"*Onst* I vind the right ro-ad I warn I wunt lose my waay agin'."

'OOD.—Would.

"A '*ood* come if a was ax't."

'OODST.—Wouldst, would you.

'OOL, or WOOL.—Will.

'OOMAN.—Woman. When "awld" precedes '*ooman* the "d" is carried on, and "*ooman*" is sounded "dooman."

'OOMAN'S TONGUE.—Both the Aspen and Quaker Grass are given this name, because motion is caused by the lightest breeze, and so they are always on the move.

'OOT, or 'OOLT.—Wilt thou, will you.

'OOTENT.—Wilt thou not, will you not.

ORNARY.—Common.

"I got zome *tayters* I be a-gwaain to zend to Shaw (*i.e.*, to exhibit), thayy be quite out o' *ornary* like."

ORTS.—Odd pieces.

OURN.—Ours.

OUT.—Result of an attempt.

"I zet un to do zome gardnin', but 'a maayde but a poor *out* on't.

OUT AN' OUT.—Wholly, entirely, beyond comparison.

"I got *out an' out* the best o' the bargain wi' 'un."

OUT AN' OUTER.—Something very extraordinary or preposterous; one who does very extraordinary things.

OUT-AXT.—When the Banns have been put up in Church for the third time, the couple are said to be *out-axt*.

OUT-COME.—The result.

OWLISH.—Sleepy, stupid.

OXER.—A logget.

A short thick stick with a lump of lead or iron at the end.

A blow from a thick stick.

OX-SLIPS.—The flowers of Cowslip roots as produced when these roots are planted upside down, and with cow-dung or soot around. The manure doubtless accounts for the tint produced.

P

PAAM.—Palm.

PAASNUPS, or PASMETS.—Parsnips.

PAAST ALL.—Beyond.

“The way as a goes on be *paast all* puttin' up wi'.”

PAAY.—Prosper.

“Zuch doins as them wunt *paay*.”

PAAYNCHES.—Broken pieces of crockery.

PAAY-NIGHT.—The night on which farm labourers draw their weekly wages.

PAAY OUT.—Common expression for ‘retaliate.’

PADDLE.—A spud used for clearing the plough, when ploughing.

PAM.—The knave of clubs at five-card loo.

PANK.—To pant.

“Panting” is termed “*fankin*’.”

PANTNEY.—A pantry.

PARLOUR.—The reception room in farm-houses was called the “best *parlour*.”

PARSONS NOSE.—The tail joint of a goose, duck, or fowl.

PARTLY.—Somewhat, am inclined to.

“I *partly* thinks a wunt do't at all now a hev a-bin zo long about ut.”

PASSEL.—A number, a lot. The word is always used somewhat contemptuously, “a *passel* o' vools.”

PAT.—Readily, without hesitation.

“When I taxt 'un wi' 't a tawld muh a lie *pat*.”

PAT-BALL.—A child's name for a ball, or for the simple game of throwing a ball from one to another.

PATCHY.—Often and easily put out of temper.

PATER.—Peter.

PATER GRIEVOUS.—One is so called who goes about with a melancholy face.

PATTENS.—Sandals raised on iron frames worn by women to keep their shoes out of the dirt.

PATTERN.—An example.

“If I zees any moor zuch bad doins I'll maayke a *pattern* on 'e.”

PATTY.—The familiar name for Martha.

PAULS.—The expression as “awld as *St. Paul's*” is used to denote great antiquity.

St. Paul's is the best known of any of the “zights o' Lonnon Town.”

PAUNCHY.—Stout.

PAWLE.—A pole.

PAX.—The school boys word for “surrender” or wishing to “make friends” again.

PEART.—Bright, full of life; also impudent.

PEAZEN, or PAZE, or PE-AZ.—Peas.

PE-AZ PORRIDGE.—Pea soup.

PECK.—A pick-axe.

PECKER.—Mouth; visage.

“A bit down in the *pecker*” means “in bad spirits.”

PECKIN'.—Faultfinding.

“She was allus a-*pechin'* an' yangin' at muh zo as I cood'nt bi wi' her no longer.”

PECKISH.—Hungry.

PECK-UP.—To loosen ground with a pick-axe.

PEE-BO.—The first game for babies, consisting of alternate hiding and showing them the face.

PEEK-ED, or PEEKY.—Thin in the face, as from illness.

“A be a-lookin' maain *pecky*, med-be a wants moor me-at to yet.”

PEEL.—A long-handled implement for removal of loaves from an oven.

PEEP-SHAW.—A paper case with glass over, filled by children with flowers pressed against the glass; there is a paper lid which is raised for a "pin a peep."

PEE-WHIT.—The Lap-wing, thus called from its note.

"There is a primitive musical instrument made by boys called a *pee-whit*; a small stick is split and an ivy leaf inserted, blowing on this produces a curious sound.

PEFFLE.—In a nervous state; in a condition of hurry and confusion.

"A zimmed in zuch a *peffle* as a did'nt knaw what a was a-zaayin'on."

PEG.—A pig.

In "The Scouring of the White Horse" we have—

"Then as zure as *pegs* is *pegs*
Aayte chaps ketched I by the legs."

"*Peg away*" is a common encouraging phrase for "commence eating," or "eat heartily."

PELT.—Temper.

"I zimmed in a girt *pelt* about ut."

The skin of an animal.

To throw.

"I zee the bwoys a *pelting* the hens wi' stwuns."

PEN.—To prevent escape.

"Ther be zome bwoys in the archut a-got at the apples, let zome on us go roun' t' other zide on 'um an' zo *pen* 'um."

PEND.—Depend.

PENNYWINKLE.—Periwinkle.

PEPPER.—To strike with shot or a number of missiles at once.

"I properly *peppered* a rabbut but a managed to crape into his hawle."

PEPPERY.—Irascible.

PERKY.—Assertive in manner, conceited, inclined to be saucy or impertinent.

PERTAAYTERS, or TAAAYTERS.—Potatoes.

PERZWAAYDIN'.—Repetition of invitation.

"Now do 'e come an' zee us zoon, an' bring yer missus wi' 'e, an' dwoant 'e want no *perzwaaydin*'."

PE-US.—Piece; a field of arable land is so called.

PE-US O' WORK.—Fuss.

"A maayde a ter'ble *pe-us o' work* when I tawld 'un as a cood'nt hev the donkey to-daay."

PHAYBE, pronounced FABY.—Phœbe.

PICK-A-BACK.—To go on another's back with arms round his neck and legs supported by his arms.

PICK-ED.—Sharply pointed.

"A run a *pick-ed* staayke into his voot."

PICKLE.—A mischievous child.

To have a "stick in *pickle*" is to keep one ready to beat such a child.

PIDDLE.—A small enclosed field, as the "Church *piddle*" at Hampstead Norreys.

PIES.—Fruit tarts of all kinds when cooked in dishes are so called, the word "tart" being confined to the small open tarts.

PIGEON'S-MILK.—It is a joke to send a child to a shop for a pennyworth of "*pigeon's milk*." There are others of the same kind, such as sending it to its mother to tell her "to tie ugly up;" or to say that it will "die after" having slightly scratched its finger.

PIGEONY.—Small pimples, showing specially at back of the neck in elderly people; sometimes also called "goosey."

PIGGIN' UT, or PEGGIN' UT.—Living in a very dirty way with poor surroundings.

PIG-KE-UPIN', or PEG-KE-UPIN'.—Pig-keeping; driving pigs to corn stubble and having whips to prevent them from straying; this work is much appreciated by boys.

PIG PUZZLE, or PEG PUZZLE.—A gate fixed to swing both ways to meet a post, so that an animal pushing it from either side cannot get through.

PIG-RING.—A game at marbles where a ring is made about four feet in diameter, and boys "shoot" in turn from any point in the circumference keeping such marbles as they may knock out of the ring, but losing their own "taw" if it should stop within.

PINCH.—To be good "at a *pinch*" is to be ready of resource, or equal to any emergency.

PINCH AND SCREW.—To try to avoid expenditure by extreme carefulness and even meanness.

- PINCHERS.**—Pincers; the tails of an Earwig are called his "*pinchers*."
- PING.**—The noise of any hard substance striking against metal.
- PINNER.**—A child's pinafore.
"Put on the childerns' *pinners* avoor 'um zets down to taayble zo as 'um wunt spile ther vrocka."
- PINS AN' NADLES.**—The prickling sensation caused by returning circulation after any part has been benumbed.
- PINYON.**—Belief in, opinion of, confidence in.
"I ent got no *pinyon* o' that ther veller zence I knawed as a cabbaged some o' my zeed taayters."
- PIP.**—A small seed.
A disease in poultry.
- PIT-A-PAT.**—A noise as of treading quickly but rather lightly.
- PITCH.**—To "*Pitch Wuts*" is to raise oats in the straw into a wagon by means of a coarse-grained prong; the man who does this is called the "*pitcher*," and the quantity of oats taken on the prong is called the "*pitch*." The prong when constructed in a special way is called a "*pitch fork*."
- PITCH AN' NOSTLE.**—The game of 'pitch and toss.'
- PITCH-PAWLE.**—A very common sport with children, otherwise called "head over heels."
- PITCH PIPE.**—A pipe used formerly in village churches to give the key-note for congregational singing.
- PIT-HAWLE.**—The grave is always so named to children.
- PITS.**—These are extremely common in fields in the "Hill Country" of Berkshire. They owe their origin to the practice of sinking Wells or making excavations in order to obtain Chalk as a "top-dressing" for the soil; the subsequent filling in caused *pits* to be formed.
- PLAAYGUE.**—A trouble.
There is the expression "What a *plaaygue* the childern be," and to a child is often good-humouredly said, "Thee be moor *plaaygue* 'n all my money."
- PLAAYGUEY.**—Very extremely.
"My awld 'ooman be got *plaayguey* vond o' vinery to be zure."
- PLAAY IN.**—Take your turn and join in.

PLAAY-SHERP.—To get an advantage over another by somewhat unfair and ungenerous action.

PLAAY-UP.—Play with vigour.

PLASTERED.—The common expression when clothes are coated with mud.

"Your trowsers be *plastered* an' I mus' hev um dried avoor um can be brushed."

PLATTER.—A plate or small dish.

"Jack Sprat cood yet no vat,
His wife cood yet no le-an;
An' zo betwixt 'um bo-ath
Thaay kep' the *platter* cle-an."

PLAZE GOD.—Very commonly inserted in a sentence or added to it.

"I hopes, *plaze God*, as ther 'ool be a better vall o' lambs this year 'n ther was laast."

PLEAZURIN'.—Enjoying one's self, not working.

"If a goes a-*pleazurin'* about zo much a wunt be aayble to paay his way much longer.

PLUCK.—Courage.

A part of the offal of a bird or animal.

PLUM.—Level with.

"The plank along this zide yent *plum* wi' the one on t'other zide."

PLYMMED.—Enlarged, swollen, expanded by damp or wet.

"The leathern strap be got *plymmed* an' wunt work backerds an vorruds in the buckle no moor."

Seeds are said to have "*plymmed*" when swollen ready to sprout.

POBBLE.—The noise made by the bubbling of water when commencing to boil.

POD.—A large stomach.

POKE.—*Poke* about, to look about inquisitively or with a view to pilfering; thus, if a person be caught without lawful business in a place where hens would be likely to lay eggs he would be greeted by, "What be at *pokin'* about yer."

POKEY.—Insignificant, small, out of the way.

"A zed as he'd gi' muh a good present an' awnly brought muh a *pokey* little work-basket."

POLLARD.—The ground husk of wheat; medium size; is so called, the coarsest size being "bran" and the finest being "toppins."

- PON'.—Pond.
- POORLY.—Out of health.
- POORTMANKLE.—A portmanteau.
- POP.—To “*pop*” a whip is to clang it.
 A “*pop* on the yead” is a blow on the head.
 To “*pop* awaay” a thing is to secrete it hurriedly.
- POPPIN' ABOUT.—Applied to the frequent shooting of unskilful sportsmen.
 Moving quickly from one place to another near at hand.
- POSSUT.—A kind of gruel; “*tracle-possut*” and “*inon-possut*” are considered excellent remedies for a cold.
- POSSEY.—A large number.
 “*Ther be a possey o' volk gone to Vaair, to-day, to be zure.*”
- POSTER.—To strut.
 “*To zee that ther chap poster along, thee 'ood zay a was a Lerd!*”
 (“*Poster*” is pronounced to rhyme with “*coster*” in “*costermonger.*”)
- POSTERIN'.—Walking conceitedly, strutting.
- POT-A-BILIN'.—Keeping continually in progress or in onward motion.
- POT-BELLIED.—Stout.
- POT-DUNG.—Farm-yard dung.
- POT-LUCK.—A meal without notice or much preparation.
- POT-LIQUOR.—Water in which meat has been boiled.
- POTSHERDS.—Broken pieces of earthenware.
- POTTER.—To busy one's self about trifles; to act in a shiftless way and without energy.
- POTTERIN' ABOUT.—Fidgetting or idling about to the detriment or annoyance of others.
- POUND.—To pummel with the fists.
 As regards the arrangement in the “*Village Pound*” for imprisonment of stray cattle, *vide* TALLY.
 To knock continuously with a stick or implement, so as to make as much noise as possible.

POWDER-HORN. - The flask for carrying gun-powder when shooting with a muzzle-loading gun.

POZZER. Something not easily overcome; a very puzzling question.

PRAAYIN' VOR. When a person is very wicked he is said to be "pretty nigh past *praayin' vor*."

PRECIOUS. Very, extremely.

"A hawlogot knocked in the bo-at an' I *precious* nigh got drowned."

PRETTY. - Is used extensively and somewhat curiously, thus:

"Dwoant them ther bells go *pretty*?"

"Then blit a *pretty* 'un thee bist" (said sarcastically or contemptuously).

"If a dwoant come we shall be in a *pretty* bad mess."

Note. The first syllable of "*pretty*" rhymes with "fret."

PRETTY VEAT. Middling quantity, a fairly sufficient number or quantity.

"I shall hev a *pretty veat* lot o' turmuts vor my ship to yet *beem* by."

PRIAL. Three playing cards of different suits but the same value.

PRIGHT. Upright.

"*Stand up quite pright* an' ther's see how tall 'e be."

PRIME. In the case of a good job or witer sary, the expression "that ther be *prime*" is often used as denoting appreciation.

A "*prime job*" is a thoroughly good fellow.

PRICE. To sink by insertion and leverage.

"*Let 'e get a price* in 'em the lot a this 'ere log cut." "It is well down as I can 'open 'em."

PRICK. To prick or with an iron instrument or something for searching hidden underneath.

A *shore young* or other pointed implement.

PRICK. - Good: used mostly by boys in the sense

To search for by pricking, used equally with *prick*.

PRINC. - The metal part of the implement or sawing bay, saw, &c. The wooden part is the *wood-princ*. The ordinary *wood-princ* has two *princs*, while the *wood-princ* has three.

PROPER.—Expresses magnitude.

“ A *proper* lot o' pegs,” means a large number of pigs.

“ A *proper* hidin',” means a severe whipping.

“ A *proper* scamp ” is a thoroughly bad character.

PUCKER.—In a confused state.

“ If 'e maaykes a *pucker* o' things like this yer agin zomebody else med put 'um to rights vor 'e vor I wunt.”

PUCKERED.—Confused ; wrinkled.

“ *Puckered* ” as regards a dress is the same as “ gathered.”

PUDDENY.—A child is thus called when its cheeks are very large and project forward. “ Pudden-vaayced ” is similarly used.

PUDDEN-YEAD.—One having a stolid stupid look.

PUFF BALLS.—Fungi full of light dusty matter.

PUG.—The name by which a ferret is always called when required to come to hand.

PULLED-DOWN.—Reduced in condition by illness or melancholy.

PULLY-HAWLLY.—The word given to men to pull hard and all together.

PULL UP.—To stop.

To summons before a court of law.

“ A was *pulled up* once vor stalin' turmut.”

PUMMEL.—To beat with the fist.

PUR, or PAAIR.—A pair ; a pear.

“ I'll gie 'e a bushel o' *purs* vor a *pur* o' boots.”

PURLER.—A tumble head over heels ; a fall from a horse.

“ My herse stopped shert at the ditch, an' I went a *purler* awver his yead.”

PUSS.—A purse.

“ What a life t'ood be to us,
Wife at whoam an' child to nuss ;
Not a penny in the *puss*
Smart young bach'lers.”

PUSSY-CATS.—The bloom of the nut-tree.

PUT.—To find the best market for.

“ I allus zells my herse bettern 'n thee acause I knaws wher to *put* um better.”

PUT ABOUT.—Disturbed as regards one's ordinary arrangements ; ruffled in temper.

" She zimmed a goodish bit *put about* 'acause I happened to ketch her a-workin' at the wash-tub."

PUT BY.—To save, to hoard.

" I vinds I can't *put by* no money in thaze yer hard times."

PUT ON.—" To be *put on* " is to be made to do more than one fairly should.

" To *put on* " is to give one's self airs.

PWOSTISSES.—Posts.

PYANNER.—A piano.

Q

QUAAYKER GRACE.—*Vide* SHIVER GRACE.

QUAG, or QUAGGLE.—To shake.

" Cant 'e veel this yer boggy ground *quag* as us walks awver 't."

QUAMES.—Qualms.

QUANDĀIRY.—A predicament; a fix.

" I be in a gurt *quandāiry*, an' zo be come to ax 'e to tell I what to do."

QUANE.—The title of Her Majesty is so pronounced.

QUARREL.—A small diamond shaped pane of glass as fixed in cottage windows.

QUAT.—Used sometimes instead of "squat."

QUATCH.—To keep absolute silence as regards a certain subject, whether that subject may be mooted before one, or whether others may try to extract information respecting it.

QUEASY.—Rather sick.

" I was a bit *queasy* this marnin', an' zo led in bed till ater breakvast."

QUEER-STRATE.—In a difficulty; in trouble.

" Thee 'll vind theezelf in *Queer-strate* if 'e dwoant be moor keervul what 'e be a-tawkin about."

QUICKS.—The young cuttings planted to form a quickset hedge.

QUID.—To suck vigorously.

QUILT.—To swallow a lump of something with very palpable distension of the throat.

To whip.

QUILTIN'.—A beating. It may have been observed that the number of words relative to corporal punishment is large, indicating that in by-gone days it was perhaps not usual "to spare the rod and spoil the child."

QUIRK.—To make a noise as from pain.

QUOD.—To put in jail.

"As zure as ever I ketches 'e in my archut agin I'll *quod* 'e."

QUOP.—To throb.

"I can veel as the donkey *quops*, zo a beant de-ad it."

R

- RAAIL-HURDLES.**—Another name for SPARRED HURDLES.
- RAAINY DAAY.**—A day of trouble or need. To “put a little by vor a *raainy day*,” is to save money.
- RAAYRE, or RUR.**—Underdone.
“Ooll ‘e hev a slice well done or *raayre* ?”
Excellent.
“I hev got zome *raayre* craps o’ turmuts this year.”
- RABBIN RED BRE-AST.**—The Robin is thus called in full, and not simply “a Robin.”
- RABBUT ‘E.**—A mild form of imprecation.
- RABBUT’S-STOP.**—A rabbit’s hole of short length, containing a rabbit’s nest formed of her “vleck,” and the young rabbits.
- RABBUTTIN’.**—Going in pursuit of rabbits with ferrets and nets, and perhaps a gun also.
- RACK AN’ RUIN.**—In great disrepair.
- RACKET, or RACKUT.**—Fuss, disturbance, upset.
“If ‘e *disturves* any o’ his things a ‘ooll maayke a gurt *rackut* when a comes whoam.”
- RACKETTY.**—Full of spirits, and perhaps with a liking for practical jokes.
“A be a quiet awld man now, but vorty years ago I minds ‘un as the mwoast *racketty* chap in our perts.”
- RACK-HURDLES.**—Hurdles of substantial lathing or split wood; these are made by carpenters; there are uprights placed at such distances apart that a sheep can just put his head through to obtain the food enclosed.
- RACKIN’.**—Throbbing with pain.
“My yead’s a-*rackin’* zo as I can’t spake to ‘e.”
- RACK-UP.**—To close the stables for the night after littering the horses and giving them their “vead.”
“*Rackin’ up* time” marks the conclusion of the days’ work for carters and carter-boys.

RADICAL.—Used generally as a term of reproach.

"That little chap be a proper young *Radical*, a wunt do nothun' his mother tells un."

RAFTY.—Rancid.

RAG.—Is commonly used in combinations, thus: one's dress is said to be in "*rags an' tatters*" when very much torn or worn into holes.

"Not a *rag* to put on" is a phrase used by a woman signifying only that she has no dress suitable for the occasion in question.

"Tag, *rag*, an' bobtail" refers to the lowest class of the community, who may have no regular calling or work."

RAG-A-MUFFIN.—A troublesome or mischievous little boy.

RAG-BAG.—A large bag hung up in the kitchen of a farmhouse to receive odd pieces of linen and cuttings from calico, &c. This "*rag-bag*" is resorted to in case of a cut finger, or in any of the numerous instances where the contents are useful.

RAGGIN'.—A scolding.

RAKERS ATER.—The women who rake up what may be left behind by the *Pitchers* at barley cart, oat cart, or hay cart.

RAMPAAYGE.—A wild temper.

"A be in a vrightvul *rampaayge* about what 'e hev a-done to 'un."

To give vent to one's anger very audibly.

"*Rampaaygius*" and "*Rampaaygin'* about" are also commonly used

RAMPIN'.—A crazy longing.

RAMSHACKLE.—So much out of repair as to be tumbling to pieces.

"That ther bern be got zo *ramshackle* I me-ans to pull 'un down an' build a new 'un."

RANDIN'.—Piece-meal.

RANNEL.—Hungry to excess, voracious.

RANTERS.—A religious sect mustering somewhat strongly in some neighbourhoods is so called; they are fervid and demonstrative in their services.

RASCALLY.—Scampish.

"A *rascally* chap like that ther got no business to be wi' we as yarns a honest livin'."

RASTLE, or WRASTLE.—To wrestle.

"If 'e thinks 'e be a man I'ooll *rastle* 'e vor a quart."

- RAT IT.—To run away quickly (a cant term).
- RATTLE.—One who talks continually and rather frivolously.
- RATTLETAP.—Very poor beer. It is sometimes described as
"Taaystin' o' the water."
- RATTLETRAP.—A worn-out, poor-looking carriage.
- RATTLER.—Something very excellent.
"You did'nt like the whale-barrer I maayde vor 'e avoor, but I hev
maayde 'e a *rattler* this time."
A great lie.
A very common name for a cart-horse.
- RAWLLY - PAWLLY PUDDEN.—A pudding made by
spreading jam on dough and rolling over and over.
- RAY, or RAA.—Raw (cold, damp weather).
- RAYLE.—Real.
- RECKON.—Expect; think.
- RED-LAAYNE.—The throat. Generally used to and by
children.
- RED WE-AD.—Poppies are so called.
- REFTERS.—A field of ploughed land is sometimes called a
"pe-us o' *refters*."
- RENSE.—To rinse.
- RENT.—To let. One says "I *rents* my me-ad to a butcher."
- RESPECTABLE.—All of the lower middle class are so styled.
- REVEL.—An annual village merry-making, as Chapel Row
"*Revel*."
- RHEUMÄTTICS.—Rheumatism.
- RICHUT.—Richard.
- RICK, or WRICK.—To sprain.
"I *ricked* my thumb a liftin' a zack o' be-ans."
"*Rick*" is always used for Stack; we speak of a "*haay-rick*," a
"*barley-rick*," &c.
"*A rick-clath*" is a waterproof sheet placed over the top of a
rick to keep out the wet until such time as the *rick* may be
thatched.

RICKUTTY.—Having parts loose and out of order.

"That ther chaair be *rickutty*, best hev 'un done avoor a comes right to pe-usses."

RICK YERD.—Attached to all farm homesteads, being the place where *ricks* are made.

RIDDLE.—A sieve of large mesh.

To sift.

"*Riddle* that ther barley a bit to get the dust out on't."

RIDE.—A cutting in a wood for shooting purposes.

RIG.—An eccentric frolicsome deed.

RIGHTVUL.—Just.

"He hev a-got his *rightvul* dues at last."

RIGHT ZIDE.—To place a thing "*right zide* upperds," is to stand it straightly and properly when it may have been before upside down.

To get the *right zide* of a person is to work on a weak point, or at a favourable opportunity.

RIGHTS.—Justice.

"We shan't never get *rights* atouth us tells 'un zackly how 'tis."

To RIGHTS means, "in order."

"Our house hev never a-bin to *rights* zence Meary went awaay."

RIGMARAWLE.—A detailed uninteresting story, often disconnected and not quite easy to comprehend.

RILED.—Annoyed; made angry. This word is commonly used in Berkshire, but seems general.

RIME.—Hoar frost.

RINE.—Rind.

RING.—To "*ring* the Pigs" is to have a *ring* placed through the snout, to prevent them from doing damage in fields and gardens by routing up the ground in searching for what has been planted.

The game of marbles, "*ring-taw*," is commonly called "*ring*" for short. There is also the game of marbles called "*big-ring*."

"To *ring* the baze" is to hammer with a stone on a watering can or iron shovel when a swarm takes place. *Vide* CHERM.

RINK.—A trick, a dodge.

“That ther bwoy be vull o’ *rinks* an’ ther yent no gettin’ upzides wi’ ‘un.”

RIP.—To reap.

“ To plough an’ to maw,
An’ to *rip* an’ to zaw,
An’ to be a vermer’s bwoy-oy-oy.”

(*Old Berkshire song.*)

To split off bark or covering.

To split wood with the grain.

A worthless animal or person, it is generally preceded by “awld.”

RIP-HOOK.—A sickle.

RIPPER.—Something very excellent.

“That ther herse o’ yourn be a regular *ripper*.”

A lie.

An extraordinary anecdote or story.

A reaper.

RIPPIN’.—Very, extremely. It is often followed by “good.”

“That ther was a *rippin’* good kern-bin as a maayde vor I.”

RISE.—The mist rising from a marsh or river.”

“Zee what a *rise* ther be to-night down in the Kennut Me-ads.”

RISH.—A rush.

“If thee goes at the ditch wi’ a *rish* thee ‘ool get awver all right.”

ROCK.—The small blue wild pigeon.

ROD HURDLES. — Hurdles made of brushwood. *Vide*
VLAAYKE HURDLES.

ROLLAKY.—Boisterous.

“Ther was a lot o’ *rollaky* chaps maaykin’ a nize in the strit las night zo as I cood’nt get no slape.”

ROMPSIN’.—Romping. Rough play.

“A-*rompsin’* Molly on the haay.”

(*Old song.*)

RONK.—Rank. “*Ronk* grace” is “sour grass.”

Rancid, putrid.

ROOM.—In place of.

“I hawpes as e’ll gie I time to myself to-morrer in *room* o’ the awver-time as I done to-daay.”

ROOPY.—Hoarse.

" I got a cawld isterdaay an' be maain *roopy* this marnin'."

ROOKER.—A horse affected in the wind which makes a roaring noise internally when hurried or frightened.

ROORIN'.—Very great, excellent.

ROPY.—Underdone pie crust or bread is thus described.

ROUGH.—To *rough* a horse is to turn the extremities of the shoes in order to prevent slipping when the roads are frozen.

ROUGH MUSIC.—The beating of pots and pans and other discordant noises made in a " Hoosset Hunt."

ROUNDERS.—A game with a hard ball, each player throwing it at any other as he may happen to get it.

ROUNDLY.—Very openly, fully and plainly.

" I telled 'un *roundly* what I thate about his doins."

ROUSER.—A loud explosion.

" E must hev lo-aded yer gun heavy, a went aff a vrightvul *rouser*."

There is also " ROUSIN." A "*rousin*" clap of thunder is a very loud clap.

ROUSETT, or ROWETT.—Rank dry grass.

RUBBIN STWUN.—Bath brick or sand stone.

RUBBLE.—A species of hard chalk.

RUCK.—To rub, so as to roughen or bruise the surface.

" Ther be a darn in my stockun' as hev *rucked* my heel vurry bad."

RUCKUT.—To disturb by poking with a stick or other implement.

" Ther be a rat got under the boordin', len' us yer stick zo as I can *ruckut* 'un out on't."

RUCKUTTIN'.—A noise made as by animals scratching boards.

" The rats kep' I awaayke by the *ruckuttin'* thaay maayde in the roof."

RUCTION.—A disturbance.

Wind on the stomach.

RUDDLE.—The red paint used for marking sheep after sheep-shearing.

RUDGE-WAAY.—A road of ancient times, still to be traced by its banks over the Berkshire Downs.

RUFFLED.—Put out of temper somewhat.

RUINAAYTION.—Ruin. "RUINAAYTED" is used for "ruined."

RUM, or RUMMY.—Curious, uncommon; somewhat unsatisfactory.

"E'll vind ut pretty *rum* when 'e gets to town wi' no money in yer pocket."

RUMBUSTICAL.—Opposing, obstructive, swaggering.

RUMMAGE.—To search hastily, turning things about and leaving them in disorder, as when going to a drawer with miscellaneous contents, to find something.

RUMPUS.—A disturbance.

"When the Missus zees how thee hast rummaged that ther drawer about, ther 'ooll be a *rumpus* I can tell 'e."

RUMPLE.—To disorder with the hands.

"A *rumped* her haair an' she zes she wunt never spake to 'un no moor."

RUN.—The track of an animal made by repeated usage, as a hare's "*run*."

RUNG, or RONG.—A spar or bar of a ladder.

RUSHLIGHT.—A small and inferior kind of candle formerly always used by farm servants and in cottages.

RUSTY.—Out of temper.

RUSTY BAAYCON.—Bacon turned rancid and yellow.

RUTS.—Deep tracks made by wheels in country roads.

RUTTIN'-TIME.—The spring time with deer.

S

The letter "S" is pronounced as "Z" when followed by A, E, I, O, U, Y, and W. All words commencing thus are therefore transferred accordingly.

In many other cases also the sound of "S" is roughened so as closely to approximate to that of "Z," but this roughening varies greatly even amongst persons in the same village, and is not thought to warrant the substitution of "Z" for "S" in the GLOSSARY.

SCAAYLE.—To weigh.

To strip off the surface coating.

SCALLIONS.—Old onions replanted the second year.

SCAMBLE.—To run hastily and irregularly.

SCANDALOUS.—Very extensively used for "very great" in a disparaging sense.

"Ut be scandalous work to hev to dig up ground as be zo stwuney."

SCAUT.—To dig one's heels into the ground so as to resist being pushed or forced from where one is standing.

"I took 'un by the scruff o' the neck, but a scauted zo as I cood'nt but jus' get 'un out o' the door."

A horse is said to *scaut*, when in drawing a heavy load down a steep hill he from time to time digs in his feet to stop the cart behind him from gaining pace and pushing power.

SCHISM SHAPS.—Those belonging to the Church of England thus sometimes style other places of worship in a village than the Parish Church.

SCHOLARD.—One educated.

"I beant no *scholard*, zur, but I hawpes to hev zome schoolin' vor my childern."

SCHOOLIN'.—Education.

SCOOP.—A wooden shovel as used for shovelling corn after it is threshed.

SCOOR.—(Rhyming with “moor.”)

To cut lightly across as with the skin of pork for roasting.
Vide SCOTCH.

Twenty pounds weight.

SCOTCH.—To score. *Vide* SCOOR.

SCOUR.—To purge.

Diarrhœa in cattle and sheep.

SCRAAYPE.—An arrangement for the destruction of birds in severe weather. *Scraaypes* are of two kinds, the first is an old door supported by a stick under which corn is placed, and the stick being pulled by a long string the door falls on the birds. The second is made by placing corn where snow has been swept away, and the birds, when congregated, are shot in numbers, being enfiladed along the “*scraaype*.”

SCRABBLE.—To move out the hands as if to reach something.
To make clutchings with the hands.

The expression “Us hopes to *scrabble* along somehow.” is often used in hard times, and means “We hope to make shift till better times come.”

SCRAG.—A piece of tough and shrivelled meat.

SCRIMMAGE.—A harmless fight, arising hastily, conducted confusedly, and soon at an end.

SCROOP.—To make a noise, as with a gate turning on rusty hinges.

SCROOPETTIN’ is the noise made when anything *scroops*.

SCROW.—Angry looking; perhaps related to “scrawl.”

“A looked maain *scrow* when I tawld ‘un what I’d a-done.”

SCROWGE.—To squeeze; to huddle together.

A village school mistress of by-gone days would say, “What be all you childern a *scrowgin’* on that ther vorm vor, when ther be another ‘un handy vor zome on ‘e?”

SCRUFF.—The hair on the back of the neck.

“If e’ hawlds a rat by the *scruff* a can’t never bite ‘e.”

SCRUMP.—To bite with a noise.

“That ther yent the waay to yet lollipops, e’ should zuck ‘um an’ not *scrump* ‘um.”

The crackling of pork.

SCRUNCH.—To crush between the teeth.

SCRUNCHLIN'.—An apple stunted in growth and wrinkled.

A *scrunchlin'* is very sweet in flavour.

SCUT.—The tail of a rabbit or hare.

SCUTTLE.—To run away with short quick steps. A squirrel is said to *scuttle* up a tree.

SHAAYKES.—A person or thing is said to be “no gurt *shaaykes*,” when of little consideration or account.

SHAAYVER.—A term rather disparagingly applied to a boy.

“That ther young *shaayver* hev a-bin up to mischuf agin.”

SHAG-GED.—Rough and unkempt.

Shaken.

SHAKKETTY.—Loose and shaky from want of repair. *Shakketty* is applied to implements, whereas *ramshackle* is applied to buildings.

“The box o' the chaff-cutter be all *shakketty* an' I mus' get a bit o' boord an' mend 'un.”

SHAM AAYBRAHAM.—Shamming sickness.

“Ther beant nothun' the matter wi 'n, ut be awnly *Sham Aaybraham*.”

SHAMMAKIN'.—Walking in a slouching ungainly manner and with the air of being ashamed of one's self.

“I zin in a-*shammakin'* along down the laayne up to no good I'll warn 'e.”

SHANKS' MAAYRE.—By walking.

“If zomebody dwoant gie I a lift I shall hev to go to town on *shanks' maayre*.”

SHAT.—Shalt.

“If thee brother Willum wunt do 't vor muh thee *shat*.”

SHAT-BAG.—The leathern shot pouch carried with muzzle loading guns.

SHATTENT.—Shalt not. The negative form of “shat.”

“Thee *shattent* I tells 'e, an' zo tent no zart o' good to argify no vurder.”

SHAW-AFF.—To give one's self airs; to act affectedly; also applied to a horse when prancing about.

SHAY, or SHAA.—A shaw.

Applied to a small coppice or double hedgerow containing timber trees as well as underwood.

SHEALIN'.—A rough lean-to shelter-shed, open in front.

SHEENIN'.—Working with a threshing machine.

"He hev a-bin awaay *sheenin'*, an' wunt come whoam vor moor nor a wake it."

SHED.—Should.

"I dwoant knaw what us *shed* do wi'out our Bill."

SHEK, or SHAAYKE.—To shake.

"Hawld yer gun steady, be zure as a dwoant *shek*."

SHEKEL.—A sickle or reap-hook is sometimes so called.

SHEKKY, or SHAAYKY.—Dilapidated, ready to fall.

In bad health.

Doubtful, not quite to be believed.

"The stawry as a tawld I about ut zimmed maain *shaayky*."

SHELFY.—Applied to one who is getting old and remains unmarried.

SHEPHERD.—A man who is a *shepherd* has that title prefixed to his surname, his christian name being dropped: thus we speak of "*Shepherd Savory*," "*Shepherd Vidler*."

SHERP.—To sharpen.

"*Sherp* this knife vor I'oolll 'e."

SHERPS.—The shafts of a waggon or cart.

SHERP-ZET.—Extremely hungry.

SHERT.—The reverse of tough.

"Thaze yer young radushes bites nice an' *shert*."

Curt.

"A was out o' temper an' maain *shert* when I wanted to spake wi'n."

SHEWELL.—A scarecrow, an arrangement on a stake to frighten birds, but not necessarily the figure styled the "hodmedod."

SHICK-SHACK-DAAY.

"The twenty-ninth o' Maay
Shick-shack-daay."

Oak leaves are worn in the button hole up to twelve noon, and should any boys appear without these they get pinches from the others.

After twelve noon the oak is discarded and ash leaves are worn until sunset.

SHILLY-SHALLYIN'.—Acting with indcision. A mother will keep her daughter out of the way of a man she may think is *shilly-shallyin'*.

SHIMMY.—A chemise.

SHINDY.—A noisy little quarrel or disturbance; a fuss. "To kick up a *shindy*" is the phrase usually adopted with respect to this word.

SHIP.—Sheep in both singular and plural.

SHIP DIPPIN'.—Washing the coats of sheep to cleanse the wool before sheep shearing.

SHIP-SNOUT TREE.—The name given an apple tree bearing a rather small favourite eating apple, the tail of the apple bears resemblance to a sheep's snout.

SHIRKY.—Not to be depended on. "Shirkin' about" is prowling about with dishonest intentions.

SHIRTY.—Angry, enraged.

SHIVER-GRACE.—A kind of grass set in motion by the least breath of air, sometimes known as QUAAKYER GRACE.

SHOCK.—A few sheaves of corn placed together in the field, so that the ears and straw may dry in the sun before the rick is formed.

To SHOCK-UP is to form the sheaves into *shocks*.

To SHOCK OFF is to break off.

SHOCKIN' BAD.—Ordinarily used for "very bad."

"Ther 'ull be a *shockin' bad* crop o' turmuts if us dwoant get zome raain."

SHOE-MOUSE.—The shrew-mouse, or long-nosed field mouse, found about disused cart-ruts and meadows generally.

SHOOT.—Used instead of "shot" when applied to the firing of a gun.

"I killed dree sparrers at a *shoot*."

To "*shoot*" a horse out of a cart is to unharness and take it out of the shafts.

SHOP, or SHAP.—"To go to *shap*," is to make purchases at the village shop after the weekly pay-night of farm labourers.

SHOP-BREAD.—Baker's bread as distinguished from home-made bread. It is esteemed a treat by those who usually eat bread of their own making.

SHOWL.—A shovel, to shovel.

"*Show'l* up the whate into a hape."

SHRAMMED.—Benumbed with cold.

"Let I come to the vire, I be so *shrammed* a bidin' zo long in the kert."

SHROUDED.—A tree is said to be *shrouded* when branches are lopped off it as it stands.

SHROVIN'.—Children go round the principal houses in the village on Shrove Tuesday singing the rhyme noted in the introduction with other local rhymes.

SHUCK and SHUG.—Repeated several times as a call for pigs to come and be fed.

SHUCK-DOWN.—A hastily made up bed.

SHUMMED, or SHAAYMED, or SHE-AMED.—Ashamed.

SHUM-VAAYCED.—Looking awkwardly shy.

SHUT, or SHET.—To get *shut* of a person or thing is to be well rid thereof.

"A went on a-tellin' I zuch stupid things as I was glad to get *shut* on 'in."

SHUT IN.—Close.

"The daays *shuts in* arly at this time o' year."

SHUVVY-HAWLE.—A boys' game at marbles. A small hole is made in the ground and marbles are pushed in turn with the side of the first finger, these are won by the player pushing them into the "*shuvvy-hawle*."

SHY.—To "*plaay shy*" or to "*vight shy*" is to avoid.

SKELLIN'.—A lean-to shed from a main building or a wall, sometimes called SHEALIN also.

SKERLUT.—Scarlet.

SKESS.—Scarce.

"Patridges be oncommon *skess* acause o' the wet bradin' ze-a-zon."

SKEWT, or SKEWT-WISE.—Aslant, crossing.

"Them vloor-boords be led down all *skewt*, e' maunt naail 'um to the jists like that ther."

SKIMMER.—A cook's ladle for removing surface matter from anything boiling.

"Praay, mother, gie I zome dinner,
Else I'll knock 'e down wi' the *skimmer*."

Old Nursery Rhyme.

SKIMMER-CAAYKE.—A flat pudding made with surplus dough, eaten with butter and sugar.

SKIMPIN'.—Small, insignificant.

"I be maain hungry, vor all a gin I vor dinner was a *skimpin'* bit o' baaycon."

SKIM-PLOUGH.—To plough, so as to move the soil but little in depth. This kind of ploughing is so light as often not to turn the soil over.

SKIMPY.—Stingy, begrudging.

"If 'e be zo *skimpy* towards we, none on us wunt gie thee nothun' when us has got ut."

SKIN-DAPE.—Not seriously affecting one.

"His trouble be awnly *skin-dape*, an' he'll be hiszelf agin in a wake."

SKINNY.—Lean, thin.

SKITTLES.—Always played with four large heavy pins, and the wooden ball is thrown and not rolled.

SKITTY.—Not to be depended upon.

Inconstant.

Lively, freakish.

SKRIMPY.—Niggardly, small and poor in quantity (almost similar in meaning to SKIMPY).

SKRUNGE.—To squeeze hardly together.

"I *skrunge*d the rat atwixt two boords an' zo killed 'un."

SKUG.—A squirrel is thus called.

SLAB.—The outside irregular slice of timber (inside which is sawn boards or planks) is named the "*slab*."

Any short piece of thick planking is also called a "*slab*."

SLACKUMTWIST.—An untidy, slatternly woman.

SLAD.—A low lying strip of land between two hills. Many villages and farms have a "*slad*."

SLAER, or SLIAR.—A sly look.

"I zin her gie 'un a *slaer* as maayde muh think as 'um had a-zin one 'nuther avoor."

shut with a great noise.

†.—Slouching.

SLAP.—Fully; precisely; unreservedly.

"The stwun hit I *slap* on the yead."

"A vell *slap* down."

Slap-up is 'excellent' (common).

SLAPE-MOUSE.—The dormouse.

SLAPEY.—Sleepy, applied to fruit which has not much juice.

There is a kind of pear called the "*slapey* pear." The flat taste and want of juice styled "*slapey*" sometimes arise from decay at the core.

SLAPEY-YEAD.—A term of reproach applied to one who shows little energy.

SLAPPIN'.—Very great; much to be appreciated.

"We shall hev a *slappin'* lot o' graaypes on our graaype-tree this year."

SLASH.—A blow with a whip; a cut with a knife.

SLASHIN'.—Dashing, large.

"The man had ro-ast bafe vust an' a *slashin'* gurt plum pudden ater 't."

SLAW-WORM.—The blind worm—deemed venomous.

SLICK.—Completely, thoroughly, entirely.

"That ther awld vixen gin the houns the go-by agin *slick*."

SLICKUT.—A thin slice.

SLINK.—To drag the hind quarters heavily.

"The dogs hev had hard work to daay, zee how thaay *slinks*."

SLIP.—A *slip* of a girl is a girl hardly arrived at womanhood.

A woman's or child's under garment.

A covering for a pillow.

SLIP-ON.—To don quickly.

SLIPPETIN'.—Going along quickly and without noise on treading.

SLIPPY.—Slippery.

To be *slippy* is to make haste.

SLIP-SHAD.—Untidy; incomplete.

SLIT.—A rent.

"Ooll 'e plaze mend a *slit* in my kwut."

SLITHERY.—Slippery as from grease.

SLOCKUT.—To commit a petty theft; to pilfer.

SLOP.—Dirt. One who comes into the house with dirty boots is said to make a *slop* all over the place.

To *slop* work is to do it badly and incompletely.

SLOUCH.—A man is so called who does not do a fair amount of work.

SLUCK-A-BED.—An idle person who lies in bed late in the morning. *Sluck* may possibly be a corruption of “slug” or “sloth.” When anyone lies in-bed late, boys will commonly sing—

“*Sluck-a-bed, sluck-a-bed, Barley Butt,
Yer yead be zo heavy 'e can't get up.*”

SLUDGE.—Snow partly melted and forming snow-mud.

“*Sludge 'ooll get droo' yer boots an' maayke yer vit wet when nothun' else wunt.*”

SLUMMACK.—A dirty, disreputable looking person.

SLUMMAKIN'.—Used sometimes for **SLAMMAKIN'.**

SLUSH.—Soft mud as where sheep have been driven along a wet road. Roads thus dirty are said to be “*slushy.*”

SMACK.—Fully, completely; often used similarly to **SLAP.**

“A slipped an' vell down *smack.*”

SMACKIN'.—Very large.

“Ther' be zome *smackin'* big apples on our tree.”

SMALL-BEER.—Weak beer ranking after “aayle.” Anything poor or insignificant is said to be “*vurry small beer.*”

SMASH.—A complete breakage; a heavy resounding fall.

“A let the tay-pot vall an' broke 'un all to *smash.*”

SMERTISH.—Rather great, somewhat important.

“A *smertish* bwoy” means a boy of good growth and size.

“U's vound a *smertish* lot o' patridges on the brows, but none at all down in the bottoms.”

Pretty well in health.

“My *lumbaaygo* be gone, an' I be *smertish* agin now.”

SMIRK.—To smile as trying to curry favour.

SMOCK.—The “smock-frock” is so called always. It is the ~~war~~ garment of carters, carter boys, and some farm

SMED.—Mild looking; often applied also contemptuously or disparagingly.

“A so *smock-revved* a be a bad chap.”

SMUDGED.—Besmeared.

"The bwoy's vaayce be all *smudged* wi' jam."

SMUG.—Secret.

"Mind e' kips *smug* about what I jus' telled 'e."

SMUTS.—Small pieces of soot flying about and settling on things, called "blacks" also.

SNAAILS'-PAAYCE.—Advancing very slowly.

SNACK.—A small piece, a small quantity.

SNAPPER.—To crackle, to make a sharp short sound.

SNATCH.—A small quantity.

"I got jus' a *snatch* of breakvus avoor I sterted, an' that's all I had to yet to-daay."

SNE-AD.—The main pole of a scythe.

SNICKER.—To sneer.

"If 'e *snickers* at I I'ool maayke 'e laugh t'other zide o' yer mouth."

SNICKS.—Shares, halves.

SNIGGER.—To laugh in a silly way.

SNIFFLE.—To make a noise when inhaling through the nose.

A dog is said to *sniffle* at a rat hole when smelling to know if there be a rat there.

SNIP.—There is the expression, "she 'ood zaay *snip* to his snap," *i.e.*, "she would readily accept an offer of marriage from him."

SNIVEL.—The noise a child makes when commencing to cry before breaking out loudly.

SNOCK.—To give a downward blow on the head or top of anything.

"A allus *snocks* the candle to put 'un out zo's 'e can't light 'un agin."

SNOOZLE-DOWN.—To nestle down as a child does to go to sleep.

SNOUL.—A thick piece.

"Thee hev gin I a *snoul* o' baaycon an' no mistaayke."

SPAAYDE.—The gummy deposit at the corner of the eye.

SPADGER.—A sparrow.

SPAKIN'-VINE.—The attempt to speak otherwise than in the dialect (in town fashion).

SPANKIN'.—Very rapid; very great; very numerous.

"We was a comin' along at a *spankin'* raayte."

SPARKLES.—Large sparks of fire or small burning pieces of wood or straw flying upward.

SPARRED-HURDLES.—Hurdles made of shaved wood, morticed and nailed. *Vide* also RAAIL-HURDLES.

SPARRER-GRACE.—Asparagus.

SPAT.—A slight blow in the face with the open hand.

SPECKS.—Suspects; expects; spectacles.

SPEELS.—Small pieces of light matter on fire floating in the air.

SPELL.—A space of time.

SPET.—To spit.

SPIFLICAAYTED.—Thoroughly confused; at one's wits end.

SPIKE-BIT.—The carpenter's "centre bit."

SPILE.—The vent peg of a beer barrel.

To spoil.

SPILL.—A paper pipe-light; a fall from a horse.

SPLATTERED.—Splashed.

"How did'st get thee kwut all *splattered* wi' mud?"

SPLENDAAYCIOUS.—Very splendid, making a great show.

SPLIT.—To halve. To "*split* the difference" is the common expression for the price midway between that offered and demanded.

SPLITTIN'.—The head is said to be *splittin'* when racking with pain.

SPLODGIN'.—Splashing.

"A went *splodgin'* droo the dirt when a med ha' gone clane-voot t'other ro-ad."

SLOTCH.—A dab of dirt adhering to anything, such as **might be thrown from a carriage wheel.**

-To make a fuss.

R.—To eject small drops of saliva in hasty speech.

E-AT. —Broth or soup.

SPOUT.—The expression “in great *spout*” is used to denote that a person is in a boisterous humour or much elated.

SPRACK, also SPRANK.—Full of energy and spirits.

SPREADER.—The stick or wooden bar which keeps the chain traces between waggon horses wide apart.

SPREATHED.—Chapped.

“Zee how my hands be *spreathed* wi’ the cawld.”

SPREE.—This word is commonly used just as elsewhere to denote a frolic.

SPUD.—An instrument having a miniature spade attached to a long light wooden handle, it is sometimes carried by old-fashioned farmers when they go through fields in order to root up thistles.

SPUDDLE.—To stir up liquid matter by poking.

SQUAAYLER.—A short stick with a knob of iron at the end used by boys to throw at birds, squirrels, &c., it goes head first breaking any small branches in its way.

SQUAAYRE.—To settle a matter corruptly; on the *squaayre*, means openly and fairly; to stand up ready to fight. “*Squaayre* dalins” are “equitable dealings.”

SQUAKER.—A young partridge able to fly but not fully grown. *Vide* also VLAPPER.

Swifts are also called *squakers* from the noise they make.

SQUASH, also SQUISH.—To squeeze into a pulpy mass. **SQUASHY** or **SQUISHY** means soft and pulpy.

SQUAT.—A hare in her form is said to be “*squattin*.”

A dint.

“A let vull our metal tay-pot an’ maayde a *squat* in un.”

A *squatty* person is one short and thick.

SQUAWK.—The cry of a hare when caught.

SQUELCH.—The peculiar noise made when walking in boots which have taken in water.

To step quickly on any soft substance.

SQUENCH.—Quench.

SQUIRM.—To writhe under pain, mental as well as bodily when having one’s misdeeds made public.

SQUIRT.—To eject a thin stream of liquid. A syringe is called a "water-squirt."

SQUISH.—*Vide* SQUASH.

STAAAY.—Something eaten when a meal is too long postponed.
"Our dinner wunt be ready vor dree hours zo thess yet a nossle o' bre-ad vor a *staaay*."

STAAYLE VALLERS.—Stale fallows, *i.e.*, land that has been ploughed some time since, and allowed thus to remain to take in sun and rain.

"When asked if hares are likely to be found on a piece of ploughed land a keeper might reply, "No, sir, them *vallers* beant *staayle* enough."

STABBLE.—To leave footprints from boots covered with dirt.
"A bin a-*stabblin'* all awver my nice cle-an kitchen."

STADDLE.—A stand for a rick, to keep the corn off the damp ground and in some measure to prevent rats and mice obtaining access to it.

Hay ricks are not usually built on "*staddles*," but have a foundation of straw and bavins to keep the lower course dry.

STAKE or **STAAK.**—A stalk.

STALL.—A covering made for a wounded thumb or finger.

STAMPS.—Gun-wads.

STAMP-CUTTER.—The punch for cutting gun-wads.

STAND.—To "*stand*" to a child is the term for becoming a sponsor.

STEEL.—To sharpen a carving knife on a *steel*. This operation often commences after the joint is placed on the table, and follows after Grace.

STEP.—A distance.

"A goodish *step*" means rather a long distance.

STEPPER.—A horse that goes quickly is called a *stepper*.

STERK.—Stiff. The expression "stiff an *sterk*" is commonly used with reference to one who has been dead some time.
" *Sterk*-staring-mad " means quite mad.

STERT.—An event or episode.

" Ther was a rummy *stert* up at verm, zomebody took all the vawkses
1st um was at work."

STICK.—To “cut your *stick*” is to get away as quickly as possible.

STICK IN THE GIZZARD.—To rankle.

“What a zed sticks in my *gizzard*, an’ I shan’t hev no pé-us till I be upzides wi’ un.”

STICKLER.—One very firm or even obstinate.

“A be a gurt *stickler* vor what a thinks be his right.”

STICKIN’ PE-US.—The part of the neck of an animal where the knife is inserted.

STICK UP.—A youth is said to “*stick up*” to a girl when he is commencing to pay addresses to her.

STINGER.—A hard blow.

STIRRIN’.—Tilling.

“That ley ‘ooll want *stirrin’* zoon.”

STIRRUP GRACE.—A whipping with a strap.

STITCH.—A pain in the side caused by running quickly.

STOBBLE.—To stop the flow of a liquid; to caulk.

STOCK.—To “*stock*” a farm means to get it in working order in all ways. About £10. per acre is roughly considered necessary.

STOCKS.—A frame work with apertures for hands and feet of offenders, placed in the centre of villages.

STOCKY.—Thick set and strong.

“That ther be a *stocky* chap, a can car a zack o’ whate.”

STODGE, or TODGE.—Thick soup.

To defeat; to *nonplus*.

“A zimmed quite *stodged* when I tawld ‘un as I cood’nt gie ‘un no moor money.”

STODGEY.—Sustaining; applied to soups, &c., containing solid or thickening matter.

STOMACHY.—Irritable, headstrong. When applied to a horse it signifies difficult of control.

STOOLS.—The roots of trees which have been felled.

STOOP.—To *stoop* a cask is to cause it to be tilted so that the remaining liquor may run freely through the tap.

STOOR PEGS.—Pigs ready to go for fattening.

STOORY.—To “hev a *stoory*” with a person is to visit and hear the somewhat rambling account of ailments and troubles.

STOPPLE.—The stopper of a Field beer barrel or earthenware jar.

STOUT.—The horse fly.

A “*stoutish* lad” is a well grown lad.

STRAAIN.—Breed.

STRAAITS.—In poor circumstances.

STRAAYGHT.—Soon.

“Thee had best stert on an’ I’ll voller *straaight*.”

STRADDLE.—To get astride.

STRADDLE WISE.—With legs wide apart.

STRAKE.—Streak.

STRAME or STRE-AM.—A stream. Most of the streams in Berkshire cease to run at a certain time of year, and the “old folk” have a good deal to say or prophecy on this matter.

They say of the Lambourn, that “the earlier it dries up, the higher will be the price of corn.” The reason for the saying no doubt is that dry weather is favourable for corn. “Drought never bred famine in England.”

The “Pang” which rises at Touchums Pond, at Hampstead Norreys, never begins to rise much before the shortest day, nor to sink much before the longest day.

STRAP-OIL.—A beating with a strap.

STRAPPER.—A journeyman labourer coming for work at harvest time or hay making.

A big strong person.

STRAY, or STRAA.—Straw. “Down in the *stray*” refers to the time of an animal bringing forth young.

STRE-ANGER, or STRAAINGER.—The expression, “we wunt maayke no *stre-anger* on ‘e” is the cordial invitation to a guest to feel himself at home, and indicates also that there is no extra preparation or ceremony on his account.

STRIDE.—To pace in order to ascertain distance. “I *strided* ut” is held conclusive with reference to assertion as regards
stance.

stance.

Ut be a smartish *stride*, e knaws, vrom my house up to verm.”

STRIKE.—The wooden roller passed evenly over the standard bushel corn measure to make the surface corn level and measurement precise.

STRIPPIN'.—Clearing the bark off oak trees. The time of year when this is done and when the sap is up is called "*strippin'*-time."

STRIT.—A street.

STROKE.—A game at marbles where each player places a certain number on a line and plays in turn from a distance mark called "scratch," keeping such as he may knock off.

STUB.—To grub up roots of small trees or underwood. Where underwood has been cut the short lengths protruding from the ground are sometimes called "*stubs*" of wood.

STUBS.—Stubble. A field lying in stubble is called a "pe-us o' whate-*stubs*" or a "pe-us o' wut-*stubs*," &c., as the case may be.

Vide also **STUB.**

STUCK.—Unable to proceed, puzzled, perplexed.

"I vound out what 'e wants to know zo vur as I tells 'e, an' then I got *stuck*."

STUFFY.—Partly stopped up; somewhat choked up.

"I hev got a bad cawld, an' veels maain *stuffy* about the dro-at this marnin'."

Devoid of ventilation; close.

STUMP.—To make a noise by walking heavily.

To grub up roots of trees.

STUMPS.—Legs.

"To stir your *stumps*" is to make haste.

STUMPY.—Short and thickset.

STUNNER.—Anything excellent.

"*Stunning*" is also used to denote excellence.

STUNNY.—To deafen.

"The noise as the childern maaykes *stunnys* muh zo's I can't yer myzelf spake."

STUPE.—A stupid person.

"You be a *stupe* to go on like that ther."

STWUN.—A stone.

STWUN-BLIND.—Quite blind.

STWUN-DEAD.—Quite dead.

STWUNNERS.—Boys' marbles made of grey stone. These are of less value than "alleys," but of greater value than "chalkers."

STWUN-KERT.—Carting stones off a field. In the hill country in Berkshire this is a periodical agricultural operation; women pick up the stones and pile them in heaps, and they are then carted off for road mending.

STWUNUS.—A stallion.

STYE.—A "wisp" on the eye, commonly supposed to indicate that one thus suffering is very greedy.

T

TAAIL.—The refuse of wheat or barley not good enough for market.

“*Taailins*” is also used.

TAAIL-BOORD.—The removeable board at back of cart or waggon.

TAAILOR.—The Village Tailor often has this title prefixed to his surname, his Christian name being dropped.

TAAY, or TAY.—Tea.

TAAYKE-IN.—To “*taayke-in*” a rick is to thresh out the corn.

TAAYKE-ON.—To give full vent to one's own grief.

TACKLE.—To overcome, to outwit, to get the best of. With regard to drinks such as beer, &c., the expressions are common.

“That ther be poor *tackle*.”

“That ther be precious good *tackle*.”

TAG.—To tie, to add.

“If us *tags* on a bit to the ind o' that ther rawpe a 'ooll rache as vur as us wants un to 't.”

TAKIN', or TAAYKIN'.—In a state of excitement; much affected temporarily.

“She zimmed in a gurt *takin'* acause I tawld her as her dater was agwaain out to zarvice.”

TALLER.—Tallow.

TALLUT.—The loft over a stable where the hay is kept.

TALLY.—When an animal has been found trespassing and is brought to the village pound, the pound-keeper cuts a stick in half, and, keeping the one half himself, gives the other to the person who has sustained damage by the trespass; the half thus given is called the “*tally*” and the impounded animal can only be released by the owner producing this *tally* in token that he has satisfied claims for trespass.

TAM-CULL.—The “Millards Thumb.”

TAMMUS.—Thomas.

TAM TIDDLER'S GROUND.—Perhaps the most favourite game with little children.

TAM-TOE.—The great toe.

TAN.—To whip.

A "*tannin'*" is a whipping.

TANG.—The measured sounding of a bell.

"I yerd the bell *tang* dree times zo ut mus' be a man as has died."

NOTE.—It is customary for the bell to "*tang*" three times on the death of a man, twice for a woman, and once for a child, and the tolling of a deeper toned bell follows after. It should be mentioned that three strokes on four other bells usually precede the numbers "*tanged*" as above referred to.

TANGLE.—Confused; knotted.

"I be veelin' in a *tangle* zomehow an' wants to thenk a bit."

TAP-UP.—To top-up. To put the top to a rick.

The end of a meal.

"Ater ro-ast be-af an' plum pudden us *tapped-up* wi' zome good Stilton chaze."

TARBLE, also TARBLISH.—Tolerable; in fairly good health.

"I be a veelin' pretty *tarble* now zur, thenk 'e kindly vor axin."

TARNAAYSHUN.—Very extremely; very great or numerous.

TARNAL.—Expressive of magnitude; used similarly to "*tarnaayshun*."

TAWL.—A "*taw*" of the game of marbles.

TAYCHIN'—Education.

"I didn't hev no *taychin'* when I was a bwoy."

TAY MATIN.—A meeting with prayer in Dissenting Chapels with tea and cake, &c., for those assembled.

TAYTERS, or TAAYTTERS.—Potatoes.

TAYTER-TRAP.—The mouth.

TE-AD.—To spread hay, &c., for the sun to dry.

TEARIN'.—Very great; very excessive.

TEART.—Very tender to the touch as when there is surface inflammation.

TEENY-TINY.—Very small indeed.

"I awnly yetted a *teeny-tiny* bit on 't but ut maayde I bad."

TEER.—To tear.

TEG.—A sheep one year old.

TELL.—To count.

"*Tell* them ther ship 'ooll 'e an' let I know how many ther be on um."

"I yerd *tell*" means "I have heard it stated," and "I hev yerd zaay" has a similar signification.

TELLED.—Told; contented.

'TENT, or 'TE-ANT, or 'TYENT.—It is not.

TERBLE or TERRAAYBLE.—Very great.

"Ther be a *terraayble* lot o' young rabbuts this year to be zure."

TERT:—Harsh and abrupt.

Acid.

TETTERS.—Small pimples; also small ulcers.

THAA.—To thaw.

THAAY.—Those, them.

THATE VOR,—*i.e.*, thought for, expected, anticipated.

"Them wuts bent turned out as well as I *thate vor*."

THAT THER.—Used for "*that*."

THE-AVES.—Two toothed ewes.

THEE.—Used for "thou" and "you."

THEE'ST.—Thou hast, you had, you have.

"*Thee'st* best be aff avoor I gies 'e zummut as 'ull maayke e."

THEM.—They.

THEM THER.—Those.

THEN.—Very commonly used superfluously at the termination of a sentence, but is intended to give emphasis.

"What I zes I means *then*."

THER NOW.—"That settles the question."

"If e' zes another word I'll zack 'e, *ther now*."

THESS, or LESS.—"Let us."

THE-UZ YER, also THE-UZ-UN.—These.

THICK.—Stupid; slow of comprehension.

Intimate.

"The two vamilies hev allus a-bin *thick* wi' one 'nother."

THICK-YEAD.—One is contemptuously so called who does not comprehend quickly, or who has made a stupid mistake.

THICK MILK.—Milk boiled and thickened with flour and sweetened with sugar or treacle.

THICK SKINNED.—Not quick to take offence; the reverse of "thin skinned."

THIEF.—A "*thief* in the candle," is a detached piece of the wick which becomes ignited and, sinking down as it burns, causes the candle to go to waste.

THILLER, or VILLER.—The shaft horse of a team.

THIMBLE-PIE.—A rap on the top of the head from the thimble finger of the school mistress. The Dame who kept a village School, doing needlework the while, kept those children likely to require such chastisement conveniently near her.

THIN.—Used to express a poor show as regards quantity or number.

"The whate crap zims *thin* on the hills."

THING-A-MY, or THING-UM-BOB.—Anything is so referred to when its proper name cannot be called to mind at the moment.

THIN-SKINNED.—Easily affronted.

THONG.—To twine or twist together.

THREDDLE.—To "*threddle*" a needle is to pass thread through the eye of it ready for sewing.

THRETTY.—Thirty.

THUMP.—A loud noise; a blow.

To chastise.

THUMPIN'.—Very large.

"Ther be a *thumpin'* lot o' nuts in the cospes this year."

THURT.—In a contrary mood, ill-tempered.

"I allus vinds un zo *thurt* as I wunt go an' ax un nothun' no moor."

THURT OVER.—Obstinate and cross, used very similarly to "*thurt*."

TICE.—To entice, to attract.

TICKLISH.—Requiring skill or tact in performance.

"T'ull be a *ticklish* job to perzwaayde un to do what us wants un to't."

- TID.**—A "*tid*-bit" or a "tit-bit" is a choice morsel of food.
Cunningly reserved.
"I ax'd un what was the matter, but a was maain *tid* about ut."
- TIDDLE.**—To bring up by hand. A young lamb is *tiddled* from a milk bottle.
- TIDDY.**—Very small; also very softly.
"Mind 'e goes into the room vurry *tiddy* or 'e med waayke the baayby."
- TIDL**Y.—Very small and helpless.
An old woman will say "I had un in my arms when a was a *tidly* little chap."
- TIDY.**—Considerable.
"A have got a *tidy* bit o' money put by."
Clean looking and respectable. The word in this sense is usually applied to a woman.
- TIFFY.**—Touchy; huffy; easily affronted.
- TIGHT.**—Of a neat, compact figure.
"She be a *tight* lookin' little body."
Intoxicated.
Stingy.
"A wunt gie 'e nothun, a allus was a *tight* man."
- TIG-TIG-TIG.**—A call for pigs.
- TILT.**—To raise one end of anything by leverage.
"Full *tilt*" means full speed or "with a bold front."
- TILTED KERT.**—A covered cart such as is used by the village carriers to keep goods dry when being brought from the market town.
- TILTH.**—Tillage. Land in good *tilth* is land well ploughed and worked and in a good state of cultivation.
- TIMBER-BOB.**—A *timber* carriage consisting of a simple arrangement between two wheels to which part of the tree is chained, the remainder of the tree dragging along the ground.
- TIMBERSTICKS.**—Trees lying in a confused heap to season are so called.
- TIMBERZOME.**—Timorous, fearful, nervous.
- TIME.**—The period of service for which engaged.
"My *time* 'ooll be up come Martinmas."
To bid anyone "the *time* o' daay" is to say good morning.

TIMELY.—Seasonable, anything is “not *timely*” when earlier or later than usual.

TIND.—To add fuel to the fire.
“*Tind* the vire else a’ll go out.”

TINES.—Iron spikes as of a harrow.

TINGLIN’.—A curious nervous sensation.
“I hev got a *tinglin’* in my legs vrom zettin quiet zo long.”

TING-TANG.—The smallest and highest hung of the bells in a church tower. It is rung last of all before service commences, following the “zarmon-bell.”

TINKER.—To mend temporarily. To *tinker* anything “up a bit” is to mend it for an occasion.

TIP.—To “*tip* awver” is to turn over, to upset.
“If ‘e drives the kert zo quick awver the ruts we shall *tip* awver.”

TIP-CAT.—A favourite game with boys, a bale of wood being forced upward from the ground by a blow on one end of it, and then hit to a distance as it is falling.

TIPPED AN’ NAAILED.—Boots for field wear have the soles thus furnished, there being heavy iron tips at toe and heel, and hob-nails between.

TIP-TOE.—Walking lightly on the toes, so as not to be heard.

TIP-TOP.—Very excellent, the best.

TIT, or TET, or TITTY.—A teat.

TITCH.—To touch.

TITCHY.—Easily offended.

TIT-LARK.—A species of lark.

TIT-TAT-TOE.—The first game taught to children when they can use a slate pencil, the words,
“Tit-tat-toe,
My first go,”

being said by the one who first makes three crosses, or noughts in a row.

TITTER.—To laugh a little.

TITTIVATE.—To dress one’s self with a view to effect.

TITTLE.—Very lightly. A gin or trap is said to be set very *tittle* when it will strike on the slightest touch,

- TITUP.**—A term used at Loo. When but one player has put into the pool a single card is dealt round face upwards, and all but the person holding the winner have to subscribe to a fresh pool.
- TIXTE.**—Text.
- TO BE ZURE.**—A very common phrase, meaning “certainly,” “indeed.”
- TODGE.**—*Vide* STODGE.
- TODGEY.**—Short and fat.
- TO-DO.**—A fuss; an unusual event involving excitement and confusion.
- TOGGERY.**—Dress. One says in preparing for a visit, “I mus’ put on my bes’ *toggery*.”
- TOKEN.**—Something unusual and a bad omen, as birds pecking at the window, dogs howling, &c.
- TOLE.**—To entice.
“Car a bwun zo as to *tol* the puppy whoam wi’ ‘e.”
- TOM.**—Male of any farmyard bird.
“How many *Toms* and how many hens be ther in the brood o’ Turkeys?”
- TOMMY.**—Food; used chiefly by boys.
- TOM PODLIN’.**—Fussing.
“A be allus a-*tom podlin’* about at whoam when a should be awaay at his work.”
- TONGUE.**—The small moveable iron spike of a buckle, which fits into holes in the leathern strap.
Dogs are always said to “give *tongue*” when in active pursuit of game.
- ’T’OOD.**—It would.
’T’OOD’NT, signifies ‘it would not.’
- TOOK.**—Gave.
“I *took* un a knock on the yead wi’ this yer stick.”
Taken.
TOOK BAD means “became ill,” and Took Wuss signifies serious illness.
- TOOK TO.**—To have liking for.
“I never *took to* that ther chap.”
- ’T’OOL, or ’T’ULL.**—It will.
- TOOTH-AN’-NAAIL.**—Most vigorously, ferociously.
“She went at un *tooth-an’-naail* an’ a was glad to get awaay.”

TOOTHZOME.—Pleasant to the taste.

TOP-DRESSIN'.—A specially rich manure spread over the surface of land.

TOPPER.—A hat.

Something very excellent.

An anecdote told to beat one that has been related immediately before it.

TOPPIN'.—Large, extreme, also rapid.

"A was ridin' along at a *toppin'* raayte."

TOPPINS.—The ground husk of wheat finest size. That next in coarseness is called "*pollard*."

TOPPLE AWVER.—To fall over by slight disturbance as regards the position of centre of gravity.

TOPZAAAYER.—One having influence over his fellows or being in a position of importance.

The derivation is simple. When sawing timber into planks the man working the upper handle of the saw and standing on the tree is the "*topzaayer*" and guides, whilst his partner working the lower handle is stationed below in the saw-pit.

TOPZY-TURVY.—Upside down.

TO-RIGHTS.—All in proper place.

TOSTICAAAYTED.—Intoxicated.

TO'T.—To do it. In reply to an order to start at once to school, a good-for-nothing boy will say, "I dwoant want *to't*."

TOT-BELLIED.—Applied to a man who is corpulent.

T'OTHER.—Always used for "the other."

TOTTED.—Added up.

"Us *totted* up our recknins an' thaay did 'nt tally."

TOUCH.—When a dog first scents game he is said to "*touch*."

TOUCH 'OOD.—Dry, decayed wood that continues to smoulder if ignited, but which will not burst into flame.

Boys have games called "*touch 'ood*," and "*touch-iron*," where anyone not touching either of the substances named is liable to be caught by the one standing out and has to stand out accordingly.

TOW-ART.—Towards; forward.

“When a come a little *tow-art* I could zee as t'was a pawle cat an' not a verrut.”

TOW-ART-LY.—Encouragingly.

“She looked at un a bit *tow-art-ly*.”

TOWELIN'.—A whipping.

TOWER.—A partridge is said to “*tower*” when after being struck on the head by a shot it mounts straight upwards and then falls quite dead.

TOWERIN'.—Very great.

“Ther 'ooll be a *towerin'* lot o' tayters vor markut when us hev got um all dug up.”

TRAAYPESSIN'.—Flaunting; walking about affectedly and conceitedly.

TRAMMEL NET.—A long net dragged above the ground used in the night to catch larks and sometimes by poachers to catch partridges also.

TRAMP.—The term applied to an itinerant beggar.

“Ther be a *tramp* at the door, tell un ther yent nothun' vor un.”

TRANSMOGRIVIED.—Transformed in appearance, disguised. Surprised, greatly astonished.

TRAW.—“Trough” is so pronounced; thus we have, “*Peg-traws*,” “*Ship-traws*,” and “*Herse-traws*.”

TRAY.—A tree.

TRAYDLE.—The rest for the foot wherefrom action is given to a tinker's wheel, or other similar arrangement.

TRENCHER MUN.—One who eats heartily is called a good “*trencher mun*.”

TRIGGERED OUT.—Dressed very gaily. A girl when going to a fair is said to be “*triggered out* in her best.”

TRIM.—The expression “*trim* one's jacket” means to administer a whipping.

TRIMMER.—Anything very excellent is so styled.

A night line for catching Pike.

TRIMMIN'.—Very large, excellent.

“I've a-bin in the 'oods an' cut a *trimmin'* good knobbed stick or two.”

TROLL.—To bowl along the ground; to trundle.

TROTTERS.—Pigs' feet.

TROUBLED.—Used with reference to anything supernatural or of delusions.

TROUNCE.—To whip.

To denounce.

TRUCKLE TO.—To try to curry favour by subservient behaviour.

TRUCKLE-BED.—On a low wooden bedstead.

TRUMPUTS.—Boys make these by scraping a dandelion stalk thin at one end and blowing at that end. Also from the stalk of the "dummy-nettle" cut off above a notch, and with a short slit through the side.

TUCK.—To trim. A rick is said to be "tucked" when raked down so as to take off loose surface straws, and leave the others neatly lying in the same direction.

To pull.

"Gie her shawl a *tuck* to maayke her look round."

TUFFUTS.—Grassy hillocks; disused ant hills over-grown with turf.

TUNNEL.—A funnel is so called.

TURMUTS.—Turnips.

TURN.—To "get a *turn*" is to be suddenly overcome through fear or surprise.

TURRIVY.—To tease.

"What dost want to *turrivy* the child vor, gie un back his marvels, an' let 'un alo-an."

TUSSLE.—A short struggle, in which the hands and not weapons are used.

TUTTY.—Tufty. A tuft or bunch of flowers is described as being in bloom "all of a *tutty*." See TUTTYMEN.

TUTTYMEN, or TUTTIMEN.—The *tythingmen* who bear bunches of flowers at Hocktide proceedings at the town of

Hungerford are so named: *Vide TUTTY*. The duties of a *Tuttiman* are fully explained in the following extract from a contribution by an *ex-Tuttiman* to "Chamber's Journal":—

"The constitution of the governing body of the town of Hungerford, Berkshire, is as follows: High-constable, feoffees, portreeve, bailiff, *tithing-men*, and the Hocktide jury. No one can serve the office of high-constable until he has served the offices of *tithing-man*, bailiff, and portreeve. All who have filled these offices are eligible, and the Hocktide jury have the power to elect. The High-constable is during his term of office Lord of the Manor, and likewise coroner for the borough, and no town business can be settled without his sanction. The bailiff has to collect all market and other tolls; and the portreeve has to gather in all quit-rents, the same to be handed to the high-constable.

The '*tithing-men*,' or in common speech, '*tuttimen*' are selected from the tradesmen of the town; and their duties are somewhat unique. Before the establishment of the county police, they had to act as constables, and assist in preserving order in the town. In addition to this, on 'Hockney Day'—which is the Tuesday following Easter week—they have to visit each house in the borough and demand a coin of the realm from each male; and have the privilege of taking, if not freely given, a kiss from each woman. As a rule the ladies take the salute in good part, as the writer of this can testify, having served the office, some are coy and run away, but generally allow themselves to be caught. The said *tithing-men* carry each a staff about six feet long, bedecked with choice flowers, and having streamers of blue ribbons; the whole being surmounted with a cup and spike bearing an orange, which is given with each salute, and then replaced by another one. The proceedings of Hocktide are of a very festive character, and begin on the Friday preceding 'Hockney Day' by the holding of what is called the 'Audit Supper' at the 'John o'Gaunt Inn.' The guests on this occasion are those who bear office in the town. The fare is macaroni, Welsh rabbits, and water-cress, followed by steaming hot punch.

The following Tuesday, Hockney Day, is ushered in by the blowing John of Gaunt's horn from the balcony of the town hall. At nine o'clock, the Hocktide jury having been summoned, assemble in the town-hall; and having chosen a foreman and being duly sworn, the ancient rules and regulations of the court are read over by the town clerk; after which the names of the free suitors and commoners are called over; those who do not answer to their names have to pay a penny, or lose their right of commons and fishing for the ensuing year. The High-constable then presents his accounts; the vouchers of expenditure are passed to and examined by each juryman; and if these be found correct, the jury attach their signatures to the balance-sheet. This being done, the High-constable for the ensuing year is chosen, and the other officers are also elected. In addition to those already named, are three water-bailiffs, three overseers of the port downs, three keepers of the keys of the common coffer, two ale-tasters, hayward, hall-keeper, and bell-man. Presentments as to encroachments (if any) on the town property are made and discussed, and any matter relating to the welfare of the town considered. The business concluded, the retiring High-constable invites the jury to luncheon at the 'Three Swans' Hotel.'" A substantial cold collation is provided, followed by bowls of punch.

On the following Friday morning, the officers are sworn in; and in the evening, the newly elected High-constable gives a banquet to his fellow-townsmen to the number of from sixty to eighty. The banquet is a right royal one, there being everything in season, and a profusion of the choicest wines. On Saturday, the festivities are brought to a

U

UM.—They, them.

"If *um zes um* wunt do 't agin let *um* alo-an." (If they say they won't do it again let them alone.)

UN, or IN.—Him, it.

UNKED.—Feeling dull; in low spirits usually from a sense of loneliness.

"The little gal veels *unked* like now her brother be gone to schoold."

NOTE.—The word "*unked*" is generally followed by "like," as in the above phrase.

UNNERCONSTUMBLE.—To understand.

UP.—In a state of effervescence.

A person is said to be "*up*" when the temper is roused.

UP-IND.—To raise one end of a thing so that it shall stand on the other end.

UPPERDS.—Upwards.

UPPER-STAWRY.—The head.

"A bit wake in the *upper-stawry*" means "having little sense."

UPPIN'-STOCK.—A log, or bench, or large stone lying near the front door of a house wherefrom horses are mounted.

UPPISH.—Giving one's self airs; conceited; arrogant.

"A zims to be got zo *uppish* laaytely as I wunt hev nothun' moor to do wi' un."

UP-STRIT.—Towards one end of the village along the main road in it is spoken of as "*up-strit*," and towards the other end is "*down-strit*."

UP-TO.—A common term with reference to activity of mind or body, generally used disparagingly.

"That ther chap yent *up-to* no good, I warn 'e."

ÛPZET.—Confusion; disorder.

"We was all in a *upzet* wi' the washin' when a come to zee us."

UPZIDES WI'.—To retaliate; to have tit for tat.

“I'll be *upzides wi'* un vor been zo spitevul to I.”

To be so sharp as not to be outwitted.

“T 'ool be hard to be *upzides wi'* zuch a rawgue as he be.”

US.—We.

“Shall *us* go?”

USHER.—An assistant master in a boys' school. The word, formerly very common, seems falling into disuse.

V

The letter "V" as an Initial does duty for the letter "F" as well as for itself.

VAAILS.—Money given to domestics after a visit to a house.

VAAIR DOOS.—Fair play; fair dealing.

"Thess hev *vaair doos* an' not try to best one 'nother."

VAAIRIN'—A present brought from a country fair by one who is fortunate enough to go, to another obliged to stay at home.

VAAIRISH.—Pretty well; nearly recovered.

"I be a-veelin' *vaarish* now zur, ater my lumbaaygo, thenk 'e kindly."

VAAIRY-RINGS.—Rings of grass of a different colour from the remainder, found on the Downs. Some suppose that these rings are formed by Fairies dancing round and round in the moonlight.

VAAyce, or VE-US—The face.

VAAycER.—A blow direct in the face; a very downright rebuff.

VAAyLE.—The country along the Thames valley, as about Blewbury, Hagbourn, Moreton, Didcot, &c., &c., is so called. The other part of the county is styled "the Hill Country."

VAAyVOUR.—To resemble.

"The child *vaayvours* the mother moor'n the vath-er."

VADDY.—Full of fidgets or fancies.

VAG.—To reap, but not applied to reaping wheat.

"When the straa be long, *vaggin'* wuts be better'n mawin' on um."

VAGABONDĪZIN ABOUT.—Wandering and doing no work.

VAG'D.—Looking unwell and as though overworked.

- VAGGOT.—A good-for-nothing woman. It is generally preceded by “awld.”
- A bundle of lop wood or underwood containing branches of larger size than those in a “bavin.”
- VALL.—The Autumn.
- A good “*vall* o’ lambs” signifies a good breeding time.
- To “try a *vall*” means to have a bout at wrestling.
- VALLALS.—Ribbons, &c., worn by women when gaily dressed.
- VALLERS.—A “pe-us o’ *vallers*” is a field of ploughed land.
- VALLY.—Value.
- VAMPLUTS.—Short gaiters.
- VAN.—A machine for winnowing corn, worked by hand.
- VARDEN.—A farthing. “A yent wuth a *warden*” and “A yent wuth a brass *warden*” are common expressions to denote worthlessness.
- VARDICK.—Verdict.
- VARRUD.—Forward, early.
- “*Varrud* taayters” are potatoes arrived at maturity early in the season.
- VATH-ER.—Father. Perhaps the most common local riddle for children is—
- “*Vath-er*, mother, zister, an’ brother,
All run roun’ the taayble an’ cood’nt ketch one ‘nother.”
- The answer being a “wind-mill.”
- VATTY-GUED.—“Fatigued” is so pronounced. It was a specially favourite word with Mrs. Lucy Newland, formerly school mistress at Hampstead Norreys.
- VATTY-YEAD.—A stupid person.
- VAUTY.—Anything having a flaw or with part decayed is so described.
- VAWER.—Four.
- VAWK.—Folk; field hands are thus spoken of when mentioned collectively.
- “Taayke the beer up to the *Vawk* at dree o’clock.”
- VAWL.—A foal.

VAWLE.—To pen.

"Ther wunt be no turmuts left to *vawle* the ship in ater to-morrer."

A "ship-*vawle*" is a "sheep-fold."

VAWLE-STAAAYKE.—A stake driven into the ground when a sheep pen is being formed, for the purpose of supporting the hurdles which are fastened thereto by "hapses."

VE-AD.—Feed. One says to an ostler, "Gie the herse a *ve-ad* o' kern," and a fixed measure is understood thereby.

Green crows for sheep, as turnips, swedes, rape, &c., are called "*ve-ad*."

A horse is said to be "out at *ve-ad*," when turned into a meadow to graze.

VEARD.—Afraid. See also AVEARD.

VEART-SPRANK.—A good sprinkling, or a rather large parcel.

"We shall hev a *veart sprank* crap o' apples this year."

VE-AST.—The annual village merry-making usually held on the Dedication Day of the Parish Church, thus we have "Hagbourn *Ve-ast*," &c., &c.

See also LOT and REVEL.

VE-AT.—Rank to the taste.

"This yer mate taaystes *ve-at*, 'e med gie ut to the dog."

Middling; fair.

VE-ATISH.—Rather large; considerable.

"Reck'nin um up one waay an' t'other, ther be a *ve-atish* lot on um."

Well and in good spirits.

"I be got rid o' the doctor, an' be a-veelin' quite *ve-atish* like now."

VECKLE.—Spirits; energy.

"I hev a-had zome bad news, an' beant a-veelin' in *veckle* this marnin'."

VELLER.—Fellow.

VELTIVER also VELDER BIRD.—The bird "Field-fare."

VEN.—A word in frequent use by boys at marbles, &c. It means "I forbid." If one player says, "*ven* knuckle-down," this means that his opponent must shoot his marble without resting his hand on the ground.

VEND.—To "*vend* off" anything is to take preventive measures.

"E should be keervul to *vend aff* taaykin' cawld at this time o' year."

VERM.—Farm. To “*vern* high” means to keep much stock and to manure the land well.

VERRETIN' ABOUT.—Searching for. In the *Berkshire Chronicle* of November 6th, 1886, this expression is thus used by Martin Philpotts, gamekeeper, who gives evidence that certain dogs were “*verretin' about*” after game.

VESS.—Active, lively, well and strong.

“Why, 'e looks quite *vess* this marnin'.”

VETCH.—The price obtainable is thus referred to. There is the saying, “Things be awnly wuth what um 'ull *vetch*.”

VETTLE.—Condition; full of energy or strength.

“I be jus' in vine *vettle* vor a vight if a wants to't.”

See VECKLE also.

VICAR OF BRAY.—The term applied to a turncoat.

The *Vicar of Bray*, who is the subject of a song known far beyond Berkshire, lived in the reign of Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth. He was first a papist, then a protestant, then, under Queen Mary, became a papist again, and at length, in Queen Elizabeth's reign died a protestant. When accused of being of a changeable turn he replied, “no, I am steadfast, however other folk change I remain *Vicar of Bray*.” It may be noticed that the reigns quoted in the old song do not correspond with those above given.

VIDDLE VADDLE.—To trifle; to make show of doing work with no result.

One who fusses without doing much is called a “*viddle vaddle* or *viddle vaddler*.”

VIDGUTS.—Nervousness. The attack of “*vidguts*” is usually shown in a woman by sitting down and patting her foot on the ground.

VIGS.—Raisins.

VILE.—An old person.

“That awld *vile* be got maain canstankerous laaytely, an' I can't do nothun' wi'n.”

VILLER.—The horse of a team which comes within the shafts.
Vide THILLER.

VINE.—To find.

Fine. To “*tawk vine*” is the expression rather contemptuously applied by those speaking the Berkshire Dialect to their fellows who commence trying to speak English as more generally recognised.

“She med ha bin to zarvice in Lunnon, but us wunt hey her come back a-tawkin' *vine* to we.”

- VINGER STALL.—A covering for a wounded finger.
- VINNIKIN'.—Fidgetting about small matters ; trifling.
 " I can't get along wi' a *vinnikin'* zart o' chap like that ther."
- VINNY.—Mouldy, mildewed.
- VIR-APPLES.—Fir cones.
- VIRKIN.—The scratching of a dog or other animal with the point of its paw for fleas.
- VISTICUFFS.—A fight with fists.
- VIT.—Feet.
- VITTEN.—Fit, proper.
 " If us be agwaain to vight, turn the women-vawk out, this yer be-ant no *vitten* plaayce vor thaay."
- VITTLES.—Food, a meal—as breakfast or dinner.
 " I wunt do no moor till I had my *vittles*."
- VIXEN.—The female fox.
- VIZZLE.—To effervesce. To " hev no *vizzle* " is to have no energy or spirit.
- VIZZUCK.—To administer an aperient. Physic generally is known as " doctor's stuff."
- VLAA.—A flea. A "*vlaa* in the yer " means chastisement.
 " If thee spakes back to I any moor I'll zend thee awaay ' wi' a *vlaa* in thee yer."
 " *Vlaa-bit*," as regards dogs, &c., means having a coat of light colour sprinkled with darkish spots.
- VLAAYKE-HURDLES.—*Hurdles* made of brushwood. *Vide* also ROD-HURDLES.
- VLAAYRE.—To burn up ; to flame.
 " The candle wunt *vlaayre* till a done gutterin'."
- VLAAYRE OUT.—To use intemperate language.
- VLABBERGASTED.—Dumb-founded ; amazed so as to be powerless to speak or move.
- VLAG-BASKUT.—The limp basket made from river-side flags used for conveying fish, &c.
- VLAP.—To strike with any broad light article.
 " A gin I a *vlap* on the yead wi' a writin' book,"

- VLAPPER.**—A young partridge just able to fly.
Applied in joke to a girl of the bread-and-butter age.
See also SQUAKER.
- VLECK.**—The fur of a hare or rabbit.
“To *vleck*” either of these animals is to shoot and wound so that the fur lies scattered about the spot.”
“I *vlecked* a rabbit zo’s I thinks the dogs ’ull ketch un.”
- VLEM.**—The lancet with projecting cutter used for bleeding horses. The mallet by which it is struck is called the “*vlem-stick*.”
- VLEW.**—Delicate in constitution. *Vide* also VLUFF.
- VLEY.**—Pigs’ fat used for making lard.
- VLIBBERTY-GIBBERTY.**—Flighty, unreliable.
Full of lively nonsense.
- VLICK.**—To strike with the end giving a sort of return movement at the same time. Schoolboys “*vlick*” with a towel.
- VLID.**—Flew.
“Two partridges *vlied* by muh jus’ as I was a-loadin’ my gun.”
- VLING.**—To throw.
“*Vling* a stwun at the dog an’ maayke un run awaay.”
To *rling* one down is to throw one down.
- VLISK.**—Made by carters from hair taken out of a horse’s tail, bound on a short handle.
A *vlish* is found in all stables, being used to “*vlish*” flies off horses in hot weather.
- VLITTER-MOUSE.**—The common bat-mouse.
- VLITTERS.**—Rags.
“My kwut got tore all to *vitters*.”
- VLOOKS.**—Small worms in sheep suffering from a certain disease of the liver.
- VLOP.**—To fall without rebound or movement.
“A vell *vlop* on the groun’, and I thate a was de-ad.”
“To *vlop*” a thing on the ground is to throw it down without care as to how it may fall.
- VLOUT.**—To express anger by action.
To treat with disdain,

VLUFF, or VLEW.—Refuse off bedding or cloth.

VLUFFY.—With refuse of wool, or cloth, or feathers adhering.
 "Yer kwut be all *vluffy*, let I gi'n a brush."

VLUMMERY.—Flattery; attempt to get over one by blarney.
 A kind of Blanc-mange.

VLUMMOXED.—Astonished past action; at one's wit's end.

VLUMP.—This word has much the same meaning as VLOP, except that "*vlump*" usually indicates also that there was dull sounding noise in the fall."

VLURRY.—Confusion of mind and trepidation.

VLUSH.—Young birds are said to be *vlush* when their feathers have grown and they are ready to fly from the nest.
 Level, even.

VLUSTER.—To be in a "*vluster*" is to have lost presence of mind.

VLUSTRAATION.—Worry.

VOGGER.—A farmer's groom, who also is responsible for feeding pigs and cattle.
 Perhaps this name is a corruption of "feeder" or "fodderer."

VOGGER'S JINT.—The perquisite of the *vogger* who assists in pig killing. It is the tail of the animal with a small portion of meat adjoining.

VOLLY.—To follow.

A circular group of fir trees on the crest of a hill. There are three such "*vollys*" at Hampstead Norreys on the "Volly Hill."

VOOTERY.—Deceitful, sly, false.

"A be a *vootery* zart o' chap an' I wunt trus' un vurder'n I can see un."

Slippery.

"The ro-ads be maain *vootery* ater the thaa."

VOR.—Is added superfluously at the end of a sentence, thus:
 "The bwoy be stronger nor I thate *vor*."

VOR-ALL-THAT.—This expression is in common use as signifying "in spite of the utmost having been done."

"A zes I be to be turned out if I dwoant vo-at as a tells muh, but I wunt *vor-all-that*."

VORM.—The lair of a hare,

VOR'N, or VORRUN.—For him; for it.

VORRIGHT.—Honest, straightforward; opposite to. In Mr. T. Hughes' "Scouring of the White Horse" there are lines in "The Lay of the Hunted Pig," thus—

"Up *vorright* the Castle mound,
Thaay did zet I on the ground,
Then a thousand chaps or nigh
Runned an' hollered ater I."

VORRUD.—Forward; advanced.

VORRUDNESS, also VORRUDDER.—Advance, progress.

"Us works hard, but dwoant zim to get no *vorrudder* wi' this yer job."

VORRUSS.—The leading horse in a team.

VOT OUT.—Rescued. May be a corruption of "fetched out" or "fought out."

VOUSTY.—Mildew on any kind of food.

VOUT.—Fought.

VRAAIL.—A flail.

VRASTED.—Used for "frost bitten" with reference to turnips, &c.

VRIGLIN'.—Insignificant, trifling, petty.

"I wants to zee e do zummut as 'ooll bring in zummut and not be *vrigin'* about lookin' ater vlowers."

VRIT.—Frightened.

VRIZ.—Frozen.

VROW.—See VRUM.

VROWSTY.—Having an unpleasant smell from dirt.

VRUM or VROW.—Brittle, crisp.

VRUNTED.—Affronted, confronted.

VUDDLED.—Stupified by drink.

VUR.—Far.

A deposit formed in a tea kettle wherein hard water has been boiled.

VUR IND.—The point farthest away.

"Taayke hawld o' the *vur ind* o' the ladder an' help I to car un."

VURBELAWS.—Gay trimmings and appendages of women's dress.

VURDER.—Further.

VURDERMWOAST.—Farthest off.

“ E'll vind my prong laayin' at the *vurdermwoast* ind o' the hedge.”

VUST.—First.

A schoolboy when willing to give something away will call out to his playmates,

“ Billy, Billy, Bust.
Who spakes *vust* ? ”

VUST BEGINNIN.'—The very commencement.

“ Thess stert vaair at *vust beginnin'* an' then us 'ull zure to do 't right.”

VUZ.—Furze or gorse. There is a common saying, “ When the *vuz* be out o' bloom, kissin' be out o' vashun.” The origin of this saying is that whilst the “ *vuz* ” bursts into its golden splendour in spring and early summer there is yet no time of the year when a little bloom may not be discovered by diligent search.

W

WAAY.—Distance.

"E med zee a gurt *waay* vrom the top o' our church tower."

WAAYRE.—Beware; "take care!"

WAAYZE.—To ooze.

"The ile *waayzes* out o' the cask, ther mus be a crack zome'er."

WABBLE, or WOBBLE.—To sway awkwardly from side to side.

WABBLY means "tottery."

WABBLES.—Spots floating before the eyes.

WAD.—A small cock or heap of hay or straw.

WA-DY (Weedy).—With a weakly constitution.

WAG.—To move away.

"Dwoant 'e *wag* vrom yer till I tells 'e to 't."

"Her tongue *wags* too much," means "she speaks indiscreetly."

WAGGLIN'.—Rolling to and fro, but without moving to another spot.

WAKE-LIN'.—A weak child.

WALLOP.—To whip.

A lump. *Vide* DOLLOP.

WALLOPPIN'.—A whipping.

Very large.

WANT.—A mole.

WANTING.—A former name for the town of Wantage. It is found thus spelt on some Tradesmen's Tokens as late as the seventeenth century. It may be noted that a Bust of Alfred the Great, who was born at Wantage, obtains on two modern Tokens, vizt. :—On the celebrated and rare 40s. Gold Token issued by J. B. Monck, Esq., of Reading, in 1812, and on the Silver Frome Selwood (*Somersetshire*) Tokens issued in 1811.

WAPS.—A wasp.

Wasps are WAPSES.

WAPSY.—Spiteful, saying bitter things of another.

Testy, hot-tempered.

WARM.—To whip.

"I'll *warm* thee jacket vor thee bym by."

Having money laid by.

WARN, or WERN.—To warrant, to guarantee.

"Times 'ool mend avoor long I'll *warn* 'e."

WARNTY.—The warrant as to soundness as given of a horse.

WARNUTS.—Walnuts.

WARP.—To miscarry as applied to an animal.

WAR-WOPS.—The cry raised in attacking wasps with branches when burning out their nest.

WATCHUT.—With the boots and socks wetted through as by walking on swampy ground.

WATER.—"To *water*" horses or cattle is to take them to drink.

"*Water* bewitched an' wine begrudged," is the expression used of grog made too weak.

WATER-EFFUT.—The water-newt.

WATER-SQUIRT.—A syringe.

WATTLE.—To weave brushwood, as in hurdle-making.

WAUNT.—Was not.

"A zes as a *waunt* ther at all, zo ut cood'nt ha' bin he as done 'ut."

WAW-BEGAN.—Woe begone.

WAWLIN' ABOUT.—The cry of cats is so described.

WAX.—"In a *wax*" is in a temper.

Waxy means wrathful.

WAY JAWLTIN'.—See-sawing with a plank.

WAY-WUT.—The command to a horse to stop.

WAZE.—A wisp of straw for rubbing down a horse.

WELL.—The rising up and overflowing of any liquid, just as water rises and flows from a spring.

WELL-LOOKIN'.—Handsome.

"What a *well-lookin'* man a be to be zure."

WELL-TO-DO.—In good circumstances.

WELT.—To beat.

A WELTIN'.—A beating.

WEN.—A hard swelling on the neck.

WENCHES.—Female servants and young women of humble class. See also MAIDS.

WETHER.—This word has similar signification to that given in other counties, except that young *Wethers* of the first year, when set aside to fatten, are called HOGGETS.

WEVVER.—However.

"E hev a-done I a good bit o' harm by actin' like that ther, *wevver* us wunt zaay no moor about ut this time."

WHACK.—Full quantity, share.

"I've got my *whack* an' zo dwoant want no moor."

A blow.

WHACKER.—A great lie.

Something very large.

WHACKIN'.—A beating.

WHATE, or WHE-AT.—Wheat.

WHAT'ST.—"What hast thou?"

"*What'st* got hid under thee kwut?"

WHAT'S WHAT.—To know *what's what* is to be very keen and to have had great experience.

To teach a person *what's what* is to rebuke him sternly for misconduct.

WHEEL, OR WHALE.—Haze round the Moon, said to indicate wet weather.

WHER.—Whether, also where.

"I can't zaay it *wher* I be agwaain or not" (I can't say yet whether I am going or not).

WHICKER.—To neigh a little; to whinny.

WHILE.—Is used instead of "time."

"What a *while* a be gone whoam to his dinner."

WHIMPER.—To cry a little; with hounds “to give tongue” slightly.

WHINNY.—*Vide* WHICKER.

WHIP.—To do a thing very rapidly.

“*Whip* thee knife out o’ yer pockut an’ cut the string.”

WHIP-HAND.—The mastery.

“A wunt get the *whip-hand* o’ I vor all a med try.”

WHIPPER SNAPPER.—A conceited, insignificant little fellow.

WHIRL-I-GIG.—A merry-go-round, as seen at fairs.

WHIRTLE BERRIES.—Bilberries are always so called.

WHISK.—To snatch anything off very quickly.

WHISKUT.—A small stick; a twig.

WHISTLE.—The mouth. To “wet one’s *whistle*” is a common phrase, meaning to imbibe something.

WHISTLES—Are made by boys of withy or chestnut at spring-time, when the sap is rising and the rind comes off easily.

WHIT AND DUB.—Musical instruments, formerly used in Berkshire villages; these are like the Pipe and Tabor of Scripture.

WHITE HORSE.—The “Scouring of the White Horse” is the operation of clearing afresh the trenches which make up the outline of a horse on the hill-side of the Downs near Uffington. The figure is about 125 yards long. It is supposed to have been constructed in commemoration of a victory gained over the Danes on this spot.

The festivities accompanying the “Scouring of the White Horse,” which ceremony takes place as occasion may require, have been fully described by Mr. Thomas Hughes in his work bearing the title.

WHITE MOUTH.—The children’s disease “thrush.”

WHITTER.—Used to describe the cry of small birds when uttering doleful single notes.

WHITTLE.—To flog lightly.

“A had no call to maayke zuch a bellerin’ vor I awnly gin un a bit of a *whittle*.”

WHIVER.—To hover.

“I zin the haak *whiverin*’ wher I knawed zome young partridges was.”

WHO-AM.—Home.

WHO-AM-MAAYDE.—Made at home, as distinguished from
BOUGHTEN.

WHOORD.—A hoard.

WHOP.—To flog.

"As zure as e doos ut agin I'll *whop* e."

WHOPPIN'.—Very large.

A flogging.

WHO ZAAY.—Uncertain report.

"Tis awnly zart o' *who zaay* an' I wunt belave ut."

WHOZEN.—Whose.

"This yer be-ant my billycock, *whozen* be un?"

WHUR.—A loud whizzing noise.

"The 'shenin' maaykes zuch a *whur* as I can't yer 'e spake."

"Where" is always pronounced WHUR or WHER.

WIDDER-OOMAN or WIDDY-OOMAN.—A widow.

WIGGIN'.—A scolding.

WIGGLE.—To move a little with a twisting motion.

"A adder allus *wiggles* till the zun goes down no matter how much 'e med kill 'n."

WIK.—A week. "Weak" is pronounced "wake."

WILD-GOOSE-CHAAYSE.—A futile quest.

WILLUM, or WOOLLUM.—William.

WILLY-NILLY.—Undecided; also "whether or no."

WILTERED.—Withered.

"The grace be a lookin' main *wiltered* like, an' wants raain bad."

WI'N.—With him, with it.

WIND.—Is used commonly in expressions,

"To tell which waay the *wind* blows," is "To watch keenly the drift of events."

"To get *wind* of anything," is "to get some information respecting it."

WIND-VALLS.—Fruit blown off trees by wind.

Unexpected riches.

WINKIN'.—Used to denote great rapidity.

"A bolted like *winkin'* as zoon as a zee I a-comin round the corner."

WINNICK.—The shrill cry of a dog when hurt.

"I yerd un *winnick* an' thate as a med be caught in a rabbut trap."

WI'OUT.—Unless.

"I wunt go *wi'out* mother goes wi' I."

WIPE.—"To *wipe* one's eye" is a common expression for shooting and killing after another has shot and missed.

WISHY-WASHY.—Pale, colourless.

"She be got maain *wishy-washy* zence she hev a-bin in the town to live."

Poor in quality, as applied to anything to drink.

"This tay be vurry *wishy-washy*" (*i.e.*, is very weak).

WISP.—*Vide* STR.

A handful of straw, as used for rubbing down a horse.

WITH.—(Rhymes with "myth.") Brushwood made tough by being twisted, used to bind up a faggot or bavin.

WITHY.—The Willow. This and the Chestnut are used by boys for making whistle pipes, because when the sap is up the rind comes off very easily on being bruised a little.

WITHY-BED.—An ozier-bed.

WITHY-WINE.—The wild convolvulus.

WIVEL MINDED.—Fickle, capricious.

WIZZEND.—The throat.

With shrunken appearance as from bad health.

WIZZEN-VAAYCRD is a term of contempt, indicating a small mean-looking physiognomy.

WO-AB.—An expression used to a horse—"Wo-a about!" "Steady!"

WOLF.—"Us shall kip the wolf vram the door a bit," means "We have food enough in the house to last a long time."

"*Wolfish*" signifies "very hungry."

WONNERVUL.—Very large, great.

"Ther be a *wonnervul* crap o' apples this year to be zure."

WOOT, or 'OOLT.—Wilt, wilt thou.

WOP-ALL.—Confusedly, "all of a heap."

"She missed her vootin' an' tumbled down *wop-all*."

WORLD.—Large quantity.

“ Ther be a *world* o' zense in what a zes.”

WORKUS.—The workhouse.

WORK-A-DAAY.—Common, for ordinary occasions.

“ I hev awnly got my *work-a-daay* kwut on.”

“ *Work-a-daays* ” are week days.

WORM.—To attempt to obtain information by close questioning.

“ I tried to *worm* ut out on in but a kep' what a knawed to hiszelf.”

WORRUT.—To worry, to tease.

“ If 'e *worruts* the child zo, 'e ooll maayke un cry.”

WORTLEBERRIES.—Cranberries.

WRAATHY.—Angry; bad tempered.

WRACK.—Brunt, trouble.

“ Thee 'ooll hev to stan' the *wrack* o' this yer job,” *i.e.*, “ The consequences of this will fall on you.”

WRAPPY.—Crumpled, creased.

“ You hev a-vauded un up zo as to maayke un all *wrappy*.”

WRUCK.—A crease.

“ Ther be a *wruck* in the leather o' my boot as maayde my voot zoor.”

WUGD.—An expression to a horse, meaning “ Move further off sideways.”

WUK.—Awoke.

WUM.—A worm.

WUNT.—Will not.

WURT.—A wart.

A supposed way of getting rid of Warts which I have known practised, was to cut on a short stick notches corresponding with the number of Warts; this stick was then thrown away where none could find it, and as it rotted the Warts disappeared.

WUS.—Worse. The word seems curiously declinable—the comparative being “ *Wusser*,” and the superlative “ *Wust* ” or “ *Wussest*.”

WUSTED.—Getting the worst of it in any matter, just as “bested” signifies gaining an advantage.

WUTH.—Oath.

Also “*worth*” is so pronounced.

WUTS.—Oats.

WUZBIRD.—A good-for-nothing person. Perhaps a corruption of either “wust bird,” or of “whore’s bird.”

Y

YAA.—An interjection, commonly preceding a contemptuous remark,

“*Yaa!* I knawed as 'e cood'nt car a zack o' berley.”

“*Yaa!* Zo 'e be come back athout gettin' what e axt vor.”

YANDER.—Yonder.

YANGIN'.—Saying irritating or teasing things.

“She be allus a *yangin'* at un, an' that's what maaykes un go awaay zo much.”

YAP.—A dog is said to “*yap*” when giving a short surly bark accompanied by a snap.

Also when dogs give tongue falsely in hunting they are said to be “*yappin'* about.”

YARBS.—Herbs.

YARN.—To earn.

“I hopes to *yarn* a bit o' money vor rent come Michaelmas.”

YARNINS are “earnings.”

YARNEST.—Earnest. “*Yarnest* money” is the 1s. given on hiring a servant of any kind. The gift of this shilling seals the contract.

YARWIG or **YERRIWIG** or **ERRIWIG.**—An earwig.

YAUP.—To yawn.

YEA.—A command to horses. “This way.” The reverse of **WUGD**.

YEAD or **YUD.**—The head.

YEAD-GO.—The highest score made, as in a game of skittles.

YEAD-LAN'—A headland. The part ploughed at the head or top of the main ploughing.

YE-AP or **YEP.**—A heap.

YEBBLE.—Able.

"I be got awld an' be-ant *yebble* to do much now."

YECKER.—An acre.

YELDIN.—A good-for-nothing woman.

YELLOOK.—Look here!

YELM.—To straighten straw in readiness for thatching.

YELPINGAL.—The woodpecker.

YENT, or ENT.—Is not..

YEOMAN.—This title is still occasionally seen painted on the back of the "gig" of one who owns land he farms, following the printing of his name.

YEPPATH.—A halfpenny worth.

"A yent got a *yeppath* o' zense" means "he is very stupid."

YER.—To hear; here.

YERD.—Heard. See TELL.

YET, or ET.—Eat; heat.

"Eaten" is YETTED.

"I ent a-*yelled* nothun' zence isterdaay marnin'."

YETTIN' HIS YEAD AFF.—Said of a horse eating food in the stable but doing no work.

YIELD.—Produce.

"Whate maaykes poor *yield* this crap."

YOU.—A term of address in accosting one.

"I zaay *You* wher bist thee agwaain?"

YOURN.—Yours.

YOWE.—An ewe.

YOWLIN'.—Howling.

Z

"Z" takes the place of "S" when the latter is initial to a syllable, and followed by either A, E, I, O, U, W, or Y.

ZAA.—A saw. An application was made at a farm-house thus—

"'Ooll the Me-uster be zo good, an' zo kind, an' zo obligin', an' zo condescendin' as to len' we the mate-*zaa* vor to *zaa* our me-at?"

It may be noted in the above sentence that the same word is pronounced both "mate" and "me-at"; such dual pronunciation in analogous cases is not uncommon.

ZAAACE.—Sauce; impertinence.

ZAAACE-BOX.—An impertinent person is so called, but the term is often applied good temperedly.

ZAAAT.—Salt.

ZAAAY.—"I've a-had my *zaay*," means "I've given my final opinion."

ZAAAYFE.—Certain.

A gun is "*zaayfe* to go off" when there is no chance of it "missing fire."

ZAAAYVE-ALL.—A tin box nailed up in a kitchen for short candle-ends to be put into, so as to be used for greasing boots, &c.

A short length of marble or crockery, matching a candle in size and colour, having a pin at the end, whereon candle-ends may be placed so that these may be quite burned out.

ZACK.—To dismiss. When a servant is dismissed he is said to "get the *zack*."

ZACKIN' ALONG.—Walking rather hastily.

"I zee un a *zackin' along* wi' the box unner his kwut, an' axed un wher a got un vram."

ZAD IRON.—A smoothing iron.

ZADLY.—Out of health.

"My awld ooman hev a-bin *sadly* laaytely, but be tarblish to-daay."

ZAFT.—Soft ; silky to the touch.

Silly ; credulous.

Not harsh.

" I hev alus a-bin vurry *zaft* wi' un."

ZAFY.—A person very easily imposed upon.

ZAG.—To sink from its own weight. A rope is said to "*zag*" when being drawn tight between two points it afterwards loosens a little and sinks at the centre.

ZAMMLE.—Samuel.

ZAP.—The layer of timber coming between the heart and bark of a tree is so called.

ZAPPY.—Lusty.

" A be grawed a gurt *zappy* chap an' I should'nt hardly ha' knawed un agin."

ZAR.—To serve ; to feed cattle.

" I mus' *zar* the pegs avoor I do's my rackin' up."

Zard is " served."

To impregnate.

ZARMON BELL.—The bell sounded before the TING-TANG as a call to church. It denotes that there will be a sermon in the service to follow. If there is to be no sermon the "*zarmon bell*" is not rung. It should also be here noted that in many parishes a bell is rung at the termination of morning service ; this is to annouce and remind that there will be service in the afternoon.

ZARTIN ZURE, also ZARTNY.—Certainly.

" A zes as a 'ool do what a promised this time *zartin' zure*."

ZART.—Sort.

" Them's yer *zart*" means "those are exactly what you want."

" I cood'nt get none o' no *zart* nor kine," means " I could not get any whatever."

ZART O'.—Means somewhat.

" I felt *zart o'* convounded-like " (I felt somewhat confused).

OUT o' ZARTS is "in temporary bad health," also 'out of temper' or irritable.

ZARVENT ZUR.—Used to be the common salutation from one in humble position to a superior, accompanied by a curtsy or touch of the brim of the hat. It has fallen into disuse.

ZAWL.—Soul. "Bless my heart an' *zawl*" is a common expression of astonishment.

ZAWNEY, or ZAANEY.—A very stupid person.

ZE-AD LIP.—A box supported by a strap which contains the seed when sowing is being done by hand and is 'broad cast.'

ZED AN' DONE.—This expression is used thus:

"When all's *zed an' done* 'e cood'nt expect no good vrom zuch a caw as he be."

ZEE, or ZEED, or ZIN.—Saw.

ZEE-HO.—The cry given in coursing when a hare is discovered sitting in her form.

ZEEIN'S BELAVIN'.—A common phrase on seeing something astonishing.

ZENCE.—Since; sense.

ZENSIBLE O'.—Comprehend.

"A be zo dunny ut be maain hard to maayke un *zensible o'* what I wants un to do."

ZESSED.—Assessed.

"My *zessed* taxes comes vurry high this year."

Estimated.

"I *zessed* the vally o' the land twice as high zence the raailwaay be come."

ZET.—Sit.

To ZET STOOR BY, means "to value."

"I dwo-ant *zet* no *stoor* by them ther things; e 'med hev um to kape if e likes."

ZETTIN' DOWN.—Severe rebuke given for presumption or bad conduct.

"I gin her zuch a *zettin' down* as 'ooll maayke her moor keervul what she doos."

ZETTIN ROOM.—A room in a farm house where the family have meals, &c.

ZETTLE.—A long wooden bench to accommodate several persons; it is found at way-side public houses and in outer kitchens or brew-houses of farm houses.

ZETTLER.—A conclusive argument or blow.

"A tawld muh if I *zed* any moor a 'ud gie muh the zack, an' zo that was a *zettler* an' I come awaay."

ZETTY.—A “*zetty*” egg is one that has been sat upon by the hen for a short time and so rendered unfit for food.

A “*zetty* hen” is one that persists in sitting on the nest after the eggs have been taken. When there were no eggs to give her the somewhat barbarous cure used to be to put her head under her wing, sway her until she was asleep, and then throw her into a horse pond. This was believed to cause her to forget her former desire to *zet* and she would then go on laying again.

ZEY.—The sea.

ZIAS.—Josias.

ZICK AN' ZAAYTED.—Unable to eat some kind of food on account of having had it so often.

“ I be *sick an' zaayted* wi' rabbuts, an' hawpes us 'ull get a bit o' butcher's me-at to-morrer.”

ZICKNER.—A bad experience.

ZIDLE.—To advance sideways.

To “*zidle* up” to one is to try to ingratiate one's self in hope of obtaining favours.

“ The child come a-*zidin'* up, an' I could zee as a wanted zummut.”

ZIGHT.—A very large number or quantity.

“ Ther was a *zight* o' vawk at Vaair to-daay, to be zure.”

ZI KNAWS ON.—“ That I am aware of.”

“ Ther yent nobody about yer got no vishin'-tackle *zi knaws on.*”

ZILVER SPOON.—To be born with a “*silver spoon* in one's mouth” is to be born to riches.

ZIM.—To seem.

ZIMMINLY.—Apparently.

“ A dwoant mane to come *zimminly*, vor a yent answered my letter.”

ZING SMALL.—To humble one's self.

“ A gin I plenty o' tawk at vust but when a vound I knawed all about his goins-on a begun to *zing small.*”

ZINKERS.—Stockings without feet.

ZINNIVY.—To matter; to be of importance.

“ Wher a comes or wher a dwoant, dwoant *zinnivy* to we.”

ZISTS.—Insist.

“ If e *zists* upon 't I 'ooll do 't.”

ZISTER LAA.—Sister-in-law. *Vide* MOTHER-LAA.

ZIZZLE.—To fizz ; the hissing noise as made by ginger beer when "up."

Also water under the action of boiling is sometimes said to *zizzle*."

ZO AS THAT.—Such like, of such kind, in like manner.

"Nobody never gies we nothun' moor'n a awld paair o' boots as um dwoant want therzelves, an' *zo as that*."

ZOBBLE.—To soak so as to soften. One speaks of "*zobblin*" one's bread in milk or gravy.

ZOCK.—Completely, unreservedly.

"A vell *zock* aff the whate-rick an' hurt his back."

A blow with the hand.

"I took un a *zock* a-zide o' the yead."

ZODDEN.—Boiled so as to be flabby and tasteless.

ZODGER, or ZAWLGER.—A soldier. One who has enlisted is said to be "*gone zodgerin*'."

ZOGGED.—Soaked with moisture or rain.

"The clo-aths as I hung out to dry be all *zogged* wi' the raain."

ZOGGY.—Boggy.

ZOLID.—Very grave or grim.

"I thate zummut had a gone wrong wi' un, a looked *zo zolid*."

ZOLOMON'S ZALE.—Solomon's Seal, a plant common in the woods.

ZOME.—Is added to a word to indicate inclination or aptitude, thus a dog is said to be "*trickzome*" when easily taught tricks.

ZOMBERRY.—"Somebody" is so pronounced.

ZOONER.—Always used for "rather." ZOONEST is similarly used.

"Ood e *zoonest* go to Newbury or stop at whoam wi' I?"

ZOOP.—To drink.

ZOOR.—Annoyed.

"A veels maain *zoor* acause us left un out when us axed zome o' t'other naaybours."

ZOP.—To soak.

"*Zop* yer bad vinger in hot water avoor I binds un up wi' rag."

ZORREL.—The name given to the light chestnut colour of horses. Agricultural horses of this colour often bear the name "*Zorrel*."

ZOUGHIN'.—The moaning noise made by the wind.

ZOUND.—A term applied to indicate perfect health or state of repair. "As *zound* as a bell" is a common expression.

ZOUNDLY.—Thoroughly ; completely.

"A dwoan't do nothun *zoundly*."

ZOUR.—Grass is said to be "*zour*" when of rank growth and uneatable by cattle.

ZOUR ZOP.—A bitter remark.

ZOUSE.—To immerse in water.

"The puppy be got all awver dirt, taayke un an' *zouse* un to maayke un clane."

The ears, trotters and hocks of a Pig. Brawn is always called "collared *zouse*."

A blow with the hand.

"I gin un a *zouse* on the chaps," *i.e.*, a blow with the fist on the face.

ZU-ATTY PUDDEN.—A suet pudding.

ZUCTION.—Drink.

"I veels as I wants zome *zuction* an' be a-gwaain to get I a glass o' beer."

ZUGARED.—Sweetened.

"Be your tay *zugared* æs much as 'e likes ut?"

ZUGAR TE-AT.—Sugar tied in a rag and given to a child to suck to quit it.

ZULK.—A term applied to a horse that will not try to do what is required of him.

ZUMMER'S DAAY.—A phrase in common use, thus—

"As pretty a lass as e'll zee on a *summer's daay*."

ZUMMIN'.—Arithmetic.

"A hev a-bin at schoold vor a year an' thaay tells I a be maain sharp at his *zummin*."

ZUMMUT.—Something. It often has a mysterious signification.

"I zin *zummut* last night," would be said for "I saw something supernatural last night."

ZUNDAY CLAWES.—Best suit of clothes.

"I be gwaain into Readin' an zo mus' put on my *Sunday clawes*."

ZUP.—To eat supper.

ZUPT is used as preterite.

ZURPLUS.—A surplice.

ZWAAYRED.—Swore, the noise that an angry or frightened cat makes.

ZWAD.—A layer of hay lying just as cut. See ZWATHES.

ZWACK.—A resounding blow or "whack."

ZWANKY.—Self-satisfied, somewhat swaggering.

"That chap be got zo *zwanky* laaytely a wants to be vetchted down a peg."

ZWATHES.—Rows of hay as lying before made up into "cocks." *Vide* ZWAD.

ZWEELIN'.—Singeing the hair off a hog by means of burning straw.

ZWEET-WORT.—Beer in the early stage of brewing, no hops being yet put in.

ZWIG.—A drink.

ZWILL.—To drink a quantity or habitually.

"A *zwills* like a vish."

ZWILLY-HAWLE.—A hole whereby a small stream of water disappears into the ground. There is a *Zwilly-hawle* at Well-house, a hamlet of Hampstead Norreys.

ZWIMS.—The expression, "My yead *zwijs*" is used for "I am feeling giddy."

ZWINGEL.—The top part of the threshing flail.

ZWINGIN'.—Very large, very excellent.

"I hev done a *zwingin'* good daays work to-daay."

ZWIPES.—Very poor beer.

ZWISH.—A little tough stick as used with a riding horse.

ZWITHIN'S-DAAY.—"St. Swithin's" Day is the day on which the apples are christened. If it should rain then it will rain also on the forty days following.

ZWIZZLE.—To drink.

ZWOP.—To exchange (common).

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RUTLAND WORDS.

RUTLAND WORDS.

COLLECTED BY

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(And lately of Glaston, Rutland).

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INTRODUCTION.

The following collection of words and phrases has been made during a twelve years' incumbency in the county of Rutland (Wrangdike Hundred). Several items have been contributed by the Rev. P. G. Dennis, rector of N. Luffenham, and others by the late rector of Stretton, the Rev. Edward Bradley, more widely known as "Cuthbert Bede."

I have neither time nor confidence to attempt a scientific introduction. I will add a very few random hints as to local peculiarities.

'Come,' 'Butter,' &c., are pronounced '*Coom*,' '*Booter*.'

'Chance,' 'Mince,' are '*Chanck*,' '*Minch*.'

'Quench,' 'Quince,' are '*Squenck*,' '*Squinck*' or '*Quincē*.'

'Cornice' is '*Cornish*.'

The final *e* is pronounced as a sort of possessive termination in '*Princē-feathers*,' '*Rosē-tree*,' and sometimes '*Quincē-tree*.'

'Bladder,' 'Ladder,' 'Ivy,' are '*Blether*' or '*Blather*,' '*Lether*,' '*Ivory*.'

'While' is used as equivalent with 'till.'

'At-a night,' 'Of-a Thursday,' 'Of-a night.'

'Me-thinks.' F- is sounded th- in 'from,' 'furrow'; on the other hand we have 'fistle' for 'thistle.' -T- is suppressed in place-names: Ays'on, Glās'on; -th- in Edi'weston. We have Market O'erton, Mar'st'rop; the eastern and western corner lordships of the little county are Essendine and Whis-sendine.

'*Who' be them ship?*' means 'Whose are those sheep?' 'Whoh can say 'er lessings?' ('Who can say her lessons?')

Däle = deal.

Sarvice, Clargyman = service, clergyman.

Cayzed = cast.

Fuzz or Fooz = furze.

Goss = gorse.

'Frit,' 'Glent,' 'Pept,' as preterites, speak for themselves.

Oi've, yo've, we'm = I am, you are, we are.

For plurals we have 'Beast,' 'Pöses' (*i.e.*, posts), 'Clozen,' 'Housen,' 'Plazen,' 'Nesses,' 'Frosses.'

We often drop (1) the preposition and (2) the possessive case inflexion. 'He goes Uppingham of-a Wednesday.' 'Joe Sumpter' grandson.' 'The Queen' childer.' I found examples of these latter peculiarities (as of several others mentioned in the *Glossary*) alike in the eighteenth century parish accounts and in the mouths of my late parishioners.

FIELD-NAMES.

The old field-names mentioned in the rectorial terrier of Glaston parish, then unenclosed or 'open fields,' in 1635 are as follows: The Northe Fielde; the Myllne Fielde; the West Fielde; Parte of the Myllne Fielde; and the Southe Fielde.

Gorgimer: Little Gorgimer, Great Gorgimer Close, and Top Gorgimer Close, the names of three fields in map of 1841.

Holmes: 'South Holmes,' the name of two closes or fields in parish plan, 1841.

Lings: The name of two closes in the Glaston parish map, 1841.

Muxwells: The name of two closes in map of 1841.

The Rev. P. G. Dennis sends me the following lists of

(i.) *Danish words in use in Rutland*: Brig, clep, flit, frem, kittlin', muck, rig, thack.

(ii.) *Words used in Rutland in a peculiar sense, etc.*: Acquainted (courting), balk, con-tent, disannul (not elsewhere in everyday

use), gain, a-joisting, stall, teem. Mr. Dennis remarks that the number of peculiar forms of words or pronunciation is in this part of the Midlands comparatively small.

(iii.) *Place-names in Rutland* (almost all of them having A.S. terminations, such as -cote, -den, -ham, -ton, -wick, -worth; some of them, as -den, suggestive of forests and outlying pastures in woods): -Cote (a mud hut), Caldecote, Morcott, Tickencote. -Den (outlying pasture in woods), Barrowden, Essendine and Whissendine (the eastern and western parishes); perhaps, also, Hambleton *alias* Hambleton, and Lyndon. -Ham, Clipsham, Empingham, Greetham, Langham, Luffenham, Oakham, Uppingham. -Ley (pasture), Burley-on-the-hill, Leafield Forest, Wardley, Witchley. -More, Cottesmore. -Ton, Ayston, Belton, Braunston, Casterton *or* Brig-Caster-ton, Edithweston *or* Edywesson, Egleton *or* Eglinton, Exton, Glaston, Glaiston *or* Gladeston, Ketton, Lydington *or* Liddington, Manton, Market Overton (*or* Orton), Normanton, Pilton, Preston, Ridlington, Seaton *or* Seyton, Stretton, Snelston, Thistleton, and possibly Lyndon. -Well, Ashwell, Tinwell, Whitwell. -Worth (property, farm), Pickworth.

Besides the above, we find, either in actual use or in Speed's map, the names following:—

-Thorpe, Thorpe-by-water, Alesthorp, Barleythorpe, Belmesthorpe, Gunthorpe, Ingthorpe, Martinsthorp *or* Marstrop, Tolthorpe.

Barrow, Barnsdale, Beaumont, Bisbrook *or* Bittlesbrook *or* Pisbrook, Brooke, Catmose, Deepdale, Drystoke *or* Stokedry, Flitteris, Rakesborough, Ryall *or* Ryhall, Stocken *or* Stocking, Tixover *or* Tichessoure, Teigh *or* Tyghe, and Wing *or* Weng *olim* Veyinge.

Hundreds: Alstoe, Martinsley, and Wrangdike, the East Hundred, and the Soke of Oakham.

Our streams are: The Eye, Chater, and Guash *or* Wash, running into the Welland.

The names, as given in Domesday Book, are : Grethan, Cotesmore, Overtune, Tistertune, Wichingedene, Exentune, Witewelle, Alestanestorp [Alstoe Hundred], Burgelai, Exwelle, in *Alinodestov Wapentake* ; Ocheham, Hameldune, Redlingtune, in *Martinslei Wapentac*, attached to 'Ledecestrescire.'

Under the head of 'Northantone scire' we find Chetene, Techesoure, Berchedone, Seietone, Segestone *or* Segentone, Torp, Morcote, Bitlesbroch and Gladestone, Lufenham and Sculetorp, Castretone, Toltorp, Epingeham, Riehale, Tichecote and Horn, in *Gisleburg Hundred, Wiceslea Wapentac*.

Lidentone, Stoche, Smelstone, Caldecote, and Esindone, in *Gisleburg Hundred*.

The Wapentakes Alinodestov and Martinsleie, 'adiacent uicecomitatui Snotigeham ad gl'd regis.'

CHR. WORDSWORTH.

TYNEHAM, DORSET, *May*, 1891.

GLOSSARY.

The following abbreviations are used:—

<i>adj.</i> = adjective	<i>p.</i> = preterite
<i>adv.</i> = adverb	<i>p.p.</i> = past participle
<i>cf.</i> = compare	<i>pr.</i> = pronoun
<i>conj.</i> = conjunction	<i>prep.</i> = preposition
<i>expl.</i> = expletive	<i>sb.</i> = substantive
<i>interj.</i> = interjection	<i>v.a.</i> = verb active
<i>part.</i> = participle	<i>var. pron.</i> = various pronunciation
<i>pec.</i> = peculiar idiom or usage	<i>v.n.</i> = verb neuter
<i>phr.</i> = phrase	

ACKURN, *sb. var. pron.* of "acorn."

ACQUAINTED, *part.* in the first stage of courting.

ADDLE, *v.a.* to earn wages.

ADLAND, *sb.* headland; the strip in a field where the plough turns.

AFORE LONG, *adv.* before long.

AGAIN, *prep.* near.
"Agen the hedge."

AGE, *pec.* In Rutland the same peculiarities as in Leicestershire. Examples: "Shay's in 'er ten," "A's gooin' thootain," "Gooin' o' twelve," "Gooin' fur eeghty."

AGREEABLE, *adj.* ready and willing.
"Shay's agreeable, I'm be bound!"

AJOISTING, *sb.* and *pr.* a payment for feeding and depasturing of cattle. *Agistment* ('*agistamentum*,' '*agistare animalia*,' Du Cange, *Gloss.*).

"Them bisn't his own ship (sheep); them's on'y som' as Mr. X. has got ajoisting."

ALL, AND ALL, *adj. pec.* an expletive or emphatical phrase.
"He's not very well, and the weather's rather inferial *and all*."
"Who should come by just then but the Honourable *and all*" (though the Hon. A. B. who came up so inopportunist was unaccompanied).
"We had a reg'lar good holiday *an' all*."

ALL AS IS, *phr.* the sum total; everything imaginable.

ALLUS, *adv. var. pron.* of "always."

ALONG OF, *adv.* because of.

"He come downstairs shedding, an' went oop back'ards *along of* his rheumatiz."

AN, the indefinite article, is seldom used before a vowel. We say "a orange," "a egg," or, as a friend of mine always spells it, "a *ag*."

AND ALL. See ALL.

ANEW or ENEW, *adv.* enough.

"I suppose we shall have seed potatoes *anew* this turn."
I find that Professor Conington, who came from a neighbouring district (South Lincolnshire), more than once, in his *Translation of Horace*, makes "enow" rhyme with "due."

APPRALITOR, *sb. var. pron.* the bishop's apparitor.

"Given the *Appralitor* to Excuse us from going to ye Visitation, 2s. 6d."—*Churchwarden's Account*, 1720.

APPROBATION, *sb.* opinion.

"I can't make out what's wrong wi' her; so I shall send for Clark [we never call doctors 'Mr.,' but treat them all as if they were at the head of their profession], and get his *approbation* of it" (*i.e.*, his opinion on it).

ARRAWIG, *sb.* an earwig.

"Them *arrawigs*!"

ARCH-ITECT, *var. pron.* of "architect." An elegant classical scholar of my acquaintance similarly speaks of the University arch-hives.

ARK, *sb.* clouds shaped like the *vesica piscis*.

"They say, when you see the *hark*, it mostly tokens rain."

AS, *var. pron.* for "that."

"The last time *as* ever I see him he called me all *as* is."

ASHLAR, *sb.* hewn stone.

"For work done at Glaston Wire. For 52 foot of Parpen *Ashler* and Coping, and for mending the Sluce, 1l. 8s."—*Accounts*, 1743.

AT-A, *pec.*

"When I do get to bed *at-a* night my joy passes subscription."
I am not sure that this is not the common -e termination, as in Chaucer's language.

AUDOCITY. See DocITY.

AUST. "Paul's *Aust*," the name of a field in the tithe award, 1841 : now (1885) known as "Paul's Orts."

AX, *v.a.* to ask.

BACKEN, *v.a.* to retard.

"These frostes hev *backened* 'em a bit."

BACKING, *sb.* small coal.

"Your stoves will take a good deal of *backing*."

BACK-END, *phr.*

"The *back-end* o' the year."

BACK-LANE, *sb.* a by-way leading from the main street.

BAD, *adj.* behindhand.

"She got a quarter *bad* in her rent."

BADGE, *v.*

"It's a *badging* job" (*quere*, *var. pron.* of "botching").

BADGE, *v.n.* ? to beg, on pretence of hawking.

"To be allowed to John Baines for causing Two parts of the Act of Parliament for *Badging* paupers to be wrote, one for the Justices and the other upon the Church Door of this parish, 2s."—*Overseer's Account*, 1759.

BADLY, *adv.* sickly.

"Pepper' child *Baddy* : gave them 4s. 6d."—*Glaston Parish Accounts*, 1708.

BAG, *v.a.* to put up hay in small heaps before putting it into cocks.

BALK, *sb.* (A.S. "balc") a strip of grass which divides one portion of land from another. This is used especially in unenclosed lordships.

BARM, *sb.* brewer's yeast ; also "Balm."

"For Balm for Baking."—*Overseer's Accounts*, 1767.

BALDRACK, *sb.*

"For making a new *Baldrack* to Bell Claper, 2s."—*Accounts*, 1764.

BASS, *sb.* a hassock for kneeling. This name is now used regardless of what the material used for covering may be.

"Some of the *basses* in Church want mending."

"Them *basses* are wore all to muck" (of some old coarse straw hassocks rotted with damp).

"To a Communion *Bass*, 2s. 8d."—*Church Account*, 1754.

"Paid pro 3 *Basses*, 2 pro the Communion table, the other for the Clark, 1s. 2d."—1720.

BASTILLE, *sb.* the Union Work-house. "Cuthbert Bede" reports that he has heard this term, a relic (as he says) of France in 1789, used in Rutland as Mr. Hughes records it in Cockneydom in the *Scouring of the White Horse*.

BATTUS or ? **BATTERS**, *sb.*

"I was on the *battus* of the railway an' my fut slipped."

BEACON, *sb.* a hillock in Glaston on which the beacon-fire was formerly lighted. In recent times this name is corrupted into "the Deaten." But in Speed's map the old name occurs. Also "Two loads against the *Beacen* in Barrowden Lane."—*Highway Accounts*, 1744.

BEÄNS survives as a dissyllable in Rutland.

BEAUTY, a common name for a horse in Rutland; such also are "Bonny" and "Captain."

BEAST, *sb. pl.* horned cattle. This plural appears even in print in auctioneers' notices, &c.

"Paid (by the Churchwarden) to the Inspectors for taking an account of the *Beast*, 10s."—1748.

BEESNINS, *sb.* beestings, the milk after a cow has calved.

BEES, *sb.* used not of honey bees only but wasps, if not large flies.

BEESOM, *sb.* a gardener's broom.

"The Clark for shovling of snow and going Uppingham had 3 pints of ale and a new *Beasam*, 9d."—*Church Accounts*, 1766.

"Paid ffox pro *Beesome*, 6d."—*Church Accounts*, 1722.

"A *Beasan*, 6d."—1728.

BEING. This word is used as equivalent to "seeing" (some-what as in Hooker's *Ecclesiastical Politie*).

"Why shouldn't you use it, *being* as it's yourn?"

BELCHING, *adj.* bragging, like an empty wind-bag.

"But I doant think nowt to what he say: he's a *belching* sort of a man."

BENTS, *sb. plur.* blades of grass.

"There was nothing staunch where I stood on'y *bents*, and the stoopid boy runned the tine of a fork into my guides. Dr. E. ought me to keep a bit of reasty bacon to it."

BESOM, *sb.* a birch broom.

BIS, *i.e.*, **BES**, *sb.* third person singular of "I be" = is

"She *bis* fifteen year old."

BLAME IT, *v.a.* a common imprecation.

BARM! *excl.* another form of the last-named expletive.

BLATHER, *sb., var. pron.* of "bladder"; also "Blether."

BLEE, *adj.* bleak.

"The wind an' the frostes makes fine work with the blackberries, partic'lar where the *blee* comes" (*i.e.*, wherever there is an exposed place).
The late rector of Lyndon spelt the word "bly," "bly weather."

BLEATHER, *sb. var. pron.* of "bladder."

BODGE, *v.a.* to botch or patch up.

BONES, *phr.* to fall abusing one.

"She fell a-bones o' me and call'd me ever so."

BONNY, *adj.* pretty.

"But she's a *bonny* woman, she is!" exclaimed a farmer, when a candidate (not successful) came in to be examined by the Board of Guardians for the office of matron.

BOON, *v.n.* to help another in an emergency in expectation of a like good turn, *e.g.*, in getting in hay.

"We've come a-booning."

BOUT, *sb.* a turn.

"You have a try, Mr. N——." "Not this *bout*, thank you!"

BOY'S-LOVE, *sb. (i.q., lad's-love)* the popular strong-scented herb southernwood.

BRANGLE *v.a.* to wrangle or quarrel.

BREER, *sb. monosyllabic, var. pron.* of "brier," a hedge.

"I'll clean up they *breers*."

"Cuthbert Bede" notes that "brier" rhymes with "here" in the old ballad of the Battle of Otterbourne.

BRIG *sb.* bridge.

BRONTITIS, *sb. var. pron.* of "bronchitis."

BROOSH, *var. pron.* of "brush," a broom.

"A new *Broosh*, 1s. 6d."—*Church Accounts*, 1768.

BULLY, *sb.* a tadpole (? bull-head).

"We us'd to call 'em *bullies* when I wur a boy."

BUNCH, *sb.* ? mouth, jaw.

"Hold your *chelp*!" "You hold your *bunch*!"

BUNTER, *sb.* a disreputable woman.

"She stood at the gate and called me a *bunter*."

BUT, *v.a.* to abut.

" 2 rods *butting* vpon greate Coppie leas."—Glaston *Terrier*, 1635.

BUTT, *sb.* a narrow "land" (as in Leicestershire).

CADE, *sb.* a pet animal brought up by hand in the "house" (*i.e.*, kitchen). Also *adj.*

"Edie Thorpe has a *cade* lamb, and farmer Mason's wife she hev a little *cade* pig."

"She's quite a *cade*" (a pet child).

The word is applied to tame doves, or even to a sociable cat.

CADELING, *part. n.* coaxing, as accustomed to be petted.

"The master's dog, he's such a *cadeling* thing; he comes *cadeling* and making a fuss ever so. He comes with me into the room, and, 'wow, wow,' says he. Thinks I, 'He's through the glass at the dead (*i.e.*, stuffed) fox, for sure!'"

CALL, *sb.* occasion, necessity.

"You've no *call* to walk all them miles."

CALL, *v.a.* to miscall, abuse.

"She *called* him no end."

CAMPHOR, *v.a.* to give camphor in medicine.

"I says to her, 'He'll be a-*camphorin'* of you, Martha.'"

"Oh yes, sir, he's a deadly man for *camphorin'*, is Dr. Brown."

CANTLIN, *sb.* See SCANTLING.

CARLOCK, *sb. var. pron.* of "charlock" and "cadlock," *sinapis arvensis*.

"That's *carlock*—some calls it 'charlock.'"

CARPET, *v.a.* to have a subordinate into one's *sanctum* for a scolding.

"The squire called him into his own room and *carpeted* him a good 'un."

CARRY, *v.n.* to carry hay or corn home.

"We shall soon be having the gleaning, farmer Woodcock's a-*carryin'* to-day."

CAZ'D or CAYZ'D, *var. pron.* of "cast."

"I feel quite *cayz't* down."

"There is a *caz'd* sheep in the pasture" (*i.e.*, flung on its back).

CAS'ALTY, *adj.* in a ticklish or precarious state.

"Horses is *casalty* things, you're sure!"

CAT-HEARTED, *adj.* cowardly.

"He cries every time: he's so *cat-hearted*, you see!"

CAUSEY, *sb. var. pron.* of "causeway."

"A man one Days Work at the *Corsey*, 15."—*Parish Accounts*, 1766.

CA'VE-IN, *v.a. var. pron.* of "cave-in" (pronounced like "calve," to rhyme with "halve").

"The well *ca'ved-in*, and all the town was in an uproar."

"They'm had a big *carve-in*, I soopoäse, by that grave that they're digging for Mr. N——."

-CC- is pronounced soft in such words as "assept," "asseptable," "vassinate."

"Dr. Bell's Bill for 12 months attendance on the Poor, and 24 Paupers *Vassinating* for the Cow Pox, *gl.* 125."—*Parish Account*, 1819.

CESSSES, *sb. var. pron.* (quasi plural) of "narcissus," a flower.

"Them's *cesses*."

CHANCH, *sb. var. pron.* of "chance."

CHARM, *sb.* several combined noises, not necessarily melodious.

"A *charm* of birds." A fox gets into a henroost: "The fowls clucked, the cocks crowed, turkeys gobbled, geese hissed, dogs barked, men shouted, and, my word! there was a *charm!*"

CHATS, *sb. plur.* twigs or sticks for fuel.

"I've been picking oop these little bits of *chats* in my apern."

CHEER, *sb. var. pron.* of "chair."

"Set a *cheer* agin the foire."

CHELP, *v.n.* to chirp like young birds; to chatter or speak pertly.

"If you think to correct them, children now-a-days will *chelp* at you and sauce you."

CHELP, *sb.* chatter.

"Hold your *chelp!*"

CHIMBLE, *v.a.* to nibble.

"The ow'd doe rot wur *chimbiling* the gress up of the trap, an' it ketcht her jest of the nose."

CHIMLY, *sb. var. pron.* of "chimney."

CHINE, *sb.* a splint or stave.

"The doctor put my leg in pieces of wood like bucket-*chines*."

CHIP OUT, *v.a.* to quarrel.

"He lodged with his own broother while they *chipped out*; and then he come here."

CHIT, *v.a.* to sprout.

"The whëat bust afore it *chitted*." "His potatoes were more *chitted* than ourn." "The turps (turnips) is beginning to *chit*."

RUTLAND WORDS.

CHITTY WHITE-THROAT, *sb.* a bird—the white-throat.
See also **PRGGY** and **STRAW-SUCKER**.

CHORCH, *var. pron.* for "church."

" Fetching the *Chorch Doore*, 2s. 9d."—*Parish Accounts*, 1769.
" For *Glaston Chorch*."—*Parish Accounts*, 1749.

CHUMP, *sb.* a thick log of wood. Applied metaphorically to a sturdy child.

" He were a great *chump* of a boy."

CHURCHING, *sb.* any service in church not confined, as it is by custom in some classes, to the Thanksgiving of Women.

" Is there *churching* to-night ?"

CLARGYMAN, *sb. var. pron.* for "clergyman."

" If you touches them, all I can say is, you're no *clargyman* !"

CLAP, *v.s.* to lay, place, or cast.

" *Clap* a loomp o' coal on the foire."

CLAT, *sb.* *pron.* of "clot" and "clod," a piece of dirt or filth.

CLAT, *v.s.* to stick together or clog.

" It *clats* in my throat."

CLAYPER, *sb.* the clapper of a bell.

CLIFF-MAN, *sb.* a stake used to support a stack. The local etymology derives this name from the fact that these props come from King's Cliffe, in Northamptonshire.

" We call 'em *cliff-men*, 'cos they're mostly cut in Cliffe woods."

CLIP, *sb.* the quantity of wool shorn in one season from one flock.

CLONGY, *adv. or adj.* applied to stiff clay soil.

" It works *clongy*."

CLOSE, *sb.* **CLOSEN** *sc.* (*pron.* "closen") an enclosed field.

Pasture, Gase Dale, North Old, New Preston Lane, Spinner Top and Bottom, Fox's Parker's, Cook's, Broughton's, Bryan's, Townsend's, Allen's, Bellair's, Ost, Plank, Farse, Drove, Dry, Coneygar, Caggice, Wheat, Stable, Long, Raza (First Far Top, Bottom, Middle, Bottom, Farse, The Seven Acre, Mere, Gogumer (Green and Top), Farty Acre, Fridge, Dark Lane, Hazle Gase, Home (Globe and Lord Harbor's, Wier, Fishpond, Far (dss), How, Middle, Nether, Glaston, are the names of closes in the Glaston Map of 1561.

CLOT, *sb.* a clod.

" Mr. B. he give me a *clot* re'our wick, knocking *clats* an' sooch."

COACH UP, *v.a.* to keep one up to the work.

"I don't know as how you'd get much by taking out a summons; you'd best go on *coaching* him up."

COAL-HOD, *sb.* a coal-scuttle. What Dr. Evans says of Leicestershire holds good for the most part in Rutland, that the coal-scoop is unknown. Glaston Rectory is the exception, where a town architect has constructed an underground cellar with a trap suited for sea-coal.

COBBLES, *sb. pl.* pieces of coal of medium size.

COCKLES, *sb. pl.* the white campion.

CONEYGEAR CLOSE, a field in Glaston famous for rabbits. Thus spelt in 1841. Now "Cunniger Close," 1890; "Coneygree," 1721; "Coneygroof," 1720; "Coneygreys," 1749; "Coneygrays," 1774.

CONFIRMANT, *sb.* persons brought to the bishop to be confirmed by him; now vulgarly called confirmees.

"For my own charges at the Confirmation, 1s. Paid Mr. Belgrave for his trouble at the Bishop's confirmation attending the churchwarden and young *Confirmants*, 4s. 6d."—*Accounts*, 1748.

CONSARN, *var. pron.* for "concern."

"Going in with the List *consarning* the Militior, 2s."—*Constable's Account*, 1769.

CONSARN! *excl.* a softened form of imprecation.

CONTEND, *v.n.* to come to terms, agree, get on, jog on together.

"She's in service with her coosen, an', being acquainted, they know how to *con-tend* with one another."

CONTENT, *v. refl.* to settle down.

"She begins to *con-tent* herself."

CONTRIVE! *excl.* a softened expletive or disguised imprecation.

CONVENIENCE, *v.a.* to accommodate.

"The chamber's not *convenienced* with a fire-place."

CORKEY, *adj.* left-handed. A common nickname.

CORN-DRAKE, *sb.* the landrail or corn-crake, *rallus crex*.

CORNISH, *sb. var. pron.* of "cornice."

COW-COTTAGER, *sb.* a class of peasants.

"What they call in our village (Ridlington) a *cow-cottager*."

COWHOLD WAY. "Upper *Cowholdway*" and "Nether *Cowholdway*," names of fields in Glaston, 1841.

CRAW, *sb.* throat. Used in Rutland sometimes of the throat of a human being.

CREED, *v.a.* to boil, *e.g.*, rice for making "plum-boil rice." (Halliwell gives the form to "cree.")

CREW-YARD, *sb.* a farm-yard.
"The well in the *crew-yard* caaved in."

CROFT. "Nettle *Croft*," a field in the plan of 1841.

CROOKLE, *adj.* curling.
"He wur all for his *crookle* stench-traps. 'No, sir,' says I, 'I beg your pardon. It don't want no confining. What you want is stench-pipes. You run 'em up as high as your chimney, and they'll be no eyesore.'"

CROW-FLOWER, *sb.* the common buttercup.

CRUSH, *v.n.* to crowd or press rudely.
"Don't you *crush*, now!"

CUBBY-HOUSE and CUBBY-HUTCH, *sb.* a coop or hutch.

CUCKOO, *sb.* purple orchis.
"Them's *cuckoos*" (in a May-garland, 1881).

CUDGEL, *v.a.* to manage.
"I can't *cudgel* it nohow."

CURB, *sb.* a two-handled windlace.
"They swung him in a skip, and joost wound him up to the top of the steeple with a *coorb*."

DAHN, *sb. var. pron.* of "dawn."

DALE, *sb. var. pron.* of "deal"; spruce fir, timber, or pine.
"For Two Duple *Dales*, price 6s."—*Accounts*, 1739.
"For Bringing some *Dales* over, 1s. 6d.—1744.
"Dale Close," a field in the Glaston maps, seems to have a different derivation. In a *Terrier* of the last century it is "the Close lying in the Dale."

DAY, *phr.* to "pass the day" or "pass the time of day," to give an ordinary greeting.

"I don't know him: only just to *pass the time o' day*."
"It don't seem nat'ral when a neighbour doesn't *pass the day*."

DAWDLER, *sb.* a lounger.

"He's a reg'lar dawdler, he is."

I should not have thought it worth while to record this as a provincialism, were it not that so experienced a writer as "Cuthbert Bede" has reckoned it as a Rutlandism.

DEADLY, *adv. superlative.*

"I was always deadly soft-hearted, I was."

"He's a deadly man for camphorin' us, is Doctor Brown."

DENIAL, *sb.* privation, trial.

"Deafness is a great denial."

DEPASTURE, *v.a.* to feed cattle.

"For Taking an account of the sevrall Horned Cattle *Depastured* in the Lordship, 5s."—Glaston Constable's Account, 1747.

DIKE, *sb. var. pron.* of "ditch."

"February fill-dyke" (proverb).

"He coom over the dike."

DIKE, *v.n.* to be a ditcher.

"He can hedge, an' grip, an' dyke, an' all soorts."

DING, *v.a.* to worry or deafen by noise or scolding.

"You may go if you please; only don't go on *dinging* me. I don't want to be *ding* to death."

"He had sold out all his oranges, and then he almost *ding'd* me to death to buy his basket" (of an itinerant vendor).

DINGE or DINGY, *v.a.* to soil or dirty.

"It *dinges* (or ? *dingies*) my hands, sitting in the house."

DINGLE, *v. var. pron.* of "tingle."

"A *dingling* pain."

"It's a-*dingling* now: a kind of nettle feel" (in a painful leg).

DISANNUL, *v.g.* to abolish. As in Leicestershire, this word is used in Rutland in more commonplace connexions than in some other districts.

DISBOSTMENT or DISBORSMENT, *var. pron.* for "disbursement." In Glaston parochial accounts from 1760 to 1795 these are the favourite modes of spelling, and they fairly represent the varying pronunciations of similar syllables at the present day. *Disboasted* occurs once in 1770.

DISGEST, *v.a.*, DIGESTION, *sb., var. pron.* of "digest," "digestion."

"I can't eat, not so as to *disgest* them."

DITHER, *v.n.* to shiver with cold; also *sb. pl.* fright, excitement.

"Those children keep me in the *dithers*, they do."

DOCITY; also ODOCITY, *sb.* ability, gumption, ? audacity.

"He had lost all his *docity*."

"I seems as if I hadn't the *odocity* to work, or to eat, or anything."

"You ought to have gone out in the forenoon when the weather was warm." Invalid Convalescent: "Yes; but I hadn't the *dossity*."

DOCK, *v.a.* to lower wages.

"Mr. A—— has *docked* his men as last Saturday, I suppose."

DODDERIL, *sb.* or *adj.* a pollard tree.

"The boundary is by yon old *dodderil* oak."

DODDERS, *sb. pl.* coarse reeds and rushes in swampy land.

DOSSITY, *sb.* See DOCITY.

NOTE, ? *v.n.* to rot; DOTED, *part. adj.*

"The wood in the belfry's all *doted*."

DOWN-FALL, *phr.* a fall of rain or snow.

"Theer'll be soom *downfall* of soom sort ere long."

DRABBIT! *expl.* a disguised imprecation. Cf. Colman's *Heir-at-Law*, v. 3.

DRAW, *sb.* a drive, distance.

"It's a long *draw* to Melton."

DRUGS, *sb.* a timber-wagon.

"No *drug-way* here" (a notice on a bridle-road).

DRUSHPITTS, *pr. n.* a place-name in Glaston *Terrier*, 1635.

"2 ro. in *Drushpitts*."

DUMMEL, *sb.* a dolt.

EARNEST, *sb.* a hanel or customary payment of first-fruits or "footing."

"Paid William peson, Mr. Tryon's servant, *Earnest* at taking up the wood and for Dinner, 6s. 8d.—*Church Account* (respecting a great oaken beam), 1750.

EDDISH, *sb.* the second crop or after-math.

"There wur no *eddish* this turn."

EDIE, *proper name.* This is not a shortened or endearing form of a woman's name here, but the most usual pronunciation. Similarly the name of the village Edithweston is pronounced "Edi'wesson."

ELVER, *v.a.* to grow soft.

"Her bag *elver'd*, and her milk-pokes came down" (of a sick cow).

EGGS AND BACON, *sb.* a common name for the wayside flower of our lanes, *lotus corniculatus*.

ENEW, *adv. var. pron.* of "enough." See ANEW.

ERRIFF, *sb.* cleavers, a weed, *galium aparine*.

"The crop wur half *erriff*."

EYABLE, *adj.* pleasant to the eye.

FALLINGS, *sb. pl.* windfall apples.

"There's a nice mess o' *fallings* in your orchard."

FAR, *adj.* comparative in respect of place. "Far Close," "Far Pan Close," "Far Wier," "Far Barn Close," are names occurring in the Glaston tithe award plan, 1841.

FALSE or FAUSE, *adj.* sly-looking, cunning, knowing; not necessarily with any ill connotation.

"Your little girl [three-year-old] looked as *false* at me when I passed her in the road!"

FEAST *sb.* the parish wake or *festum dedicationis ecclesie*. This is not always the Patron Saint's Day (*festum loci* as it was called), but more generally the anniversary of the church opening, dedication, or consecration. Before the Reformation both occasions had a special local celebration, and the Ordinary had power to authorize a transference of the latter if it fell at an inconvenient or inclement season.

"She'll be thirteen come Glas'on *feast*."

FECK, FECKT ? *v.* or *adj.* the opposite of "feckless."

"He's not quite *fecht*" (*i.e.*, not quite all his wits).

FEELTH, *sb.* feeling, sensation.

"Had his feet any more *feelth* in 'em when you seed him to-day?"

FETTLE, *v.n.* and *a.* to make fit, settle down.

"It's a nice *setling* day, sir; the road is settling nicely after the storm."

FEZZLE, *sb.* a litter of pigs.

FIELD, *sb.* a parish or lordship. This term carries us back to the days before Enclosure Acts. There was "an Act for dividing and inclosing part of the Common Fields in the parish of Uppingham" in 1770.

"I us'd to manage Bisbrooke *Field*."

FILL-HORSE, *sb.* Perhaps the same as "Thill-horse."
Cf. THROM.

"One team one day, and a shill [ing] for a *Fill-horse*."—*Parish Accounts*,

FIR-DALES, *sb.* deals, fir trees.

FIRE-TAIL, *sb.* the redstart, *motacilla phœnicurnis* L.

FIRK, *sb.* commotion, irritation, fret.

"She wur all in a fidget and a firh."

FISTLE, *sb. var. pron.* of "thistle."

FLACK-IN, *v.* to rake hay in a long row.

FLAPPER, *sb.* a young duck.

FLEAK, *sb.* a wattled hurdle.

"The end o' the house were nought but fleaks some years back."

FLIT, *v.a.* to remove, bag and baggage.

"For fliting sarah Hails, 1s. 6d."—*Overseer's Account*, 1807.

FLIT, *v.a.* to tether.

FLOAT, *v.*

"That was a bad sprain he got of-a Tuesday, when he was floating grass." (Making a lawn-tennis court on a rough grass field.)

FLOATING-PLOUGH, *sb.* a breast-plough for cutting turf.

FLUKE, *sb.* an entozoon found in sheep's livers.

"The ship (*i.e.*, sheep) gets the fluke seemingly off the grass in the low-lying pastures." (So-called from the apparent resemblance to a fluke or flounder.)

FOOL'S PARSLEY, *sb.* the lesser hemlock.

"He's eaten a green head of fool's parsley or some other poisonous thing, you're sure!"

FORM, *sb.*

"You've got the tackle all in no form, my lad."

FREM, *adj.* fresh and vigorous.

FRIT, *p.* of "to frighten."

"She wur dilly, getting out o' bed at fower o'clock."

FRIZZLE, *v.a.* to fry.

"The doctor says as how he's to hev some wicker mackerel." What the doctor actually said was "fried."

FROGSES, *sb. pl.* of "frog."

FUMETY, *sb.* fumage, a mass composed of wheat, flour, rags, &c.

FUT-BALL, *sb.* a put ball, *putted ball*.

GAFFER, *sb.* the master (literally, grandfather).

"He's hoeing turnips for the *gaffer*."

GAIN, *adj.* handy.

"That's not very *gain* stuff," said a carpenter, rejecting building materials.

"George is a *gain* boy."

GAP-MOUTHED, *adj.* (of infants who have not cut their teeth).

GAWMING, *adj.* lanky and ragged.

"You won't like the looks of them flowers in that border, they looks so *gawming*." (Viz., *gladiolus*.)

GIBB, *sb.* ?

"Paid Jolley for use of his *Gibb*, 1s."—*Glaston Accounts*, 1750.

GIFFS or **GIFFSES**, *sb. pl.* of "gift." Commonly used of doles and charitable benefactions.

"A lot o' those people attend at Lady Bountiful's no-but for the *giffs*."

"I don't hold with such people as B— taking the *giffses* from them as is really poor."

GLENT, *p.* and *p.p.* of "glean."

"I *glent* thirty-two stone of barley an' better ner six strike of wheat myself with the baby."

"I like to give 'em *glent* corn."

GO, *v.n.* (the preposition being suppressed before the name of a place).

"They hev to *go* Uppin-g'am for everything a'moost."

"The old hoss is bad: he's like to *go* pot."

GOAL, *sb. var. pron.* for "gaol"; possibly only an erroneous, though very common spelling, as it occurs in early editions of the *Pilgrim's Progress*.

"For the *Goal* and Martialsey, 19s. 11d."—*Parish Accounts*, 1753.

Also "For the *Geale* and Quarterege, and other County Use."—1754.

GOODING, *pec.* "Going a-*goodin'*," the same as **THOMASING**, begging for doles on St. Thomas' Day.

GOODISH, *adv.* "A *goodish* few" in Rutland (says "Cuthbert Bede") means a moderate number, neither scanty nor yet crowded.

GOOD YEAR! *excl.* I know only one sexagenarian farmer who still (1890) makes use of Mrs. Quickly's favourite expletive when I tell him anything that astonishes him. See *Shakspeare*, 2 Hen. IV., Act ii.

GOSS, *sb. var. pron.* of "gorse" = furze.

GOTTEN, *p.p.* of "get."

"A piece o' wood had *gotten* a-top of it."

GOVEL or GOVER, *var. pron.* of "gable."

"Tis a thick *gover*-end between this and the next house; not a thin partition."

GRACE or GRASE; also GRESS, *var. pron.* of "grass."

"I was working in the *grāse*-cuckery" (a field).

GRAVES, *sb.* the sediment of tallow, sold as food for dogs.

GREAT or GRET, *adj. phr.* "By the *gret*" is equivalent to work done by the piece.

"I could earn more, working by the *gret*."

GREEN LINNET, *sb.* the greenfinch, *fringilla chloris*.

GRIP, *sb.* and *v.n.* a trench or surface drain; to work at draining.

"He can hedge, an' *grip*, an' dyke, an' all."

GUIDES, *sb. pl.* tendons.

"The pain's all in my *guides* an' sinners."

HADE, *sb.* a term in field mensuration.

"6 rodes with *hades* at both ends;"

"2 Landes 4 ro. with *hades*."—*Terrier*, 1635.

HAD OUGHT, *v.n.* ought.

HAG, *sb.* a stiff clump of coarse grass.

"How did you get on with the mowing?"

"Very well, sir, if it wunt for them *hags*; they do turn the scythe so."
(Called also "tussocks" and "hassocks.")

HAGWAYS, *sb. pl.* narrow paths through the thick undergrowth in the woods, used by the beaters when engaged in driving game.

HAMES, *sb.* the pieces of bent wood let into a horse-collar for fastening the traces.

HANCE, *v.a.* to give one a handsel or earnest money.

HAND AND FOOT, *phr.*

"I have to wait of her *hand an' foot*."

HAGHOG, *sb. var. pron.* of "hedgehog."

"Paid for a *haghog*, 2d."—*Churchwarden's Accounts*, 1720.

HANDFUL, *phr.* an encumbrance, giving plenty of work.

"He's quite a *handful*, you're sure!"

HAPPEN ON, *v.a.* to light upon by chance.

"I thought I'd ask the doctor to call in next door, if I should *happen on* him to-day or to-morrow."

HASSOCK, *sb.* a tuft of coarse grass; an ant-hill. (Called also "hags" and "tussocks.") "Cuthbert Bede" has heard the word in the sense of footstools made of plaited rushes over hay, but I think "basses" is the general term in this latter sense in Rutland.

HASSOCK-HOEING, *part.* taking off the tops of ant-hills (not mole-hills) with a hoe.

HAZARDOUS, *adj.*

"Pears is a *hazardous* thing, unless you gets 'em joost at the time."

HEAD, *phr.* the best.

"The *head way*" (*i.e.*, the best method).

HEADACHES, *sb.* common corn poppies.

"Can that patch of red in yonder field be poppies?" asked "Cuthbert Bede" of a Rutland labourer.

"No, sir," was the answer, "they are *head-aches*." He did not know the word "poppy." I have found in Cornwall that "poppy" is the name of the foxglove, because children blow up the blooms like a paper-bag and pop them. In Notts, it is said of corn poppies, "We calls 'em yeddocks, 'cause they make your yeddock" (*i.e.*, head ache).

HEÄP (a dissyllable in Rutland), a large quantity.

HEIT! *excl.* to a horse to go on. "Heit! Jack!" So we find in Chaucer:—

"Heit, Scot! Heit, Brock!
What? spare ye for the stones."

HEWING CRY, *sb. pec.* The usual spelling (and probable pronunciation) in constable's accounts in the eighteenth century for "Hue and Cry."

"For a *hewing cry*, 2*d.*"—1720.

"For 2 *huin cries*, 4*d.*"—1724.

"too *Hewing cries*, 4*d.*"—1725.

"For a *huimchry*, 2*d.*"—1731.

HIGGLER, *sb.* a huxter or petty dealer owning a cart. The term is recognized in local directories.

"A coal-*higgler*."

"Her son's a *higgler*, and oughtn't to let her come on the parish for relief."

HILTER-WILTER and HILTHA-WILTHA, *adv.* come what may, at all hazards.

HOASE and HOAST, *sb.* a cough; HOASTY, *adj.* hoarse, husky, *hūsten*.

"I can't get shoot o' my hoast."

HOLD, *phr.*

"How do you hold yourself, mister?" Comment vous portez vous?

HOLPEN, *p.* of "help." "Cuthbert Bede" heard this, in 1881, in the mouth of a cottager just as it is used in the Prayer-Book version of Psalm xxij., 5.

HOLT, *sb. var. pron.* of "hold." "Ketch holt!" Also a small plantation, as in *Tennyson* :—

"He lets the cherry-holt separate."

HOME-CLOSE, *sb.* (in the *pl.*—"closen") the field nearest the farm-house.

There are two *home-closen* and twelve homesteads in the Glaston parish map attached to the tithe award, 1841.

HOOK, *sb.* a term in land measuring.

"One Hooke at Wyngc Dike."—*Glaston Terrier*, 1635.

HOPPER, *sb.* a seed basket used in hand sowing.

HOPPER-CAKE, *sb.* a round, flat cake, given by farmers to their men at the end of both the seed-times in the days before sowing out of a "hopper" went out of fashion, about 1850.

HOT, *v.a.* to heat. *In p. tense.*

"I hot her a few broth."

HOUSE, *sb. pec.* the best kitchen or inner living room in a farm or good-sized cottage. A stranger is often invited to "Joost step into the house" when he is under the impression that he is in the house already.

HOUSEN, *sb. pl.* of "house."

HULL, *v.a.* and *n.* to hurl or throw; to throw up; to fell a tree.

"Hull oop that ball, will ye?"

"David Clarke *hulled* the little cat out of yewr loft."

"Now, child, I've done *hulling-oop*; yewr moother's a new woman" (recovering after nausea).

"When [the tenant] *hulls* his trees, you must set a man to kid-up the tops, an' get 'em carried away."

"X.Y. always *hulls* for Lord A——."

"Will you have the popple *hulled*?"

HUNCH, *sb.* a lump.

"A *hooch* o' bread."

ILL-CONVENIENCE, *v.a.*; also ILL-CONVENIENT *adj.*
var. pron. of "inconvenience," "inconvenient."

"I don't want to *ill-convenience* you, sir."

IMPERT, *adj.* pert, saucy, impertinent.

"I don't think I was at all *impert* to him."

IMPROVE, *v.a.* or *n.* to learn as a 'prentice-hand.

IMPROVER, *sb.* a 'prentice or one learning a trade.

"Has Fred got a butcher's place?" "Well, not jostly: he's no-but an *improver*. He has to go out with the meat and that, and to *improve* killing and such."

INDENTERS, *var. pron.* for "indentures."

"*Indenters*."—*Overseer's Account*, 1768.

INDULGE, *pec.* to be too much given to liquor.

"Doos shay *indoolge* now?"

INDITE, *v.n.* to compose.

"Miss Smith wrote that hymn." "What! to *indite*!"

INFARNAL, *adj.* (probably in the sense of "formal").

"He did say something about it at toimes; but he never gave 'em no *infarnal* answer."

INTERMIT, *v.a. var. pron.* of "admit" or "intromit."

"They allus *intermits* 'em of-a Tuesday" (*i.e.*, patients at the Infirmary).

INTRUST, *sb. var. pron.* of "interest."

"A year's *Intrust*."—*Accounts*, 1728.

IRISHMAN, *phr.* for hay-harvest work. See PADDY.

IVORY, *sb. var. pron.* of "ivy."

"I can't attend to you now, miss: I'm got to coot the *ivory*."

JACK-UP, *v.n.* to throw up a situation.

JAY-BIRD, *sb.* the jay.

A lad, writing me a description of Mr. Thring's aviary in 1882, said "I saw Bulfinch, Pink [*i.e.*, chaffinch], Linet, two parrot, yellowhammer, hedge Sparrow, Lark, Thrush, Nightgale, *Jabird*."

JIB, *sb.*

"He comes in here for a *jib* of tea; and that's better than going to the public-house."

JOIST, *v.n.* to receive cattle to pasture at a certain charge.
See **AJOISTING**.

"It's on'y some ship [*i.e.*, sheep] he's got a-joisting."

JUSTLY, *adv.* exactly.

"Ah doon't *joostly* know."

KEEP, *sb.* provender.

"How are you off for *keep* this turn, Mr. B——?"

KERB, *sb.*

"The town-well was a *kerb*-well some years back." It was worked with a windlace and rope or chain. Possibly with a *curb* round the edge?

KID, *sb.* a faggot.

"For 2 Wood Kids, 4s. 6d."—*Accounts*, 1749.

KIL'DRY, *v.a.* to dry in a kiln or by artificial heat.

KINDELL, *sb.* an oblong washing-tub. See **WASHING-TRAY**.

KINDLING, *sb.* small firewood.

"I was thinking as you'll want some more *kindling* soon."

KITLIN', *sb.* a kitten. A "little cat" is the more usual expression.

KITTLE, *v. n.* to produce young (of cats or rabbits).

KIVER, *v.a. var. pron.* of "cover."

"Before pitting came in, he used to take a load o' 'oss-litter an' *kiver* his potatoes down."

KNOW TO, *v.a.* to know of a thing; to be familiar with.

An old man had been using a liniment for some time past: "He'd miss it now: he *knows* to it."

LAD'S-LOVE, *sb.* southernwood, often called "old-man," a favourite point in town and country nose-gays.

LAND, *sb.* a term in Glaston *Terrier*, 1635, &c.

"Two *Landes* 4 ro. with hades."

LAP, *v.a.*, to wrap.

"You don't *lap* yourself up enough about the neck."

LATHER, *sb. var. pron.* of "ladder." The form "Lether" is also used.

"For a *lathr* mendin of Thomas bansis [? Baines's] one shelin and six pence."—*Accounts*, 1754.

Also "the top of y^e *Ledor*."—*Accounts*, 1760.

LAY, *v.a.* to allay ; to beat down ; to prepare.

"The bit of fish as you sent me *laid* my appetite. . . . It *laid* my foundation for food."

LEASON, *sb. pl.* of "ley."

"Item 5 *Leason* the whittes furlonge called Swynke leas."

LEATHER, *sb. var. pron.* of "ladder."

"For two Rounds for y^e uper *lether*, 2d."—*Churchwarden's Accounts*, 1741.

LEY, *n.* a field ; a division of grass land.

"Coppice Close *Leys*," a field in Glaston map of 1841.

"Smithy *Lees*," two closes in the same parish.—*Terrier*, 1723.

LIEF, *adj.* and *adv.* willing, soon, willingly.

"I'd as *lief* work for you as for him."

LIFE, *sb.* a rogue, imp.

"You young *life*, you !" (to a naughty child).

LIMB, *sb.* (limb of Satan) a term of opprobrium.

"You young *limb* !" (to a child).

LOGARAMS, *sb. pl.* balderdash. ?

"They've been saying ever such *logarams*. I should say they'd call'd me everything from a beast to a dog."

LOLLOP, *v.a.* and *sb.* to loll or sprawl idly.

LONGBREATCHES, *sb. pr. n.* a place-name in Glaston *Terrier*, 1635. So also "Shortbreatches."

LORDSHIP, *sb.* a manor or parish.

"There's not another pheasant in this *lordship* since the railway was about."

"You may look through all Glas'on *lordship* now and not see a basket-fern" (*polystichum aculeatum*).

LUMBER, *sb.* gossip, rubbish.

"She's been a-talking *lumber* with my woman" (gossiping with my wife).

MAIN, *adv.* very.

"I be *main* sorry."

MASS! *expl.* I once heard this præ-Reformation adjuration from an old man who believed that he was a blameless Protestant. If my memory does not deceive me, I have heard "By'r Leddy!" also.

MARRIAGE-LINES, *sb.* a marriage certificate.

MARTLEMAS, *sb.* Martinmas, November 11, a common time for changing farm servants.

MATCH, *r.a.* to manage, master, comprehend.

"I can't *match* that!"

An old man, learning netting from my boy, said, "I think I can *match* it."

MAUL, *v.a.* to harass, fatigue.

"I'm clean *maul'd* out."

MAY, *pron.*

"A cold *May*

Is good for corn and bad for hay."

MAY-BLOBS, *sb.* marsh marigolds, marybuds.

ME, *pr.* I occasionally hear the old classical phrases, spoken, however, deliberately, and not as one word: "*Me* seems," "*Me* thinks."

MEBBY, *var. pron.* of "may be," "perhaps."

MESS, *sb.* a quantity, lot; predicament.

"We'm had a nice *mess* of rain."

"Doctor W—, he says to me, 'People tells you as how they don't want no beer nor nowt; but *I* says, John, as how they wants a good *mess*.'" "

"A tidy *mess* o' people."

"A nice *mess* of children."

A lad, looking at a picture of the Giant Cormoran with sheep and swine slung round his waist, exclaimed, "It looks like a *mess* o' little rabbits tied about him an' all!"

"She's a poor *mess*. She can't go out to sarvice: she's a weakly *mess*" (a poor lot).

"I got inflammation when I was over my *mess* of Mary" (at her birth).

MEZE, *sb.* a labyrinth or maze cut in the turf.

"When I wur a boy we us'd to call it Wing *meze*."

MIMMOCKING, *adj.* tiny, minikin (applied to a delicate baby).

MINCH, *r.a. var. pron.* of "mince."

"I won't *minch* it" (will not "mince matters").

MOLLUCK, *r.a.* to injure, mess about.

"I wouldn't take it up with my fingers, for fear I should *molluck* it."

MOLLY-WASP, *sb.* a mole, *talpa*.

MOST-IN-GENERAL, *adv.* usually.

MOTHER, *sb.* a prolific fungus generated by beer, and nourished with sugar and water. It produces a liquor which certainly smells exactly like malt vinegar, and a woman who showed me one of the scions propagated under her care assured me that it had the serviceable properties of vinegar.

"I kep' the *mōther* in a saucer o' purpose to show you."

MOULD, *sb. var. pron.* of "mole," *talpa*.

MOULDY-WARP, *sb.* a mole. I heard this name used by an old man in Glaston on the same day that I heard a child in Bisbrooke (the next parish) use the form "molly-wasp" as its equivalent.

"A *mouldiwarp* rootled oop the white clemātis."

MOULTER, *v.a.* to moult, as birds.

"We allus reckons it's best for the hens to *moulter* early in the season."

MUCK, *sb.* and *v.a.* dirt, mud.

"They boys make such a *muck*."

"I bain't fit to coom into your house: I've all over *muck*."

"If my daughter don't coom soon I shall be *mucked* to death."

MUCKY, *adj.*

"Wonderful *mucky*."

MUMMERS, *sb.* performers in a traditional Christmas drama.

I have never seen these since I left Berkshire and Worcestershire, but the Rector of Lyndon, near Oakham, tells me that the Edithweston mummings performed in his parish on Saturday, December 22, 1888.

NAME, *v.a.* to christen.

"This un's not been *named* yet."

NEMMONIES, *sb. var. pron.* "wood anemones."

NESSEN; also NESSES, *pl.* of "nest."

NEVER-NO-MORE, *adv.* never again.

NIP, *v.a.* and *n.* to move quickly, pick up.

"Yew *nip* off!" "She *nips* along down the road."

"When my sight was good, if I had a minute in the field or anywhere, I used to *nip* a little book up: but now I'm done."

NODDING, *sb.* short-bread made in a pan with dripping or butter.

"Put in a bit of *nodding* into the ooven."

NOINTED, *p.p. var. pron.* of "anointed."

"The Lord's *nointed*."

NOISING, *part.* annoying. ?

"She's been *noising* me: she's allus *noising* me."

NOIST, *adj. var. pron.* of "nice."

NOTCHES, *sb.* runs at cricket, still so-called from the primitive mode of scoring on a stick.

NOTIFIED, *adj.* famous.

"My good man's a *notified* man for mowing."

NOT-WELL, *adj.* unwell. The latter word is said to have been coined by Horace Walpole.

"I'm very *not-well*, thank you!"

OÄTS, *sb. var. pron.* (surviving in Rutland as a dissyllable).

OBLEEGE, *v.a. var. pron.* "Cuthbert Bede" says: "A survival of once fashionable pronunciation. Earl Russell said 'obleege.' So did Lady Elizabeth Wells, of Holme Wood, who also said 'sparrow-grass' and 'yallow as goold.' Mr. Heathcote, of Conington Castle, also says this."

ODOCITY. See DocITY.

OF, *prep.* and *adv.* on; UP OV, upon.

"He happened *ov* his ooncle in Stahmford."

"*Up ov* a wagon."

OFF, *prep.* of, from; also OFF OF.

"Oi bought it *off* Mr. Berridge."

"She got it *off of* Mr. Clarke."

OLD-ANCIENT, *adj.* antiquated.

"You might like to see this *old-ancient* book, sir?" It proved to be an early edition of Keble's *Christian Year*, getting its character from its quotations from Greg. Nazianzen, &c. Meanwhile, its owner was daily reading his "Breeches Bible" and his Speed's *Great Brittain* without any inconvenience from their old antiquity.

ONKED, *adj.* awkward.

"Everything went *onked*."

"It's the *onkedest* road as ever you see."

OOKEM, *var. pron.* of the place-name "Oakham." "This," as the late Mr. Bradley ("Cuthbert Bede") has noted, "was the pronunciation of Mr. G. Wingfield."

A jingle which I have heard runs thus:—

"Nottingham [perhaps Cottingham], where
they knock 'em down:
O^okem, where they cook 'em:
Bringhurst, where they bury 'em,
And Cottesmore, where they cry."

ORTS. See AUST.

LOUDACIOUS, *adj. var. pron.* of "audacious."

"Them *oudacious* boys!"

OVER GIT and OVER LIVE, *v.a.* to survive.

"She won't *over git* it, not loightly."

OWN-TO, *v.a.* to confess.

PAD, *sb. var. pron.* of "path."

PADDY, *phr.*

"I cut my finger when I was doing a bit of *Paddy*" (*i.e.*, mowing).

PARPEN ASHLAR. See above, ASHLAR. *Perpendaschler*, *parpin aschler*, or *perpoynt*, is explained in Willis and Clark's *Archit. Hist. Cambridge* (Glossary) as "hewn or squared stone faced on both sides."

PARVIL, *sb.*

"*Parvills* for the pinfold gate."—*Parish Accounts*, 1750.

PANSHON, *sb. var. pron.* of "pancheon," a large round pan.

PASSER, *sb.*, or NAIL-PASSER, a gimlet.

"The poor beast run a *passer* into his fut." "What! You mean a gimlet?" "A *mail-passer* we calls it, your reverence."

PASS THE TIME OF DAY, *phr.* to exchange a passing greeting. See DAY.

PEAKIN, *adj.* pining.

"A poor *peakin* little thing."

PEARL, *sb.* the head of a rivet. ?

"Six nine-inch *Riuets* and *perls*, 2s."—*Accounts* (for the town stocks), 1756.

PEERT, *adj.* lively.

"He looked quite *peert*." "I felt quite *peert* this morning."

PECK, *phr.*

"Oi've had my *peck* o' trouble."

PEGGY, *sb.* a bird, a common name for the white-throat.

PEPT, *p.* of "to peep."

"She joost *pept* in at the window."

PEN, *sb.* a hen-pen, a hen-coop. I found that Rutland boys were not familiar with the word "coop" or "rabbit-hutch."

PENDLE, *sb.* a pendulum.

"Board for the *pendel* case, 4d."—*Church Account*, 1739.

"Allowed fox [the carpenter] for cutting way for the *pendle*, 1s."—*Church Account*, 1742.

PEW-IT, *sb. var. pron.* of "peewit," the lapwing. Similarly, the great Lincolnshire poet makes it rhyme with "cruet" in Will Waterproof's apostrophe of the plump head-waiter.

PICKNICKLE, *v.n.* to put up a wattle-fence.

"Where's your husband?" "He's *picknicking* to-day."

PIG, *sb.* a woodlouse. Called a "sow" in some places.

PIGGLE, *v. freq.* of "pick." Particularly of rooting up potatoes with the hand.

PIGHTLE, *sb.* a small field.

PILL, *v.a. var. pron.* of "peel."

"Mr. M—— wur very choice of his Cambridge kidney potatoes, as if they was goold. But they took some *pilling*, they did" (required careful and laborious peeling).

PINDER, *sb.* a parish officer appointed by the vestry to impound estrays in the pin-fold.

PINE, *v.a.* to starve.

"It's no use *pinning* them" (the recipients of out-door relief).
"I tell Jane not to water the clemātis. It's making too much wood; it needs to be *fined*."

PINFOLD, *sb.* a pen for sheep and (more commonly) a pound for stray cattle.

"For mending the *pinfold* Yeat, 2s. 3d."—*Accounts*, 1721.

"For a Hook for y^e *pinfold* door, and putting in, 1s."—*Accounts*, 1749.

The ordinary term also occurs in the same accounts: "The *Pound* wall repairing."—1738. "For mending the *Pound* gate, 1s."—1764.

PINGLE, *sb.* (A.S.) a small enclosure of land. The small paddock by Stretton Church is called "the *Pingle*" in old deeds.

PINK, *sb. var. pron.* of "spink," the chaffinch.

PINNER, *sb.*; also PINNY, a pinafore.

PINSHOT, *sb.* (A.S.) the fine paid to redeem an impounded beast.

PIT, *sb.* a pond.

PLAUM, *v.*; also PLIM, to cut up a path or road.

"They *plumed* it oop so, who could keep it tidy?"

PITCH, *v.n.* to load hay, &c., on a wagon with a fork.

"He hurt his side, *pitching*."

PLAZEN, *sb. pl.* of "place."

"The land's still cracked in *plazen* from the drought."

PLIM, *v.a.* to plump, fill out (*e.g.*, a pillow); raise up in furrows a path (which ought to be beaten flat) by wheels, frost, &c.

PLOUGH MONDAY, *sb.* the first Monday after Twelfth Day. On the Monday after the Sunday in the Octave of Epiphany, the twelve days of Christmas being over, and good-cheer and wages spent, the labourers went round with a plough decked out, to ask for donations after their first day's work. Now they go round—men, lads, or little boys—in small companies, sometimes with a small attempt at disguise or dressing up, but without the plough.

PLOUGH-WITCHERS, *sb.* men and lads dressed up with blacked faces, strips of paper in their hats, carrying a holly bush, on Plough Monday.

"He (a little boy) was so set on the *plough-witching*."—1888.

POKE, *sb.* a bag or pocket.

"What wur that *poke* as you wore of yewr back?" (a question asked by a farmer of a Cambridge graduate after the first occasion when he had worn in church his master-of-arts' hood, he having been a ten-year-man previously under the old régime).

"Her milk-*pokes*" (of a cow).

POOR MESS, *sb. phr.*

"O, sir, I'm a *poor mess*!" (in wretched health).

POPLIN, *adj.* belonging to poplar trees. "Upper *Poplin* Spring" and "Nether *Poplin* Spring," fields in Glaston, 1841.

POPPLE, *sb.* a poplar tree.

"Will you have the *popple* hulled?"

PO'SES, *sb. pl.* of "post"; also in the *sing.* a "pos."

"For two *poses* of wood, 8d."—*Accounts*, 1721.

"Set the gat *pos* at Church, 3d."—*Waywarden's Account*, 1721.

PRĒTTY, *adj.* pronounced as with -e-, not as "pritty."

"The music is very *prĒtty*."

PRICK-OUT, *v.n.* to push out, lengthen.

"The days begin to *prick-out* already in January."

PRINCĒ-FEATHERS, *sb.* (the possessive "prince" as a disyllable), the lilac-tree bloom.

PUNCH, *sb.* a short, stumpy figure.

"He wur sooch another little *poonch*" (a fat, little boy).

PUMPTIAL, *adj. var. pron.* of "punctual."

"Mr. Roberts, the clerk, wur sooch a *pumptial* old gentleman."

PURELY, *adv. or adj.* well in health.

PUT, *phr.* (of an apprentice).

"I should like to *put* him to the butchering or the shoemaking."

QUINCË, *sb.* (the final -e is still pronounced); also **SQUINCH**.

"That tree's a *quincy*."

QUOCKEN, *v.a.* to choke.

"My cough is fit to *quochen* me."

RADDLEMAN, *sb.* a digger of raddle, or ruddle (red ochre).

"And little Rutlandshire is termed *Raddleman*."—Drayton's *Polyolbion*, xxiii.

RAMMIL, *sb.*

"Goodman Woodcock, for Raming *Rammil* out of the church porch, 6d."—*Church Account*, 1766.

I find in the same year a charge of 2s. for "my man Raming the Greaves" (*i.e.*, graves).

RAMPER, *sb.*; also **RAMPERWAY**, the highway.

RAMSHACKLE, *adj.* ill-repaired.

"Quite a *ramshackle* place."

RARE, *adj. var. pron.* of "raw," underdone (of meat).

"I'd as lief eat it a little *ra*."

RAUCHY, *adj.* (*au* as in "balk," *ch* as in "chemist") cold, raw (of the atmosphere).

"It's very *rauchy* an' cold this marning."

RAY or **REYE**, *sb.*

"Paid Mr. Gibson for Rush *Reye*, 2s. 2d."—*Parish Accounts*, June, 1744 (for rebuilding a cottage at Ufford).

REAR, *v.n.* to expectorate.

REBK, *v.n.* to smoke or steam, as wet clothes drying before the fire.

"How it *rebks*!"

NECKLING, *sb.* the smallest or weakest in a brood.

RIG or **RIG-TREE**, *sb.* and *adj. var. pron.* of "ridge," the ridge-beam, *sec.*, of a roof. I find, however, in the *Churchwarden's Account*, 1744, "For a *rig* tile, 3d."

RIGHT, *sb. pec.* (expression of duty and obligation rather than privilege).

"You've a *roight* to coom in proper toime."

RIGHTLE, *v.a.* to set to rights, alter, adapt.

"I'll take one o' thay old toobs an' *rightle* it oop for the children's rabbits."

RIP, *sb.* a profane reprobate.

"Cuthbert Bede" says: "I have heard of a man looking at a tombstone on which were the usual initials for the inscription, *Requiescat in Pace*, and, after spelling it over, remarking, 'Ah! he wur an old *rip*, that he wur!'"

ROGUE-HANDLED, *past. part.*

I have heard it said of one who had once possessed Sool., but who came at last to be an inmate of the Work-house, "He's either been very extravagance, or else he's been *rogue-handled*, you're sure!"

ROOTLE, *v.n.* to turn up the ground (used of a pig; also of a mole).

ROSE-TREE, *sb. var. pron.* ("rose" dissyllabic) of "rose-tree."

RUDDLEMAN, *sb. var. pron.* of "raddleman." Dr. Sebastian Evans quotes this from Burton's *Anatomy of Melancholy*, III., ii., 2, 2, and, though belonging rather to Leicestershire, I repeat it here because the name is proverbially attached to Rutlanders by Ray, &c.

RUNLET, *sb.* a water-drain.

"Paid Herbert for two days Work at scowring Wire Lane *Runlett*, 20 June, 1755, 1s. 6d."—*Parish Accounts*.

SAD, *adj.* heavy (of things sodden or badly cooked); also used of stiff, heavy soil.

"Them potatoes ain't a bit *sad* this year: not if you eat them hot."
"The *sad* land."

SAIM or SEAM, *sb.* the lard of a pig's "leaf."

"If you take out the *saim*, and mix it with milk, and strain it, you won't know it from milk with the cream on it." So I have been told; I cannot say, *experto crede*.

SAMMY, *adj.* sappy.

"The hay is *sammy*."

SARVE, *v.a. var. pron.* of "serve."

SAW'D, *p.p. var. pron.* of "seen."

"I should like to 'a *saw'd* it."

SCANTLING, *sb.* light joists of wood.

"To 26 feet of *scantling* at 2d. per foot, for filling up the old seats at the Church."—1727.

"For 30 foot of dale (*i.s.*, deal) . . . 5s.
to 15 foot of *cantlen*, 3 by 4 . . . 2s. 6d."—1751.

SCHEME, *v.a.* to contrive.

"I don't joost see how you *scheme* it."

SCRAT, *v.n.* to scramble along, make shift.

"As long as I can *scrat*, I'll do without the 'lieving officer.'"

"If we can't get him to help with the job, we must make shift to *scrat* along."

SCROLL, *sb. pec.*

"He's got on the wrong *scroll*!" a boy exclaims, seeing his neighbour writing on the wrong line of his copy-book.

SCUFFLE, *v.n.* to pull the soil about with a bit of iron.

SEN, *pr.* equivalent to —"self" in the forms "mysen," "hersen."

SENNERS; also **SINNERS**, *sb. var. pron.* of "sinews."

SHACK, *sb.* a worthless, idle fellow.

"He went Ookem with some o' them *shacks*, an' they drew all the money out of his pocket, I sopoase."

SHACKLE, *v.a.* to shake, disorder, lay standing corn.

After some heavy rain the corn is "so *shackled* that you cannot reap it."

SHALE, *v.a. var. pron.* of "shell."

"I've *shaled* the beans."

SHEAR-HOG, *sb.* a teg, or full-grown lamb, after its first shearing.

SHEPS, *sb. pl.* places in an ear of corn where the kernel of wheat ought to be. Perhaps a *var. pron.* of "shapes."

"The ear is a'most all *sheps*."

SHEDDER, *var. pron.* of "shudder."

SHIMMY, *sb. var. pron.* of "chemise."

"She'd joost got her little *shimmy* on."

SHIP, *sb. var. pron.* of "sheep."

"Who' be them *ship*?"

SHIP-HOOKS and **TAR-BOTTLES**, *pec.* a boy's name for "pot-hooks and hangers," the curves produced in elementary copy-book practice.

SHITTLES, *sb. var. pron.* of "shuttles" (from the shape), lozenge-shaped buns with currants and caraway-seeds, given to children and old people on St. Valentine's Day. They are becoming obsolete. The last I saw was in 1879.

SHOOT, *sb.*; also SHOOT or SHOOL, *v.a.* to mend a rope. ?

"Paid for a Bell Rope and shooting another, 2s. 6d."—*Church Account*, 1720.

"For the Bell Rope and six shoots of y^e old, 8s."—1730.

SHOOT, SHIT, SHET, SHUT, to get; *v.n.* to throw off, get rid of.

"I ha'n't not no peace while I can get shoot o' my food."

SHUFT, *sb.* a blast of wind.

"I heer'd the shoofts, an', thinks I, 'Theer's a slate blowed off!'"

SILLY, *adv.* foolishly.

"How can you talk so silly!"

SIN, *adv.* and *prep. var. pron.* of "since."

"Ever sin I' bin here."

SINNERS; also SENNERS, *sb. var. pron.* of "sinews."

"Oh! my poor sinners and my guides!"

SIPPLEUS, *sb. var. pron.* of "erysipelas."

SIZES, *sb. pl. var. pron.* of "assizes."

"A sises bill, 1s."—*Constable's Account*, 1720.

"Fore [*i.e.*, 4] Sessions Bills, 2 Size Bills."—*Constable's Account*, 1764.

SLABBY, *adj.* soaked (of earth).

"The land wur that slabby, it wur all of a soak."

SLAT, *sb.* a spline or thin strip of wood rather stouter than a lath.

"The door didn't fit, so the man coom'd an' put a bit o' slat joost theer."

SLEERY, *adj. var. pron.* of "slithery"; slippery, muddy.

SLIP-COAT-CHEESE, *sb.* a cream-cheese something like the 'thin Cottenham' of Cambridgeshire, but not so good.

SLOOMY, *adj.* slovenly.

"Some horses gets into sloomy ways."

SLOPE, *v.n.* to decamp stealthily; elope.

"Their lodger sloped last week, I suppose." (This is perhaps a vulgarism rather than a provincialism, but I note its *habitat*.)

SLUSH ; also SLUSHWAYS, *adv.* slanting.

" Turn it *slushways* ! " " Is that *slush* enow ? "

SLUTHERING, *part.* walking loiteringly along.

" He (the postman) coom *sluthering* along, as though he'd half an hour to spare."

SNIB, *v.a. var. pron.* of " snub."

" Them fox-terriers takes a deal of *snibbing*." (The word occurs in " the margent " to the old editions at least of Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*.)

SOFT, *adj.* foolish, imbecile. A Rutland children's rhyme runs thus :—

" You know my brother Willy ?
He's *soft* an' you're silly."

SOIL, *v.a.* to strain liquids.

SOLID, *adj.* something between solemn and stolid ; grave. Also *adv.* in a good sense, in earnest, verily : " Honour bright ! " as the saying is.

" That I am ! *Solid* ! "

SOMETHING BETTER, *pec.* convalescent.

SOODLING, *part.* (perhaps *var. pron.* of " sideling"), of a shy, hesitating manner.

" She wur *soodling* about."

SPEAK AFTER, *phr.*

" It doesn't do to *speak after* her," implying that the person mentioned is (to put it mildly) an inaccurate random talker and untrustworthy as an authority.

SPECTABLE, *adj. var. pron.* of " respectable."

" There wur some wonderful *spectable* people in Glas'on then."

SPELCH, *v.n.* to splinter.

" When he broke his thigh the second bout, it warn't the old break, d'ye see, but it *spelched* down to where it broke afore."

SPINNEY, *sb.* a small plantation, *spinnetum*.

" They're agin Fox-hole *Spinney*."

" *Spinney* Close," " Top *Spinney* Close," " Fox earth *Spinney*," " North Gate *Spinney*," " Pond Gate *Spinney*," &c., appear in Glaston map, 1841.

SPLUNGE, *v.n. var. pron.* of " plunge."

" The pony *splunged* wi' me."

SPRAG, *v.a.* to stop a wagon with a spar of wood. I have heard this used by farm labourers, but I suspect that it is an importation by the railway navvies.

SPUR, *sb. pec.* When banns of marriage are published at the first time of asking there is said to be "a spur on."

SPURRINGS, *sb.* the three publications of the banns of matrimony.

SQUANDERING, *adj.* straggling.

"They calls it 'Long Lyddington' 'cause it's sooch a large squandering village."

SQUENCH, *v.a. var. pron.* of "quenched."

"We'm not rightly squenched our thirst."

SQUITCH, *sb.* twitch, or couch grass, *triticum repens*.

STAIL, *sb. var. pron.* of "tail," a handle or stalk.

"A stail 's wanting for the Turk's-head broosh."

STALL, *v.a.* to hinder, set fast.

A labourer on the roads tells how he had made it too rough for his bitter enemy, the traction-engine, to ascend the hill: "I stalled her!"

"The engine was stalled on Uppingham Hill, seemingly."

STICKY-FINGERED, *adj.* thievish.

"He's a sticky-fingered chap, an' all. The very fust day he's out of prison he steals a bag of potatoes out of Widow Baines' garding."

STANDARD, *pec.* an old inhabitant.

"There's less done for the old standards than for them as cooms new to the town; so I tell them."

STARNEL, *sb. var. pron.* of "starling," *sturnus vulgaris*.

STATTIS, *sb. pl.* a statute-fair. The following extracts from old parish accounts of constables and overseers illustrate the modern pronunciation:—

"Charge at the Statiss, 1s. 2d."—1720.

"Paid to the Clerk for speaking of y^e Stattis in y^e Church, 2d."—1739.

"For going to the Statyce, 1s. 6d."—1743.

"For giving notice of the Statyces, 2d."—1746.

"For Stattius Calling and Attendance, 1s. 4d."—1749.

"Paid for a Stattis Bill, 4d."—1752.

STAUBENS or STAWBENS, *sb.* brushwood which springs up from stumps of roots.

STAUNCH, *adj.* thick, stout: as of a pitch of hay or straw to be taken up with a fork.

STEER, *adj.* steep. I have heard this used of hilly ground; also of a high-pitched roof.

"We needn't have the new roof to the barn so steer as it is at present."

STICK, *v.n.* to pick up sticks for firewood.

"I've been *sticking* all the morning."

STENCH-PIPES, STENCH-TRAPS, *sb.* appliances for sanitation. For an example, see above, under CROOKLE.

STILL, *adj.* sober, peaceable, respectable.

"Her husband's a *still* quiet man."

STINT, *sb.* a written agreement usually made from time to time (under the old *régime* of "open fields") among those who claimed common rights. It defined and limited the number of "beast," sheep, etc., that each was entitled to turn in on the unenclosed field.

STOCK, *sb.* cattle.

"It makes it bad for the *stock*."

STOUK (and STOOK, the less common pronunciation in Rutland), *sb.* a shock of corn-sheaves.

"It may joost as well grow-out in the *stook* as where it stands."

"When they took they tithes, they used to gather the tenth *stouk* o' whëat and the tenth shock o' barley."

STRAME, *v.a.* to stride, to measure by pacing.

"I could soon *strame* it, if you want to know the length."

STRAW-SUCKER, *sb.* the white-throat, a bird which makes her nest of straw, &c.; known also as "Peggy" or "Chitty White-throat."

STREET, *sb.* The principal road through a village is distinguished as "the *street*," however sparse the houses may be. Compare the use of TOWN and "town's-end."

STRIKE, *sb.* a bushel (with the superabundance having been stricken off level).

"Better nur ten *strike* o' barley."

"For half a peck of slate pins . . . 6d.

For a *strike* of hair 6d."—*Accounts, 1744.*

STRINKLING, *sb.* a sprinkling.

STUBBY, *adj.* short, stunted.

"A poor, *stubby*, little child."

STUNT, *adj.* short-tempered, crusty, stubborn.

"She coom in very *stunt* joost now. One time she's fit to put you in her pocket; an' another she 've all at var'ance."

SUMMERINGS, *sb. pl.* Quarrenden apples are so-called.

SUPPER, *v.a.* to cause to suppurate. ?

" My leg's very bad. I fancy I want something to *sooper* it more."

SUPPER, *v.a.* and *n.* to "fother" horses in the evening; to give the last meal at night.

" Coom and help me to *sooper* up."

SUPPOSE, *pec.* "I suppose" and "So I suppose" are occasionally, with an excess of caution, used to introduce, and more frequently brought in to comment on, statements known for fact by the speaker.

" I *suppose* Lord C — coom back a-Friday" (the speaker having spoken to his lordship on the day named). I have selected this as an extreme case of non-committal. A more familiar and typical instance is, " He was preaching at Uppingham yesterday, I *suppose*."

SURE, *pec.* "For *sure*" and "You're *sure*" are common equivalents for "You may take that for a certainty."

SWALLOW-PIT, *sb.* an eddy or whirlpool. ?

" He got into a *swallow-pit* in Harringworth river and was drowned, poor thing!" (*i.e.*, in the little river Welland, which *swells* rapidly and treacherously, as its name implies).

SWIMMER, *sb.* a piece of wood put in a pail to prevent the milk, or other liquid, from easily splashing over.

TATCHET-END, *sb.* a cobbler's end of thread.

TAIL-WHEAT, *sb.* the inferior grain, blown further than the heavier corn when winnowed by hand.

" To make the carn averages fair, you've a roight to tek the *tail-wheat* an' not the best samples only."

TAKE-UP, *pec.* of weather, to clear up.

TANE or TAEN, *p. var. pron.* of [has] "taken."

" Jim *ta'en* it to the station a fortnight was Monday."

TARRIER, *sb.* a tarrar, or terrier, the survey of ecclesiastical estates; a small dog, a terrier.

" For a *tarriver* of the gleb land, 2s."—*Churchwarden's Accounts, 1720.*

TAWER, *sb.* a leather-dresser. See WHITTIRE.

TEAR, *v.a.*

" For Ale for the worck man at Mary Joyces Chimny, 6d.

Do. *Tearing* of the Chimney 2s. 0d.

For hay to *Tear* it with 1s. 3d."

Overseer's Accounts, 1720.

TEEM, *v.n.* to pour down with rain, &c.

"It *teems* down." "The bloud *teemed* through my shawl."

"Where the slates is broken, the wet *teems* down ever so, into our tea-cups at wer tea, an' all."

TELEGRAFT, *sb. var. pron.* of "telegraph."

"I reckons that the old beacon wur a *telegraft*. It says in the history as how they was invented by Potelmy," said a well-read septuagenarian, referring, no doubt, to Ptolemy.

TENNIS, *v.a.* to strike with a rebound.

"I think she must 'a fell ovr the scraper, for if she'd hit against the corner of the house it would 'a *tennised* her agin the soft-water tub."

TEST CASE, *phr.* "Make it a *test case*, and give him an order for the house," is the course frequently recommended by Guardians of the Poor when they have to deal with an application for out-door relief where the circumstances are of a suspicious character.

THACK, *sb. var. pron.* of "thatch." Used sometimes of the "hackle" covering a bee-hive.

"The roof's very bad. I must get Johnny Clarke to *thack* it."

"For *thacking*."—*Parish Accounts, 1720.*

THAT...AS, *adv.* corresponding to "so...that" in scholars' English.

"She were *that* drenched, as you might have draw'd the water from her apurn."

THEY, *var. pron.* of "those."

"*They* boys!"

THIS-AWAY, *adv.* in this direction.

THOMASING, *phr.* going round begging on St. Thomas' Day (December 21st).

A man-servant, who objected to answering so many summons to the door, asked, as a poser: "Do you know why you call it *Thomasing*?"

"I suppose as he wur the gen'leman as left us the gifs," was the reply.

THROM, *prep. var. pron.* of "from."

THROPPUNSE, *var. pron.* of "threepence."

THRONG, *adj.* crowded.

THURROW, *sb. var. pron.* of "furrow."

TICKET, *phr.*

"How's your wife?" "Well, she's joost not the *ticket*" (not as right as might be). Used of persons or things.

TIDD, *adj.* fond.

"The child's so *tidd* of her least brother."

TIDDY, *adj.* tiny.

"Her wur the *tiddiest* little thing. I know'd her wur not long for the world."

TILL, *adv.* while. (*Per contra*, "while" is used to represent the received sense of "till.")

TINE, *sb.* the prong of a fork.

"He run the *tine* of the fork into my fut."

TINKER, *n.* and *v.* of bungling repairs.

"He's been *tinkering* at it a long time, that he'll never make a good job of it."

"He promised to mend it as good as new, but he's but a poor *tinker* after all."

TIPE, *v.a.* to turn (a load of coal) out of a cart.

TISTLE, *sb. var. pron.* of "thistle."

"I could match sooch a job as hassock-hoeing or spooding *tistles*."

TO, *prep.* for; of a relish, &c., vegetables, drink; of, concerning; but, except (up to, *exclusive*).

"Oi'd nobbut dry bread *to* my dinner, toimes an' toimes Oi hev'n't."
(*Cf.* "They had John *to* their minister."—*Acts of the Apostles*, A.V.)

"Will you take any mustard *to* your beef?"

"Mother sometimes takes a little drop *to* her supper."

"What will you take *to* your dinner, Mr. S——?"

"What do you think *to* it yoursen?"

"The last letter she wrote—no! I won't tell a lie if I can help it!—the last letter *to* one."

TONG, *sb. var. pron.* of "tongue."

TOTING, *part.* to peep or pry.

"She come *toting* in at the window."

TOT-OUT, *v.a.* to carry round and pour out the allowance of ale.

"Who's going to be *totter-out*?" (I am not sure that this is not of Cambridgeshire extraction. However, "*tot* it up" has been commonly used in Rutland in the sense of "count it up" in generations which knew nothing of "the Ajax long tot cards" and such like educational implements.)

TOTTER-GRASS, *sb.* "quaking-grass," *briza media*.

"If you want to gether *totter-gress*, you med go down Press'on Lane."

TOWN, *sb. pec.* often applied to villages or townships of two hundred population or so, while Uppingham (containing some thousands) I once heard called "the village of Uppingham."

"The *town*-end." "The top of the *town*."

"The *town*-stocks."—*Old Accounts*.

"Received of the *Town* of Glayston."—*Ibid.*

"The *town*'s-end" is the phrase now in use at Laxenham for the end of the village. There is a monument in the church there to the memory of John Digby, Esq. (who died in 1753). "lineally descended from an Antient Family whose Residence has been at *his Town* near Four Hundred Years."

TRADE, *sb.* fuss, trouble,

"She made such a *trade* of it."

TRAY, *sb.* a wattled-hurdle.

"I'll put a *tray* to keep the ship out o' the gap."

TRIG, *sb.* a narrow path in a wood.

TURPS, *sb. pl. var. pron.* of "turnips."

TUSHES, *sb. pl. var. pron.* of "tusks."

TUSSOCK, *sb.* a tuft of coarse grass.

UP OF, *prep.* upon.

VALENTINE-BUNS, *sb.* the baker's name for "shittles," *q.v.*

At Lyndon (1889) children go round to various houses, as on May Day, singing songs and asking the inmates to "Remember Saint Valentine."

VIPER'S DANCE, *pec. var. pron.* for "Saint Vitus's Dance."

I have heard "*invitus*" hazarded as the etymology of the name of this malady. As there is a vulgar error current that St. Vitus is a saint invented by the Protestant imagination, I may mention that he appears as a martyr, in company with SS. Modestus and Crescentia, in antient kalendars and modern martyrologies, on June 15th. He was a noble Sicilian saint, patron of dancers and of those who have a difficulty in early rising. Angels came and danced in his prison, A.D. 303.

WANKLING, *adj.* weakly.

WARBLE, *sb.* a sore place (from the bite of a fly?).

"The brown mare's got what they call a *warble* on her neck, just where the collar goes. They come at this time of year—in July and August."

WARRANT, *sb. var. pron.* of "warrant."

"A *Warend*."—*Constable's Accounts*, 1720.

WAS, *v.n. pec.* went away, have been gone (as we say "I was from home").

"I never was from Thorpe to Stahmford afoor."

WASH-DYKE, *sb.* a pit for sheep-washing.

WASHING-TRAY, *sb.* a wooden tub for laundry-work, considered a more genteel expression than "kim'nel."

WATER-BLOBS, *sb.* a marsh weed.

WE, or WEER, and WER; *pr. possessive, var. pron.* of "our."
"We'm not 'ed weer loonch."

WELT, *sb.* a seam.

"The welts is all undone."

WELT, *v.a.* to beat.

"A hound coom over the dyke, an', my aunt! how the hoon'sman did welt him!"

WER; also WUR, *pr. possessive.* See WEER.

"We'm had wer teas."

WESH, *v.a. var. pron.* of "wash."

In old parish accounts I find:—

"For whising the tabill cloth."—1717, 1719.

"Surplis whasing."—1720.

"Whasing the tabell cloth."—1729.

"For weshing the lining, and Cleening Plate, 5s."—1768.

"For Weashing of the Communong Linning, 5s."—1776.

WHĒAT, *sb.* The old dissyllabic pronunciation of "wheat" still survives.

WHILE, WHILES, or WHILST, *adv.* until.

"The North Weste windeoor, I was 2 dayes; And my Son was 2 days. And the third day wile three a Clock, 6s. 4d."—*Mason's Account*, 1722.

WHINGELING, *adj.* whining, fretful.

WHIPPET, *sb.* a thin, slightly-made person.

WHIRLY-PUFF, *sb.* a whirling eddy of dust.

"Whirly poofs mostly tokens dry weather."

WHISSUNTIDE, WHISSUN, *var. pron.* of "Whitsun," or, as Professor Skeat would have us write, "Whit."

"Whissun Sunday is our feast-Sunday."

"So many folks keeps the Whissun holidays."

WHISSUN-BOSSSES, *sb.* the round blossoms of the guelder rose; called also "snowballs."

WHITTIRE, *sb.* one who works and "taws" whit-leather for coarse purposes. As Dr. Evans expresses it, the relation of the tradesman is as follows; Cobbler: shoemaker:: *whittower*: harness-maker.

"Name, A. B——. Place of Residence, North Luffenham. Trade or Occupation, *Whittower*."—*Parish Register*.

WHITTLE, *sb.* a clasp-knife.

WHO, *pr. interrogative, var. pron.* of "whose?"

"Who' be them ship?"

WHULL, WHULLY, *adj. and adv. var. pron.* of "whole," "wholly." Sometimes the *h* is aspirated in this word, and in "who," &c., likewise.

WHUM, *adv. and sb. var. pron.* of "home."

"I'm a-goin' whum."

WINDMILL, *phv.* An inferior caligraphist making "Bill Stumps, his mark," with a cross, is said to "do the *windmill*."

WINDORE, *sb. var. pron.* of "window."

"The North Weste *windeoor*."—*Accounts, 1722*.

WINDOW-PEEPER, *sb.* an obsolete office, whether connected with the window-tax or the watchman's duty I cannot say.

"Spent with the *window peeper, 1s.*"—*Constable's Account, 1720*.

"Paid Lawrence pickreing for going with *Windowpeeper, 6d.*"—1744.

WIN'-SHAKE, *sb.* (long *-i-* as in "wine," "time," &c.) a windfall; a bough of a tree blown down.

"There's a *win-shake* in the choorch yard."

WIRE or WYRE, *sb.* a weir or sluice in a stream; a pond with a hatch.

"For wood at the *wire, 2d.*"—*Highway Account, 1719*.

"For two days Worke in *Wyre Lane* and the Townsend, *1s. 6d.*"—1743.

"Middle *Wier*," "Wier Close," "Far *Wier*," "The *Wire Hill*," appear in Glaston maps, &c.

WOH, *pr. interrogative, aspirated pr.* of "who?" I have heard a local catechist begin by asking a child, "*Wo* made you?"

WORK, *v.n. and a.* to manage; to go on.

"It *works* well enoo."

"It doan't *work* as it ought'n *work*" (said of garden soil).

"It's o' no use, I can't *work* it!" exclaimed the old clerk of R——, after a third false start at raising a hymn.

WORRIT, *sb.* and *pl. var. pron.* of "worry" (both of persons and things).

"Her's a bit o' a worrit."

WUR, *pr. possessive.* See WE.

WUTS, *sb. var. pron.* of "oats"; originally pronounced as a dissyllable, "oâts," from which form "wuts" is reached by quicker pronunciation.

YAH, *pr. var. pron.* of "you."

"No, yah doant!"

YATE, *sb. var. pron.* of "gate."

"The pinfould Yeat."—*Overseer's Accounts*, 1721.

YOURN, *pr.* (in absolute construction), *var. pron.* of "yours."

'It bisn't yourn.'

A D D E N D A.

A few additions have reached me too late for insertion above.

BUG, *adj.* big, in the sense of "conceited."

"She is too *bug*" (she thinks too much of herself).

CAR, *sb.*, and **CARFUL**, *adj.*, *var. pron.* for "care" and "careful."

"I must ta' *car*." "I must be *carful*."

CLUNGY (the same as **CLONGY**.)

CRAP, *sb. var. pron.* of "crop."

"We've had a good *crap* this year."

DOITED, *part. adj.* dazed, stupid.

GAIN (add the further equivalents, "cheap," "inexpensive").

"I will do the job as *gain* as I can."

HAS is often used where we should use "is" in common English.

And, *vice versa*,—

IS is frequently used where we should say "has" in common English. Rutland thus preserves the use handed down from Teutonic ancestry.

"I *am* been wonderful bad." (I have been very ill.)

LEAD, *v.a.* and in common use absolutely. To cart or carry hay or corn.

"They are *leading* to-day."

LEATHER, *v.a.* to beat. (I cannot tell whether the true derivation is from using the leathern strap or from tanning the hide.)

"I'll *lether* you!"

MOUSE'S EAR, *sb.* the name of a plant, unfortunately not identified.

NOWT, *sb. var. pron.* of "naught" or "nought," nothing.

"It's *nowt* o' the kind!"

ODDLY, *adv. pec.* now and then ; here one and another there.

" You only see hares in the Field now *oddy*." (The " Field " refers to the " open field " before Inclosure.)

OWT, *sb. var. pron.* of " aught " or " ought," anything.

" I don't owe *owt* !"

SHACKING, *part. adj.* idle good-for-nothing.

" He's a *shacking* chap." This statement was made by a witness at the assizes at Oakham, and the judge asked what it meant. Dr. Abdy gave a full explanation of the phrase. Witness then deposed that the prisoner said to him, " I'll 'ave yur blud."

SHARP, *pec. adj. adverbial*, strictly.

An old woman in Rutland about thirty years ago gave this tersely accurate and expressive description of her short and decisive, though possibly not easy, method with her family when they had been young : " I kept them *sharp*, belly and carcase," meaning that they had had no more to eat than was strictly necessary, and that the rod was not spared.

P. vi., line 4 from bottom, for " clep " read " clip."

P. 4. " Beāns " is given rightly as a dissyllable in the GLOSSARY. Other like instances might have been given, as " heāp," " leāves," " meāt," " oāts," " spreed " (which is the old-fashioned pronunciation of " spread," the later and more polite pronunciation in Rutland being " spreed " as a monosyllable), " wheāt."

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UPTON-ON-SEVERN WORDS
AND PHRASES.

BY

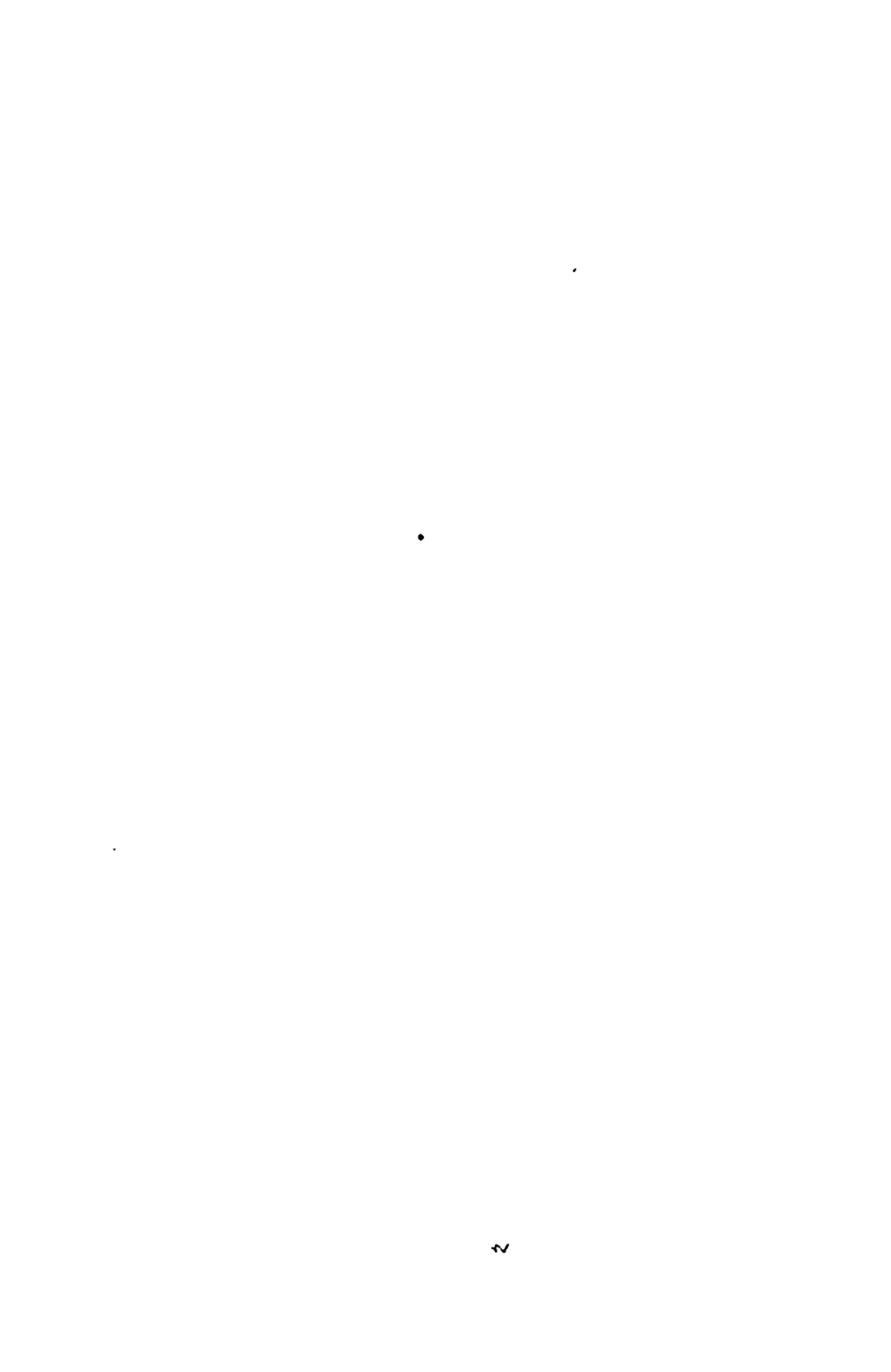
ROBERT LAWSON, M.A.,

Rector of Upton-on-Severn, and Hon. Canon of Worcester Cathedral.

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1884.



PREFATORY NOTE.

THE collection of Upton-on-Severn Words and Phrases which occupies the following pages was made by the Rev. Canon Lawson, and is attached as an Appendix to a new book by Mrs. Lawson, entitled *The Nation in the Parish, or Records of Upton-on-Severn*.

On Mr. Lawson applying to me for some information, I took the opportunity of asking him if he would allow the English Dialect Society to have a reprint of his list of words for issue to the members. He kindly consented, and the present publication, including a few corrections and additions, is the result. The thanks of the members are due to Canon Lawson for his permission to add this collection to the Society's series.

J. H. NODAL.

November 1, 1884.

UPTON WORDS AND PHRASES.

MUCH of the language belonging to different eras of national life still lies imbedded in the various strata of local dialect. This, however, is rapidly disappearing before the advance of railways, newspapers, and schools; for it is the tendency of these, while levelling up our vocabulary to the requirements of contemporary diction, to smooth down and bury all out-cropping ruggedness of old-world speech.

It is the more desirable to collect some of the survivals which may yet be found among the household words of our Worcestershire folk, because Mr. Halliwell-Phillipps * has noticed very few as belonging to this county. And Upton, combining, as it does, some urban with some rural characteristics, would be likely to yield, were the needful leisure and study applied, a richer variety of such survivals than places which are towns or villages pure and simple.†

The collection here presented is very far from being complete. It has been made with scanty knowledge of other collections; and the specimens which it contains have been picked up, for the most part, upon the surface, and in many cases labelled with more of guesswork than of research. Nevertheless, an expert in etymology will not fail to note among them some fossil relics of the speech of the successive races which have made their homes on the banks of Severn; and he will also find expressions which, although long unknown to ordinary dictionaries, were once familiar utterances, in locally varied forms, of our composite English tongue.

To some of the words and phrases given below attention was called by a *brochure* issued under an assumed name by the late Rev. C. Allen, Incumbent of Bushley,‡ who has therein re-

* "Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words," tenth edition, 1881. Only fourteen of the Upton words given below are by him assigned to Worcestershire. To each of these the abbreviation *Hall.* is appended.

† Leland speaks of Upton as "a townlet;" but Strabo, a writer of much earlier date and more extended travel, uses a term which still more accurately describes it, "κωμόπολις, a village-town." The same word is used in St. Mark i. 38.

‡ "Notes of Quaint Words and Sayings in the Dialect of South Worcestershire, by A. Forson, M.A." James Parker & Co., London; and Garrison, Tewkesbury, 1875.

corded a number of original and racy sayings of the South Worcestershire peasantry. The words in his list are about a hundred and fifty; but, as Bushley is neighbour to Tewkesbury rather than to Upton, less than a hundred of these find a place in an Upton Glossary. From a much longer list, sent by the present Incumbent of Bushley, the Rev. E. R. Dowdeswell, about thirty words have been thankfully adopted after careful scrutiny. Many valuable additions have been suggested by Mrs. Chamberlain's "Glossary of West Worcestershire Words,"* and by an unpublished collection which has been made by the Rev. Hamilton Kingsford, Vicar of Stoulton, and illustrated from Shakespeare by his brother, Mr. Walter B. Kingsford, of Lincoln's-inn. With regard to some special words, Professor Skeat has been consulted, and he has most kindly furnished the information and suggestions to which his name is attached. For further matter, derived from his Etymological Dictionary, the new edition (1884) of that work is quoted. Miss Jackson's "Shropshire Word-book" (pp. 524)† was not obtained until after the following Glossary had gone to the printer; and, even then, the extent and completeness of her work might have extinguished this attempt in despair, but for the consciousness that the latter purports to be no more than a hastily developed after-thought, appended to the records of a single parish.

Much care has been taken to exclude all words which have not been verified as being more or less used in the parish of Upton; and cordial thanks are due to many friends who have rendered welcome aid in the process of authentication, as well as in that of discovery.

It has properly come within the scope of the Glossary to include words which, although not of unusual meaning, are unusually pronounced; but only a few of such are given by way of helping to indicate local phonetics. The following may serve as specimens of a considerable number for which space could not be afforded:—*athirt* (athwart), *athout* (without), *brockilow* (brocoli), *'cute*, *enow*, *gownd*, *laylock* (lilac), *marvel* (marble), *moral* (model), *'ommer* (hammer), *opple*, *rot* (rat), *ruff* (roof), *sallet* (salad), *skellinton*, *sparrib*, *sullinge* (syringe), *'lice*, *turmit*, *unbeknownst*, *whatsomever*, *wops*.

The lack of space has also demanded the excision of the names of wild flowers, except in a few special instances.

While no words have been rejected because not peculiar to Upton, the general rule kept in view has been not to admit any which appear either (1) to belong to the domain of slang or coarse language, or (2) to be used with uniform sound or meaning in most parts of England; such as (1) *bloke*, *catlap* (tea), *lushy*, *mopus*, *sack* (dismiss), *slope* (depart), *swell*, &c.; (2) *abide* and *abear* (endure), *chitterlings*, *crook*, *finger-stall*, *fold-yard*, *hames*, *haulm*, *heive*, *huff*, *lusty* (stout), *near* (stingy), *oaf*, *pikelet*, *put-about*, *quality* (gentry), *rime*, *sight* (quantity),

* Published for the English Dialect Society by Trübner & Co., Ludgate-hill, 1882.

† Trübner & Co., Ludgate-hill. Shrewsbury: Admitt & Naanton. Chester: Minshull & Hughes. 1879—81.

slack (small coal), *slop*, *smock*, *snack*, *swarm* (climb), *swath*, *tine*, *trapes*, *venturesome*, *withy*, &c.

It is, however, almost impossible so to observe this rule as to satisfy every reader, and an exception to it has purposely been made in the case of a few technical words (mostly relating to trades or agriculture), which are more or less in general use. These have been inserted in order to supply an explanation of terms which occasionally meet the unfamiliar eye or ear without conveying a clear impression of their meaning.

GLOSSARY.

- ABBREVIATIONS.—*Adj.*, adjective; *adv.*, adverb; *all.*, allied; A.S., Anglo-Saxon; *comp.*, compare; *der.*, derived from; Et. Dict., Skeat's Etymological Dictionary; Fr., French; *Hall.*, Halliwell-Phillipps; Icel., Icelandic; *int.*, interjection; Lat., Latin; M.E., Middle English; *n.*, noun; *part.*, participle; *plu.*, plural; *prep.*, preposition; *pr.*, pronoun; *pron.*, pronunciation; *sing.*, singular; *v.*, verb.
- ABOVE-A-BIT, *adv.* Considerably, a good deal.
- ACCARD, *v.* Pron. of accord. To agree, or be of one mind.
- ACKERN, *n.* Pron. of acorn; *der.* not A.S. *ác*, oak, but A.S. *æcer*, a field, an acre (Et. Dict.).
- ACQUAINTANCE, *n.* A sweetheart.
- ADDER, *n.* One who enlarges a statement beyond the facts.
- ADLAND, *n.* Pron. of headland. A strip of ground left for the plough to turn upon at the end of the furrows.
- ADLED, *part.* Pron. of addled; A.S. *adela*, mud (Et. Dict.).
- A-GATE, *adv.* Astir, a-going, in hand.
- ÁGLE, *n.* An icicle. A.S. *gicel* (Skeat).
- ALLS, *n.* (pronounced, ahyls). Beards of cone-wheat or barley. A.S. *egla*, *egle*, a prickle, a mote (Et. Dict.).
- AIT, *n.* Pron. of eyot. An islet in a river. Icel. *ey*, an island (Et. Dict.).
- ALL-ABOUT-IT, *n.* The whole matter.
- ALL-AS-IS, *n.* All that remains.
- ALL-AS-ONE, *adv.* All the same.
- ANANT, ANENST, or ANUNST, *prep.* Next to, over against, opposite. Anenst, Ben Jonson's Alchemist, ii. 1.
- ANIGHT, *prep.* Near.
- ANIGHTS, *adv.* At night.
- ANT-TUMP, *n.* An ant-hill.
- ANY-MORE-THAN, *adv.* If it was not that. "I should be sure to go to church *any more than* I've not got a gownd to my back, nor yet a shoe to my fut."
- ARRAND, or ARRANT, *n.* Pron. of errand; A.S. *árende*, a message, business (Et. Dict.).
- ASP, *n.* An aspen tree. Properly, aspen is the *adj.* form, as wooden of wood (Et. Dict.).
- AWHILE, *v.* To spare time. "I can't *awhile* to stop now; I got my washin' agate."
- BACKEN, *v.* To keep back, as growth of crops.
- BACK-FRIEND, *n.* A hangnail.
- BACK-SIDE, *n.* A yard at the back of a house. Ben Jonson's The Case is Altered, iv. 4.
- BADGER, *n.* A dealer, as in fruit, grain, poultry, &c. Properly, a dealer in corn, and jocularly transferred to the brock, which was supposed to feed upon corn. Herrick calls the badger "the gray farmer" (Et. Dict.).
- BAG, *n.* (1) (Of wheat) three bushels. (2) The udder of a cow.
- BAIT, *n.* A labourer's luncheon. *Comp.* bait for a horse, and bite.
- BAND-HAY, *n.* Inferior hay used for hay-bands, packing, &c.

- BANGLES, *n.* Severed branches not less than six inches in diameter.
- BANNUT, *n.* A small kind of walnut.
- BAT, *n.* A beetle. *v.* To blink with the eyes.
- BÄTHER, *v.* To take a dust bath, as birds do.
- BATTER, *v.* To slope the side of a ditch or bank. Fr. *abattre*.
- BEARBINE, *n.* The wild convolvulus (*arvensis*). A.S. *bere*, corn or barley (*bere-lic*, *i.e.*, bear-leek, Skeat), and *bine*, a twining stem, as of the hop-plant.
- BECALL, *v.* To rate, or abuse. "'Er *becalled* mü sheamful!"
- BED-LIER, *n.* One who is bed-ridden.
- BEESTINGS, or BOISTINGS, *n.* The first milk drawn from a cow after calving.
- BEE-TLE, *n.* A heavy mallet, chiefly used for driving wedges. 2 Hen. IV. i. 2.
- BELL, *n.* A small watery blister. *v.* To bellow, as a cow. A.S. *bellan*.
- BEST, *v.* To get the better of.
- BEZZLE, *v.* To squander on drink. "'E's bin bezzling about all the wik." (See Embezzle and Imbecile in Et. Dict.).
- BIG, *v.* To magnify. "'E's a good un to *big* 'isself."
- BIRD-BATTING, *n.* Bird-catching.
- BIVER, *v.* To quiver as the lips do; A.S. *bifian*, to tremble (Skeat). Uncommon.
- BLACKSMITH'S DAUGHTER, *n.* A lock and key to a door or gate.*
- BLACK-STEER, *n.* A starling.
- BLAGGERD, *n.* *Pron.* of blackguard. One addicted to swearing and low language.
- BLIND, *adj.* Applied to blossom that does not come to fruit.
- BLOW, *n.* Blossom (pronounced, blaow).
- BLUB, *v.* To swell. "Well, your face be *blubbed* up!" *Comp.* blubber; also bleb and blob, a blister or bubble (Et. Dict.).
- BLUE ISAAC, *n.* A hedge-sparrow. A.S. *hege-sugge*, hedge-sucker. Chaucer, Assemble of foules, *heisugge*. Blue, probably, from colour of eggs.
- BLUE-TAIL, *n.* A fieldfare.
- BOAT, *n.* A vessel on Severn, pointed at either end, and carrying about thirty-seven tons.
- BOBOWLET, *n.* A large moth.
- BODY-HORSE, *n.* The middle horse in a team.
- BOLTING, *n.* A measure of straw, being a bundle of from 14 lb. to 21 lb.

* Both *lock* and *key*, however, are mostly represented by masculine pronouns; and, so far as has been ascertained, the only inanimate objects spoken of as "she," or rather "her" (which is the usual nominative), are a boat of any kind, a church bell, a cricket ball, a fire-engine, and a railway train. In Devonshire it used to be said that the use of the feminine pronoun was still more restricted, and that everything was of the masculine gender except a tom-cat. In that county the writer has heard a woman say, "*He's* a nice, *motherly* shawl," and one of Nelson's old salts speak of a ship as "*he*."

- BONDS, *n.* Willow twigs for tying up kids, &c.
- BORE, *n.* The tidal surge in Severn, which used to be plainly visible at Upton. Also called Flood's-head.
- BOST, *v.* To burst, generally in an execrative sense. "They *bosted* wōonts." " *Bost* this door, 'e wunt open."
- BOTTLE, *n.* A small wooden keg for carrying a labourer's drink.
- BOUGHTEN, *part.* Said of bread or beer not made or brewed at home.
- BOUT, *n.* A turn or time; specially applied to sickness and ploughing. *Der.* Danish *bugt*, a bend, turn, bight; but in sense of sickness, drinking, &c., *der.* Fr. *bouter*, to thrust; a stroke, or time (Et. Dict.).
- BOW-HAUL, *v.* To tow a vessel by man-power.
- BOX, *n.* The treasury of a Friendly Society; "on the *box*," drawing an allowance from the Club.
- BRAND-TAIL, *n.* The redstart.
- BREE, *n.* A large cattle-fly. Brise, Troil. and Cress. i. 3. A.S. *brimsa*, a gad-fly; M.E. *brese* (Et. Dict.).
- BREEDS, *n.* The brim of a hat.
- BREVIT, *v.* To prowl, or hang about. "I seed Mr. Ranalds (the fox) *a-brevitin'* about." "Wot be them bwoys *a-brevitin'* about in our lane for?"
- BRIM, *n.* A boar pig.
- BRUND, or BRUN, *n.* A log for burning. "Fetch a good chump o' wood out o' the cellar, and put 'im beynd the fire for a Christmas *brun*." *Comp.* brand (*brond*, Chaucer, C. T. 1340). A.S. *brinnan*, to burn (Et. Dict.).
- BRUSH, or BRASH, *n.* Small branches of trees, used for peasticks and kids.
- BRUSH-HOOK, *n.* A long-handled bill-hook for trimming hedges.
- BUCKLE, *n.* A twig of hazel or withy, pointed at both ends, shaved flat, and twisted, for securing thatch. *v.* In sense of bend, 2 Hen. IV. i. 1.
- BUFFLE, *v.* To speak with a catch in the breath; to stutter. In Middle English *buffer* is a stutterer (Et. Dict.). Wiclif, Isaiah xxxii. 4.
- BUFF-PEAL, *n.* A muffled peal.
- BULLPITS, or BULLPEATS, *n.* Tufts of coarse grass very blunting to the scythe. Probably from the tuft on a bull's forehead. See Miss Baker's Northamptonshire Gloss., "Bull-pated."
- BUMBLE-FOOTED, *adj.* Club-footed.
- BUNNEL, *n.* Something to drink. Boon-ale? (Skeat).
- BUNT, *v.* To butt or thrust with the horn.
- BURCOE, *n.* *Pron.* of borecole.
- BURDEN, *v.* To forbode. "I *burdens* tempest afore night."
- BURR, *n.* A sweet-bread.
- BURRŪ, *n.* Shelter from wind or sun. Babies must be kept, and cuttings must be planted, in the *burrū*. Same word as burrow and borough. A.S. *beorgan*, to protect (Et. Dict.).
- BURY, *n.* A storage of roots covered with earth. Pronounced as berry.

- BUSSOCK, or BOOSSOCK, *n.* A bad cough. *v.* To cough. Chiefly applied to cattle.
- BUT-JUST, *adv.* Just this moment.
- BUTTY, *n.* A mate, or fellow-workman. *Der. boty-felowe*, partner in booty. A butty gang is a gang of men who share equally. (Et. Dict.).
- CADDLE, *v.* To nestle, to want to be petted. *Comp.* Cadelamb, coddle. Old Fr. *caedel*, a starveling, &c., one that hath need of cockering and pampering (Et. Dict.).
- CADGE, *v.* To beg indirectly by means of hints or flattery.
- CAG-MAG, *v.* (*Hall.*) To quarrel.
- CALL, *n.* Business, right, occasion. "'Er 'ad no call to kip on becallin' of 'im that-a-way."
- CALLUST, *adj.* Saturated, choked up, impermeable; applied to soil. Connected with callous, from Lat. *callus*, or *callum*, thick skin or coating, difficult to penetrate (Skeat).
- CANT, *v.* To tell tales behind back.
- CAPLIN, *n.* The attachment of the nile to the hand-stick of a flail. Through the bow of a wooden swivel working on the hand-stick, and through a loop of strong horse-hide laced on the nile by a thunk, the middle-bond loosely passes, and, being knotted, fastens the two members of the flail together.
- CARCASE, *n.* The trunk of the body. "It were about as big as the *carcase* of our John."
- CARPET, *v.* To call in for reproof. "I knowed as 'er 'd be *carpeted* if 'er carried on so."
- CARRIER, *n.* Same as Messenger.
- CARRY-ON, *v.* To behave improperly.
- CARRYINGS-ON, *n.* Improper conduct.
- CAST, *n.* A second swarm of bees from one hive.
- CATCHING, *adj.* Applied to weather, showery.
- CAZ'U'LTy, *adj.* Precarious, uncertain. "A *cazu'ltty* job."
- CHANCER, *n.* One who makes rash and inexact statements. "She's a bit of a *chancer*."
- CHARKY, *adj.* Caked, cracky, as soil in drought after wet.
- CHARM, *n.* A hum, or confused murmur, as of many voices. *Der.* Lat. *carmen*, a song (Et. Dict.).
- CHASTISE, *v.* To find fault with; to question (confused with catechize?). *Der.* Lat., through Fr., *castigare* (Et. Dict.).
- CHAT, *v.* To gather chips. "I got the grant to go a-*chattin'* when they fall'd them big ellums."
- CHATS, *n.* Chips.
- CHAWL, *n.* *Pron.* of jowl, a pig's cheek. Jaw was formerly spelt *chaw* (Et. Dict.).
- CHAWM, *n.* *Pron.* of chasm, a crevice, an earth-crack.
- CHEAT, *n.* The grasshopper-warbler.
- CHEESE, *n.* Apples that have been pressed for cider, but not wrung through the hairs.
- CHIBBALS, *n.* Onions grown from bulbs. Fr. *ciboule*.
- CHILL, *v.* To take the chill off. A.S. *cyle*, *cele*, great cold. *Comp.* Lat. *gelidus* (Et. Dict.).
- CHILVER, *n.* A ewe lamb. A.S. *cilfor* (Skeat).
- CHIMB, *n.* Pronounced, chime; the end of a stave which projects beyond the head of the cask.

- in other. "No, mum, I don't go to church now, mum; them orgins do make such a *dotherin'* in my poor yud."
- DOTMENT, *n.* A mess of grease and dirt procured from church-bells, or a cart-wheel, supposed to cure the shingles.
- DOUT, *v.* To do out, or extinguish. *Comp.* doff, and don.
- DOWN-HILL, *adj.* and *adv.* (1) Applied to wind, ambiguous; according to the watermen, a down-hill wind is, like a downstream wind, from the north: but it is often used otherwise, as, "The wind is a-gone *down-'ill*," *i.e.*, has gone round to the south. (2) Applied to a line on the downward slope. "That rail don't sim just level; 'e falls *down-'ill* a bit."
- DOWSE, *n.* A blow (on the head). Pronounced as rhyming with *house*. Perhaps *all.* to dash (Et. Dict.).
- DOZEN, *n.* Thirteen in selling plants, cucumbers, and many kinds of vegetables for eating.
- DRAFT, *n.* Two and a half hundred-weight of coal.
- DRIGGLE, *n.* A small-meshed draw-net, used from the river bank in high water.
- DRINK-HOUSE, *n.* The building in which cider is kept.
- DROMEDARY, *n.* A slow, stupid, or clumsy person. "O Jim, you *dromedary!* to miss that easy catch!"
- DUB, *v.* (1) To bend or pull down. (2) To throw, as a stone.
- DUCK'S-FROST, *n.* Drizzling rain. "It'll be a *duck's.frost* afore the morrow."
- DUMB-NETTLE, *n.* Dead-nettle.
- DUMMEL, *n.* A stupid, awkward thing; applied to men, cattle, tools, &c. A.S. *dumb* (Skeat).
- DUNNY, *adj.* Deaf.
- DURE, *v.* To last.
- EAN, *v.* (of ewes). To bring forth young. "Eanings" and "eaning-time," Mer. of Venice, i. 2. A.S. *eanian* (Et. Dict.).
- ELDER, *n.* An udder.
- ELEVENS, *n.* An intermediate meal at 11 a.m.
- ELLERN, *n.* An elder-bush. The *d* is excrecent; M.E. *eller* (Et. Dict.).
- EMPT, *v.* To empty.
- ETHERINGS, *n.* Rods of hazel used for weaving in and out of the tops of hedge-stakes; also for bean sticks, and for making crates. In some places called edderings.
- ETTLES, *n.* Nettles.
- EVENT, *n.* Used for amount or quantity. "There's any *event* of potatoes in the bury."
- EVER-SO, *adv.* In any case, at the worst. "Not if it were *ever so*."
- EXPRESSIONS, *n.* Coarse language.
- EYE, *v.* (1) To glance at. "Her on'y *eyed* the letter, and *giv'd* it me back." (2) To regard with ill-will; 1 Sam. xviii. 9.
- FAD, *n.* A whim, a fancy.
- FADDY, *adj.* Fanciful, fidgety.
- FADY, *adj.* Flabby, as the flesh of a drooping child. "Why, 'is dear little arms be as *fady* as *fady*."
- FAG, generally OLD FAG, *n.* Tufts of last year's grass not eaten down. Northern, Fog. *v.* To pull hard, as at a rope.

- FAGGIT, *n.* (1) A cake, or small pudding, of spiced mince, made from pig's-fry, &c. (2) A term of reproach to a female.
- FAINTY, *adj.* Inclining to faintness.
- FALL, *v.* To fell, as a tree.
- FALLING-WEATHER, *v.* Weather in which rain, hail, or snow may be expected.
- FALTER, *v.* To fail in health.
- FAMMEL, *v.* To famish. *Comp.* Lat. *famelicus*.
- FARDEN-PIECE, *n.* A farthing.
- FAST, *adj.* Forward, impulsive.
- FATCHES, *n.* Vetches. "Fitches," Isaiah xxviii. 25; Ezek. iv. 9.
- FAVOUR, *v.* To bear lightly on, to ease from weight or pressure, as a horse may. "He seems to *favour* the off fore-leg."
- FEATURE, *v.* To be like in face. "'E *do feature* 'is father; 'e's as like as like."
- FELT, *n.* A fieldfare.
- FELTH, *n.* Sensation. "'Er've no *felth* uv 'er right 'and."
- FETCH, *v.* To deal, as a blow. "'A-done, or I'll *fetch* thee a dowse on th' yud."
- FETTLE, *n.* Proper order. *v.* To get ready, set in order; Rom. and Juliet, iii. 4.
- FILBEARD, *n.* *Pron.* of filbert. Perhaps called after St. Philibert, whose day, Aug. 22 (old style) is in the nutting season (Et. Dict.).
- FIND OF, *v.* To feel.
- FIRE-LIGHT, *n.* *Pron.* of violet.
- FITCHER, *n.* A polecat.
- FITCHER-COLOURED, *adj.* Of the colour of a polecat.
- FITHER, *v.* To scratch or fidget with feet or fingers.
- FITTLE, *n.* (*Hall*.) *Pron.* of victual.
- FLEET, *n.* A floating bridge, or horse-ferry.
- FLEN, *n.* *Plu.* of flea.
- FLETCHER, *n.* A shoot for the overflow of surplus water.
- FLIM, *adj.* Pliable, limp.
- FLOOD'S-HEAD, *n.* Same as Bore on the Severn.
- FLOWER-KNOT, *n.* A flower-bed; King Richard II. iii. 4.
- FOOT-SET, *adj.* Applied to a temporary fence, or stop-gap, of dead thorns set upright in a trench, and trodden in with the foot.
- FOREMOST-HORSE, *n.* The leading horse in a team.
- FOUR-O'CLOCK, *n.* A meal at that hour.
- FRAME, *n.* A skeleton. "'Er bain't no more nor a *frame*."
- FRANGY, *adj.* Of horses, restive (*g* soft).
- FRANZY, *adj.* Passionate, impetuous (frenzied).
- FRESH, *adj.* Not very drunk.
- FRESH-LIQUOR, *n.* Unsalted lard.
- FRODGE, *n.* The ground-ice which rises from the bottom of Severn, "like packs o' wool," when a hard frost breaks up. *Comp.* *froze*.
- FRUM, *adj.* Forward, well grown, full, thriving; applied to vegetables, grass, fruit, and animals.

- FULLAR, *n.* The tool used for making a fullaring. Dying out.
- FULLARING, *n.* The groove in a horse-shoe in which the nails are inserted. Dying out.
- FURNACE, *n.* A large boiler, set in brickwork, for brewing, making soup, &c.
- FYAOU, *adj.* *Pron.* of few.
- GAFFER, *n.* A master, an overlooker.
- GAIN, *n.* A shallow water-course. *adj.* (1) In a workmanlike way. (2) Near. *Comp.* the like use of "handy" in both senses. Pronounced, gahyn. *Comp.* Icel. *gegn*, ready, serviceable (Et. Dict.).
- GALLUS, *adj.* Applied to boys only; impish, mischievous. "Taint as the lad's wicked, nor yet spiteful, but 'e's desp'rut *gallus*." "Gallows" (*n.*) applied to Cupid, Love's Labour Lost, v. 2.
- GALLUSNESS, *n.* Impishness, love of mischief.
- GAMBRIIL, *n.* A curved and notched piece of wood for hanging up and extending carcases.
- GAME, *v.* To make fun. A.S. *gamen*, a game, sport (Et. Dict.).
- GAMMET, *n.* Fun, sport, a whimsical trick.
- GAMPUS, *n.* Hinder part of traces used in field work.
- GANGRIL, *n.* A lanky, ungainly creature, whether man or beast.
- GAPPING-QUICK, *n.* Strong thorns planted to fill up a gap in a hedge.
- GARMENT, *n.* A chemise.
- GAUN, *n.* A wooden vessel; properly, a gallon.
- GAWBY, *n.* *Pron.* of gaby; a silly, foolish person. Icel. *gapi*, a rash, reckless man (Et. Dict.).
- GAWM, *v.* To paw, to pull about with the hands. "Don't you be a-gawmin' o' the fittle with yer mawlers."
- GAY, *v.* To swing or see-saw.
- GENDEE, *n.* The spawn of frogs and of eels. Pronounced, junder.
- GET, *v.* Of a clock or watch, to gain.
- GET-BEYOND, *v.* To make out, to master, to get to the bottom of. Also to recover from, as an illness.
- GIDDLING, *adj.* Applied to girls only, thoughtless, flighty.
- GILLBENTS, *n.* Stems of coarse grass (*G* hard).
- GIRD, or GURD, *n.* A spasm. "By fits and *girds*."
- GLAT, *n.* A gap in a hedge.
- GLUM, *n.* *Pron.* of gleam; "hot *glums*" are spoken of in close, thundery weather.
- GLUTCH, *v.* To swallow with effort. *Comp.* "glut" in same sense, Tempest, i. 1.
- GO-BACK, *v.* To grow worse, or lose ground, as crops, or a sick person.
- GOLDEN-CHAIN, *n.* Laburnum.
- GONE-DEAD, *part.* Dead, as a plant or tree.
- GOOD-SORTED, *adj.* Of good sort. "Good-sorted pigs."
- GOUT, *n.* A water-course bridged to make a roadway. M.E. *gote*, a water-channel; closely allied to *gut* or *gutte*, the intestinal canal. Not connected with gutter, which is of Lat. origin (Et. Dict.).

- GRAFF, or GRAFFING-TOOL, *n.* A long and narrow spade used in draining. A.S. *grafan*, to dig (Et. Dict.).
- GRANCH, *v.* To grind the teeth.
- GRASS-NAIL, *n.* A linked hook for bracing the scythe to the sheaf.
- GREAT, *adj.* Friendly, intimate. "His lads were allus *great* with urn, when they was youngsters together."
- GRET, Work by the, *n.* Piece-work. By the great or gross?
- GREWED, *adj.* Of milk, &c., stuck to the pan in boiling. Not common.
- GRINDLESTONE, *n.* A grindstone.
- GRIP, *n.* A field-gutter.
- GULL, *n.* A gosling.
- GULLOCK, *v.* To swallow. *Comp.* gullet, and Lat. in *gula* (Et. Dict.).
- GURGEONS, *n.* Sharps; wheat-meal at the stage between flour and bran.
- HACK, or HACK-RAKE, *v.* See Rake-turn.
- HACKLE, *n.* (1) A conical and movable thatch, for bee-hives. (2) Three reaps of beans set up in the field. *v.* To shelter sheaves from wet by spreading an inverted one on the top of the others.
- HAGGLE, *n.* (1) A mild dispute. (2) The process of bargaining; higgie, a weakened form.
- HAIRS, *n.* Hair-cloths used in the cider-press.
- HALF-BAPTIZE, *v.* To baptize privately. See Christen.
- HALLIER, or ALLIER, *n.* One who draws coal, timber, bricks, &c.
- HANDFUL, *n.* A person difficult to manage. "Our 'Liza's wonderful took up uv that chap o' hern, but if they gets married he'll be a *handful*, I reckon."
- HAND-STICK, *n.* The handle of a flail.
- HAPPEN, *adv.* Perhaps.
- HARCELET, *n.* The liver, lights, and heart of a pig made into a dish. Formerly spelt *hastelet*, *hastlet*, *haslet*; of Fr. origin (Skeat).
- HARDISTROW, *n.* A shrew-mouse.
- HARVERDEPAZE, *adj.* In doubt, mentally on the balance. Corruption of *avoirdupuis*.
- HAYN-UP, *v.* Applied to grass land, to shut it up for hay.
- HAY-RIFF, *n.* Goose-grass.
- HAY-TRUSSER, *n.* One who cuts hay out of a rick and makes it up into trusses. (Between twenty and thirty men in Upton are thus employed. The weight of a truss is 56 lb.)
- HAY-WARD, *n.* An officer in charge of cattle and fences on common land. Nares (1822) speaks of the word as disused; but the term and the office have been in use at Upton within the last five years. *Der.* A.S. *hecg*, hedge (connected with *haga*, whence haw, haw-haw, haw-finch, haw-thorn), and A.S. *weard*, a guard (Et. Dict.).
- HEAD-STALL, *n.* A stout sort of bridle for fastening a horse to the manger.
- HEAVER, *n.* A stile that may be lifted from between fixed posts.

- HEDGE-BETTY, n.** A hedge-sparrow.
- HEDGE-BILL, n.** A long-handled hooked blade for cutting hedges, much stronger than a brush-hook.
- HEEL, n.** The top crust of a loaf. Uncommon.
- HEFT, n.** Weight. In sense of heaving, Wint. Tale, ii. 1, "with violent *hefts*." *v.* To weigh.
- HELE, v.** To cover up, as seed, potatoes, &c. Often pronounced yeal, or yill. A.S. *helan*, to cover. *Comp. Lat. celare* and *cella* (Skeat).
- HELL-RAKE, n.** A large rake drawn along to collect outlying wisps of hay. *Der.* ell, or heel (?).
- HIGH-MINDED, adj.** At a comparatively high mental level. "E was that '*igh-minded* as I couldn't understand 'is sermons no more nor nothin'."
- HILE, v.** To push with the horn.
- HILT, n.** A young sow for breeding.
- HIRING-MONEY, n.** The shilling given at a mop to engage a servant.
- HIT, n.** A crop. "A good *hit* o' fruit." Icel. *hitta*, to hit upon, meet with (Et. Dict.).
- HOB, n.** A third swarm of bees from one hive.
- HOBBEDY'S-LANTERN, n.** Will-o'-the-wisp.
- HOG, v.** To cut hair short, as a horse's mane. "Provincial English"; probably *der.* hag, Scotch weakened form of hack (Et. Dict.).
- HOLLOW-WAY, n.** A road between high banks.
- HONESTY, n.** (*Clematis vitalba*); not, as in most parts of England, *Lunaria biennis*. Traveller's joy.
- HOOP, or Cock-hoop, n.** A bullfinch. Nope, in Drayton's Polyolb. xiii. (Nares).
- HOOP-DRIFT, n.** A cooper's tool for tightening the hoops on a barrel.
- HOOT, v.** To cry out.
- HOOVE, v.** (*Hall*.) To hoe.
- HORSE-STINGER, n.** A dragon-fly.
- HOWEVER, adv.** In short, in any case; generally placed at the end of a sentence.
- HUD, n.** (*Hall*.) Husk, case (hood?).
- HULL, v.** To shell, as peas.
- HUMBUG, n.** A kind of sweetmeat.
- HUMBUZ, n.** A cockchafer.
- HUMOURSOME, adj.** Full of humours, whimsical.
- HUMP, v.** To grumble.
- HUNDRED, n.** (1) Long, by machine weight, 112 lb.; by count, six score = 126. (2) Short, by steelyard weight, 100 lb.; by count, one hundred. *E.g.*, a hundred of asparagus, of oranges, of walnuts, &c., would be 126 (see Score); a hundred of herrings, 100.
- HURDLE-BUMPER, n.** A sheep's head.
- HURRISH, v.** To drive cattle.
- ILL-CONVENIENT, adj.** *Pron.* of inconvenient.
- INCH-MEAL, adv.** Inch by inch. See Limmel.
- INCH-TREE, n.** *Pron.* of hinge-tree, the upright side of a gate to which the hinges are attached.

- INONS, *n.* *Pron.* of onions. Anglo-French *oynon* (Et. Dict.).
- INSENSE, *v.* To inform, or make to understand.
- ITEM, *n.* (*Hall.*) A hint or intimation. "I whistled to Jim to give 'im an *item* as the gaffer were a-comin'!"
- JACK-UP, *v.* To dismiss, cashier; also to resign employment, to break off work. In the last sense used in America.
- JACK-SQUEALER, *n.* A swift.
- JESSUP, *v.* Syrup, juice. Uncommon.
- JUSTICING, *part.* Going before the magistrates.
- JUSTLY, *adv.* Exactly. "I couldn't *justly* say."
- KAY'OLD, *adj.* *Pron.* of keyhold; applied to house property with no legal owner, and claimed by the occupier.
- KEAGH, *interj.* Hallo! Used in calling to a dog, or in expressing wonder or incredulity. Probably abbreviation of "look here." Pronounced as a monosyllable, with stress on the first two letters.
- KECKLE, *v.* To cough or choke. *Comp.* chuckle, and cackle.
- KEECH, *n.* A thick layer, as of hay. (Lump, or mass in I Hen. IV. ii. 4, and Hen. VIII. i. 1.)
- KEEN, *v.* To sharpen, as a knife.
- KEFFEL, *n.* Term of reproach or disparagement for a horse. *Ceffyl* is Welsh for horse. *Comp.* Lat. *caballus*, and French, Spanish, Italian, and Irish equivalents.
- KELL, *n.* The caul of an animal.
- KELP, or KILLUP, *v.* To yelp as a dog does; to worry by talking. *Comp.* A.S. *gilpan*, to talk noisily (Et. Dict.).
- KERNEL, *n.* A gland swollen hard. Formed from A.S. *corn*, grain (Et. Dict.).
- KETCH, *n.* A two-masted vessel, formerly used on Severn. *Der.* Turkish *quaig*.
- KIBBLE, *v.* to split, crush, or coarsely grind, as oats, beans, or Indian corn; *n.* (*plu.*) lumps of coal about the size of swan's eggs.
- KID, *n.* A faggot. *v.* To make into faggots.
- KIND, *adj.* Applied to plants, trees, roots, &c.; natural, as good as their kind is capable of being. *Comp.* genus, genial. "There's a smart fyaou opples, but they don't look *kind*."
n. Ant. and Cleop. v. 2, "The worm will do his *kind*," act according to his nature. "*Kindless*," Ham. ii. 2, unnatural (Nares). A.S. *cynde*, natural (Et. Dict.).
- KINDLE, *v.* Of rabbits, to bring forth young. As You Like It, iii. 2. *Der.* A.S. *cynde*, originally, born.
- KIPE, *n.* A basket of circular form, wider at top than at bottom; it should properly hold two pecks and a half.
- KIPE-FUL, *n.* The smallest measure in selling coal.
- KNOLL, *v.* To toll, as a bell. *Comp.* knell; Macb. v. 7, "His knell is *knolled*" (Nares).
- KNUBBLINGS, *n.* (*Hall.*) Lumps hand-picked out of best coal, weighing about from 5 lb. to 10 lb.
- 'KYANDER, *interj.* Look yonder!
- LADE-GAUN, *n.* A vessel attached to a stick, for ladling out liquid.
- LAMP, *v.* To beat soundly. "A lamming," Beaum. and Fletch., King and No King. Icel. *lama*, to bruise. *Comp.* lame.

- LAP, *v.* To wrap.
- LASHINGS, *n.* Abundance, lots. Abbreviation of *lavishing?*
- LAZE, *n.* Laziness.
- LEAF, *n.* A membrane in a pig from which the lard is obtained.
- LEARN, *v.* To teach. Psalm (Prayer-book) xxv. 4, 8; A.S. *læran* (Et. Dict.).
- LEATHEREN-BAT, *n.* A bat.
- 'LECTIONS, *n.* Likelihood, chance. "No 'lections of rahyn."
- LEEZE, *v.* To glean. A.S. *lesan* (Skeat).
- LEW-WARM, *adj.* Lukewarm, tepid. *Lew* by itself used in same sense by Wiclif, Rev. iii. 16.
- LIE-IN, *v.* To cost. "'Twill lie you in a matter of ten shillings."
- LIF, *adv.* Pron. of *lief*, willingly.
- LIGHT-OF, *v.* To meet with. "Light-on," Gen. xxviii. 11; 2 Kings x. 15.
- LIMB, *n.* Elliptical expression applied only to a boy; a scape-grace.
- LIMMEL, *adv.* Pron. of *limb-meal*, limb from limb. A.S. *mél*, a portion (Et. Dict.).
- LISSOM, *adj.* Supple, pliant, active; =lithesome (Et. Dict.).
- LISTY, *adj.* Applied to bread when heavy and streaked, owing to under-baking: A.S. *list*, a stripe or border (Et. Dict.).
- LIVERY, *adj.* Applied to soil that is moist and tenacious, and hangs to the spade.
- LODE, *n.* A ferry, or ford; A.S. *lad*, a course. *Comp.* lead, *v.* (Skeat).
- LOOSE, *v.* (1) To walk alone, as an infant. (2) To let go.
- LOP, *n.* Severed branches.
- LOVERING, *part.* Making love, courting.
- LUMBERSOME, *adj.* Heavy, awkward to move.
- LUMPUS, *adv.* In a lump, heavily (applied to a fall). "'E come down lumpus."
- LUNGEOUS, *adj.* Impetuous, violent; ready to strike, kick, &c.
- LUNY, *adj.* Mentally soft. *Comp.* lunatic.
- LUSH, *v.* To beat down with green boughs, as wasps. *Comp.* lash.
- LYE, *n.* Water in which wood ashes have been steeped.
- MADAM, *n.* A title of respect used ironically by itself, but *bonâ fide* when prefixed to a surname.
- MAGGET, *n.* A magpie.
- MAGGOTY, *adj.* Of a child, fractious, ill-humoured.
- MARKET-PEERT, *adj.* Excited by liquor. This savours of the drinking customs which beset marketing and dealing.
- MARTIN-AYFER, *n.* A heifer naturally incapable of breeding, as is the case with a female twin calf when the other is a male.
- MASLIN, *adj.* Composed of mixed materials. A *maslin* kettle is made of zinc and copper. Becoming scarce. *Der. miscere?*
- MASONTER, *n.* A mason.
- MAWKIN, or MALKIN, *n.* (1) A scare-crow (female) figure. *Comp.* "malkin," Coriol. ii. 1, and Per. P. of Tyre, iv. 4. (2) See Scovin.
- MAWLEERS, *n.* Hands.
- MAWMBLING, *adj.* Wandering in mind and speech.

- MAWMET, *n.* An effigy or scare-crow. Wiclif calls an idol a *mawmet*, Acts vii. 41, xv. 20; Rom. ii. 22; &c. *Der.*, on *lucus* principle, from the iconoclastic Mahomet? "Mammet," for doll, Rom. and Jul. iii. 5, and 1 Hen. IV. iv. 3.
- MAXUM, *n.* Same as Morum.
- MAYFISH, *n.* A fish said to be found only in the Severn, amongst English rivers, and in the Mediterranean Sea; also called Twayt.
- MEATY, *adj.* Of store animals, rather fleshy than fat.
- MEECHING, *adj.* Melancholy, complaining. Used in New England.
- MELCH - HEARTED, *adj.* Gentle, diffident, poor-spirited. *Comp.* "milk-livered," K. Lear, iv. 2.
- MESS, *n.* Applied contemptuously to anything unsatisfactory or insignificant. "'Tis but a poor little *mess* of a place."
- MESSENGER, *n.* A small detached cloud (*cumulus*) floating low, and supposed to betoken rain. Sometimes called a Carrier.
- MESS-OVER, *v.* To make much of, to spoil, as a child.
- MIDDLE-BOND, *n.* The strip of leather, or, by preference, large eel-skin, which forms part of the caplin, and connects the nile with the hand-stick of a flail.
- MIDDLING, *adj.* (*Hall.*) Not in good health.
- MIFF, *n.* A falling out. "We 'ad a bit of a miff."
- MIGHTY, *adv.* Very. *Comp.* Lat. *valide, valde*. See Desperate.
- MILE, *v.* *Pron.* of moil, to make dirty (so bile for boil, quine for quoin, &c.) "Bemoil," Tam o' Shanter, iv. 1.
- MILLARD, *n.* Miller (mill-ward).
- MIMP, *v.* To make a pretence, to sham. Probably *all.* to mumper, a beggar (Skeat).
- MINTY, *adj.* Full of cheese-mites.
- MISCALL, *v.* To speak unkindly to.
- MISHTERFUL, *adj.* Mischievous.
- MISKIN, *n.* Same as mixen, a dung-heap. A.S. *miscan*, to mix (*Et. Dict.*).
- MISS, *n.* Want. "Tom's lost his place; and 'e'll find of it afore winter, and feel the *miss* o' good fittle."
- MISSUS, *n.* A man's wife.
- MISWORD, *n.* An unkind word. "We was fellow-servants nigh upon two year, 'er and me, and never 'ad a *misword*."
- MIX-OUT, *v.* To clean out, as a cowhouse.
- MOGGY, *n.* Vocative and pet name for a calf.
- MOITHERED, *adj.* Harassed, dazed, bothered.
- MOLLY, *v.* To do woman's work indoors, being a man. "'E were a good un to *molly* for 'isself, were old Joe."
- MOMMOCK, *v.* To cut in pieces, to cut to waste, as food: *Coriol.* i. 3.
- MOON, *n.* An ox-eye daisy.
- MOP, *n.* A statute fair, for hiring servants.
- MORUM, *n.* A vagary, a freak, an antic, a whimsical peculiarity also a method, or nostrum.
- MOSE, *v.* To smoulder, as green wood on fire.
- MOSEY, or MAWSEY (*Hall.*), *adj.* Gone soft and woolly, as fruit. *Fr. moisi!*

- MOTTY, *n.* A mark to throw at.
- MOUCH, *v.* To pilfer eatables; to prowl in search of spoil. *All.* to mich, to skulk (Skeat).
- MUCKSHUT, *n.* The time just before dark, twilight. Mirk-shade? but *comp.* "cock-shut time," Ric. III. v. 3; and see Shut for shoot; according to the latter analogy, the veil of darkness is shot, or flung, over the earth.
- MUDGIN, *n.* The fat on the chitterlings of a pig, called mugerom in the north (Skeat).
- MUG, *v.* To enlist a man by drink for towing a boat. Dying out.
- MULLEN, *n.* The bridle of a cart-horse.
- MULLOCK, *n.* A mess, a litter.
- MUMRUFFIN, *n.* (*Hall.*) The long-tailed titmouse.
- MUNGER, *v.* To mutter, to grumble (*g* soft).
- MUSE, *n.* An opening in a fence through which a hare passes (pronounced, muce). "Them Welshmen (Welsh sheep) 'd go through a rabbit run or a har' muce." "Musit" in same sense, Venus and Adon. (Nares).
- MUST, or MAST, *n.* The cake of apples pressed for cider, after it has been wrung through the hairs.
- NABBLE, *v.* To gnaw. *Comp.* nibble.
- NAG, *n.* To worry with reproaches. "Provincial; but a good word. From Swedish *nagga*, to nibble, peck. A doublet of *gnaw*." (Et. Dict.).
- NÄGER, *v.* To work hard. *Der.* nigger.
- NAIL-PASSER, *n.* A gimlet.
- NALLS, *n.* Belongings, goods and chattels.
- NÁTIF, *n.* Native place.
- NAY-WORD, *n.* A by-word; a name of ridicule or reproach. Twelfth Night, ii. 3 (Nares).
- NEIGHBOUR, *v.* To visit about and gossip. "I never was one for *neighbourin*'."
- NESH, *adj.* Delicate, tender: used by Chaucer (Nares).
- NIBS, *n.* The handles which stand out from the scythe-snead.
- NICKER, *n.* To snigger. A.S. *hnágan*, to neigh.
- NIFLE, *v.* To idle or "loaf." *n.* A fit of idleness. "You've bin on the *nifle*," or "on the *nifling* pin."
- NILD, and NIDDLE, *n.* A needle. A.S. *néðl*. Nild dying out.
- NILE, *n.* The upper part of a flail, that which beats the corn. The "Shropshire Word-book" makes the Nile the same as the caplin, and for the meaning of the former, according to Upton use, gives "swipple." *Hall.* gives "swingel" as "Var. Dial.," but gives "Nile," in the Upton sense, as "Salop"
- NIP, *v.* To move quickly. "I *nips* athirt the ground and gives 'im the meetin'."
- NIPPLED, *adj.* (of a knife, scythe, &c.) Notched. *Comp.* nib and neb, in the sense of point or projection.
- NISGAL, *n.* The smallest pig in a litter.
- NITHER, *n.* (*Hall.*) A grimace, also a shiver. "All uv a nither." *v.* To grin as a dog, to grimace; to shiver with cold.
- NOBBY, *n.* Vocative and pet name for a colt.

- NORATION, *n.* Busybody's talk. Distorted use of oration.
- NOSE-BLEED, *n.* A bleeding at the nose.
- NUNCHION, *n.* Luncheon (no etymological connection); properly, *none-schenche*, *i.e.* noon-drink. A.S. *scencan*, to pour out (Skeat); *comp.* "under-sinker," 1 Hen. IV. ii. 4, and "skink," B. Jons., New Inn, i. 3.
- NURDY, *n.* Used as *nisgal*; a small, unhealthy creature; a weakling. In Yorkshire, a wreckling.
- NUBRA-ONE, *n.* Never-a-one, nobody.
- OATH, *v.* To swear. "I'll oath it."
- OBBLY-ONKERS, *n.* The game of "conquer-nut," played with strung horse-chestnuts. *Obbly* was probably nobbly or knobby, expressing the appearance of the string of nuts, and *onkers* was probably invented as a rhyme to "conquers." The doggerel attached to the game here is—
 "Obbly, obbly, onkers, my first conquers;
 'Obbly, obbly, O, my first go!"
- Mrs. Chamberlain, who spells the word differently, adds—
 "Hobley, hobley ack, my first crack."
- OCKERD, *adj.* *Pron.* of awkward; contrary, when applied to weather or temper. Formerly an adverb; M.E. *awk*, *auk*, contrary: ward, a suffix, as in forward, backward, &c. (Et. Dict.).
- ODDMENTS, *n.* Odds and ends.
- ODDS, *n.* A difference. "There's an *odds* in childern." *v.* To balance, as an account, or to alter.
- OFFLING, *adj.* Of no account, refuse. *Der.* offal.
- OLD, *adj.* (1) Cunning, especially as applied to children. (2) Displeased, angry. "He looked very *old* at me."
- OLD-MAID, *n.* A horse-fly; in Yorkshire called a cleg.
- OLDNESS, *n.* Cunning, especially of children.
- ORDAIN, *v.* To make right, or set to rights; vaguely applied to many ways of doing so.
- ORL, *n.* The alder tree.
- OTHEREN, *adj.* Other. "Every *otheren* day."
- OTTOMY, or NOTTOMY, *n.* A very thin person. *Der.* atom, or anatomy? (1) As You Like It, iii. 2, and 2 Hen. IV. v. 4; (2) K. John, iii. 4.
- OULESS, or OLESS, *adj.* Neglectful, unwilling to take trouble. "'Er don't sim to take no delight in 'er work; 'er's got reg'lar *ouless*."
- OUT-ASKED, *part.* Said of a couple whose marriage-banns have been asked in church three times. "They was *out-asked* Sunday was a fortnight."
- OUTRIDE, *n.* The district of a commercial traveller.
- OVER, *v.* To repeat again and again.
- OVER-GET, *v.* To get over, as trouble or sickness.
- OWNER, *n.* One who owns a boat, barge, or trow. Used as a vocative and as a prefix. "Do you know what's the matter with *Owner* Smith?" "Well, sir, I did hear as the doctor should say as it were *purity* (pleurisy)."
- OX-PUDDINGS, *n.* *Pron.* of hog's-puddings; a large sort of sausages, made from the leaf of a pig, chopped up and stewed with cutlins, rice, rosemary, sage, leek, organy, and spice.

- Innovators add sugar and currants. Sometimes coloured with blood.
- PANTLE, *v.* To pant.
- PASS-OUT, *v.* Of the passing bell, to toll (trans. and intr.).
"Send Jack up to pass-out the bell." "The bell's just passed out for ould Kester."
- PAYMASTER, *n.* An employer of labour, a payer of wages.
- PEASIPOUSE, *n.* Peas and beans grown together as a crop.
Lat. *pisa*, a pea, and *puls*, pottage made of peas, pulse, &c. (Et. Dict.).
- PECK, *n.* A point (peak): "The *peck* of the shou'der." See Pick. *v.* To fall forward (pitch).
- PECK-ED, *part.* (two syllables). Pointed (peaked). A boat is *peck-ed* at both ends, and a trow is round at both ends.
- PÉCK-SHAFT, *n.* The handle of a pick-axe. Peak, peck, pike, and pick have a Celtic origin. Shaft is A.S. *scaft*. *Comp.* shave, and shape (Et. Dict.).
- PEERK, *n.* (*sing.* and *plu.*) A perch, or perches, in land measure.
- PEERT, *adj.* Lively, in good spirits. "The *pert* and nimble spirit of youth." Mids. Night's Dr. i. 1. Used by negroes in America.
- PEERTEN-UP, *v.* To become lively.
- PERISHED, *part.* Dead, or half-dead, from cold or decay.
- PHLEEM, *n.* *Pron.* of phlegm.
- PICK, or PECK, *n.* (1) A pick-axe; M.E. *pikois*, or *pikeys*; not an axe at all (Et. Dict.). (2) A pointed hammer for breaking coal.
- PIE-FINCH, *n.* A chaffinch.
- PIG-MEAT, *n.* Meat which is not bacon from a bacon-pig.
- PIGS-COT, *n.* A pig-sty. A.S. *cote* and *cyte*, a den (Et. Dict.).
- PIGS-FRY, *n.* The liver, lights, heart, mudgin, &c., of a pig sold for frying.
- PILCH, *v.* (1) To poke with the horn. (2) To pilfer.
- PIN, *n.* A fit, an inclination, a mood. See Nifle.
- PIP, *n.* The blossom of the cowslip. *v.* To pull the blossom out for making wine.
- PISHTY, *n.* Vocative and pet name for a dog.
- PITCH-POLL, *adv.* Head over heels. *v.* (1) To turn head over heels. (2) To sell an article for double the price it cost.
- PIT-HOLE, *n.* A grave.
- PLACK, or PLECK, *n.* A plot of ground.
- PLANTS, *n.* Young brocoli, borecole, brussels-sprouts, &c.
- PLAYCHER, *n.* *Pron.* of pleacher, or plasher; a stem in a hedge half cut through and bent down. "The pleached bower," Much Ado, iii. 1. *Comp.* plait; *der.* *plectere* (Et. Dict.).
- PLIM, *v.* To swell, or be plumped out, as bacon in boiling.
- PLIM-BOB, *n.* A plummet.
- PLUNGE, *n.* A falling into, or going under, trouble or sickness.
- PLUNT, *n.* A cudgel. Stronger form of plant?
- POKE, or POUK, *n.* A pustule (pock), especially a sty in the eye. A.S. *poc*, a pustule (Et. Dict.).

- POLE-RING, *n.* The ring which fastens the head of the scythe-blade to the snead.
- POLT, *v.* To beat down, as fruit; to thump. *n.* A blow.
- POMP, *v.* To pamper or feed up; spoiled children are said to be *pomped-up*; also horses and other animals for sale.
- POOKFOIST, *n.* A kind of fungus, a puff-ball. "Puck" is probably the first syllable (Skeat).
- PORKET, *n.* A young pig for small pork.
- POT, *n.* A local measure containing from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 pecks. Of potatoes, plums, and pears the weight is 84 lb.; of plums and onions 72 lb.; of gooseberries 68 lb. See Side (2).
- POT-FRUIT, *n.* Eating fruit, as distinguished from that made into cider or perry.
- POT-HAMPERN, *n.* A hamper containing a pot.
- PRAWL, or PRÖLL, *v.* To do needlework in a rough and clumsy way. The word is dying out.
- PRICHELL, *v.* To goad or prick.
- PRIMMY-ROSE, *n.* *Pron.* of primrose. "Primerole," Chaucer C. T. 3,268 (Et. Dict.).
- PROMP, *v.* To curvet, and show high spirits, as a horse.
- PROMPT, *adj.* Spirited, as a horse.
- PUG, *n.* A quill left in a plucked fowl. "Chockful o' pugs." *v.* To pull, to pluck.
- PURE, *adj.* Well in health. "I be quite *pure*."
- PURGATORY, *n.* An ash-hole under the grate.
- PURGY, *adj.* Cross, surly; *g* hard.
- PUSSY-CATS, *n.* Catkins.
- PUTCHEON, *n.* A wicker eel-trap, smaller than a wheel; *u* pronounced as in put.
- QUARTER, *n.* One of the four compartments of the bag of a cow.
- QUICE, *n.* A wood-pigeon.
- QUICK, *n.* Growing hawthorn.
- QUILT, *v.* To beat (welt).
- QUILTER, *n.* A big one, synonym of whopper. "'Ere's a *quilter* of a cowcumber!" "Owner, 'as you seen *Quilter* White to-dahy?"
- QUIZ, or QUIZZIT, *v.* To ask prying questions. *Comp.* quest.
- RACE, *n.* The pluck of a sheep or calf. *v.* *Pron.* of rase, to scratch or abrade.
- RAFFAGE, *n.* A heap of refuse, odds and ends. A fishing net gets full of *raffage*. German, *raffeln*, to snatch up; Fr. *rafler*, to catch or seize (Et. Dict.).
- RAIN-BAT, *n.* A small beetle, on the killing of which rain is expected shortly to ensue.
- RAISE-THE-PLACE, *v.* To make a disturbance. "'E's an onaccountable lungeous chap. 'E were like to *raise the place* becos my little wench fetched a turmit out of 'is ground."
- RAKE-TURN, *v.* To rake teded grass into ridges, so as to expose the under side to the sun and wind. Sometimes Hack, or Hack-rake, is used to designate this process. *n.* The ridge formed by rake-turning.
- RAMP, *n.* An ascent in a wall-coping.
- RANDOM, *adj.* Headlong, impulsive.

- RANGLE, *v.* *Pron.* of rankle, as a wound does.
- RASTY, or RAISTY, *adj.* Rancid, as bacon (rusty).
- RAVE, *v.* To speak loudly.
- REAP, *n.* A sheaf or bundle of corn, beans, &c.; A.S. *ripan*, to reap.
- REDIX, *n.* Used only at marbles. When a boy has placed his marble in a certain position, and afterwards finds that another position would be more advantageous, if he can say, "No first my *redix*" before anyone else says, "First your *redix*," he may make the change, but not otherwise. Probably connected with Lat. *dixi*.
- REEN, *n.* The last bout of a veering (little used). *Comp.* rain Northern for ridge (*Hall*) and *rein*, Icel. for a strip of land (*Skeat*).
- REFUSE, *n.* Refusal. "Master Willum promised me the first *refuse* o' that bit o' ground."
- RELISH, *n.* Any sort of condiment; pickle, red-herring, &c.
- RIBBET, *n.* *Pron.* of rivet.
- RICK-MOULD, *n.* An imaginary implement, represented by any heavy weight in a bag, which a victim, inexperienced in bay-making, is sent to borrow, and has to carry for a long distance, with strict injunctions not to drop it.
- RID, *v.* To clear away, to dispatch; 3 Hen. VI. v. 5.
- RIDLINGS, *n.* Large pebbles sifted out of gravel; *comp.* A.S. *hridian*, to sift (*Et. Dict.*).
- RIFF, *n.* The itch.
- RIFLE, *v.* To rouse or startle. "The youngster's got the 'iccups bad; you *rifle* 'im a bit."
- RIG, *n.* A sprain. *v.* To sprain. Rarely used except of the back.
- RIPPING, *part.* (of frost or cold). Sharp, cutting.
- RIVEL, *v.* To shrivel or wrinkle. "The *rivell'd* lips" (*Cowp. Task*, ii. 488).
- ROAD, *n.* Way or method. "'Er don't know the right *road* to dink a babby."
- ROBBLE, *n.* *Pron.* of ravel; a tangle. *v.* To entangle.
- RODNEY, *adj.* Rough and idle. "A *rodney* sort of a chap."
- ROMMELY, *adj.* (of bacon, &c.) Greasy.
- RONK, *adj.* *Pron.* of rank; strong, of luxuriant growth. A.S. *ranc*, strong, forward (*Et. Dict.*).
- ROOT, *n.* *Pron.* of rut.
- ROPY, *adj.* Stringy; applied to bread and to cider.
- ROWENS, *n.* Chaff and refuse after threshing.
- ROX, *v.* To soften; hence roxed, applied to fruit, means decayed. Also applied to phlegm.
- RUBBER, *n.* A stone for whetting a scythe.
- RUBBLING, *part.* Pertaining to rough work. "I don't want no more nor a *rubblin'* gurl for my work." "I on'y wants a *rubblin'* place for the wench."
- RUDGEL, or RIDGUL, *n.* (*g* soft) (1) a half-gelding. (2) A waster.
- SADE, *v.* To weary (*sate*?). "Saded of gruel." "A *sading* job."
- SAG, *n.* Flags, rushes, older form of sedge (*Skeat*). *v.* To be weighed down in the middle, as a rope loosely stretched.

- SAG-SEATED, *adj.* Rush-bottomed.
- SALLY, *n.* (1) A kind of willow; *comp.* Lat. *salix*. (2) The fluffy part above the lower end of a church bell-rope, mainly used in chiming.
- SÄPY, *adj.* Gone moist, soddened, as meat, poultry, &c. *All.* to Low German *sipan*, to trickle, and to soap rather than to *sap* (Skeat).
- SCAMBLING, *adj.* Make-shift. "'E made a *scambling* job of it."
- SCARF, *n.* To unite two pieces of timber end to end. *Der.* Swedish *skarf*, a seam or joint (Et. Dict.).
- SCAWT, or SCOTE, *v.* To scramble, slip about, or scrape the ground with the feet.
- SCORE, *n.* (1) Twenty-one in selling plants for growing, cucumbers, asparagus, radishes, &c.; but mostly used as an aliquot part of the "long hundred" (see Hundred). (2) The core of an apple.
- SCOUT, *v.* To drive away. *All.* to shove and shoot, from Scandinavian origin (Et. Dict.).
- SCOVIN, *n.* (*o* as in oven). A cloth, mat, or old fishing-net, attached to a pole and used for cleaning out a baker's oven. *Hall.* gives "scovel, a baker's maulkin." Sometimes *scurvin*, or *scuffle*. Becoming scarce.
- SCRABBLE, or SCROBBLE, *v.* To scramble.
- SCRATCHER, *n.* A machine for cider-making.
- SCRATCHINGS, *n.* (*Hall.*) Fragments strained out of lard in melting, and made into a dish.
- SCRAWL, *v.* *Pron.* of crawl.
- SCREENINGS, *n.* Fine gravel.
- SCRIBE, *v.* To mark wood with a pencil or instrument, as a carpenter does.
- SCRIBING-IRON, *n.* A tool for marking trees for felling.
- SCRIGGLING, *n.* A stunted apple. *All.* to scraggy (Skeat).
- SCROODGE, *v.* To squeeze, to crowd. "I likes them chairs; us can't be *scroodged* in 'em, like we was in the old church."
- SCROODLE, *v.* To cower, crouch.
- SCUTCH, *n.* Couch-grass (*u* pronounced as in butcher).
- SEED-LIP, *n.* A wooden vessel for sowing seed, shaped for carrying on the hip.
- SEEDS, *n.* Growing clover (pronounced, *sids*).
- SENNA, *n.* *Pron.* of sinew.
- SET, *v.* To let, as house or land.
- SETTLE, *n.* A long seat with a high back; A.S. *setl.* *Comp.* Lat. *sedile*.
- SHAD-SALMON, *n.* Another name for the shad. Of doubtful use.
- SHARD, or SHORD, *n.* A gap in a hedge.
- SHARPS, *n.* Same as gurgeons.
- SHEARHOG, *n.* A two-year-old sheep.
- SHEED, *v.* *Pron.* of shed.
- SHEPPICK, or SHUPPICK, *n.* *Pron.* of sheaf-pike, a pitchfork.
- SHIP, *n.* *Pron.* of sheep. Hence in Acts xxvii. danger has been experienced of confusing shipwreck with the more familiar sheep-rack.

- SHOWL, *n.* *Pron.* of shovel. "I, said the owl, with my spade and *showl*" (Death of Cock Robin).
- SHROUD, *v.* Among the watermen the sun is said to *shroud*, or *s'roud*, when its rays appear through the clouds slanting to the horizon, in a form resembling the shrouds of a ship. It is then said to be "drawing water," and rain is predicted.
- SHUCK, *v.* *Pron.* of shake. "Pick the best on 'em, and then *shuck* the tree."
- SHYUD, *n.* *Pron.* of shed; monosyllable.
- SHURTY, *adj.* Angry.
- SHUT, *n.* (shoot). A cast or throw of a fishing-net. *adj.* Shot, rid (often pronounced, *shet*); A.S. *sceotan*, to shoot (Et. Dict.).
- SIDDER, *adj.* Soft, mellow; applied to peas that will boil well when old, and to land which will grow such peas; also to decayed wood. Probably *all.* to seethe (Skeat).
- SIDE, *n.* (1) A company. "A strong *side* at the pea-picking." (2) A measure of cherries or of currants, weighing 63 lb.
- SKEEL, *n.* A shallow wooden vessel for washing butter in; a like vessel, but larger, and spouted, used in brewing.
- SKIM-DICK, *n.* Poor cheese.
- SKIP, *n.* A shallow basket made of oak laths, with rounded bottom and ends, and an opening at either end by way of handles.
- SLAWN, *n.* *Plu.* of sloe.
- SLICK, *adj.* (sleek). Smooth and shiny, as of ice or hair. *v.* To make smooth and shiny. "*Slick* yer 'air afore yer goes."
- SLIMBER, *v.* To take work easily.
- SLINKVEAL, *n.* The flesh of a newly-born calf.
- SLITHER, *v.* To slide.
- SLIVER, *n.* A piece cut off. K. Lear, iv. 2. v. Ham. iv. 7. *Comp.* slice.
- SLOB, *n.* *Pron.* of slab; the outside cut of a tree when sawn into planks.
- SLOBBERDY, *adj.* Dirty, sloppy. "Slobbery," applied to land, Hen. V. iv. 5.
- SLUMMACKING, *adj.* Slovenly. Probably an "imitative word" (Skeat).
- SMART, *adj.* Good or well in a vague sense. "A *smart* lot." "I'm *smartish*."
- SMITE, *n.* A mite, a bit. "Every smite of it."
- SMUDGE, *n.* A kiss. *v.* To kiss.
- SNEAD, *n.* The curved pole to which the scythe-blade is hung. *Pronounced, snead.*
- SNIPING, *part.* (of frost or cold). Biting, sharp. *All.* to sneap, snap, and snub (Et. Dict.).
- SNIRP, *v.* To shrivel or wither.
- SNITCHOCKS, *n.* A disease in game birds like the gapes in poultry.
- SNOB, *v.* To sob.
- SNOPE, *n.* A thump or slap. *v.* To strike, to slap. Dealers on concluding a bargain say, "Snepe it down," i.e., "Strike hands on it" (*comp.*, "Strike-me-luck," *Hudibras*, B. 1, 589, quoted by Nares). *All.* to sneap, *v.*, Love's Labour Lost,

- i. 1, and *n.*, 2 Hen. IV. ii. 1; also to snub and snap (Skeat).
- SNOWLER, *n.* A blow on the head. "Nowl," head, Mids. Night's Dr., iii. 2.
- SOCK, or SOCKAGE, *n.* The drainage from cattle-sheds, &c. *Der.* soak; A.S. *sūcan*, also *sūgan*, to suck (Et. Dict.).
- SOLID, *adj.* Grave, serious.
- SOLLUM, *v.* To sulk. "'Er 'ud sit *sollumin'* for an hour together."
- SPALL, *v.* To splinter, as the under side of a bough in sawing; *n.* a splinter. From Teutonic base *spald*, to splinter (Et. Dict.).
- SPEAR, *n.* The spirelet, or sprout, which, if not checked, would appear at one end of the grain when malting barley germinates after steeping. See "ackersprit," and "acrospire" in *Hall*.
- SPINE OF THE BACK, *n.* The spine (which is never mentioned alone).
- SPITTAL, *n.* A spade.
- SPITTAL-TREE, *n.* A spade-handle.
- SPOT, *n.* Of cider, beer, rain, &c., a drop. *v.* To begin to rain, to rain slightly.
- SPRACK, or SPRACKT, *adj.* Lively, bright. Sir H. Evans pronounces it *sprag*, Mer. W. W. iv. 1.
- SPREADER, *n.* A stick to keep the traces from the heels of cart-horses.
- SQUARE, *n.* In thatchers' and builders' work a superficial area ten feet square.
- SQUAT, *v.* To prevent a wheel from rolling by blocking it.
- SQUENCH, *v.* *Pron.* of quench. "'Tis both *squenchin'* and *feedin'*, that oatmeal drink."
- SQUIB, *n.* A squirt. *v.* To squirt.
- SQUILT, *n.* A pimple or pustule.
- STADDLE, *n.* A rick-stand; used in Lowell's "Biglow Papers."
- STAGGERING-BOB, *n.* A very young calf slaughtered.
- STALE, *n.* The handle of a mop, broom, pitchfork, &c. A.S. *stal*, *stel* (Et. Dict.).
- STAM, *n.* *Pron.* of stem. "That old 'awthorn *stam* wants stockin' up."
- STANDY, *adj.* Wilful, defiant, froward (applied to children only).
- STANK, *n.* A dam or stoppage in a stream. Year-Books of Ed. I. i. 415, *estang*, a pool; ii. 451, *estank*, a mill-dam (Et. Dict.). *Comp.* Lat. *stagnum*. *v.* To dam or stop water. *Comp.* *stanch*.
- STILCH, or STELCH, *n.* (1) A post in a cow-house to which cows are tied; a variant of stalk, and *all.* to stilt (Skeat). (2) A breadth across a field which a labourer would take for reaping, &c.
- STIVING, *part.* Close, stifling (*Hall.*); stived up, almost stifled.
- STOCK, *v.* To strike with a point, as a bird with its beak. *Comp.* stock-axe, also *stocata* (fencing term) and stuck (*n.*) Twelfth Night, iii. 4.

- STOCK-EEKLE, *n.* A woodpecker.
- STOOK, or STUCK, *n.* From six to ten sheaves set upright in the field. *v.* To set up in a stook.
- STOP-GLAT, *n.* A stop-gap.
- STOPLESS, *n.* The wooden lid of a brick oven (little used now).
- STORM, *n.* A shower.
- STORM-COCK, *n.* A missel-thrush.
- STOUL, *n.* The butt of a tree left in the ground (stool).
- STRIKE, *n.* A piece of wood for striking level the contents of a bushel measure.
- STUB, *n.* (1) A prop at the bottom of a post. (2) Same as Stoul.
- STUCK, *n.* The handle of a jug (stalk).
- STURLY, *adj.* Staring, as applied to the coat of an animal.
- SUBSTANCE, *n.* A tumour.
- SUTY, *adj.* Of a sort, level; used by pig-dealers to signify an even and level lot.
- SUN-DOG, *n.* An appearance among clouds, like a small fragment of a rainbow, supposed to foretell rain.
- SUPPER, *v.* To give supper to, as to cows.
- SWAG, *n.* Sway, balance.
- SWALE, or SWEAL, *v.* To singe or burn. A.S. *swēlan*, to burn. *Comp.* swelter and sultry (Et. Dict.).
- SWARD, *n.* Rind, as of bacon. A.S. *swæard*, the skin of bacon (Et. Dict.).
- SWARDY, *adj.* With thick rind.
- SWELTH, *n.* Swelling.
- SWILL, *v.* To cleanse by flooding. A child in a school, being asked what the Almighty did to the world in Noah's days, graphically replied, "A *swilled* un." A.S. *swilian*, to wash. *Comp.* scullery (Et. Dict.).
- SWIMY, *adj.* Having a swimming in the head.
- SWINGE, *v.* *Pron.* of singe.
- SWITCHER, *n.* (Hall.) Perspiration. *Comp.* Lat. *sudor*.
- TABBER, *v.* To tap or drum; Nahum ii. 7. *Comp.* tabor.
- TACK, *n.* (1) Stuff, materials. (2) Keep for cattle.
- TADDY, *adj.* Pot-bellied.
- TAGGYFINCH, *n.* A chaffinch.
- TAIL-WHEAT, *n.* The inferior portion of a dressing kept for home consumption.
- TALE, *n.* A story of doubtful authority. "Don't you listen to what them chaps says, Owner; 'tis nothin' but *tales*."
- TALLAT, *n.* A loft used for hay, &c.
- TANCEL, *v.* To beat. *Der.* tan? *Comp.* Fr. *tancer*, to chide (Skeat).
- TANG, *v.* To cause a swarm of bees to settle by a clanging sound; also, to claim the ownership of it by the same process.
- TED, *v.* To toss and spread about mown grass in hay-making.
- TEEM, *v.* To pour out.
- TEERT, *adj.* Smarting. A.S. *teart*, whence tart, *adj.* (Skeat).
- TEG, *n.* A sheep at a year old. Ray, 16th century, spells it tagge.
- TEMPEST, *n.* A thunderstorm.
- TERRIFY, *v.* To astonish, to annoy or trouble strangely. See Deadly and Desperate.

- THAT, *adv.* So. " 'E's got *that* fat I must be to kill 'im soon."
- THEAVE, *n.* A ewe at a year old.
- THILLER, *n.* The shaft-horse in a team. " Filler," Mer. of V. ii. 2. Thill is the shaft, closely allied to deal or thel (used in 1586), a plank (Et. Dict.).
- THINK-ON, *v.* To remember.
- THRAVE, or THREAVE, *n.* (*sing.* and *plu.*) Twenty-four boltings of straw. Icel. *threft* (Skeat). Originally, a handful.
- THRIFTY, *adj.* Thriving, as a pig.
- THRIPPLES, *n.* Same as "ripples," in Shropshire; a movable attachment of rails to enable a cart or waggon to carry loose material, as hay or straw. Sometimes called "ladder."
- THUNK, *n.* A thong.
- TICEFOOLS, *n.* Puff-balls, from their likeness to mushrooms.
- TICE-PENNY, *n.* and *adj.* Catch-penny.
- TIDDLE, *v.* To make much of, to fondle.
- TIDDLING, *n.* A pet animal.
- TIDY, *adj.* Respectable; also good or well in a vague sense. "A *tidy* chap." "A *tidy* lot o' curraunts." "I'm pretty *tidy*."
- TILTH, *n.* A freshly turned furrow.
- TIMES, *adv.* Often, time after time.
- TIND, *v.* To kindle, as a candle or fire. *Comp.* tinder. "Tine" (*v.*), Faery Q. II. xi. 21.
- TISSUCKING, *adj.* (applied to a cough only). Dry and hacking. Corruption of phthisical.
- TITTER, *n.* A see-saw. *Comp.* "Titterstone," one of the Clee Hills, called after a rocking-stone thereon; also totter.
- TITTY, *n.* The mother's breast. A.S. *tit*.
- TOP-AND-TAIL, *v.* To take off tops and bottoms from turnips, mangold wurzels, &c., while pulling them up.
- TOP-UP, *v.* To finish at the top, as a hay-rick.
- TORRIL, *n.* A creature not good for much; applied to mankind and brutes.
- TOSTY-BALL, *n.* A cowslip-ball.
- TOT, *n.* A small mug.
- TOTTERDY, *adj.* Unsteady, infirm.
- TOW, *n.* A chain for hauling timber. Pronounced, taou.
- TOWEL, *v.* To beat.
- TRAFFIC, *n.* A track or passage made by rats, rabbits, &c. "You'd best lay a trap right in the *traffic* o' them rats."
- TRAM, or TRAMMING, *n.* A framework, or a loose arrangement, of stout parallel rails on short legs, or blocks, for supporting casks.
- TRAMMEL, *n.* A large drag-net.
- TRAVEL, *v.* To walk, to have the use of the feet and legs. "This pig bain't to say bad in 'imself, but 'e don't sim to *travel* right."
- TREE, *n.* A plant grown in a pot.
- TRIG, *n.* A nick, a shallow trench.
- TRIMPLE, *v.* To tread limpingly, as one with tender feet.
- TROW,* *n.* The largest sort of vessel on the Severn, and

* One of the public-houses in the town bears the name of "The Severn Trow."

- rounded at both ends; carries up to 130 tons weight (*ow* as in cow). *Comp.* trough. Perhaps *all.* to tray (Et. Dict.)
- TRUEL, *n.* A mason's trowel. Middle English (Et. Dict.)
- TRUNK, *n.* A rough chest, pierced with holes, and moored in the water for keeping live fish.
- TUMP, *n.* A conical heap.
- TUN-DISH, *n.* A funnel. Measure for M. iii. 2; A.S. *tunne*, a barrel; *Comp.* tunnel (Et. Dict.).
- TUP, *n.* A ram.
- TUSSOCK, *n.* A tuft of coarse grass.
- TWAYT, *n.* Same as May-fish.
- TWIN, *n.* A double fruit.
- UNACCOUNTABLE, *adv.* Uncommonly, surprisingly; the first syllable is pronounced, on.
- UNCLE, *n.* Familiar vocative in addressing an elder friend. *Der. avunculus*, literally, "little grandfather." (Et. Dict.)
- UNGAIN, *adj.* Unhandy, inconvenient.
- UNKED, *adj.* Dismal, lonely, dreary. M.E. *unkid*, from *un* and *kid*, *p. part.* of *kythe*, to make known (Buras, *Hallowe'en*, st. 3); literally, not known; hence strange, solitary, uncomfortable, &c. Another form of uncouth (Et. Dict.).
- UNSUITY, *adj.* Not of a sort, not matching.
- UP-COUNTRY, *adj.* and *adv.* Applied to North Worcestershire and Staffordshire.
- UP-HILL, *adj.* and *adv.* (applied to wind), North or South; see Down-hill.
- UPON-TIMES, *adv.* Now and then.
- UPSET, *n.* A disturbance.
- URCHIN, *n.* A hedgehog.
- UTIS, *n.* A riotous noise, a din; such as used to accompany the eighth day of a festival. 2 Hen. IV. ii. 4. *Utas*, old Anglo-French form of octaves (Skeat); *comp.* modern Fr. *huit*.
- VALLY, *n.* The fellow of a wheel; pronounced as valley. A.S. *felga* (Et. Dict.).
- VAUM, *n.* *Pron.* of foam.
- VEERING, *n.* A certain number of ridges and furrows in ploughing. Not much used. Perhaps *all.* to furrow (Skeat).
- VENT, *n.* Demand, use, opportunity of disposal. "No *vent* for apples this year." *Comp.* old use of vent (Fr. *vente*), from *vendere* (Skeat).
- WAD, or GRASS-WAD, *n.* A small heap or cock.
- WALLUSH, *adj.* Insipid, cloying, nauseous. *Walsh*, common in M.E. Boiling up, as it were, in the stomach; A.S. *weallan*, to boil (Skeat).
- WARM, *v.* To beat.
- WARMSHIP, *n.* Warmth.
- WASHINGS, *n.* Cider made from a second pressing of the cheese with admixture of water.
- WASTER, *n.* A refuse article of imperfect fabric.
- WASTRIL, *n.* One who is falling away in flesh, man or beast.
- WATER-DOG, *n.* Same as Sun-dog.
- WATTY-HANDED, *adj.* Left-handed; *a* sounded as in what.
- WAVE-WIND, *n.* The large wild convolvulus (*Sepium*).

- WAX-LEAVE, *n.* Permission to use a way.
- WAZZEN, *n.* The weasand or windpipe (*a* sounded as in wax); A.S. *wāsend* (Et. Dict.)
- WED, *part.* Weeded.
- WEEP, *v.* To exude (transitive and intransitive).
- WELL-ENDED, *adj.* Well got in, as hay.
- WENCH, *n.* A girl.
- WENT, *part.* Gone. "I'd 'a' *went* myself if I'd a-known as you wasn't a-going."
- WERRIT, *n.* One of an anxious, fidgetty disposition. *v.* To worry. Connected with the worrying of a wolf; A.S. *wearg*, a wolf (Et. Dict.).
- WETHER, *n.* A male sheep disabled from breeding.
- WHAT-FOR, *n.* A vague threat of unpleasant consequences. "If I lights uv that young limb, I'll let 'im know *wot-for*."
- WHEEL, *n.* A wicker eel-trap, almost twice the size of a putcheon.
- WHIMMY, *adj.* Given to whims.
- WHINNOCK, *v.* To cry whiningly as a child; A.S. *hwinan*, to whine (Et. Dict.).
- WHISKET, *n.* A gardening basket.
- WHISSUN-BOSES, *n.* Gueldres-roses.
- WIG, *n.* An oblong bun, made with carraway seeds instead of currants.
- WILGILL, *n.* An epicene creature; an animal that is of both sexes (*g* soft).
- WINDLE-STRAW, *n.* Something easily blown about; applied to a corn crop that is light.
- WIND-SCARE, *n.* An object presenting resistance to the wind. "Two fut 'll be dip enow for this pwost; 'e ain't much of a *wind-scare*."
- WINTER-STUFF, *n.* Borecole, brussels-sprouts, savoy, and other greens.
- WIRES, *n.* The runners of strawberry plants.
- WOLLIES, or WALLIES, *n.* Ridges into which hay is raked before carrying it, or putting it into cocks. *Comp.* Wallige (*Hall*), a loose bundle of anything.
- WONDERMENT, *n.* Something to stare at or talk about.
- WŌONT, *n.* A mole. A.S. *wand*, found in a Glossary of the eighth century (Skeat).
- WORLERS, or WURLERS, *n.* Gaiters.
- WOZZLE, or WUZZLE, *v.* To beat or trample down and twist the stems, as of grass or corn.
- WRATCH, *n.* *Pron.* of wretch; applied compassionately. "E've not 'ad a wink o' sleep all night, 'e've not, poor *wratch*." A.S. *wrecca*, an outcast (Et. Dict.).
- YARB, *n.* *Pron.* of herb.
- YOW, *n.* *Pron.* of ewe; A.S. *cown* (Et. Dict.).
- YOX, *v.* To heave or cough. *Comp.* yex, for hiccough.
- YUD, *n.* *Pron.* of head.

Three other words may be mentioned which, although no longer current, occur in the parish books of the last century.

"Garderailes" is pronounced by a friend to be an old term for balustrades. "Type" he thinks may be a corruption of *tympanum*, the sounding-board of the pulpit. "Lappertage" represents something (the repair of which is charged for) between the two "Hams," or large common meadows; but no satisfactory interpretation has been arrived at.

The following phrases are current in Upton:—

- "A good churchman" = a clergyman with a good voice.
 "A good man round a barrel, but no cooper" = one who is fond of drink.
 "An afternoon farmer" = a farmer who takes things easily, and is always behindhand.
 "As black as black," "as wet as wet;" and so with other epithets. "Can be" would complete the elliptical sentence.
 "At the edge of night" = just before dark.
 "By scowl of brow" = judging by eye, and not by rule or measure.
 "In himself (or herself, &c.)" = in his (or her) general health. The distinct existence of the corporeal *ego* and its subordinate members is clearly recognised. "How are you to-day, Mary?" "I be better *in myself*, sir; but my poor leg 'ave got that swelth in 'im as I couldn't get 'im along to the top o' the town, not if you was to crown mü."
 "Like a humble-bee in a churn;" said of one whose voice is not distinctly audible.
 "May Hill" = the month of May in relation to consumptive patients (see Fuller, *Worthies, Derbyshire*, i. 252, quoted in Davies's "Supplemental English Glossary"). "'Er 'll never over-get *Mahy 'ill*, I doubt, poor wratch."
 "Not if you was to crown me" = not for a kingdom.
 "Shuffling jobs" = irregular work.
 The tops of the potatoes, &c., "have had the soot-bag over them" = have been blackened by the frost.
 To be "off his head" = to be out of his mind.
 To be "on the mending hand" = to be improving.
 To be "up in the boughs" = to be out of temper, or haughty.
 To "drop it" on a person = to "give it" him.
 To "get the grant" = to obtain permission.
 To "get the turn" = to pass the crisis.
 To "get the scog of" = to be able to crow over.
 To "give the meeting" = to meet.
 To "have a cow calve" = to be left a legacy. "His last *cow has calved* now, I expect."
 To have "dropped his watch in the bottom of the rick;" a jocular hypothesis to account for the cutting or turning of a rick which has become over-heated.
 To "have leaden socks in his boots" = to be lazy.
 To "know to a nest," &c. = to know *of* a nest, &c.

- To "make a poor out of it" = to obtain small results.
 To "mend his draught" = to take another glass.
 To "miss every hair of his head" = to miss him sadly.
 To "pass the time of day" = to wish good morning, or evening, &c.
 To "pick up a knife" = to get a fall from a horse.
 To "play the bear with" = to damage.
 To "pick up his crumbs" = to finish up his work neatly.
 To "put his spoon into the wall" = to die.
 To "stick up his stick" = to die.
 "Up to dick," or "nick," "the door," "the knocker," or "the nines" = in first-rate condition; to perfection: *comp.* Lat. *ad unguem*. "That nag o' your'n *be up to dick*, master! 'E were a-prancin' and a-prompin' about, pretty nigh ready to snuff the moon, if you'd let 'im go."

It is with a pang that some words and phrases have been omitted which belong to the Evesham neighbourhood, and which had been adopted into family use between thirty and forty years ago.

"Backwarn" is a word of strength and point, and ought to be in general use, for its meaning is conveyed less tersely and forcibly by a periphrasis. An old parish clerk would say, "They've a-put off that 'ere funeral, and I must be to *backwarn* the parson."* "Dwiny" seems to be "a portmanteau word," and to derive expressive power from its combination of "dwindled" and "tiny." "I don't say but what 'e might be a very nice gen'leman, but I niver seed sich a *dwiny* pair o' legs." A "swig-swig" garden-path appeared to wind with a stately sweep, which could never be described by the ordinary and angular sound of "zig-zag;" and, when a lad was "measured for a warm suit of clothes," the harsher features of corporal punishment were humorously resolved into an expression of benevolence on the one side, and comfort on the other.

In that neighbourhood there was also a remarkable tendency, which is apparent to a less extent about Upton, to decline the responsibility of a direct assertion, and to guard against the possible consequences of making any admission. "Is your wife at home to-day, James?" "Well, sir, I shouldn't think but what 'er might be."

But these reminiscences must not be indulged, lest they should run on for ever, and this Appendix prove what an old parishioner at Offenham would have called "a wheel-string job."

* "Unspeak" is used in the same sense by Pepys, Richardson, and others (Davies's "Supplementary English Glossary;" G. Bell & Sons, 1881).



WEST WORCESTERSHIRE WORDS.

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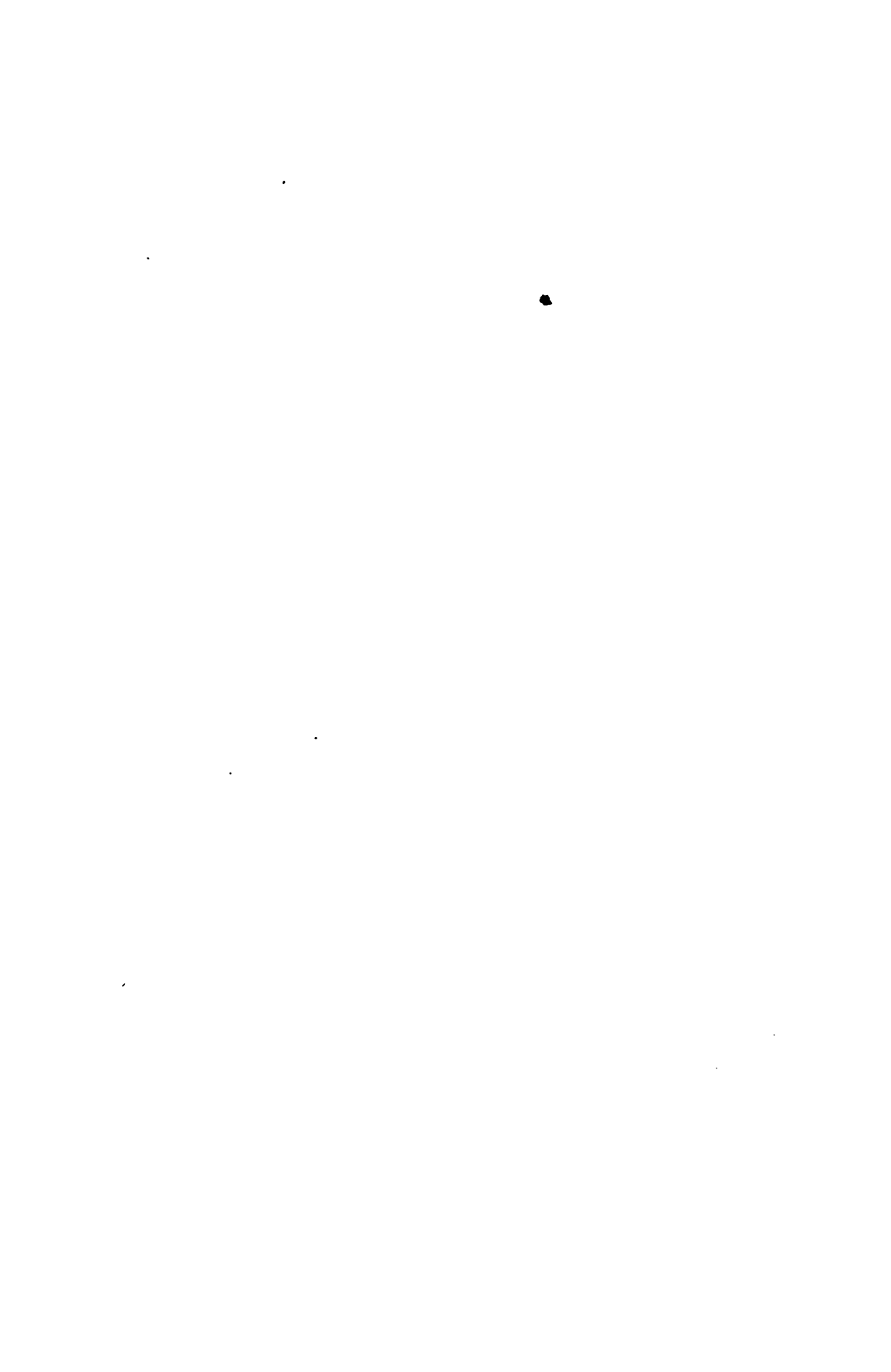
A GLOSSARY OF
WEST WORCESTERSHIRE WORDS

Edith S.
BY MRS. CHAMBERLAIN.

WITH GLOSSIC NOTES BY THOMAS HALLAM.

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This Glossary ranks as **C. 28** in the Original Series.

P R E F A C E.

THIS glossary of West-Worcestershire words, now published by the English Dialect Society, has been compiled with a view to further one object of the Society's work, viz. to ascertain in what different districts the use of the same word prevails. To this I would call the attention of critics outside the Society, who are apt to conclude, when they meet in a local glossary with an old word with which they are familiar, that the compiler fancied its use was peculiar to his own county.

There is no need to account further for the *raison d'être* of the work, which records (imperfectly, I fear) some of the words and modes of speech of the old Worcestershire folks, whose dialect, though interesting and peculiar, has hitherto received little attention.

Under the teaching of certificated masters in government schools the dialect is being rapidly modified; perhaps on the whole it is strange it does not disappear faster. Young people educated in these schools will often talk among themselves in broad Worcestershire, while they address their pastors, masters, and betters in the nearest approach to Queen's English to which they have been able to attain.

There are many expressions commonly used by the old people, which from the mouth of an educated person would be thought pedantic, or to savour of American slang. *Daunt* (pronounced *dahnt*) is used for dishearten; a book or newspaper is *p'roused* (perused); a greedy boy is told not to be *covetchous*; a baby or a geranium cutting is *rared* (reared); and a woman apologizing for an untidy room would say, 'I be in a *plight* sure-l̄y, I never see

such a ~~form~~ (form) as the things be in.' A sharp boy is said to be *cute*, to have plenty of *gumption*, and is called a *dab* at his lessons.

The unsophisticated nature of the people will best be shown by the mention of some of their superstitions and cures, almost all of which I have known to be put in practice during the last five years.

CURES.

Whooping-cough is prescribed for by a woman who has married for her second husband a man whose name is the same as was her maiden name. Bread and butter with sugar on it is the favourite remedy, but whatever she orders is thought a certain cure. (1878.)

Whooping-cough is also cured by cutting twenty hairs from the nape of the patient's neck; these are placed between slices of bread and butter, and given to the first strange dog that passes the house; the Lord's Prayer is repeated over him, and then he is let go, and carries away the disease. (1880.)

Coughs are cured by holding a frog to the mouth of the patient, who must breathe into the mouth of the frog. A woman related how she had cured her child in this manner, and added, 'It went to my heart to hear the poor frog go coughing about the garden.' (1879.)

Hands or feet 'gone to sleep' are cured by spitting on the finger and crossing the afflicted member.

Bleeding of the nose is cured by standing opposite the patient, bowing to him, and then squeezing hard the little finger on the side of the nostril from which the bleeding comes.

Burns on the hands are cured by spitting on the place, and rubbing it behind the left ear. This must be performed by the patient himself; if he names it to any one the charm will be broken.

Snake-bites are cured by killing a fowl and placing the warm entrails on the poisoned part.

Warts are cured by the sign of the cross and the repetition of *loria Patri*. This can only be done by one who has the gift of

Shingles are cured by the use of ointment made of grease and dust from a church bell. See **Dodment**. (1880.)

Sore eyes are cured with rain water caught on Ascension Day. (1878.)

The *dernier ressort* of the superstitious is 'Good Friday bread.' This consists of a small piece of dough placed in the oven on Good Friday morning, and baked until perfectly hard throughout. It is then hung up to the roof, and when all other remedies fail, a little of it, grated, is given to the patient. If this does not cure him, *he is to die*, and all further efforts may be abandoned.¹

Fate is firmly believed in. A woman whose child was burnt for the second time, through sheer carelessness, brought it to a doctor, who blamed her for not taking more precaution. She sobbed out, 'That 'öodna be o' no sart o' use, ahl thě naayghbours says 'e's *burnt!*' (1878.)

A disease in the hoof of cattle, called 'the foul,' is cured by cutting a sod on which the foot has pressed, and hanging it up on a blackthorn bush. As it dries the foot will heal. (1878.)

Lameness in a horse caused by a nail is cured by thrusting the nail into a piece of bacon. As it rusts the wound will heal. (1879.)

SUPERSTITIONS.

It is bad luck to take a few of the first spring flowers into a house where the owners keep poultry. It insures a bad year for the 'gulls.'

Picking flowers before they are full-blown causes a 'pouk' (sty) in the eye.

It is bad luck to cut a baby's nails before it is twelve months old, as it will then grow up 'light-fingered.' If necessary the nails are bitten. (1878.)

It is also bad luck to let a child see its face in the glass till it is a year old.

¹ Some persons use it as a cure for diarrhœa only.

It is unlucky to have any wet ashes in the house in the interval between Christmas Eve and Twelfth Day ; it is also bad luck to bring in 'strange fire,' i. e. lights or fuel from another house, in that period. (1878.)

It is unlucky to have the New Year 'let in' by a woman or girl.

It is unlucky to have no mistletoe hanging in the house. The fresh bunch is hung on New Year's Day ; a small piece of last year's bunch is always kept until then.

It is unlucky to plant the first potato or any garden crops until Good Friday.

It is unlucky if the tail of the first lamb you see is towards you.

It is unlucky to remove the dead body of an animal that dies in the field.

It is unlucky to have the poker and tongs on the same side of the fireplace : the inmates of the room will quarrel.

It is bad for the same reason to sit in a room with three candles burning.

It is unlucky to call a child before baptism by the name you mean to give it. (1877.)

It is unlucky to have the bishop's left hand on your head at confirmation. (1878.)

It is unlucky for a wedding party to be in church while the clock is striking.

It is unlucky to dream of being in church. (1879.)

It is unlucky to dream of silver or copper ; to dream of gold is lucky. (1879.)

It is unlucky to dream of 'setting flowers in the earth' in company with another person. You will be certain to hear ill news of them the next day. (1878.)

CHARMS AGAINST ILL-LUCK, ETC.

If in walking under a ladder you *spit*, the luck will be turned.

If two persons wash their hands at the same time in one bowl, they must spit in the water, or a quarrel will arise between them.

To avert the ill-luck of knives being crossed on the table, the lower one should be gently withdrawn, while the words 'Blessed are the peacemakers' are said.

To make bees swarm, kill a toad.

A spider enclosed in a nutshell, and worn in a bag hung round the neck, is a charm against toothache.

SIGNS AND CUSTOMS.

If the first snow hangs in the trees, it is a sign that the coming year will be a good one for fruit.

If the sun shines on Candlemas Day sufficiently warm for the cat to bask in it, it is a sign that there will be more hard weather. (1879.)

If the wind is in the west at 12 p.m. on Candlemas Day, it will be a good year for fruit.

A white bird is a sign of death.

'Telling the bees' of a death in the family is thus performed. Rap three times on the hive with the front door key, and whisper your loss, say of a brother, in these words :

'Bees, bees, my brother is dead.
Will you stay and work for me?'

'Crying the mare' was performed not many years since in much the same manner as is described by Hartshorne in *Salopia Antiqua*.

On New Year's Day the children go from house to house, chanting :

'I wish you a merry Christmas and a happy new year,
A pocket full of money and a cellar full of beer,
And a good fat pig to serve you all the year ;
Please to give me a New Year's gift.'

Veal is always eaten on Mid-lent—Mothering Sunday.

On May-day branches of silver birch hung with cowslip balls are fastened to the side of the doorways; over the door hang garlands of evergreen, tinsel, and paper flowers.

On first hearing the cuckoo the purse should be turned in the pocket, to insure its having money in it all the year round.

Whatever you are doing when you first hear the cuckoo will be your chief occupation during the next twelve months.

These examples will suffice to show how old-fashioned ways, as well as old-fashioned words, have survived in this district.

It only remains to offer my sincere thanks to those friends who have sent me contributions, or otherwise assisted me. These are the Revds. Sir F. A. G. Ouseley, Archdeacon Lea, C. Wordsworth, C. Allen, T. Ayscough Smith, R. Burton, and W. Rayson; E. V. Wheeler, W. Claxton, and G. W. Grosvenor, Esqs. Valuable contributions were received from the late John Barber, Esq., of The Jewkes, Tenbury; and the late Joseph Jones, Esq., of Abberley Hall.

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E. L. CHAMBERLAIN.

Hagley, Sept. 1882.

PRONUNCIATION.

1. THE short **A** between two consonants, as in *man* and *plank*, is in some cases pronounced like the *o* in *mop*,

as { *mon, gother, cotch, rot.*
for { *man, gather, catch, rat.*

2. The long **A**, as in *male*, is sometimes sounded like the Italian *ai*, sometimes becomes dissyllabic—*ai-u*. These sounds are written respectively (1) *aay* and (2) *aiü* throughout the Glossary,

(1) as { *aay'l, taay'l, plaay't.*
for { *ale, tale, plate.*

(2) and { *plaiüs, maiüd, taiük.*
for { *place, made, take.*

3. **A** as a separate unaccented syllable has the sound of *u* in *ugh*.

4. **A** before a soft *ng* has the sound written *aay*,

as { *raaynge, straaynge, daaynger, maaynger.*
for { *range, strange, danger, manger.*

5. **Ai** and **Ay** have usually the sound written *aay* as above, but occasionally in words of more than one syllable this is contracted, so as to resemble the *y* in *rhyme*,

as { *M'y-daay, r'yny.*
for { *May-day, rainy.*

In the names of the days of the week *ay* is shortened, as *Sundy*, *Moudy*, &c.

6. **Au** becomes (1) *ah*, or (2) else has the sound (rather prolonged) of *A* in *Ann*,

as { *dahter*, *dahnt*, *annt*.
for { *daughter*, *daunt*, *aunt*.

(3). **Au** in *audacious* becomes *ow*.

7. **D** (1) following *l* at the close of a word is often turned into *t*,

as { *holt*, *tolt*.
for { *hold*, *told*.

This is generally done in speaking emphatically; (2) when less stress is laid on them these words would be—

'owd, *towd*.

8. **D** is added at the end of some monosyllables, after *n*,

as { *shewnd*, *gownd*.
for { *shewn*, *gown*.

9. **E** short, as in *net*, becomes *a* in some cases after *y*,

as { *yas*, *yally*.
for { *yes*, *yellow*.

10. **E** in *pretty* is pronounced as *e* and not *i*, as in Standard English.

11. **E** in *me*, when unemphatic, has the sound of *u* in *ugh*; this is written *mě* throughout the Glossary.

12. **Ea** has (1) the sound of *a* long or *ay*,

as { *pays*, *tay*, *banes*, *stale*.
for { *peas*, *tea*, *beans*, *steale*.

Ea (2) in the class of words *bear*, *wear*, &c., has the sound of *ah* = *bahr*, *wahr*.

13. **Ee** in some monosyllables becomes *i* short,

as { *wik*, *fit*, *ship*.
for { *week*, *feet*, *sheep*.

14. **Ere** is pronounced *ahr*, in such words as *where*, *there*, which become *w'ahr*, *thahr*.

15. **Ey**, as in *grey*, becomes *aay*,

as { *thaay*, *praay*, *survaayor*.
for { *they*, *prey*, *surveyor*.

16. **H** at the beginning of syllables is always dropped. It is substituted for *w* before *o* or *oo* by emphatic speakers,

as { *hood, hool, hōoman.*
for { *wood, wool, woman.*

17. **I** as a separate unaccented syllable, between consonants, is turned into *a* or *u*,

as { *charaty, merrully.*
for { *charity, merrily.*

18. **I** in a few accented syllables becomes *e* short,

as { *set, sperrit, sennew.*
for { *sit, spirit, sinew.*

19. **Io** in *violent, violet, &c.*, is transposed, becoming a diphthong —*voilent, voylet.*

20. **L** is mute after *o* long, or *ow*, which then take the sound of *ow* in *cow*, written *aow* in the Glossary,

as { *caowd, taowd, maowd.*
for { *cold, told, mould.*

21. **N** becomes *m* (1) before *b* and *p*,

as { *Tembury,¹ tempence.*
for { *Tenbury, tenpence.*

(2) in turnip = *turmit.*

22. **Ng** in present participles, verbal nouns, and some other words, has the sound of the nasal *n* only,

as { *walkin', runnin', 'untin', nothin'.*
for { *walking, running, hunting, nothing.*

23. **N** is also substituted of *ng* in *length* and *strength* = *lenth, strenth.*

24. **O** short before *r* becomes *a* short,

as { *carn, arder, marnin'.*
for { *corn, order, morning.*

¹ It is remarkable, however, that Tembury accidentally comes nearer to the original form of the name, since Tenbury is *Teme-bury*, the town on the Teme.

25. **O** long in words or syllables with a silent *e* following, or in open syllables, becomes diphthongal,

as { *stouin, louinsome, pouiny.*
for { *stone, lonesome, pony.*

26. **Oa** (1) becomes diphthongal,

as { *coät, roäd, foäl.*
for { *coat, road, foal.*

(2) in *oats* = *wuts*.

(3) becomes *ũ* in a final unaccented syllable, as *petticüt* for *petticoat*.

27. **Oi** has the sound of *i* only,

as { *p'int, f'ine, b'ile.*
for { *point, join, boil.*

28. **Oo** becomes *ũ* before a final *k* or *t*,

as { *f'üt, sh'ück, br'ück.*
for { *foot, shook, brook.*

29. **Ough** is almost always pronounced as in *plough*, and is written *aow* in the Glossary,

as { *enaow, thraow, thaow, thaowt.*
for { *enough, through, though, thought.*

N.B. A person who spoke the dialect broadly would infallibly say, 'I *baowt* this 'ere *coät*,' yet if he wished to inform you that it was ready made, he would most likely add, 'Tis a *boughten* 'un.'

30. **Ow** (1) in the class *cow, down, town*, &c. has the same sound as in Standard English.

(2) In the class *blow, grow, snow*, it is pronounced as a diphthong. Such words are written *aow* in the Glossary.

(3) In a final unaccented syllable *ow* is pronounced *ũ*,

as { *barrũ, burrũ, to-morrũ.*
for { *barrow, burrow, to-morrow.*

31. **R** is transposed in *children*, and *hundred* = *childern*, 'underd.

32. **S** is transposed in *ask* = *aks*.

33. **T** is converted into *ch* before a final *ous*, *uous*, or *ual*,

as { *covechous*, *spirichuous*, *spirichual*.
for { *covetous*, *spirituous*, *spiritual*.

34. **Th** becomes *t* in *fifth* and *sixth* = *fift*, *sixt*.

35. **Un** becomes *on* at the beginning of a word,

as { *onlucky*, *ontidy*.
for { *unlucky*, *untidy*.

36. **U** in *put* is sounded as in *but*.

37. **W** is omitted at the beginning of some words before *o*, *oo*, or *ou*, when these letters are pronounced *öö*,

as { 'Ööster, ööd, ööd.
for { Worcester, wood, would.

38. **Wh** has the sound of *w* only,

as { *w'en*, *w'ahr*, *w'at*.
for { *when*, *where*, *what*.

The pronunciation of the following words is to be noted :—

Breadth,	<i>pronounced</i>	Brenth.
Dead,	„	Dyud.
Death,	„	Dyuth.
Gate,	„	Yat and gaiüt.
Gone.	„	Gon.
Head,	„	Yud.
Home,	„	Oam, oaüm, woaüm, and wum.
Master,	„	Maäster.
Water,	„	Watter.

The numbers of the paragraphs agree with those of the glossic equivalents.



GLOSSIC EQUIVALENTS

TO THE SOUNDS REFERRED TO OR CONTAINED IN THE
 FOREGOING CHAPTER ON PRONUNCIATION,

BY THOMAS HALLAM.

N.B. The numbers 1, 2, 3, &c. agree with those of the respective paragraphs in the chapter. The Glossic equivalents are given in *square brackets*.

1. = [o] generally : a few words have the vowel of medial length = [oː] or [ːau], as *man*, *can*, *v.*, &c. See Note I.

2. (1) = [ːaaːy].

(2) = [ːəːuː] or [ːaiːuː]. In this class of words containing *a* long with *e* final, there is considerable diversity of pronunciation. See Note II.

3. = [uː].

4. = [ːaaːy].

5. (1) = [ːaaːy]. Slow speakers might sometimes use [aaːy].

(2) The sound intended by the author is [ahy] or [ːahːy]:

May-day = [Mahyːdːaaːy]; and *rainy* = [rahːniː].

6. (1) = [aaː]. (2) = [aː]. (3) = [uw] or [uːw].

7. (1) = [t]. (2) = [ːaːwɔd] and [tːaːwɔd].

8. = [d].

9. = [aa].

10. = [æ].

11. = [uː].

12. (1) = [aiː]. (2) = [ːaaː] or [aaː].

13. (1) = [eeː]. (2) = [i].

14. = [ːaaːrː] or [aaːrː].

15. = [aa'y].
 17. = [u'] generally.
 18. = [ae].
 19. = ʔ [oy] or [ahy].
 20. = [ao'w].
 21. = [m].
 22 and 23. = [n].
 24. = [aa'] generally.
 25. = [ao'w].
 26. (1) = [ao'w]. (2) = [wuts]. (3) = [u'].
 27. = [:u'y] or [uy].
 28. = [u].
 29. = [ao'w].
 30. (1) = [:u'w] or [uw]. (2) = [ao'w]. (3) = [u'].
 31. = [chil·du'r'n], [un·du'r'd].
 34. = [t].
 35. = [on].
 36. = [u].
 37. o, oo and ou = [öö] or [:oo'].
 38. = [w].

ADDITIONAL NOTES ON PRONUNCIATION.

BY T. HALLAM.

It is perhaps necessary to note that the *vowels, diphthongs, and vowel diagraphs* treated of in these notes are those in accented syllables.

The examples are all selected from words actually heard and recorded by the writer during visits to West Worcestershire, in the years 1880, 1881, and 1882.

I. A in closed syllables :—

- 1 = [aa] in the largest section of these words, as and *emph.*, bad, glad, hand, wagon, &c.
- 2 = [aa'] in some cases, as cart, chance, glass, grass, hark, man, &c.
- 3 = [a'] in a few words,—heard the following: Ann, man, married, that.
- 4 = [ah'] before *r*, by old people at Bewdley and Tenbury—
in cart, farthing, garden, hard, jar, married, parsnips, &c.
- 5 = [o] and [o'] or [au']; see paragraph 1, *supra*.

II. A—e, as in gate, male, plate, &c. In this class of words there is very considerable variety in the pronunciation of *a*. The prevailing forms, however, seem to be [ai'] and [e'u'].

I give below the pronunciation of most of the words in this class which were heard and recorded at various places in West Worcestershire. After each word the initials of the places are given at which it was recorded, viz. :—

A = Abberley; B = Bewdley; D = Droitwich; E = Eldersfield; K = Kidderminster; S = Saleway (2 miles S. of Droitwich); T = Tenbury; and W = Worcester.

Whenever any word was recorded more than once for any place or places, the number of times is given in parentheses after the respective initials.

Sounds.

[ai·] in: gate [gyai·t] T (2); lame B (2) T; lane E; made S; make B; name AB (2) STW (3); rate B; same BD; take AB (2) STW; toothache T.

[:e·u·] in: ale T; lame A (2) ET; name K; place DT (2); plate T; same T; take E; tale T.

[:ai·u·] in: lame ST; name T.

[aiy] in: named W.

[e·] in: bake T; take T.

[:e·] in: age D; gate [gy:e·t] W.

[:ee·u·] in: cake T; gate [g:ee·u·t] T.

Also: *gate* = [gyeyt] W (2), [g:aett] E, [gy:aet] T, [gyaett] K, and [gyuut] B: and: *ale* = [yae·l] T.

Several other forms were given by a woman 82 years of age (1882), a native of Tenbury; but these are probably individualities.

They are, at any rate, curious:

[aiä, aiää, iä, i:a', iää, i:aa, i:ae; ɥaa, ɥ'ae·].

See par. 2, *supra*.

III. Cl- = [kl] not [tl], in clear, Clee Hills, clock, &c.

IV. E. = [ae] in closed syllables generally—as eggs, kettle, tell, very, wench, &c.

V. E in be, me, we, when under stress = [ee·] or [:ee·].

VI. Ea.—In this diagraph there is great diversity of pronunciation.

VII. Ee.—1 = [ee·] or [:ee·] generally—as in green, see, thee, three, trees.

— [i] in a few words. See par. 14, *supra*.

not [dl], as in glass, &c.

IX. **I** in closed syllables :—

- 1 = [i], as in *big, bring, finger, in, it, little, six, this, &c.*
- 2 = [iː] in some cases, as *live*.

X. **I** long or diphthongal :—

- 1 = [uy] or [uːy] generally—as in *child, likely, mind, night, right, side, writes, &c.*
- 2 = [uuy] or [uːuy], occasional variants. N.B. There may sometimes occur forms intermediate between Nos. 1 and 2.

XI. **O** in closed syllables :—

- 1 = [o] in the large class of words—as *clock, drop, got, not, on, Tom, yonder, &c.*
- 2 = [u] in the class having this sound in Standard English—as *another, a-comin', money, other, &c.* : the variant [uu] is sometimes used.
- 3 = [uː] in *son*; [uːuː] may occur.

XII. **Oo**.—1 = [ooː] and [ːooː] generally—as in *afternoon, good, rooks, school, soon, wood = [ːooːd], &c.*
2 = [oo] in *look, toothache*.XIII. **Ou** in the class—*about, account, house, out, &c.*, is generally = [uw]; and at times = [uuw]: moreover, the first element of these diphthongs is sometimes of medial quantity.XIV. **R** medial and final is often reverted = [r].XV. **U** short in closed syllables :—

- 1 = [u] generally—as in *but, jump, mutton, run, summer, up, &c.*
2. The variant [uu] occasionally occurs. N.B. In some cases the sound may be intermediate between these.

XVI. **U** long or diphthongal is generally pronounced as in Standard English.



VERBS.

TO BE.

Present.

I be, <i>or</i> bin.	Us be, <i>or</i> bin.
Thee bist.	You be.
'E <i>or</i> 'er be, <i>or</i> 'e's.	Thaay be, <i>or</i> bin.

Past.

I wuz, <i>or</i> were.	Us wuz, <i>or</i> were.
Thee wust.	You wuz.
'E were.	Thaay wuz.

Negative (present).

I binna.	Us binna.
Thee bistna.	You binna.
'E binna.	Thaay binna.

Negative (past).

I wasna, wuzna, <i>or</i> wornt.	Us wasna, wuzna, <i>or</i> worna.
Thee wasna, wuzna, <i>or</i> wornt.	You wasna, wuzna, <i>or</i> worna.
'E wasna, wuzna, <i>or</i> worna.	Thaay wasna, wuzna, worna, <i>or</i> worn't.

Interrog. and Neg. (present).

Binna I?	Binna, <i>or</i> baint us?
Bistna thee?	Binna yŭ?
Binna 'e, <i>or</i> baint 'e?	Binna thaay?

Interrog. and Neg. (past).

Wasna I?	Wasna, <i>or</i> werena us?
Werena thee?	Wasna ^a yŭ?
Wasna 'e, <i>or</i> werena 'e?	Wasna thaay?



WEST WORCESTERSHIRE ~~WOMEN~~



Negative.

I conna, &c.	Us conna, &c.
I cöödna, &c.	Us cöödna, &c.

Interrog. and Neg.

Conna I?	Conna us? &c.
Cöödna I? &c.	Cöödna us? &c.

MUST.

I mun, <i>or</i> möön.	Us mun, <i>or</i> möön.
Thee mun, <i>or</i> munst.	You mun, <i>or</i> möön.
'E mun, <i>or</i> möön.	Thaay mun, <i>or</i> möön.

Neg.

I munna, <i>or</i> mus'na.	Us munna, <i>or</i> mus'na.
Thee munna, <i>or</i> munnut, <i>or</i> mus'na.	You munna, <i>or</i> mus'na.
'E munna, <i>or</i> mus'na.	Thaay munna, <i>or</i> mus'na.

Interrog. and Neg.

Munna I, <i>or</i> mus'na I? &c.	Munna us, <i>or</i> mus'na us? &c.
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WEST WORCESTERSHIRE GLOSSARY.

- A**, *v.* to have, present and imperative moods. 'Er a gon' awaay.'
She has gone away. 'A done, ðöl ee!' *Have done, will you!*
- A**, *pron.* he; she; it. 'W'ahr bin a?' 'Thar a comes,' may mean either *Where is he, she, or it?* &c.
- A**, *prep.* at; in. 'E were a chu'ch o' Sund'y.' 'Er's a bed mighty bad, wi' a paay'n a top o' 'er yud.' In all these cases *a* has the sound of *u* in *but* (standard English).
- Abear**, *v.* to tolerate; to endure. 'I canna abar to see 'un.' 'E's 'ad the tüthache that desprit till 'e couldn't scahrceely abar it.'
- Abide**, *v.* to suffer; to endure. 'Mother, 'er never could abide that thahr mon.'
- Above-a-bit**, *adverbial phrase*, extremely. 'These 'ere bad times werrits me above-a-bit, thaa y do; I dunno w'at to do, no more than the dyud' (dead).
- Accord**, *v.* to agree. Pronounced *accard*. 'Im an' 'er can't accard together no waay.' Chaucer, *Cant. Tales*, Prologue, 832:
 'And I it recorde
 If even-song and morwe-song accorde.'
- Accumulate**, *v.* to unite for a common purpose. Pronounced *accù-mullate*. 'Us accùmullated to go to 'Ööster together o' Saturd'y.'
- Ackern**, *n.* acorn. 'As sound as an *ackern*' is a local proverb, applied to everything from a horse to a nut.
- Ackerspire**, *v.* Applied to potatoes, &c. which begin to sprout while still in the ground.
- Adlands**, *n.* the strip of ground left at the end of a field for the plough to turn on. Corruption of *headlands*.
- Afore**, *prep.* before. 'Come an' see we *afore* yũ goes awaay.' Sometimes pronounced *afavour*.
- Agate**, *prep.* set going; on the way; begun. 'Owd Jem's agate now uv 'is taay'ls; thahr 'll be no stoppin' un.' 'Thahr's a dill o' fevers agate this 'ot weather.'—*Cotgrave* makes use of *agate*. s. v. *brimbaler* and *brouëter*.
- Ah-thern**, *n.* hawthorn.

- Aigle**, *n.* icicle. 'See ahl them *aigles* 'angin' to the thack; 'tis mighty teart this marnin'.'
- Aild**, *v.* to ail. 'This casselty weather dunna suit the owd folks; grandad's but *aildin'* like.'
- Aim**, *v.* to attempt; to endeavour. 'Er *aimed* to pick it up, but 'twore too 'eavy fur 'er to 'eft it.'
- Ait**, *v.* to throw. 'The lad *aited* a stoün, an' 'it the 'arse o' the yud.'
- All-about**, upside-down; confused. 'To think as the missis should come to see me, an' my 'ouse *ahl-about* like this!'
- All-about-it**, the whole matter. 'Thee canna go to-daay; thee mun *stop* at outin, an' that's *ahl-about-it*.'
- All-as-is**, all that remains. 'The pot's purty nigh emp, but I'll give 'em *ahl-as-is*.'
- All-as-one**, all the same. 'Thee can go, ar Bill; 'tis *ahl-as-one*.'
- Anant**, *prep.* near. 'Put down them faggits *anant* the door.'
- Anenst**, *prep.* opposite. 'Thaay lives right *anenst* we.'
- Anti-tump**, *n.* ant-hill.
- Anunet**, *prep.* same as **Anant**. (Kidderminster.)
- Apern**, or **Appern**, *n.* apron. See Wedgwood. 'Er puck up the chnts, an' carr'd 'em off in 'er *appern*.'
- Archert**, *n.* orchard.
- Arrand**, or **Arrant**, *n.* errand. 'Our Bill's a good li'le chap ta run uv a *arrand*, 'o dunna laowse (lose) much time o' the waay.' Also applied to marketings, purchases, &c. 'Fetchin' an *arrand*' is always the expression used. 'The folks next door be goin' to market, an' thaay be a-goin' to fetch my *arrants* far mè.'
- Asgill**, *n.* a newt. 'The gentlefolks is ac'tully that ignerunt, thaay thinks an *asgille* canna do no 'arm!' Cf. *ask* in Halliwell.
- Aslat**. Pronounced *az-lat*, *n.* (1) the liver, lungs, &c. of a pig.
(2) a dish composed of these parts, wrapped in the caul, and baked with sage and onions. See Pegge's Kenticisms. s. v. *Harcelet*.
- Athirt**, *prep.* athwart. See Wedgwood under *Thwart*. *Boatman*. 'Bring 'or *athirt* the rivor, Bill.'
- Aurrust**, *n.* harvest. 'I doubts us 'ull 'ave a dreadful bad *aurrust* this year.'
- Ause**, *v.* to try; to attempt. See **Ose**. 'I rouid this 'ere poüny ahl the waay to Howdley, an' 'e never wunst *ause* to shy.'
- Avoidupols**, *v.* to think over; to consider, weigh mentally. Fr. *avoirdupols*. Pronounced *avverdepoiy*. 'Father an' me, we've *avver-depoiy* it over, an' us thinks as our 'Liza 'ad best go to service.'
- Avoidupols**, *adv.* Used by carpenters to signify correct, straight, well-balanced.

- Backen**, *v.* to keep back, or retard. 'This cowl weather 'ull *backen* the crops.' 'I doubt thaay 're too forrat; 't'ull do em no 'arm to be *backened* a bit.'
- Badger**, (1) *n.* a dealer in grain, poultry, fruit, butter, &c., who attends different markets to buy up these commodities.
(2) *v.* to torment; to worry. This use probably comes from the sharp practice and hard dealings of the traders mentioned above. 'That owd Pa-üge (Page) is a 'ard un to live under. If you're ever so little be'yind with the rent 'e'll *badger* you as if it wuz ever so!'
- Bannuts**, *n.* walnuts. *Parish clerk.* 'W'at did I think o' the sarmin? Sarmin'ts is ahl like *bannuts*; d'reckly yū opens 'um, yū knaows w'ats in 'um.'
- Barfüt**, *n.* *Helleborus fatidus*, Bear's-foot. The leaves are baked in the oven and used as a remedy for worms. The long eentre leaflet is removed, as it is considered poisonous.
- Bass**, or **Boss**, of the hand, *n.* the palm or hollow of the hand. See Wedgwood. 'E's cut 'isself right across the *bass* o' the 'and with a *rip-puk*,' or *rippook* (reaping-hook).
- Bat**, *v.* to blink the eyes. 'Now, Lizzie, thahr yū be a *battin'* uv your eyes agen! 'Ow many times 'ave I tow'd yū not to *bat* 'em so? You'll get by 'n' bye as you canna 'elp it, an' folks 'ull think as you're silly.'
- Bather**, pronounced *Bäth-er*. *v.* (1) to scratch as fowls do; (2) to scrape together; (3) to struggle. (1) 'Them chickens o' Tyler's be allus a *batherin'* in our gardin'. (2) 'That owd Shukey, er's a covet-chous owd piece! 'Er's a stockin' full a money as 'er's *bathered* up some waay.' (3) 'My son's bin mighty bad: I thowt I sh'ud 'a lost 'im sure-lië, but 'e's *bathered* thraow it now.'
- Bathy**, pronounced *Bai-thy*, *adj.* damp; moist. 'That graay'n 'ull be reg'lar sp'ilt in the loft thahr, it's as *bathy* as can be.'
- Beaze**, *v.* to dry in the sun. 'Them 'ops gets reg'lur *beazed* this 'ot weather.'
- Beazy**, *adj.* 'Them trees o' yourn wants waterin'; this winder's so sunny, thaay be quite *beazy*.'
- Behappen**, *adv.* perhaps. 'If yū canna staay now, *behappen* you'll step in i' the marnin'?'
- Being as**, seeing that. 'I did want to spik to the maister to ast if 'e öödn't rise Ben a bit; but *bein' as* 'e were so püt about, I didna like to do it to-daay.'
- Bellock**, *v.* to roar.
- Bellyful**, *n.* a sufficient quantity. 'Didna' I see yū comin' out o' the Methody's a Sund'y, Mrs. Accon?' (Acton). 'Aye, so yū did; 'taint as I 'olds with the Methodys, thaay be so sly to my thinkin'; but I likes to go to the chapel upon times, 'cause the sarmin'ts is that cuttin'. Many's the time I've sot in that chapel an' cried my *bellyful*.'

Shakespeare, King Lear, Act III. sc. ii.:

'Bumble thy bellyful.' Spit fire, spout rain.'

Tusser's Five Hundred Pointes of Good Husbandrie, sec. 46, l. 27:

'No spoone meat, no bellyfull, labourers thinke.'

Bine, *n.* the stem of the hop-plant.

Biver, *v.* to quiver. 'When 'er sid 'er father go, 'er poor little mouth was a *biveris*', but 'er managed to kip 'er tears back.'

Black-bat, *n.* black beetle.

Bleeding-heart, *n.* *Dielytra spectabilis*; also called 'Lift-up-your-head-and-I'll-kiss-you.'

Blob-mouthed, *adj.* loud; talkative.

Bloody butcher, *n.* *Orchis mascula*, Early Purple Orchid.

Blow, *n.* blossom. Pronounced *blaow*. 'That ah-dhern (hawthorn) tree anenst the owd barn is in *blaow* most beautiful.' 'Ave yū sid the *blaow* uv this pink? 'Tis amost as big as a rose.'

Blue-tail, *n.* the fieldfare.

Bolt, *or Boltin*, of straw, &c., a bundle of from 12 to 14 lbs.

Boosey, *n.* part of a cow-shed railed off for keeping hay, &c.

Boosey-pasture, *n.* pasture which lies close to a cattle-shed.

Bossack, *n.* footstool. See *Wedgwood* under *Boss*.

Bossen, *v.* to burst. 'I never see such a greedy bist as that big mastie dog a the gaffer'a. 'E got 'owd uv a dyud ship i' the big piece yander, an' 'e stuffed 'isself till I thowt 'e'd a *bossen*.' Sometimes *to go bossen* is used. 'Dunna pug that owd strap so tight, ar 'e'll go *bossen*.'

Boss-eyed, *adj.* squinting.

Bosted, *p. p.* burst. 'That thahr culvert 'as *bosted* up.'

Bough-house, *n.* house opened at fair-time only, for the sale of liquor. (Pershore.) Suppressed 1863.

Boughten, *adj.* ready-made. 'I allus bakes at 'oaum, I canna abide *boughten* bread.'

Bout, *n.* in ploughing, once up and down the field.

Bow-bells, *n.* *Anemone nemorosa*, Wood Anemone, wind-flower.

Bozzard, *n.* a ghost.

Brat, *n.* pinafore. 'Püt on the child's *brat* afore yu feeds 'im.'

Bree, *n.* a large fly resembling a bee. The gadfly is sometimes so called.

Brevit, *v.* to hunt about; to pry inquisitively. 'W'ahr 'ave yū püt my prahr-buk to, Mairy? I've *brevitted* thraow ahl them drahrs I canna find 'im.' 'E'l git naowt from we, 'tis uv no use far 'im to come *brevittin'* about our plai-us.'

Brummock, *n.* a hook used in hedging (broomhook).

Buff, or Buft, v. to stammer. Fr. *buffer*. 'Thaay've tuk a dill o' paay'ns wi' my Sam at the school, an' almost cured 'im o' *buftin'*, so bad as 'e did when 'e were a little 'un.'

Burrü, n. a sheltered place. Corruption of *burrow*. 'The wind is pretty teart to-daay, but if yü kips in the *burrü* t'ull do yü more good to go out in the air a bit than stivin' by the fire ahl the w'ild.'

Bushel-up. Good hops are said by the pickers to *bushel-up* well, i. e. they have some degree of consistency which makes them fill up the measurer's basket in a manner favourable to the pickers.

Bussack, n. a severe cough; *v.* to cough. Probably a corruption of *houssack*.

Bussock, n. a donkey.

Butty, n. a work-fellow, or companion. 'Have you seen Mary Parker lately, Mrs. Yapp?' 'Aye, I sis 'er most wiks; 'er's my *butty*-woman when I washes at the parson's.' 'Im an' 'is *butties* wuz at thar tay, an' a man come to the dore, an' he seys, "Wich o' your names is Robison?"'

By-tack, n. a farm taken by a tenant who resides on another.

Cad-bait, n. the larva of the stone-fly.

Caddle, v. to quarrel. 'Ark to them childern *caddlin'* over their bits uv t'ys.'

Cade, n. a spoilt child; a pet lamb. 'That 'öoman 'ull reg'lur ruinate the b'y; 'e's such a little *cade* as never wuz.'

Cadge, v. to carry tales. 'That Ben Collier's a spiteful 'un; 'e's allus a *cadgin'* about to the gentlefolks, an' settin' um agin some on us.'

Cadger, n. a carrier. See Wedgwood, and Ray, *N. C. Glossary*. 'I'll send the baskit by the *cadger* a Saturd'y.'

Caff, or Kerf, n. a hoe: bills of sale, 1880. See **Kerf**.

Caff, or Kerf, v. to hoe. Hops are *caffed*, potatoes *kerfed*.

Cagmag, (1) n. offal; rubbish.

(2) *v.* to quarrel. 'The missis says to me, "W'at's that n'ise?" says she. "Oh," says I, "it's on'y them two owd critters upsta'r's a *cagmaggin'* like thaay allus be."

Calls, to cattle, &c. To cows: 'Coop! coop!' or 'Aw! aw!' To dogs: 'Pishti! pishti!' (A strange dog is always spoken to as 'Pishti,' as if this were a proper name.) To horses: 'Aw!' i. e. turn towards driver. 'Oot!' i. e. turn from driver. 'Come 'ere!' (in ploughing) to first horse to turn towards driver. 'Gee woa!' (in ploughing) to first horse to turn from driver. To pigs: 'Dacky! dacky!' 'Tantassa, tantassa pig, tow a row, a row!' To poultry: 'Chook! chook!' 'Come Biddy! come Biddy!'

Cambottle, n. the Long-tailed Tit. In Shropshire this bird is a *Canbottle*. The Worcestershire form is an example of the local tendency to turn *n* into *m* before *b* or *p*.

- Cant**, *v.* to tell tales; to slander. See Wedgwood.
- Carlock**, *n.* *Sinapis arvensis*, Charlock. *Prompt. Parv.*
- Casselty**, *adj.* uncertain: of the weather. 'Thahr's no tellin' w'at to be at in such *casselty* weather.'
- Cast**, *n.* to give up; to reject. 'If I gits aowl't (hold) uv a sart o' taters as dunna suit my gardin, as doesna come *kind yū knaows*, I *casts* 'um perty soon.' See Halliwell, *Cast*, 33.
Tusser's *Husbandrie*, sec. 33, l. 52:
'Land past the best
Cast up to rest.'
- Catahrandtail**, *n.* the Redstart.
- Cattering**, *n.* going begging on St. Catharine's Day.
- Chastise**, *v.* to accuse. 'Us *chastised* 'im uv 'avin' done it, an' 'e couldn't deny of it.'
- Chats**, *n.* chips of wood. See Wedgwood.
- Chatter**, *v.* to scold; to find fault with. 'E didna ought to a sahced (sauced) the ma-üster; I *chattered* 'un well far it.'
- Chaum**, *n.* a crack in a floor or wall.
- Cheat**, *n.* the Grasshopper Warbler.
- Cheeses**, *n.* *Malva sylvestris*, Common Mallow.
- Chewer**, *n.* a narrow footpath.
- Chin-cough**, *n.* whooping-cough. Corrupted from *chink-cough*. See Wedgwood.
- Chitterlings**, *n.* entrails of animals, usually pigs. *Prompt. Parv.*
- Chores**, *n.* jobs, or work done by a charwoman. 'When thee'st done up ahl the *chores* thee canst go out if thee's a mind, but not afore.'
- The Christmas** = Christmas-time. 'I dunna think none o' the childern 'ull be over afore the winter, but thaay be ahl on 'em a-comin' far *the Christmas*.'
- Churchman**. A man who responds loudly in church is called 'a good *churchman*.' (Abberley.)
- Cleaches**, *n.* clots of blood.
- Clem**, *v.* to starve with hunger. 'E's reg'lar *clemmed*; 'tis no good a-talkin' till 'e's 'ad a bit o' fittle in 'is mouth.'
- Clemency**, *adj.* inclement: of the weather.
- Clip**, *v.* to embrace. 'The child *clipped* me round the neck.'
- Cluttook**, *n.* clot. 'I püt the milk by over night, an' when I looked at 'im i' the marnin' 'twas ahl gon' in *cluttocks*.'
- Codlins and cream**, *Epilobium palustre*, Lesser Willowherb.
- Colley**, *n.* black, soot, or smut. *v.* to blacken. See Wedgwood.
Ben Jonson, *Poetaster*, Act IV. sc. iii.: 'Thou hast not *collied* thy face enough.'

Collogue, *v.* to consult. 'I'll *collogue* wi' the missis, an' see what 'er advises we to do.'

Green, *Tu Quoque*, Act VII. sc. viii.: 'Pray go in, and, sister, salve the matter. *Collogue* with her again; all shall go well.'

Malcontent, Act IV. 94: 'Why look ye, we must *collogue* sometimes, forswear sometimes.'

Come-back, *n.* a guinea-fowl.

Come-ye-ways, a term of endearment.

Company, *n.* grade; social standing. A drunken man was heard to say, 'I baint kitchin *company*; I be drorin'-room *company*, I be.'

Coolth, *n.* cold. (Heref. Border.)

Cop, *n.* in ploughing, the first 'bout' of a 'veering.' *Prompt. Parv.*

Coppy, *n.* a small coppice.

Cord of wood, a bundle of wood 5 ft. high, 8 ft. long, and 4 ft. 1 in. wide.

Cord wood, *n.* the small upper branches of trees, used for fuel, or for making charcoal.

Costrel, *n.* a drinking-flask. *Prompt. Parv.*

Couch, *v.* to stoop down, or crouch. See Wedgwood under *Couch*.
'E *couched* in the carner, so as thaay shouldna see 'im.'

Craiky, *adj.* weak; infirm; shaky. See Wedgwood under *Crack*.
'This 'ere's a mighty *craiky* owd 'ouse.' 'I conna get about much now, not to do no good, yū knaows; I'm naught but a *craiky* owd piece.'

Cratch, *n.* a rack for hay, or other fodder. See Wedgwood; *Prompt. Parv.*; Ray.

Spenser, *Hymn of Heavenly Love*, st. 30:

'Beginne from first where He encradled was
In simple *cratch*.'

Cress-tiles, *n.* tiles used for the ridge of a roof. *Prompt. Parv.*

Crib, *n.* bin into which hops are picked.

Cribbing, *n.* a custom (happily falling into disuse) by which female pickers seized upon, lifted into a *crib*, and half smothered with hops and kisses, any strange man who entered the hop-yard while picking was going on.

Crinks, *n.* refuse apples.

Crinky, *adj.* small; inferior.

Crock, *n.* an earthen pot.

Crocks, *n.* broken bits of earthenware.

Croft, *n.* field near a house, or other building. 'The church *crafts*' are fields near a church.

Piers Plowman, Passus IV. ver. 62 (Text A):

'Thenne schal ye come bi a *croft*.'

Passus VII. ver. 35 (Text A):

'And fecche ye hom Faucons ye Foules to quelle
For thei comen into my *Craft*, and croppen my whete.'

Croodle, *v.* to bend, or stoop down; to cower. 'Sit up, Lizzie, can't yū. What are yū *croodlin'* over yer work like that for?'

Cross-eyed, *adj.* squinting.

Cruddle, *v.* to curdle.

Spenser, *Shepherd's Calender*, February, l. 43:

'Comes the breme winter
Drerily shooting his stormy darte,
Which *cruddles* the blood, and pricks the harte.'

Fairy Queen, Bk. I. cant. vii. st. 6:

'His changed powers at first themselves not fele,
Till *cruddled* cold his corage 'gan assayle.'

Cruddy, *adj.* curdled; full of curds.

Fairy Queen, Bk. III. cant. iv. st. 34:

' . . . All in gore
And *cruddy* blood enwallowed.'

Cruds, *n.* curds.

Piers Plowman, Passus VII. ver. 299 (Text A):

'A few *cruddes* and craym.'

Cub, (1) *n.* hutch for rabbits or poultry. *Witness at Petty Sessions.*

'I see the pigeons i' the *cub* a Frid'y marnin'.'

(2) *v.* to confine in small space. 'Tis a shame to *cub* them poor bists up in that 'ole uv a place.'

Cubbed-up, *adj.* bent; crumpled. 'Father's reg'lur *cubbed-up* uv rheumatics, till 'e can't 'aowd 'isself up no waay.'

Cub-up, *v.* to pucker, or hang badly. 'Did yū ever see anythin' so bad cut as that poor child's pinner? Look 'ow it *cubs up* o' the showlder.'

Cuckoo's bread and cheese, *Oxalis acetosella*, Wood Sorrel.

Cuckoo's-mate, *n.* the Wryneck.

Cuckoo-spit, *Anemone nemerosa*, Wind-flower.

Cullen, *n.* refuse corn. Corruption of *culling*. *Prompt. Parv.*

Cully, *v.* to cuddle.

Cups and saucers, *Cotyledon umbilicus*, Wall Pennywort.

Curst, *adj.* ill-tempered; whimsical. 'Why would you not speak to the gentleman, Louie, when he kissed you?' Louie (aged 5): 'Cos I'm so *curst*, you know!' (1880).

Cust, *adj.* sharp-witted; intelligent. 'I don't b'lieve as Tom 'ull ever know 'is letters; but Bill, 'e's a *cust* 'un, 'e is, 'e can read perty tidy.'

Cutting, *adj.* touching to the feelings; affecting. 'That's a real beautiful book, 'tis so *cuttin'*; I cried a sight over 'im.'

Cutting hops, root-pruning them.

Daddaky, *adj.* inferior; middling. See Wedgwood under *Dad*, *Dawd*.

Dag, *v.* to draggle, or trail in the dirt. *Prompt. Parv.*

Dawny, *adj.* soft and damp. 'I canna kip a bit o' fittle in this place, things gets *dawny* d'reckly yū pūts 'em down out a yer 'and.'

Deadly, *adj.* clever; active; excellent. 'Mrs. — is a *deadly* 'ōōman at doctorin' sick folks.'

Dearn, *adj.* (1) raw; cold: of the weather.

(2) tender; careful. 'Mr. — is mighty *dearn* uv 'is dogs 'an' 'arses, but 'e dunna make much account uv 'is childern.'

Deef, *adj.* deaf.

Chaucer, *Cant. Tales*, Prol., 446:

'A good wif was ther of beside Bathe,
But she was som del *deef*.'

Denial, *n.* injury; disadvantage. 'To laowse yer sight is a great (or girt) *denial* to anybody.'

Deny of, *v.* to deny.

Ding, *v.* to bluster; to boast loudly. 'I'm tired to death o' hearin' 'im *dingin'* about that lad o' 'is bein' so mighty clever!'

Disaccord, *v.* to disagree. Pronounced *disaccard*. 'What are you crying for, Albert?' Albert (aged 6): 'Jack Rice and me *disaccarded* comin' down from school.' (1880.)

Spenser, *F. Queen*, Bk. VI. cant. iii. st. 7:

'But she did *disaccord*,
Nor could her liking to his love apply.'

Disannul, *v.* to dispossess. 'The parish 'as *disannulled* mē uv my paay (pay), but this little 'ouse is my own; thaay conna *disannul* mē o' that.'

Discern, *v.* to catch sight of, or perceive. Used as in Proverbs vii. 7. 'I *discerned* summut glimmin' i' the sun, an' I puck it up, an' it were this 'ere silver pencil-case.'

Dither, *v.* to shake or tremble from cold or fright. See Wedgwood under *Dod*.

Dither, *n.* grass and other weeds in cornfields, &c.

Do, *n.* a great occasion, entertainment, or fuss.

Dodment, *n.* ointment composed of grease mixed with dust from a church bell: a cure for shingles.

Doubles. To go on one's two *doubles* is to walk with two sticks.

Doak, (1) *v.* to duck the head. Pronounced *daouk*. 'You must *daouk* yer 'ed to get through that little door.'

(2) *n.* a crease, or mark. 'Make a *daouk* i' the edge to mark w'ahr you've measured the stuff to.'

Dout, *v.* to extinguish. Pronounced *daout*.

Dunny, *adj.* deaf.

Dure, *v.* to last. *Coles.* 'I buy'd this 'ere weskit off a groom as were a goin' to leave — house. 'Ee've *dured* mé a many years. 'Ee *do dure*, sure-lie.'

Chaucer, *Cant. Tales*, *Knights Tale*, 501 :

'So mochel sorwe hadde never creature
That is, or shal, while that the world may *dure*.'

Eacle, *n.* the Woodpecker. About Kidderminster this bird is called the *stock-eacle*.

Eam, or **Eme**, *adj.* near. 'Which is the way to church?' 'You can go by the road, but the *emest* waay is across the crafts.'

Eokth, *n.* height. 'Ast ta bin a' the cathedral at 'Ööster! Eh! 'tis a *eckth* to be sure!'

Eftest, *adj.* soonest.

Egg-hot, *n.* egg-flip.

Ellern tree, *n.* elder.

Piers Plowman, *Passus I.* ver. 66 (*Text A*):

'Judas he iaped with the iewes seluer,
And on an *ellerne tree* hongede him aftur.'

Emp, *v.* to empty. The people about Tenbury always speak of 'the plaayce w'ahr Severn *emps* into Teme.' 'The bruck *emps* into Teme anight our 'ouse.' *Empt* is occasionally heard.

Knew, or **Enow**, enough. 'I'll warnd yū (warrant) 'e's got friends *enew*!'

Ercle, *n.* a pimple.

Erriwig, *n.* earwig.

Ess, or **Hess**, *n.* ashes.

Ess-hole, the hole under cottage-grates for the reception of ashes.

Evenin' time. Any time past noon is spoken of as *evenin' time*, or the *evenin' part*. A woman lately wished me 'good marnin'' at 1.30 p.m., then, having passed, turned back to apologize: 'Good *evenin'* ma'am, I should 'a' said.'

Evenless, or **E'enless**, *adj.* awkward; unknowing. 'Let that cow be, yū *e'enless* thing, you'll be the ruination of everything. I mun milk 'er mysen.'

Ever-so. 'If it was *ever so*' = reduced to the last extremity. 'I wunt ax 'im for bread, *not if it was ever so*; I'll clem first.'

Eyeable, *adj.* fit to be seen. 'Owd Jack Maund now, 'e's the right sart av cobbler; 'e taks a dill o' paayns wi' 'is wark, 'tis allus *eyeable*, and summat like.'

Fad, (1) *n.* whim; fancy. (2) *v.* to be busy about trifles. See Wedgwood. (1) 'What are those railings for, John?' 'Oh, 'tis

just a *fad* o' 'is lardship's, naowt but a *fad* o' 'is'n, yū knaws; thaay be o' no sart o' use.' (2) 'The gaffer's gettin' mighty simple, 'e canna do much. 'E jus' *fad* about uv a marnin' like.'

Faddy, *adj.* fanciful; full of whims.

Faggit, *n.* a term of reproach used to children.

Faggits, *n.* a very unappetizing kind of *rissole*, sold at small provision shops.

Falsify, *v.* to sham. 'That young Jem's a cute little chap. To see 'ow 'e *falsifies* when 'e wants to stop at wum from school! 'E's allus got the 'edache, or bellyache, or summat.'

Falter, *v.* to fail in health.

Fanteagues, ill-humour. 'I never seed sich a arbiterry owd chap: 'e's allus on with some uv 'is *fanteagues*.'

Fathead, *n.* a stupid person.

Fearn, *v.* fern.

Feature, *v.* to resemble. 'I'd 'a knawd 'im anywahrs, 'e *features* 'is brother so.'

Feg, *v.* to scratch.

Felth, *n.* sensation. 'I be that starven, I 'an't got no *felth* in my 'ands nor my fit.'

Fet, *v.* to fetch. *Prompt. Parv.* 'I'll *fet* the arrants i' the evenin', w'en them childern's at school.'

Shakspere, *Henry V.*, Act III. sc. i.:

'You noblest English,

Whose blood is *fet* from fathers of war-proof.'

Spenser, *F. Queen*, Bk. II. cant. ix. st. 58:

'But for he was unable them to *fett*,

A little boy did on him still attend,

To reach whenever he for ought did send.'

Ben Jonson, *Cynthia's Revels*, Act IV. sc. i.: 'This may be good for us ladies, for it seems far *fet* by their stay.'

Fetch, *v.* to deliver. 'E upped an' *fetched* me a crack a the yud with 'is stick.'

Fettle, *v.* to dress oneself; to set to rights; to prepare; to feed or 'bed up' cattle, &c. See Wedgwood. '*Fettle* thysen, an' thee shalt go to town i' the gig.' 'This room's all uv a mullock, it wants *fettlin'* above a bit.' 'The gaffer's *fettlin'* the gardin' agin the flower show.' 'Tummas, thee mun go and *fettle* them bists down at the by-tack; thee'll be back by supper-time.'

Shakspere, *Romeo and Juliet*, Act III. sc. vi.:

'*Fettle* your fine joints 'gainst Thursday next.'

Filbeard, *n.* filbert. Tusser, *Five Hundred Pointes of Good Husbandrie*, sec. 34, l. 9: '*Filbeards* red and white.'

Filler, *n.* the shaft-horse, *i. e.* the horse in the *fills*, or shafts. See **Thiller**.

- Fire-brand-new**, *adj.* quite new.
- Fitchet**, or **Fitchew**, *n.* a pole-cat. See Wedgwood.
Shakspere, *Troilus and Cressida*, Act V. sc. i. :
'To be a dog, a mule, a cat, a *fitchew*.'
- Fitchet-pie**, a pie made of apples, onions, and fat bacon chopped up together.
- Fittle**, *n.* victuals. 'What aay'ls thee, lad, that thee canst na' eat thy *fittle*?'
- Flannin**, *n.* flannel. See Wedgwood.
- Flit**, *v.* to remove from one house to another. See Wedgwood.
- Footman**, *n.* A good walker is termed 'a good *footman*.'
- Form yourself** = put yourself in an attitude.
- Forrat**, *v.* to bring forward; to promote. 'This 'ere drap o' raay'n 'ull *forrat* the haay.'
- Foul**, (1) *adj.* plain-featured. 'How do you think Mrs. Jones looks in her new bonnet, Patty?' 'Ugh! 'Er's mighty *foul* sure-lie, 'er wants summat ta smarten 'er up a bit, 'er do.'
(2) *n.* a disease in the feet of cattle. This is cured (?) by cutting a sod on which the diseased foot has pressed, and hanging it on a blackthorn bush. This disease is mentioned by Fitzherbert.
- Freemartin**, *n.* When twin calves, male and female, are produced, the latter is called a *freemartin*, under the belief that it is barren.
- Fresh-liquor**, *n.* pig's lard.
- Fretchet**, *adj.* cross; peevish. See Wedgwood under *Fret*. 'This child's that *fretchet* this 'ot weather, till I dunno w'at to do with 'un.'
- Frog**, *n.* the soft part of a horse's foot.
- Frog**, *v.* to crawl on the hands and knees, as young children do.
- Fruit**, *n.* apples and pears only are usually meant by the term.
- Frum**, *adj.* early. 'I've some beautiful *frum* 'taters; would yū 'cept av a few far yer dinner, sir?'
- Frump**, *v.* to swell. Bacon killed in the wane of the moon is said never to *frump* in boiling.
- Furzen**, *n.* gorse.
- Fussock**, *n.* a fat unwieldy person: an expression of contempt.
- Gaffer**, *n.* master. 'W'ahr's the *gaffer*? I wants to axe 'im if 'e connna find a job fur our Bill.'
- Gain**, *adj.* quick; ready; convenient. See Wedgwood. 'Tak' the 'arse an' leave 'im at the smithy as thee goes by; that 'ull be the *gainest* waay.'
Morte D'Arthur, Bk. VII. ch. xx. :
'Took the *gainest* way in that fury.'

Gainly, *adv.* quickly; handily.

Galland, or **Gallant**, *n.* gallon.

Gallus, *adj.* wicked; impudent. 'I be reg'lar 'shamed o' our Olfred, 'e's such a *gallus* little chap, thahr an't anybody as 'e 'oan't sahce' (sauce).

Gambol, *v.* to climb. See Wedgwood. 'E *gamboled* over the yat as nimble as ninepence.'

Gammets, *n.* joke; trick; mockery. 'You be makin' *gammets* o' me, sir.'

Gammon, *n.* nonsense; pretence. See Wedgwood. 'You needna come tellin' mē that taay'l, Betty Lucas; I wants none o' your *gammon* 'ere.

Gampus, *n.* the hinder part of the traces used in ploughing and other field-work. In some districts these are called 'fitting traces.' Auctioneer's Catalogue, Worcester, 1880.

Garment, *n.* a chemise.

Gashly, *adj.* ghastly. See Wedgwood under *Aghast*. 'E's lost a sight o' blood sure-lie; 'e looks as *gashly* as ever did a carpse!'

Gann, *n.* a tub holding a gallon.

Gay, *n.* a swing.

Get-beyond, *v.* to recover; to cure; to control; to master a subject. 'Er's mighty bad, I doubt 'er 'oan't *get-beyond* it this time.' 'The 'ops grows that despr'it, us canna *get-beyond* 'um to tie 'um.' 'E taowd mē ever such a taay'l about it, but 'e talks so queer, I couldna *get-beyond* 'im no waay.'

Giddling, *adj.* light; unsteady. 'Dunna yū get into that thahr boat if so be thahr's no 'un with yū as can swim. 'Tis a *giddling* thing, an' you'll sure to be drowned.'

Gill-ferret, *n.* female ferret.

Ginger, *adj.* careful; tender; light of touch.

Glat, *n.* a gap in a hedge.

Gleed, *n.* the red heat of a fire. 'E wrote that nasty, an' I were that vexed with the letter, I pūt it right i' the *gleed*, an' 'twas gone in a minute.'

Chaucer, *Cant. Tales*, Miller's Tale, 267:

'And wafres piping hot out of the *glede*.'

Glim, (1) *n.* a light. (2) *v.* to shine. See Wedgwood under *Gleam*. Spenser, *F. Queen*, Bk. VI. cant. viii. st. 48:

'There by th' uncertain *glims* of starry night.'

Glost-oven, *n.* the kiln in which china is baked after receiving the glaze.

Gondud, *n.* a gander.

Gonshume-ye! expletive.

Gooding Day, *n.* St. Thomas's Day.

Gooding, to go, *v.* to go begging on St. Thomas's Day.

Good-sorted, *adj.* of good kind. 'Us 'as very *good-sorted* fruit in our archert.' 'Good-sorted pigs.'—Auctioneer's Catalogue, 1880.

Go-off, *n.* beginning. 'The parson gied mē this 'ere coät, an' 'e've dured mē five or six year. I didna war 'im every daay, not at the first *go-off* you knaows.'

Gouk, *n.* a stupid, awkward fellow.

Granch, *v.* to grind the teeth, or make a grinding noise.

Great, *adj.* familiar; intimate. 'Our lads wuz use to be very *great* with 'is'n.'

Grippet, *adj.* grasping. 'E's that *grippet* 'e'll scahrse allow 'isself enough to eat.'

Gripple, (1) *adj.* miserly. (2) *n.* miser.

Spenser, *F. Queen*, Bk. I. cant. iv. ver. 31 :

'An' as he rode he gnasht his teeth to see
Those heaps of gold with *gripple* covetyse.'

Grippleness, *n.* greed. 'E inna so bad off as 'e makes out, 'tis nowt but *grippleness* makes 'im live so near.'

Ground, to be on the, to be in want of boots.

Gull, *n.* a young goose.

Gullock, *v.* to swallow down. See Wedgwood under *Gullet*. 'I sid (saw) one o' them thahr great cranes (herons) *gullocking* down a frog.'

Gulls, willow-catkins.

Hairy-milner, *n.* the caterpillar; commonly known as 'woolly bear.'
(Bewdley.)

Half-soaked, *adj.* silly; of weak intellect.

Hammergag, *v.* to scold; to rate. 'Ow 'im an' 'er do quar'l, to be sure. You can 'ear 'em thraow the wall, 'ammergaggin' awaay from marnin' till night.'

Hampern, *n.* hamper.

Hand. At one hand, at one time. 'Sam's a very good lad to me now, but *at one* 'and I thaowt 'e'd never do no good, to 'isself nar no one else.'

On the mending hand, recovering; convalescent. 'The fever's made 'im mighty weak, but 'e's *on the mendin* 'and now.'

To have a full hand, to have plenty of work.

Hardishrew, *n.* the field-mouse; also **Hardistraw**. (Abberley.)

Haums, or **Holmes**, *n.* part of the harness of cart-horses, to which the traces are fastened. Corruption of *hames*.

Hay-bay, *n.* a place on the ground-floor for keeping hay, &c.

- Heartless**, *adj.* disheartening. 'Tis 'artless to try an' kip yer 'ouse tidy w'en tharhr's such a lot uv mullock out in the yard, 'an folks comes traipsin' it in an' out.'
- Heart-well**, *adj.* well; in general health. 'How are you now, Jacob?' 'Well, I be 'eart-well, thank yū, but I've got the rheumatics in my showlder mortal bad.'
- Heft**, (1) *n.* weight; (2) a shooting pain; (3) *v.* to lift. (1) 'That pan is real good iron, 'tis sold by heft.' (2) 'I've got such a heft in my side, I canna scahrsely draw my breath.' (3) 'Do carr' this paay'l (pail) far mē, I canna heft it when it's full o' watter.'
- Herds**, *n.* tow.
- Hespil**, *v.* to hurry, or agitate.
- Hess**, *n.* ashes. See **Ess**.
- Hetherings**, *n.* slender willow boughs used for binding hedges.
- Hire**, *v.* to borrow money at interest.
- Hiver-hover**, *v.* to waver. 'I canna tell if I ought to go or no: I bin 'iver-'overin' over it this wik or more.'
- Hobbedy's lantern**, *n.* *Ignis-fatuus*.
- Hob-ferret**, *n.* the male ferret.
- Hoblionkers**, a children's game, played in autumn with horse-chestnuts strung together. For information on the various forms of this game, see a correspondence in *Notes and Queries*, 1878. The following rhyme, used in this game here, has been written down for me by a National School boy. The spelling is his own.
- Hobley, hobley Honcor,
My first conkor.
Hobley, Hobley ho,
My first go.
Hobley, hobley ack,
My first smack.
- Hog**, *n.* same as **Teg**.
- Hoggish**, *adj.* obstinate.
- Hoggy**, *adj.* clumsy; ugly. 'The parish 'as give poor little Bill this 'ere pa'r o' boots. I should like far you to saay, miss, did you ever see a hoggier pa'r? Why the poor lad canna lift 'is fit up 'ardly, thaay be so lombersome.'
- Hone**, *v.* to long for. Pronounced *o-an*. 'Thahr's on'y one thing 'e 'ones far, an' that's a drap o' cider. But the doctor says 'e munna 'ave it, not on no account.'
- Hoove**, *v.* to hoe.
- Hop-dog**, *n.* a caterpillar found in hops.
- Hop-oulud**, *n.* a moth found in hop-yards in May.
- Hoppers**, *n.* crystals of salt that form at the top of the pans. (Droitwich.)

Houssack, *n.* a loud, noisy cough. See **Tissack**.

Houze, *v.* to breathe hoarsely.

Houzing, *n.* a hoarseness. 'The child's got a reg'lur bad cowl : 'e's such a 'ousin' on 'is chest as is quite terrifyin'.'

Hud, *n.* a husk or shell. 'W'en thee'st done shellin' them peasen, put the 'uds far the pigs.'

Huff, (1) *v.* to offend. (2) *n.* a fit of temper.

Hullocking, *adj.* hulking ; overbearing.

Humbuzz, *n.* the cockchafer. See **Wedgwood** under *Hum*.

Hurt, *v.* to put at a disadvantage ; to try the feelings. *Domestic Servant*. 'You don't think as I've took that spoon, ma'am ? I've looked fur it everywheres, an' can't find it. It 'ull 'urt me more nor you if it can't be found. It cosses you money, but it cosses me my character.'

Ickle, *v.* to long for.

Iffing and Offing, *n.* indecision.

Ill-convenient, *adj.* inconvenient.

Insense, *v.* to explain ; to cause to understand. 'E *insensed* me into the manin' of it.' *Misense*, to cause to misunderstand, is used by Bishop Jewel in a sermon preached at St. Paul's Cross, 1560.

Jack-squealer, *n.* the Swift.

Jack-up, *v.* to throw up ; to resign. 'The missis, 'er's that faddy you canna please 'er naow-waay ; an' Bill, 'e's reg'lar dahnted ; 'e's *jacked-up* 'is plack, 'e canna stand it no longer.'

Jacky-wobstraw, *n.* the Blackcap.

Jazy, or sometimes **Jazyfied**, *adj.* tired out ; flagging.

Jerry-house, *n.* beer-house.

Jigger, *n.* a horizontal lathe used in china-making.

Josen, *n.* a toad.

Keep, *v.* To *keep* a market is to attend it.

Kell, *n.* caul. *Prompt. Parv.*

Kerf, *n.* a hoe : bills of sale, 1875, 1877, 1878, 1879.

Kerf, *v.* to hoe : applied to field work. Gardens are *caffed*.

Kernel, *n.* a hard swelling, or indurated gland. *Prompt. Parv.* 'Kyrnel, or knobbe yn a beeste or mannys flesche.'

Kid, *n.* a faggot of sticks. See **Wedgwood**, and *Prompt. Parv.*

Kiddle, *v.* to dribble, as babies do.

Kimit, *adj.* silly; idiotic. (Shropshire Border.)

Kind, *adj.* favourable; in good condition. *Local proverb*: 'A cold May is *kind*.' 'Us aoan't 'ave a many currands this year, but the plums sims very *kind*.'

Kipe, *n.* a basket.

Kitty-kyloe, *n.* a kitten.

Knerly, *adj.* flavoured with kernels: applied to cider.

Know to, *v.* know of. 'Please, miss, 'ould yŭ like a young lennet or a throstle? I *knaows to* some nesses.'

Lade, *n.* a shovel with which brine is taken out of the pan. (Droitwich.)

Lade-gaun, *n.* ladle for serving out pig's wash.

Lady-cow, *n.* the Lady-bird.

Lap, *v.* to wrap up. *Prompt. Parv.*

Latsome, *adv.* late.

Laze, *n.* idleness.

Learn, *v.* to teach. Cf. A.S. *læran*, to teach; *leornian*, to learn. Chaucer, *Cant. Tales*, Chanones Yemannes Tale, 125:

'To *lerne* a lewed man this sutiltoe.'

Ps. xix. 66: 'Oh *learn* me true understanding and knowledge.'

Leasowe, *n.* a meadow.

Leather, *v.* to beat.

Leatherun-bat, *n.* the common Bat.

Leaze, *v.* to glean. See Skeat.

Leer, *adj.* empty. 'I comed awaay without my breakfuss this marnin'. I feels mighty *leer*, I mun 'ave a bit o' nuncheon.'

Lennet, *n.* the linnet.

Lennow, (1) *adj.* lissom. 'When I were young an' *lennaow* I'd a gambolled over that stile like one o'clock.'

(2) *v.* to make pliable. 'Them clothes wuz stiff o' the frost, but the sun 'ull soon *lennaow* 'um agin.' *Linnao* is occasionally heard.

Lent-corn, *n.* wheat sown in spring.

Lick, (1) *n.* a blow. 'E give the dog a *lick* uv 'is stick.'

(2) *v.* to wipe over lightly. 'The floor's shameful dirty, but us munna wet 'im; jus' give 'im a *lick* over, will 'ee, Mairy?'

(3) *v.* to puzzle. 'If I canna kip that b'y at 'ome wunst or twist a wik uv'out bein' summonsed far it, it *licks* me to *knaow* w'at to do.' (Irate mother on Education Act, 1880.)

Lie-by, *n.* mistress. *Witness in assault case*. 'I taowd 'im I didna cahr for 'im nar 'is *lie-by*.'

Likely, *adj.* promising.

Mallory, *Morte D'Arthur*, Bk. VII. chap. iv.:

'He is as *likely* a man as ever ye saw.'

Like upon, *v.* to like. 'Th' owd squire, 'e wer a good maäster;
everybody liked upon 'im.'

Linty, *adj.* idle; lazy.

Lirro, *n.* an untidy, shiftless person.

Lodge, *v.* to beat down.

Lodged, *adj.* beaten down by wind or rain.

Shakspeare, *Macbeth*, Act IV. sc. i. l. 55:

'Though bladed corn be *lodged.*'

Richard II., Act III. sc. iii. l. 161:

'We'll make foul weather with despised tears,
Our sighs and they shall *lodge* the summer corn.'

Lollopping, *adj.* ungainly. See Wedgwood.

Lombersome, *adj.* cumbersome.

Loose, *v.* to go alone (said of young children). Pronounced *laouss*.

Louk, *v.* to beat, or thump. Pronounced *laouk*.

Lubberdeloy, *n.* hobbledehoy. See Wedgwood under *Lubber*.

Lug, *v.* to draw, or carry. See Wedgwood.

Lungeous, *adj.* pugnacious. See Wedgwood under *Lunch*.

Luny, *adj.* imbecile; lunatic.

Lush, *v.* to beat with green boughs. 'Wilt 'ee come along o' me to tak'
some wappeses nesses? Thee can pull out the caäk, w'ile I *lushes.*'

Mag, (1) *n.* a scold. (2) *v.* to scold.

Maggle, *v.* to tease.

Maggot, *n.* Magpie.

Tusser, *Five Hundred Pointes of Good Husbandrie*, xlix. 9:

'If gentils be scrawling call *magget* the py.'

(See note.)

Mammock, or **Mummock**, *v.* to cut or hack to pieces. See Wedgwood. 'E *mammocks* 'is fittle so, 'tis a shame to see 'im.'

Shakspeare, *Cor.*, Act I. sc. iii. l. 71:

'Oh, I warrant, how he *mammocked* it.'

Market-fresh, or **Market-peart**, *adj.* half intoxicated.

Marl, or **Marvel**, *n.* marble.

Mase, *v.* to be confused; giddy, or light-headed. See Skeat.

Chaucer, *Cant. Tales*, Merchant's Tale, 1140:

'Ye *mase*, ye *masen*, goode sirs, quod she,
This thank have I for I have made you see!
Alas! quod she, that ever I was so kind.'

- Mauk**, *v.* to mimic. 'What are you crying for, Emma? "The b—b—b'ys mauks me; thaay says I d—do b—b—buft so!"'
- Mawkin**, *n.* scarecrow. Corruption of *workin*.
- Maxim**, *n.* plan; contrivance. 'The curate's a frustrate 'un amongst the lads; 'e's got such a many *maxims* to amuse 'un.'
- Meaching**, *adj.* melancholy; complaining. 'Er's a poor *meachin'* sart uv a döoman; 'er never were good fur much.'
- Meretorious**, *adj.* having a show of reason, or excuse. 'I never tells a lie as a'nt no sart o' use; w'en I tells a lie, I tells a *meritorous* 'un.' Kidderminster, 1880.
- Mergald**, *n.* confusion; mess.
- Mess**, *n.* term of contempt for anything small or weak. "It's a poor little *mess* uv a thing.'
- Middling**, *adj.* unwell; indifferent; good. *Very middling*, very ill; very bad. *Pretty middling*, fairly well.
- Miff**, *n.* misunderstanding. See Wedgwood.
Peter Pindar, I. 81:
'Deal Gainsborough a lash for pride so stiff,
Who robs us of such pleasure for a *miff*.'
- Mimocking**, *adj.* grimacing.
- Mimping**, *adj.* dainty. 'I never see such a *mimpin'* 'arse as this 'ere, I canna get 'im to eat 'is food.'
- Mindless**, *adj.* weak-minded. *Worcester Assizes*, 1874. 'The prisoner seemed to be *mindless*.'
- Miscall**, *v.* to abuse. 'That's a good natered sart uv a chap fur ahl 'is faults. Many's the time I've chattered 'un well fur gettin' the drink, an' 'e's never *miscalled* me for it.'
Spenser, *F. Q.*, Bk. IV. cant. viii. st. 24:
'Whom she with leasings lewdly did *miscall*,
And wickedly backbite.'
- Misle**, *v.* to rain slightly. See Wedgwood.
Spenser, *Shep. Cal.*, November, l. 208:
'Now gynnes to *misle*, hye we homeward fast.'
- Miss**, *n.* loss. 'Sair' Ann 'ave bin that spylt, 'er dunno w'en 'er's well off. 'Er 'ull feel the *miss* on it, w'en 'er mother's dyud.'
- Misword**, *n.* blame. 'Ben, 'e wer a good man to me; we wuz married farty year, an' 'e never so much as give me a *misword*.'
- Mit**, *n.* a small tub for washing butter in.
- Moggy**, *n.* a calf.
- Moil**, (1) *v.* to toil. Skeat, *mollify*, *moil*. (2) to soil, or make dirty.
Spenser, *Hymn of Heav. Love*:
'Then rouze thyself, O Earth, out of thy soyle,
In which thou wallowest like to filthy swine,
And dost thy mind in durty pleasures *moyle*.'

Moiled, *adj.* soiled ; dirty.

Moither, (1) to worry. (2) to be delirious. See Wedgwood. 'E's mighty simple this marnin'; 'is yud's bin so bad ahl night, 'e kips *moitherin'* ahl the w'ild.'

Moithered, *adj.* troubled ; confused ; delirious.

Momble, *v.* to crumble, or waste food.

Mombled, *adj.* wasted ; thrown away.

Mommock, *n.* confusion. 'The 'ouse were ahl uv a *mommock*.'

Mop, *n.* a hiring fair.

Moral, *n.* resemblance ; likeness. 'Jack's the very *moral* uv 'is father.'

Mose, (1) *v.* to burn slowly. (2) to rot.

Mosey, *adj.* half-rotten ; over-ripe.

Mossel, *n.* morsel.

Mouch, *v.* to go prying about. 'That owd black cat goes *mouchin'* about, in an' out uv folk'ses 'ousen, er'll sure to get shot one uv these daays.'

Mout, *v.* to moult. Pronounced *maout*.

Mowd, *n.* mould. Pronounced *maoud*.

Mowy, *n.* a rough unkempt child.

Muckedy, *adj.* cold ; wet ; dirty (of the weather).

Muckery, *adj.* same as above.

Muffle, *n.* the kiln in which china is finally burnt after being painted, &c.

Mullen, *n.* bridle of a cart-horse. *Witness at Petty Sessions, 1877.* 'The prisoner put the *mullen* on the mahr.'

Mullock, (1) *n.* dirt ; litter. (2) *v.* to make a litter. See Wedgwood ; Ray, *N. C. Words*.

Chaucer, *Cant. Tales*, Reves Prologue, 19 :

'That ilke fruit is ever lenger the wers,
Til it be roten in *mullok*.'

Chanones Yemanne's Prologue, 385-7 :

'The *mullok* on a heap ysweped was,
And on the flore ycast a canevas,
And all this *mullok* in a sive ythrowe.'

All-uv-a-mullock = all of a heap.

Mumruffin, *n.* the long-tailed tit.

Munch, *v.* to treat cruelly. 'See that limb uv a b'y (boy), 'ow 'e *munches* the poor cat!'

Mundle, *n.* a flat piece of wood used to stir up cream before it is churned. Every one who enters the dairy is expected to stir the cream to keep out the fairies.

- Nag**, *v.* to scold unnecessarily. See Skeat, *gnaw*, *nag*.
- Naggy**, *adj.* cross, peevish.
- Nasle**, *n.* the smallest pig in a litter.
- Nast**, *n.* dirt; filth.
- Native**, *n.* native place. 'W'ahr is your *native*?' = Where do you come from?
- Natomy**, *n.* 'Er's naowt but a *natomy*' = She is nothing but skin and bone.
- Naunt**, *n.* aunt. Pronounced *nant*.
- Near**, *adj.* mean; stingy.
- Neb**, *n.* beak; bill. *Prompt. Parv.*; Ray, *N. C. Glossary*.
- Nerking**, *adj.* harsh; keen (of the wind).
- Nesh**, *adj.* tender; delicate; susceptible of cold. *Prompt. Parv. Court of Love*, v. 1092:
'His herte is tendre *nessh*.'
- Nipper**, *n.* youngster.
- Nisgill**, *n.* the smallest of a brood of poultry; applied figuratively to weak or undersized persons.
- Noddy**, *n.* an oddity.
- Nog**, *n.* knot; knob, or any unevenness in the stalks of flax.
- Noggy**, *adj.* full of nogs.
- Nogman**, *n.* one who beats out *nogs* from the flax.
- None** = no time. 'Er 'adna bin gone *none* when you come in.'
- Nor**, *conj.* than.
- Noration**, *n.* oration; speech-making.
- No two ways about it.** This is a favourite phrase to signify that there is but one solution of a difficulty; it is commonly used to end an argument.
- Nubblings**, *n.* small bits of coal.
- Nuncheon**, *n.* luncheon. See Skeat, *nine*, *nuncheon*.
- Nurra one** = not one.
- O'**, *prep.* on; of. The vowel sound used to represent these words is really that of *u* in *but* (Standard English). To avoid confusion, it is written *o'*, for these prepositions.
- Odds**, *v.* to alter. 'Us none on us likes this playyce like w'ahr we wuz used to live, an' we're sorry as we ever shifted; but we canna *odds* it now.'
- Offal**, *n.* waste wood. See *Wedgwood. Prompt. Parv.* 'Offal, that is levyd of a thinge, as chippings of a tre.'

Oldmaid, *n.* the lapwing.

Oldness, *n.* cunning.

Oney, *adj.* idle. Pronounced *o-ney*. 'My son a'nt able to work d'yū saay? 'E *con* if 'e's a mind, but 'e allus *was* oney.'

Orle, *v.* alder tree.

Orts, *n.* odds and ends; leavings; rubbish. Pronounced *arts*. See Skeat. 'I puck up ahl them *arts* o' yourn this marnin', miss; but mind yū, yū 'oona catch mē a doin' it agin.'

Shakspeare, *Timon of Athens*, Act IV. sc. iii. l. 400:

'Some poor fragment, some slender *ort* of his remainder.'

Osbud, *n.* illegitimate child.

Oss, *v.* to offer to do; to attempt. Seldom used but when the attempt is unsuccessful. See Wedgwood. Ray, *N. C. Words*. 'E *ossed* to jump the bruck, but 'e couldna do't; t'warn't likely!'

Oulud, *n.* a moth. Sometimes owl.

Ounder, *n.* afternoon. A.S. *undern*. 'Us 'ad a raayny *aounder*, o' Maay daay.'

Outch, *v.* to crouch down. A hare is said to 'outch on 'er farm.'

Overget, *v.* to recover from. 'It did so 'urt me when I buried my little 'un, that I didn't *overget* it ahl the summer.'

Owd-anshent, *adj.* old-fashioned. 'To see that poor owd lady go to chu'ch uv a Sundy, anybody'd think as 'er 'adna a penny piece! Such a *owd-anshent* gownd as 'er wears, an' a shahl (shawl) ahl scroauged up, as if 'er'd kep it in 'er pocket ahl the wik.'

Oxberry, *n.* the berry of the *Arum maculatum*. The juice is used as a remedy for warts.

Oylyster, *n.* oyster. (Bewdley.)

Peart, *adj.* bright; lively; in good spirits. See Wedgwood under *Perk*. *As peart as a spoon* means unusually bright and cheerful.

Peasen, *n.* peas.

Chaucer, *Legend of G. W.*, Cleopatra, 69:

'He poureth *peesen* upon the hatches slider.'

Peck, *v.* to fall forward. 'Missus wuz comin' downstars, an' 'er yud was a bit wimmy-like, an' 'er *pecked* right over.'

Peckled, *adj.* speckled.

Penny, *adj.* full of quills. 'I dunna like to ause to sell them fowls to anybody. Thaay be so *penny* you canna pluck 'em clean, try 'ow you will!'

Pens, *n.* wing-feathers; also quills. (Halliwell.) Skeat, *feather*, *pen*.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, Bk. I. cant. xi. st. 10:

'And eke the *pennes* that did his pinions bind,
Were like mayne-yards.'

Milton, *Par. L.*, Bk. VII. ver. 421 :

'but feather'd soon and fledge,
They summed their *pens*.'

Perish, *v.* to feel cold.

Perished, *adj.* pinched with cold. *Sunday School Teacher*. 'You have just read that the disciples cried: "Save, Lord, we *perish*." What does *perish* mean?' *Boys, unanimously*. 'Starven with cold!' (Tenbury, 1880.)

Peter grievous, *adj.* unreasonably aggrieved.

Phantom, *adj.* withered; weakly. Applied by mowers to bad grass.

Phleem, *n.* phlegm.

Pick, *n.* a pickaxe.

Pickings, *n.* salt encrusted at the bottom of the pans, which is broken and ground up for agricultural purposes. (Droitwich.)

Piece, *n.* (1) a field. 'The cows is in the thirteen-acre *piece*.'

(2) a slice of bread. 'I be clemmed, mother, gie I a *piece*!'

(3) contemptuous epithet. 'Er conna do much, 'er is but a poor *piece*.'

Piefinch, *n.* chaffinch.

Pikel, *n.* pitchfork.

Pinsens, *n.* pincers.

Pither, *v.* to move lightly; making a slight rustling noise. 'I 'eard them rots (rats) a-*pitherin*' about over my yud ahl night, an' I couldn't get a wink o' sleep.'

Plack, *n.* place; situation.

Plain, *adj.* unassuming; friendly in manner. 'Lady Mairy is such a *plain* lady; she come into my 'ouse, an' sits down, an' tak's the childern in 'er lap as comfortable as con be. She's as *plain* as you be, miss, every bit.'

Pleach, *v.* to lay down a hedge. O.Fr.; Cotgrave; Ray, *N. C. Words*.

Shakspere, *Much ado about Nothing*, Act III. sc. i. l. 7:

'And bid her steal into the *pleachèd* bower.'

Plough-down, *v.* used by hop-growers. To plough the earth away from the roots before cutting them.

Plough-up, *v.* to turn back the earth after the former process.

Plump, *v.* to swell. Used in the same way as *frump*.

Pole-pitching, *v.* setting up the rows of poles in a hop-yard.

Pole-pulling, *v.* taking out the poles at the end of the season.

Poshy, *adj.* wet, or steaming.

Pot, *n.* a measure of fruit, &c., varying from eighty to ninety pounds.

- Pot-basket**, a square hamper holding a pot.
- Pot-fruit**, eating fruit, as distinguished from the rough sorts used for cider, perry, &c.
- Pothery**, *adj.* close ; warm.
- Pot-lid**, *n.* a dish of stewed rabbit.
- Pouk**, *n.* pimple. Pronounced *paouk*. Corruption of *pock*.
- Power**, *n.* a great quantity. (Halliwell.)
- Prill**, *n.* a small stream of water.
- Primmyrose**, *n.* primrose.
- Prise**, (1) *n.* a lever. (2) *v.* to burst open with a lever. See Skeat.
- Pug**, *v.* (1) to pull. 'Dunna kip *puggin'* at my gownd like that, child.' 'The master's *pugged* Johnny's ears.'
 (2) to pluck fowls. 'Do yū cahll that the waay to *pug* fowls, yū lazy wench? Look 'ow penny thaay be!'
 (3) To draw on one's resources. 'My da'hter's ill, an' 'er 'usband's out uv work, an' thaay've nine little 'uns, thaay *pugs* me dreadful, thaay do.'
- Puggy**, *adj.* dirty-looking ; ill-complexioned.
- Pullback**, *n.* drawback ; hindrance.
- Purgate**, *n.* the pit under a grate. Same as **Ess-hole**.
- Purgy**, *adj.* conceited ; uppish.
- Pūt**, *v.* (1) to set out a meal. (2) To serve with food.
- Pūt-about**, *v.* to vex, or worry. 'That upset along uv the naay-bours *pūt me about* above a bit.'
- Putchen**, *n.* an eel-basket.
- Quakers**, *n.* quaking-grass.
- Queece**, *n.* wood-pigeon. (Abberley.)
- Quice**, *n.* Same as above.
- Quilt**, *v.* to beat.
- Quilting**, *n.* a beating.
- Quining**, *n.* the foundation of a wall. Corruption of *coigning*.
- Rack**, *n.* a narrow path cut through a wood ; a winding-path up-hill. (Bewdley.) Halliwell, *rack* (2).
- Raise-the-place**, *v.* to make a disturbance. 'W'en 'e 'eard as Joe wuz gon', 'e *rose the plaayce*.'
- Raisty**, *adj.* rusty ; rancid.
- Ranald**, *n.* a fox.

- Rate**, *n.* *Ranunculus Aquatilis*. Water ranunculus.
- Reaming**, *adj.* excellent. 'That's *reamin*' good aay'l, an' I dunna cahr if I 'as another glass or two.'
- Reen**, *n.* last *bout* of a *veering* in ploughing.
- Reherse**, *v.* to leave a strong taste in the mouth. Fr. *rehercer*. 'Them be strong onions surelie, thaay *re'erses* ahl daay.'
- Remmeddy**. 'Thar's no *remmeddy*' = no help for it. 'So yŭ knaows, miss, the fust time as 'is lardship come down after my poor mon were dyud, 'e sent far mĕ, an' 'e says, "Well, Mrs. Paŭge," 'e says, "so you've lost yer 'usband. Well," says 'e, "thahr's no *remmeddy*."'
- Right**, *adj.* downright. 'Er's *right* ill this time, thahr an't no purtence about it.'
- Road**, *n.* fashion; manner. 'That an't the right *roäd* to do it. Stop, you, an' let me shaownd yŭ.'
- NOTE. 'Stop, you,' would have a stress on it, therefore *you* would be pronounced in full; at the end of the sentence it is contracted.
- Robble**, *n.* a tangle; *v.* to tangle.
- Roccatee**, *n.* A technical term in carpet-weaving by the handloom. When a Brussels carpet was finished, it was left on the loom until a few yards of the next piece were woven, and rolled tightly upon it, to equalise the pressure on its pile. These few yards were called a *roccatee*, but lost the name when the first piece was taken away.
- Rodney**, *n.* an idle, loafing fellow.
- Rousle**, *v.* to rouse.
- Rowings**, *n.* chaff, or refuse from a threshing-machine.
- Ruck**, (1) *n.* a fold, or crease. (2) *v.* to crease.
- Rucked-up**, *adj.* caught up in folds, creased.
- Ruck-o'-bricks**, *n.* gaol. *Prisoner ordered to pay a fine, at the Petty Sessions at Hundred House, April, 1879.* 'I 'oona paay, I'll go to the *ruck-o'-bricks* fust.'
- Ruggle**, *v.* to struggle, or strive with difficulties.
- Ruinat**, *v.* to ruin.
- Ruination**, *v.* ruin.
- Sales, or Seals**, *n.* saltworks. (Droitwich.) The stoves used to be locked by the excise-officers, and sealed until they came to open them, hence *seals* = *sales*.
- Sallies**, *n.* willow-boughs.
- Sally-bed**, *n.* plantation of willows grown for hop-poles, &c.
- Sally-bung**, *n.* a large porous bung used by cider-makers.
- Sally-tree**, *n.* willow.

Sam, or Sam up, v. to collect together.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, Bk. I. cant. x. st. 57:

'Now are they saints all in that citie *sam*.'

Shep. Cal. (May), l. 168:

'For what concord have light and darke *sam*!'

Sapy, adj. moist; damp; soft. 'This 'ere size is that *sapy*, t'ant no sart o' use.'

Savation, n. saving; economy. 'Them saowing-machines is a girt *savation* o' time.'

Scabble, v. to rough-hew stones.

Scandert, n. drunkenness. (Halliwell.)

Scawt, v. to slip. 'E tried 'is best to git on, but 'twas that slippy 'e kep' *scawtin*' back ahl the 'wild.'

Soisserna, n. scissors.

Scogging, adj. boastful, self-important.

Scoot, n. a corner, or division of a field, marked off for some purpose.

Scowl-of-brow, judging by the eye instead of measuring. 'I dun knaow w'at ahl them young chaps wants allus 'a-measurin' thar wark far. Yü see that yat thahr? Well, 'e 'ange well enow, don't 'e? I püt 'im up on'y by *scowl-uv-brow*.'

Scrat, v. (1) to scratch. (2) To work hard. (3) To scrape together.

Scratchings, n. a dish composed of fat from the 'leaf' of a pig, cut up into dice, fried, and eaten, generally on toast, with pepper and salt.

Scraunch, v. to crush with a grating sound.

Scrawl, v. to crawl.

Tusser, *Five Hundred Pointes of Good Husbandrie*, 499:

'If gentils be *scrawling* call magget the py.'

Scriggings, or Scrogglings, n. apples left on the tree as worthless.

Scrimity, adj. stingy.

Scrobble, v. to scramble.

Scrouge, v. to crowd, or squeeze. (Halliwell.) *Teacher*. 'Boys, why don't you sit still in that corner?' 'Please 'm, we be *scraouged*' (1880).

Scruff, or Scruff, n. the back of the neck.

Scud, v. to rain slightly.

Scutch, n. couch-grass. See **Squitch**.

Seed-lepe, n. basket for holding seed. Late A.S. *sed-læp*. *Prompt. Parv.* Auctioneer's Catalogue, 1880.

Seedness, n. seed-time.

Seeds, n. growing clover.

- Seggar**, *n.* strong case of fireclay, in which china is packed in sand, to be burned in the oven.
- Sennoo**, *n.* sinew. *The Prompt. Parv. has cennu.*
- Set**, *v.* to let (of a house). 'Them be nice little 'ousen o' Pigman Graveses a' top o' the laayn; I shu'd like far ta 'ave one on 'um, but I reckon thaay be ahl *set* by now.'
- Sharrod**, or **Sharwood**, *n.* a young deer.
- Shear-sheep**, or **hog**, or **Shearling-sheep**, *n.* two-year-old sheep.
- Sheed**, *v.* to shed.
- Sherry**, *n.* a support for a gate-post.
- Shet**, *v.* to shut.
- Shift**, *v.* to move from one house to another.
- Shore**, *v.* to prop up. See **Wedgwood**.
- Shup-pick**, or **Shup-puk**, *n.* a short pitchfork.
- Shurdle**, *v.* to shiver. 'W'at bist *shurd'lin* thahr far? Come ta the fire an' wahrn theesen.'
- Shut on** = rid of.
- Sib**, *v.* related to. 'Thaay be *sib* ta we' = they are related to us. *Ælfric; Prompt. Parv.*
Chaucer, *Cant. Tales*, Tale of Melibœus: 'They ben but litel *sibbe* to you, and the kin of your enemies ben nigh *sibbe* to hem.'
Vision of Piers Plowman, Pass. VI. 113 (Text A):
'Bote hose is *sib* to this sustren
Is wonderliche welcomen.'
- and 123:
'Merci is a mayden ther, and hath miht over hem alle,
Heo is *sib* to alle synful men.'
- Sickle-hocked**, *adj.* said of wheat that is too weak in the stem to stand alone.
- Sidder**, *adj.* tender. Applied to peas that boil well.
- Sie**, *v.* to strain milk. *Petty Sessions at Tenbury*, Sept., 1881. *Boy*.
'I was in the dairy 'elping mother to *sie* the milk.' *Magistrate*.
'What were you doing?' *Boy*. 'We wuz *sieing* the milk.'
- Sie—Milk-sie**, *n.* a fine strainer, through which milk is poured when first brought into the dairy.
- Sight**, *n.* a great quantity.
- Sike**, *v.* to sigh.
Chaucer, *Cant. Tales*, *Knights Tale*, 2127:
'And with a sad visage he *sikéd* still.'
Franklein's Tale, 276:
'Aurelius ful ofte sore *siketh*.'
Vision of Piers Plowman, Pass. V. 229 (Text A):
'Then sat Sleuthe up, and *sikéde* sore.'

Simple, *adj.* ill; weak. 'Joe's a bit better, but 'e's mighty *simple*, 'e canna stand scahrceley.'

Simple-looking, *adj.* insignificant. 'What is that tall plant in your middle flower-bed?' 'Deed, 'mum, I dunno. 'Twas give to me, but I dunna cah'r about it much, the flower's a *simple-looking* thing, ain't it?'

Sippetty, *adj.* insipid.

Skeel = **butter-skeel**, *n.* tub for washing butter. Thoresby to Ray.

Skim-dick, *n.* home-made cheese.

Slightly, *adj.* slightly made; insecure. 'I dunna like them boughten frocks, thaay be so *slightly*!'

Sling, or **Slinget**, *n.* a narrow slip of ground.

Slip, *n.* clay for china-making in a liquid state.

Slither, *v.* to slide.

Sliving, *n.* a slip or cutting of a plant. *Prompt. Parv.*

Slother, *v.* to smear, or wipe up carelessly. 'I s'pose that gurl thinks as 'er's claned the floor! 'Er's *slothered* it over, some waay, but 'er'll 'ave ta do it agen, as sure as I stands 'ere.'

Slummaking, *adj.* awkward.

Slurry, *n.* snow and mud mixed. See **Solid**.

Smudge, *v.* to kiss.

Snift, *v.* to sniff.

Sock-cart, *n.* cart for liquid manure.

Sogging, or **Soggy**, *adj.* soaked with wet; moist; damp.

Ben Jonson, *Every Man out of Humour*, Act III. sect. ii.:

'The warping condition of this green and *soggy* multitude.'

Solid, (1) *adj.* solemn.

(2) *v.* to thicken, or make solid. 'The roads be nowt but slurry; I wishes thar 'ud come a frost an' *solid* 'em a bit.'

Sords, *n.* rinds. *Prompt. Parv.*

So-say. For the *so-say* = for the name or sound of a thing.

Spadguck, *n.* sparrow. (Bewdley.)

Spaul, *v.* to splinter, or break away unevenly; generally said of the branches of trees. Sometimes corrupted to *sporle*.

Spire, *v.* to throw up green shoots; to grow. See **Skeat**. 'I thaowt ahl my trees waz dyud, but thaay be *spirin*' nicely now.'

Spenser, *F. Q.*, Bk. III. cant. v. st. 52:

'Of womankind it fayrest Flowre doth *spyre*,
And beareth Frute of honour.'

Spirit, *n.* a sprout, or shoot.

Spit, *v.* to rain slightly.

- Spittle**, *n.* a spade.
- Spittle-tree**, *n.* spade-handle.
- Splother**, *v.* to splash. *n.* a splashing noise.
- Spot**, *v.* to begin to rain.
- Spreader**, *n.* the stick used to keep out the traces from the legs of cart horses.
- Squawk**, *v.* to cry out; to squeal.
- Squilt**, *n.* a sore place, or breaking out on the skin.
- Squitch**, *n.* (1) a birch twig. (2) Couch grass.
- Stag**, *n.* a cock-turkey two years old.
- Stag-quicks**, *n.* strong old thorn-*quicks* removed from a coppice or hedge to another place; thus distinguished from young *quicks*.
- Starve**, *v.* to be cold.
- Starven**, *adj.* pinched with cold. 'Alice is such a nesh little thing! W'en 'er's plaayin' with th' others in an evenin', 'er'll run into the 'ouse, an' 'er'll say, "Oh, mammy, do püt I on a jacket, I be so starven!"'
- Stean**, or **Steen**, *n.* an earthen pan.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, Bk. VII. cant. vii. st. 42:
'Upon a huge great Earth-pot-*stean* he stood.'
- Steer**, *n.* starling. Sometimes *Black-steer*.
- Stele**, *n.* a broom-handle. *Prompt. Parv.*; Ray, *S. C. Glossary*.
Chaucer, *Cant. Tales*, Miller's Tale, 597:
'And caught the culter by the colde *stele*.'
Piers Plowman, Pass. XIX. 274 (Text B):
'A ladel . . with a longe *stele*.'
Spenser, *F. Q.*, Bk. V. cant. xii. st. 14:
'And in his hand a huge pole-axe did bear,
Whose *stele* was yron-studded, but not long.'
- Stelch**, *n.* a post in a cow-house to which cows are fastened.
- Stive up**, *v.* to confine closely.
- Stived-up**, or **Stiven-close**, *adj.* stifling. (Halliwell.)
- Stock**, *v.* to peck as a bird. See Wedgwood. 'The maggot *stocked* my 'and uncommon 'ard.'
- Stop-glat**, *n.* stop-gap. 'Dunna yŭ burn that thahr furzen; 't'ull do far a *stop-glat* one o' these daays.'
- Storm-cock**, *n.* missle-thrush.
- Stub**, *n.* stump of a tree. See Wedgwood.
- Stub**, *v.* to grub up.
Tusser, *Five Hundred Pointes of Good Husbandrie*, xxxv. 23:
'Now *stub* up the bushes.'

And xxxv. 47:

‘be readie with mattock in hand
To stub out the bushes that noieth the land.’

Suff, *n.* drain. See Wedgwood under *Soak*. Ray, *N. C. Glossary*.

Suity, *adj.* level; even.

Sup, (1) *n.* a drop. ‘‘Oöna thee ’ave a *sup* a cider, Tom!’

(2) *v.* to swallow. ‘*Sup* up the physick, child, an’ dunna ’ivver-
’ovver over it like that!’

(3) *v.* to supply with supper. ‘Jem went out last night to *sup*
the cows.’

Swarm, *v.* to climb. See Wedgwood.

Swelth, *n.* a swelling.

Swig, *v.* to sway. ‘Them trees did *swig* about i’ the wind above-
a-bit.’

Swingle, *n.* a swing. *v.* to swing.

Swither, *n.* perspiration.

Tabber, *v.* to make a drumming noise. See Wedgwood under *Tabor*.
Gamekeeper. ‘Go you up ta the top carner of the cobby, Bill, an’
tabber a the big oak till I cahls to ’ee.’

Nahum ii. 7, ‘The voice of doves *tabering* upon their breasts.’

Tack, *n.* (1) hired pasture for cattle.

(2) A flavour. ‘The aay’l (ale) ’as a *tack* a the barrel.’

Tail-cratch, *n.* the rack at the back of waggons for holding hay, &c.

Taking. To be in a taking = provoked, or angry.

Tallat, *n.* a hayloft.

Tally, *n.* a piece of wood on which the work of each hop-picker is
measured, by means of notches.

Tally-man, *n.* the man who measures the hops in a bushel basket.

Tang, *v.* to call bees together (when swarming) by making a noise.

Teart, *adj.* sharp; painful. ‘That cider a yourn’s mighty *teart*,
maüster.’ ‘The wind’s *teart* this marnin’, an’ no mistake!’ ‘I run
a pikel into my füt, ’twas mighty *teart*.’

Ted, *v.* to spread hay. See Skeat; Ray, *N. C. Glossary*.

Tusser, *Five Hundred Pointes of Good Husbandrie*, liv. 1:

‘Go sirs and away
To *tedd* and make hay.’

Teem, *v.* to pour out. ‘Canna yū drink yer tay, lad? *Teem* it into
the sahrceer (saucer) then.’

Teg, *n.* a sheep of a year old.

Tempest, *n.* a thunderstorm. ‘My! dunna it look black! us ’ull
’ave *tempest* afore night *surelie*!’

- Terrify**, *v.* to torment; to puzzle. 'E canna get a wink a slip uv a night; 'is cough is *terrifyin*.' 'Yä never knaows 'ow to please 'im, 'e grum'les if yū goes out, an' 'e canna bar yū to stop at 'ome: it's *terrifyin* to knaow what to do far the best.'
- Thack**, (1) *n.* thatch. (2) *v.* to thatch. Ray, *N. C. Glossary*.
Tusser, *Fiue Hundred Pointes of Good Husbandrie*, liii. 12:
'With whinnes or with furzes thy houel renew,
. as also for *thacke*.'
- Theave**, *n.* a yearling ewe. (Ray.) 'Flock of crossbred sheep, comprising 108 fat and meaty shear-hogs and *theaves*.' Auctioneer's Catalogue, 1879.
- Thick**, *adj.* intimate.
- Thill-arse**, or **Thiller**, *n.* the shaft horse. *Prompt. Parv.*; Auctioneer's Catalogue, 1880.
Shakspeare, *Merchant of Venice*, Act II. sc. ii.: 'Lord, what a beard hast thou got! thou hast more hair on thy chin than Dobbin my *thill-horse* has on his tail!' (*Steeven's Edition*.)
Tusser, *Fiue Hundred Pointes of Good Husbandrie*:
'With collar and harness for *thiller* and all.'
- Thrave**, *n.* bundle of straw of twenty-four boltings. Ray, *N. C. Glossary*.
- Thresh**, *n.* the lower part of a horse's hoofs.
- Thribble**, *adj.* threefold. 'The b'ys nowadaays is that fast, thaay'll sahce (sauce) a man *thribble* thar age' (1878).
- Throstle**, *n.* a thrush.
- Thumb-piece**, *n.* a piece of bread with cheese or meat, held between the thumb and finger.'
- Tice**, *v.* to entice. 'I wish I 'ad never sot eyes o' that Priddy (Preedy). 'E's *ticed* Jem awaay from 'is plaice with 'is taayl's about sodgerin'!'
- Tid**, *adj.* tender; nice; fanciful. 'Father 'öodna like far Susy to go w'ahr 'er 'öodna be used kind, 'er's such a *tid* little thing.'
- Tiddle**, (1) *v. a.* to fuss, or fidget; to tend carefully. (2) *v. n.* to be carefully tended.
'If 'er 'adna bothered 'erself about that good-far-nothin' b'y, 'er'd a bin alive now, an' 'er might a *tiddled* along a good bit.'
'The parson 'e give mē a slivin' a that ge-rai-num, an I *tiddled* uv 'im ahl the winter, an' I got mē a tidy tree now, yū see.'
- Tiddling**, *n.* a lamb brought up by hand.
- Tiddy**, *adj.* small; tiny. 'Miss — 'as got such a lovely watch, 'tis such a *tiddy* little thing, nat much bigger nur a penny-piece.'
- Tiddy white-throat**, *n.* the white-throat.

Tidy, *adj.* seasonable; appropriate; well in health; of good quality.

'E's a tidy waay to walk afore 'e gets oäum.' 'How be you ta-daay?' 'Pretty tidy.' 'The 'oss looks pretty tidy.'

Tusser, *Five Hundred Pointes of Good Husbandrie*, lvii. 22:

'If weather be faire, and tidie thy graine.'

Tind, or **Teend**, *v.* to kindle. See **Skeat**.

Wycliff, *New Test.*, Matt. v. 15: 'Ne me *teendith* not a lanterne and puttith it under a bushel.'

Spenser, *Virgil's Gnat*:

—— 'go, cursed damoseles,
Whose bridal torches foul Erynnis *tynde*.'

Tissick, (1) *n.* a hacking cough.

(2) *v.* to cough. 'Grannie, 'er kips *tissickin*' ahl the w'ild.'

Topping and Tailing, trimming turnips, &c., performed by women in the autumn.

Torril, *n.* an expression of contempt. 'Bill Porter's come out a prison, is 'e? Well, it 'öona be long afore 'e's back, I should saay? 'E's a *torril*, 'e ia.' 'Them taters is *torril*-looking things.'

Tosty-ball, *n.* cowslip-ball. See **Wedgwood** under *Toss*.

Tot, *n.* a small mug; also jar, such as ointment is put into. *Child at School-treat*. 'Be we to 'ave more tea afore we goes oäum? Why, us 'ave sent our *tots* back!'

Totterdy, *adj.* infirm. 'I've 'ad the rheumatics very bad this three wik, an' I be that *totterdy* I canna 'ardly scrawl.'

Towsle, *n.* to worry; tease; pull about. See **Wedgwood**.

Traipse, *v.* to tread in; to tramp. See **Wedgwood**.

Trees, *n.* plants grown in pots.

Trig, *n.* a mark in the ground. *Gardener*. 'S'pose I püts a *trig* in this carner, miss? It 'ull be 'andy far you to mark the tennis ground from.'

Trow, *n.* a boat of eighty tons, used on the Severn.

Trowse, *n.* any stuff used for making hedges.

Tump, *n.* a mound, or hillock.

Turmits, *n.* turnips.

Turn, to get the turn; to pass the crisis. 'I thaowt 'er mun die *surelie*, but 'er's got *the turn* on it nows.' 'My 'usband 'adna no work ahl the winter, an' we wuz pinched, and wuz forced to run in debt far bread an' coäls, an' such; and it 'ull tak we a long time to get the *turn* on it.'

Turn-again-gentleman, *n.* the Turk's cap lily.

Tush, *v.* to draw a heavy weight, as of timber, &c.

Twinny-'uns, *n.* applied to fruit or flowers, &c., of which two have grown on one stalk, or in one shell.

Ugly, *adj.* inconvenient. 'An ugly country' = bad roads. 'How do you manage to get over that stile in your garden, Mrs. Harris? It must be very awkward for you, as you are so lame?' 'Tis a *ugly* stile, sure*lie*, but I gits over 'im some 'ow. I pulls out the uvvermost raay'l yū knaows, and it an't so bad then.'

Ugly-fat, *n.* a double chin. 'Asn't the baby got a t'rrible *ugly-fat* ?'

Undeniable, *adj.* excellent ; good. 'E's an *undeniable* gardener.'

Unforbidden, *adj.* disobedient. 'I shall tell the maäster to beat them childern, thaay be so *unforbidden* ; speakin' an't no sart o' use.'

Unked, *adj.* awkward ; also lonely ; miserable. 'The missis took a dill a paayns uv our 'Becca, but 'er couldna never larn 'er to be tidy. 'Er sims reg'lar *unked*, 'er do.' 'Thaay lives right up a' the top o' the common, w'ahr thahr an't no other 'ousen any w'ahr near. 'Tis a *unked* sart uv a place.'

Unkind, *adj.* bad ; unfavourable. 'The banes (beans) dunna graow one bit, thaay sims so *unkind*.'

Unsuity, *adj.* uneven ; unequal.

Upon-times = occasionally.

Uprit, *adj.* upright.

Upset, *n.* a quarrel, or disagreeable occasion.

Urchin, *n.* a hedgehog. See Wedgwood.

Romaunt of the Rose, 3135 :

'Like sharp *urchons* his haire was grow.'

Shakspeare, *Titus Andronicus*, Act II. sc. iii. :

'Ten thousand swelling toads, as many *urchins*.'

Utis, *n.* noise ; confusion. Corruption of *Utas*.

Shakspeare, 2 *Henry IV.*, Act II. sc. iv. :

'By the mass, here will be old *utis* !'

Uvvermost, *prep.* uppermost ; *overmost*.

Veering, *n.* a certain number of ridges or furrows in a ploughed field.

Ventur'some, *adj.* adventurous.

Void, *adj.* raw. 'Our Bill's 'ad the most awful'est broken chilblains as ever wuz. But Mrs. James 'er give me a tot o' stuff as did 'um a sight o' good. Thahr's on'y one plaayce about as big as a pin's 'ed that's *void* now.' An empty house is always said to be *void*.

Voylet, *n.* a violet.

Wady, *adj.* weary ; tedious.

Wallers, *n.* salt-makers. Cf. M.E. *wallen*, to boil.

Wallowish, *adj.* nauseous. See Wedgwood. 'The doctor's give me

some stuff as is downright *wallowish*; but I'm bound to saay it 'ave done mē a power o' good.'

Wally, or Wolly, n. rows into which hay is raked.

Want, n. a mole. Pronounced *öont*.

Waps, n. wasp.

Warm, v. to beat. 'Let me catch 'ee doin' that agen; I'll *wahrm* yü!'

Warmship, n. warmth. 'Thahr's a dill a *wahrmship* i' my owd shahl (shawl).'

Wastril, n. an idle fellow.

Water-waggits, n. water-wagtail.

Watty-handed, adj. left-handed.

Wave, (1) v. to cover over. Ray, *N. C. Glossary*. 'Thee'd best *wawe* over that rick wi' a tarpaulin! thahr'll be tempest to-night.'

(2) To lean over. 'I were i' the tallat an' 'eard um talkin'! so thinks I, thaay binna ater no good: an' I just *wauves* over to 'ear what thaay said!'

Weep, v. to run as a sore does.

Well-ended, adj. said of crops safely carried.

Welly, adv. nearly. 'Gie I a mouthful a fittle, I be *welly* clemmed.'

Werrit, or Worrit, v. to worry. See Wedgwood. 'A *werrit*' is often used when speaking of persons of anxious temperament.

What-for. 'I'll give yü *w'at-far!*' a familiar phrase, meaning, *I'll give you something to cry for.*

Whiffle, v. to change about from one quarter to another (of the wind). See Skeat.

Whiffing, adj. changeable.

Whimmy, adj. full of whims.

Whippit, n. a mongrel dog.

Whosen, pron. whose.

Wicken, n. a small basket in which salt is packed. (Droitwich.)

Wimmy, adj. giddy; having a swimming in the head.

Wim-wam, n. a giddiness; a new-fangled thing.

Windle-straw, n. anything light and easily blown about.

Wink-a-pip, adj. imperfect.

Local proverb: 'A *wink-a-pip* blaow
Gives apples enaow.'

Wire, v. to make tendrils. 'The 'ops is *wierin'* ahl over the ground.

Wires, n. the tendrils of the hop plant.

Wise, v. to slip in or out. 'The lad *wised* out a the back door

when 'e thowt as none on us sid 'im.' 'Er pük up the money, an wised it inta 'er pocket, *that sly*, you'd a thaowt er'd stole it.'

Wisket, *n.* a strong open basket. Ray, *N. C. Glossary*.

Withy, *n.* osier.

Witty-tree, *n.* mountain-ash.

Wobbling, selling beer, &c. without a license. *Worcester Journal*, May 3, 1879: 'A case of *wobbling* against Elisha Allen came before the magistrates this morning.' *Birmingham Post*, July 30, 1880: 'Case of *wobbling*.'

Woffle, *v.* to glide along swiftly. 'Them traayns *woffles* along so as you 'öodn't scahrsley believe it.'

Wretch, *n.* an expression of endearment or sympathy. Pronounced *wratch*. *Old woman to young master*: 'An' 'ow is the missis to-daay, poor *wratch*?'

Shakspeare, *Romeo and Juliet*, Act I. sc. iii. l. 46: 'The pretty *wretch* left crying, and said *aye*.'

Othello, Act III. sc. iii. l. 90: 'Excellent *wretch*! Perdition catch my soul, but I do love thee!'

Wum, *n.* home. *Kidderminster weaver to his dog*: 'Thee canna come along this time. *Wum it*, lad!' Sometimes *oaüm* and *woaüm* are used.

Yander, *prep.* yonder. *Workman to his wife, in the Habberly Valley*, June, 1880. 'Come up that thahr bonk do! What's the good a settin' 'ere? Why bless yü, from the other side o' *yander*, you can see the Lard knows w'ahr!'

Yarb, *n.* Herb.

Yarby-tea, *n.* a decoction of herbs.

Yat, *n.* gate. *Prompt. Parv.*

Chaucer, *Cant. Tales*, Clerkes Tale, 957:

'But with glad cheere to the *gate* is went.'

Spenser, *Shep. Cal.* (May):

'When I am abroade,

Sperre the *gate* fast for fear of fraud.'

Yed, or **Yud**, *n.* head.

Yoe, *n.* a ewe.

Yox, *v.* to cough, or spit up. 'Our Polly swallow'd a pin, an' I thaowt er'd a died sure-*lie*, but 'er *yoxed* it up after a bit.

Chaucer, *Cant. Tales*, Reeves Tale, 231:

'He *yoxeth*, and he speketh through the nose.'

Yum, *n.* hymn.

Yumbuk, *n.* hymnbook.

ADDENDA.

Bist, *n.* beast, applied solely to cattle.

Brenth, *n.* Breadth.

Bumble-bee, *n.* the large field-bee.

Dog-daisy, *n.* *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*. Ox-eye daisy.

False, *adj.* always used for deceitful.

Grip, *n.* a small gutter. Ray.

Ivvy, *n.* ivy.

Like one o'clock = easily and quickly accomplished.

Maid, (1) *n.* the wooden instrument used by laundresses, commonly known as a *dolly*.

(2) *v.* to use the above.

Maiding-tub, *v.* the tub in which clothes are *maided*.

Mastie-dog, *n.* mastiff.

Maythen, *n.* *Matricaria Chamomilla*, wild chamomile.

Mourn, *v.* to make a low moaning noise.

Notice, — to take notice of, is to pay attention. 'This gardener sims to tak' a dill more notice than th' other 'un wuz use to do. The gardin looks a sight tidier now.'

Off, *prep.* from.

Off-'is-yud, — out of his mind.

Pinner, *n.* pinafore.

Pöön, *v.* to pound, or knock.

Prong, *n.* a table fork.

Pudlock, *n.* a puddle. (Kidderminster.)

Stank, *v.* to dam up a stream. Cf. Skeat, *stank* under *stagnate*.

Stöök, *n.* a handle of a cup, &c. Cf. Stowk, Ray's *N. C. Words*. *Housemaid*: 'Please, 'm, I took 'old o' the jug, an' the *stook* come off in my 'and.' (1882.)

Tetchy, *adj.* fretful. See Skeat, under *Tack*.

Think-on, *v.* to remember.

Widder, *v.* to tremble, shiver, or totter. Cf. *Whither*, in *A Bran New Wark*.

LOCAL PROVERBS.

SAYINGS RELATING TO THE SEASONS AND THE WEATHER.

Who in January sows oats
Gets gold and groats.

If St. Paul be fine and clear,
It betides a happy year,
But if it chance to snow or rain,
Dear will be all sorts of grain.

Much February snow
A fine summer doth show.

If February calends be summerly gay,
'Twill be winterly weather in the calends of May.

To St. Valentine the spring is a neighbour.

By Valentine's day every good goose should lay;
But by David and Chad both good and bad.

In the quarter from which the wind blows on Candlemas day, it will
remain till May.

Muddy water in March, muddy water every month of the year.

Never come March, never come winter.

March rain spoils more than clothes.

On David and Chad
Sow peas good or bad.

March is said to borrow *ten days* of April.

If it thunder on All Fool's day,
It brings good crops of grass and hay.

If it rain on Good Friday or Easter Day,
'Twill be a good year of grass, but a sorrowful year of hay.

A cold April the barn will fill.

The April flood carries away the frog and his brood.

A cold May is kind.

Shear your sheep in May, and shear them all away.

Mist in May and heat in June
Will bring the harvest very soon. -

Cut thistles in May
 They grow in a day.
 Cut them in June
 That is too soon.
 Cut them in July
 Then they will die.

Rain on the 8th of June foretells a wet harvest.

The cuckoo is never heard before Tenbury fair (April 20), or after Pershore fair (July 26).

Till James's day is come and gone,
 There may be hops, and there may be none.

A sunny Christmas Day is a sign of incendiary fires.

Better have a new-laid egg at Christmas than a calf at Easter.

The winter's thunder is a rich man's death and a poor man's wonder.

If the cock moult before the hen,
 We shall have winter through thick and thin;
 But if the hen moult before the cock,
 We shall have winter as hard as a block.

Hail brings frost in its tail.

A dry summer never made a dear peck.

Look for summer on the top of an oak tree.

When elum leaves are as big as a farden,
 It's time to plant kidney beans in the garden.

Or,

When elum leaves are as big as a shillin',
 It's time to plant kidney beans if you're willin';
 When elum leaves are as big as a penny,
 You must plant kidney beans if you mean to have any.

A good year of kidney beans, a good year of hops.

PROVERBS ON GENERAL SUBJECTS.

If you are born under a threepenny planet you'll never be worth fourpence (Swift's *Polite Conversations*).

A lowing cow soon forgets her calf.

The early bird gets the late one's breakfast.

Solomon's wise, loath to go to bed, but ten times loather to rise.

A nimble ninepence is better than a sleepy shilling.

A wink-a-pip blow
Brings apples enow.

One mend-fault is worth twenty spy-faults.

Twenty young,
Thirty strong,
Forty wit,
Or never none.

It's a poor hen that can't *scrat* for one chick.

Dilly-dally brings night as soon as Hurry-scurry.

It is proverbial that the Worcester ladies are 'Poor, proud, and pretty.' That the accusation of pride may be brought against the Worcestershire people generally is proved by their saying that 'Our's is the only county that can produce everything necessary for its own consumption.'

'It shines like Worcester against Gloucester' is a very old saying.

A stone church, a wooden steeple,
A drunken parson, a wicked people.

is a proverb at Tibberton.

Sell wheat and buy rye,
Say the bells of Tenbury.

All about Malvern Hill,
A man may live as long as he will.

When Bredon Hill puts on its hat,
Ye men of the vale, beware of that.

WORCESTERSHIRE SONG.

Come ahl you lads an' lasses, an' a story you shall 'ear,
 Consarmin' of the pretty gurls as lives in 'Ööstershèr :
 Thar cheeks is like the roses, thaay be lovely, gaay, an' fèr,
 An' thar is no gurls in England, like the gurls uv 'Ööstershèr,

Chorus.—Thaay be 'ansome, thaay be charmin' (or comely),
 Thaay be lovely, gaay, an' fèr,
 An' the prettiest gurls in England,
 Is the gurls uv 'Ööstershèr.

Thraough England, an' Ireland, an' Scotland I 'a bin,
 An' over the Welsh mountains w'ar beauty I 'a sin ;
 But uv ahl the lasses in the world, I solemnly declar,
 Thar's none that tak's my fancy like the gurls uv 'Ööstershèr.

Chorus.—Thaay be, &c.

Thar's Jane, an' Sall, an' lovely Ann, an' pretty Mary too,
 Thar's Betsey, an' Amelia, an' bonny black-eyed Sue,
 Meria, an' Eliza, an' Kitty too so fèr.
 May 'appiness attend the pretty gurls uv 'Ööstershèr.

Chorus.—Thaay be, &c.

Some can brew, and some can baake, an' some can spin an' sew,
 And some can knit, an' some can sing while plaitin' uv thar straw,
 Some can tie a velvet band around thar pretty 'air ;
 Sure you never saw such lasses as the gurls uv 'Ööstershèr.

Chorus.—Thaay be, &c.

Some can use the fark an' raayk, an' some can drive the plough,
 An' some can sing like nightingells while milkin' uv thar cow,
 An' some can dance the 'arnpipe when thaay goes to Parshur fàr ;
 What 'ansome, charmin' creeturs are the gurls uv 'Ööstershèr.

Chorus.—Thaay be, &c.

Be'old the Farmer's dahters, with thar ring-ullets an' veils,
 An' a 'airy muff tied roun' thar necks, jus' like a donkey's tail,
 Silk gloves, an' dandy ribbons, to tie up thar lovely 'air ;
 What 'ansome, charmin' creeturs are the gurls uv 'Ööstershèr.

Chorus.—Thaay be, &c.

You buxum blades uv England, if you wish to change yer life,
 Praay 'asten into 'Ööstershèr, an' choose yerself a wife ;
 An' when yer jined in wedlock's band, a bumper fill sa clear,
 An' drink a 'ealth to the charmin', bloomin' gurls uv 'Ööstershèr.

Chorus.—Thaay be, &c.

NOTE.—In speaking of the counties generally, a decided emphasis is laid on the *i* of *shire* ; but in this song, to suit the exigencies of rhyme or rhythm, the final syllable in each verse is *shèr*.

A GLOSSARY
OF
HAMPSHIRE WORDS AND PHRASES.

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COMPILED AND EDITED

BY

THE REV. SIR WILLIAM H. COPE, BART.

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INTRODUCTION.

A VERY long residence in Hampshire, and an acquaintance with its dialect, led me to consent to edit the following Glossary for the English Dialect Society. I had in the course of many years collected a number of words and phrases used by the people of North Hampshire. And I the more gladly give them an enduring record, because the use of them is fast disappearing. However great the advantages of the present advanced education of the middle and lower classes, the operation of National and Board Schools is fast effacing all distinctive language in the people of this county; and, in another generation or two, it will probably disappear altogether. Already I have found the children of parents who speak among themselves the dialect of the county, ignorant of the meaning of words commonly used by their fathers. And even among the older people there is a growing disinclination, when speaking to educated persons, to use, what I may call, their vernacular dialect. So that when asked to repeat a word, they frequently—from a sort of false shame—substitute its English equivalent. And it is only perhaps my habit of being much with my workmen and cottagers, and frequently using their own words and names of things, that has enabled me often to overcome this shyness, and so to recover some words in this Glossary.

The language or dialect of the counties which formed the kingdom of Wessex has in many respects great similarity. And of these the people of the district formed by West Sussex, Hampshire, and Wiltshire use many words in common. Hence in the following Glossary I have inserted many words from Mr. Durrant Cooper's

Glossary of Sussex Provincialisms,¹ and from Mr. Akerman's *Wiltshire Glossary*,² which are also in use in Hampshire. But the dialect of Hampshire contains a very large number of words which are peculiar to the county. And there are special forms and incidents in the dialect, some of which I may here note.

The consonants in a word are frequently transposed, *e. g.* :—*Aks* for ask; *apern* for apron; *aps* for aspen; *claps* for clasp; *geart*³ for great; *haps* for hasp; *waps* for wasp, and many others.⁴

In many words other consonants are substituted for those used in English, or are added, as : *Ast* for ask; *bruckle* or *brickle* for brittle; *cast* or *casty* for cask; *chimley* for chimney; *pank* for pant; *pasmets* for parsnips; *sharf* for shaft; *turmit* for turnip; *tinkler* for tinker; *warf* for warp, and others.⁵

The article is frequently omitted. As 'Be'est a gwine to vyer?' for 'Be'est a going to the fair'; 'You'd best call at house, afore you leaves work,' for 'At the house'; 'He was up agin stable,' for 'against (near to) the stable.'

The old English plural in *en* is still heard among the old people. As 'housen; peasen', &c.; but it is not common.

It is, however, almost universal to form the plural of words ending in *sp* or *st* in *es*. Thus the plural of *waps* is *wapses*; of *aps*, *apses*; of *beast*, *beastés*; of *ghost*, *ghostés*; of *post*, *postés*, &c.

In pronouns, the nominative is used for the inflected cases, as : 'It be'ant no pleasure to *we*'; 'What good 'll it do *we*'? 'I'm a gwine to put *she* to bed.'

And conversely (strangely enough) the inflected case is often used for the nominative, as : 'Shall *us* start at once?'

¹ *A Glossary of Provincialisms in use in Sussex*. By William Durrant Cooper. 1852.

² *A Glossary of Words, &c. in use in Wiltshire*. By John George Akerman. 1842.

³ Pronounced as in *learn*.

⁴ Cf. A.S. *áxian*, *ácsian*, to ask; *æps*, an aspen tree; M.E. *clapsed*, to clasp: A.S. *hæpse*, a hasp; *wæps*, a wasp.—W. W. S.

⁵ *brukel*, *brutel*, brittle (from different verbs). *Pank*, for *pan*.—W. W. S.

The possessive pronouns (when not preceding the substantive) have the termination in *n*; as, *hisen*,¹ *ourn*, *yourn*, *theirn*.

The possessive pronoun, *its*, is almost unknown in Hampshire. I have never heard it used by the elder people. *His* or *hisen* invariably takes its place.

In verbs the preterite is very often used instead of the participle with the auxiliary verbs, as: 'He had no call to have went'; 'He was took bad a Sunday'; 'They carpets be'ant shook after all'; 'He was drove to do it, poor chap'; 'He ain't took any wages for a fortnight.'

There is a saying that 'Everything in Hampshire is called *he*, except a Tom-cat.' This is not strictly true. The cat indeed, whatever its sex, is always *she*; but so is generally a waggon, and any sort of carriage, and invariably a saw. And I have heard a top-sawyer give to his mate in the pit the somewhat strange direction: 'Gi' *she* a drop o' water.' And an old sawyer, exhibiting the remains of a pit-saw which had been destroyed in an accidental fire, said: 'This be all that 's left o' *she*.'

But with few exceptions everything in Hampshire is *he*, or, in the inflected cases, the provincial '*un*.'

I have only now to acknowledge the assistance which has been given me in compiling this Glossary, and some of the sources from which it is derived.

The Glossary contained in the work of Mr. J. R. Wise on the New Forest has furnished a complete list of words used in that part of the county; and his copious and valuable MS. notes on the Glossaries of Akerman and Cooper have been of great assistance in the compilation of this Glossary. The words contributed by Mr. Wise have his name, or the letter W, affixed.

A MS. Glossary by the late Sir Frederick Madden, which was sold with his MSS. after his death, though not so full as I should have expected from his connection with and interest in the county, has supplied the words marked F. M.

A very extensive MS. Glossary, drawn up by the late Colonel

¹ I do not remember to have heard *hern*, but I have no doubt that it is used.

Jolliffe, of the Royal Marine Light Infantry, was submitted to me. This contained a large number of words which certainly had no relation to the dialect of the *county*. But from it I extracted many words and phrases in use in South Hampshire. These are marked J.

The names of plants have been supplied by Mr. John Britten. His contributions are marked J. B.

Of the published sources from which words in the following Glossary have been derived, that by Edward Lisle, of Crux Easton, on the North-Western border of the county, is interesting, as being, I believe, the first attempt to record and preserve the Hampshire Dialect. To the octavo edition of his *Observations on Husbandry*, published in 1757, is appended a Glossary of Hampshire Words; and the body of the work contains several terms used in agriculture in the county, which he has not noted in his Glossary. In the lapse of more than a century and a quarter, some of the words noted by him have become rare. The words derived from his book, are distinguished by his name—*Lisle*.

The other published authorities are quoted in full; and are enumerated in the bibliographical list subjoined to this introduction.

I have inserted the words of (what may be called) the language of St. Mary's College, Winchester. This may, indeed, be said not to be Hampshire Dialect; but the school has been now close upon five centuries connected with the county, and situated in it; it was founded by a Hampshire man; and the school language has been formed in the county. All these facts seem to give it a claim to have its words inserted in any Glossary professing to contain all Hampshire words.

The late Charles Kingsley, in the interest which he took in everything relating to his people at Eversley, had paid much attention to their dialect. And he not only gave me many words, but had often conversed with me on the dialect generally.

Mr. Frederick Marshall's intimate acquaintance with the people of Eversley and its neighbourhood has enabled him to supply me with many words not previously known to me; and he has kindly helped me to the exact definition of words and phrases of whose meaning I was doubtful.

For the words marked N. H. (North Hants), or with my initials, I am responsible; as I am for all notes or remarks to which no initials are appended. I believe that all the examples illustrating words recorded by me are such as I have heard actually used as here noted.

To the Reverend W. W. Skeat, Professor of Anglo-Saxon in the University of Cambridge, at whose suggestion I undertook to edit this Glossary, I am indebted not only for furnishing me with a large portion of the material, but, above all, for perusing the proofs, and for many valuable suggestions which his superior philological knowledge enabled him to give me.

WILLIAM H. COPE.

Bramskill, 1883.

I append two published specimens of the Hampshire Dialect.

A letter to the Editor of the *Times*, from a poor man at Andover, on the Union Workhouse.¹

SIR,—Hunger, as I've heerd say, breaks through Stone Walls; but yet I shoudn't have thought of letting you know about my poor Missus's death, but all my neibours say tell it out, and it can't do you no harm and may do others good, specially as Parliament is to meet soon, when the gentlefoke will be talking about the working foke.

I be but a farmer's working man, and was married to my Missus 26 years agone, and have three Childern living with me, one 10, another 7, and t'other 3. I be subject to bad rumatiz, and never earns no more, as you may judge, than to pay rent and keep our bodies and souls together when we be all well. I was tended by Mr. Westlake when he was Union Doctor, but when the Guardians turned him out it was a bad job for all the Poor, and a precious bad job for me and mine.

Mr. Payne, when he come to be our Union Doctor, tended upon me up to almost the end of last April, but when I send up to the Union House as usual, Mr. Broad, the Relieving Officer, send back word there was nothing for me, and Mr. Payne wodnt come no more. I was too bad to work, and had not Vittals for me, the Missus, and the young ones, so I was forced to sell off the Bed, Bedstead, and furniture of the young ones, to by Vittals with, and then I and Missus and the young ones had only one bed for all of us. Missus was very bad, to, then, but as we knowd twere no use to ask the Union for nothink cept we'd all go into the Workhouse, and which Missus couldn't a bear, as she'd bia parted from the childern, she sends down to tell Mr. Westlake

¹ *Halliwel's Dictionary*, vol. i. p. xviii.

how bad we was a doing off, and he comes to us directly, and tends upon us out of charity, and gives Missus Mutton and things, which he said, and we know'd too well, she wanted of, and he gives this out of his own Pocket.

Missus complaint growd upon her and she got so very bad, and Mr. Westlake says to us, I do think the guardians wouldn't let your wife lay there and starve, but would do something for you if they knowd how bad you wanted things, and so, says he, I'll give you a Sertificate for some Mutton and things, and you take it to Mr. Broad, the releiving officer. Well, I does this, and he tells me that hed give it to the guardians and let me know what they said. I sees him again, and O, says he, I gived that Sertificate to the guardians, but they chucked it a one side and said they wouldnt tend to no such thing, nor give you nothing, not even if Missus was dying, if you has anything to do with Mr. Westlake, as they had turned him off.

I told my Missus this, and then says she we must try to get their Union Doctor, Mr. Payne, as we can't go on for ever taking things from Mr. Westlake's Pocket, and he turned out of Place, and so good to many poor folks besides us. So we gets Mr. Payne after a bit to come down ; and he says to Missus you're very bad, and I shall order the Union to send you Mutton and other things. Next Week Mr. Payne calls again, and asks Missus did she have the things he'd ordered for her to have? She says I've had a shillings worth of Mutton, Sir. Why, says he, you wants other things besides Mutton, and I ordered them for you in the Union Book, and you ought to have them in your bad state. This goes on for 5 or 6 weeks, only a shillings worth of Mutton a Week being allowed her, and then one Week a little Gin was allowed, and after that as Missus couldnt get out of bed a Woman was sent to nurse and help her.

I didnt ask Mr. Payne to order these ere things, tho' bad enof God knows they was wanted ; but in the first week in last November I was served with a summons to tend afore our Mayor and Justices under the Vagrance Act; I think they said twas cause I had not found these things for Missus myself; but the Union Doctor had ordered 'em of the Guardians on his sponsibility. Well, I attends afore the Justices, and there was nothing against me, and so they puts it off, and orders me to tend afore 'em again next week, which I does, and then there wasnt enof for 'em to send me to Gaol, as the Guardians wanted, for a Month, and they puts it off again for another Week, and says I must come afore 'em again, and which I does; and they tells me theres nothing proved, that I could aford to pay for the things, and I mite go about my business.

I just loses three days' work, or pretty handy, by this, and that made bad a good bit worse. Next Day Mr. Payne comes again, and Missus was so outdaceous bad, she says cant you give me something to do me good and ease me a bit; says Mr. Payne, I dont see you be much worse. Yes, I be, says Missus, and I wish you'd be so good as

to let me send for Mr. Westlake, as I thinks he knows what'd make me easier, and cure the bad pains I do suffer. Mr. Payne abused my Poor Missus, and dared her to do anything of that sort, and so we were feared to do it, lest I should be pulled up again afore the Justices, and lose more days work, and perhaps get sent to Gaol. Eight days after this Mr. Payne never having come nist us, and the Union having lowd us nothing at all, my poor Missus dies, and dies from want, and in agonies of pain, and as bad off as if shed been a Savage, for she could only have died of want of them things which she wanted and I couldnt buy if she'd been in a foreign land, were there [be] no Parsons, and People as I've heard tell be treated as bad as dogs.

Years agone, if any body had been half so bad as my Missus, and nobody else would have tended to her, there'd been the clergyman of the parish, at all events, who'd have prayed with her, and seen too that she didn't die of starvation, but our Parson is in favour of this here new Law, and as he gets £60 a year from the Guardians, he arnt a going to quarrel with his Bread and Cheese for the likes of we, and so he didn't come to us. Altho' he must have knowed how ill Missus was; and she, poor creature, went out of this here world without any Spiritual consilation whatsomever from the Poor Man's Church.

We'd but one bed as I've telled you, and only one Bedroom, and it was very bad to be all in the same Room and Bed with poor Missus after she were dead; and as I'd no money to pay for a Coffin, I goes to Mr. Broad, then to Mr. Majer, one of the Guardians, and then to the overseers, and axes all of 'em to find a Coffin, but 'twere no use, and so, not knowing what in the World to do, off I goes to tell Mr. Westlake of it, and he was soon down at the House, and blamed me much for not letting he know afore Missus died, and finding we'd no food nor fire, nothing for a shrowd cept we could wash up something, and that we'd no soap to do that with, he gives us something to get these ere things, and tells me to go again to the Releving Officer and t'others and try and get a Coffin, and to tell 'un Missus ought to be burried as soon as possible, else 'twould make us all ill. This I does, as afore, but get nothing, and then Mr. Westlake give me an order where to get a Coffin, and if he had not stood a friend to me and mine, I can't think what would have become of 'em, as twas sad at Nights to see the poor little things pretty nigh break their hearts when they seed their poor dead mother by their side upon the Bed.

My troubles wasnt to end even here, for strang to tell the Registrer for Deaths for this District dont live in this the largest Parish with about 5000 inhabitants, but at a little Village of not more than 400 People and 5 Miles off, so I had to walk there and back 10 miles, which is very hard upon us poor folk, and what is worse when I got there the Registrer wasnt up; and when he got up he wouldnt tend to me afore hed had his breakfast, and it seemed as 'twas a very long time for a poor chap like me to be kept a waiting, whilst a man who is

paid for doing what I wanted won't do such little work as that afore hese made hisself comfortable, tho' I telled him how bad I wanted to get back, and that I should loose a Day by his keeping me awaiting about.

That this is mostly the fault of the Guardians rather than anybody else is my firm belief, tho' if Mr. Payne had done his duty hed a been with Missus many times afore she died and not have left her as he did, when he knowed she was so bad, and hed a made 'un give her what she wanted; but then he must do, he says, just what the Guardians wishes, and that arnt to attend much on the Poor, and the Releving Officer is docked if what he gives by even the Doctors orders arnt proved of by the Guardians aterward, and he had to pay for the little Gin the Doctor ordered out of his own Pocket, and, as the Newspaper says, for the Nurse, as this was put in our Paper by I'm sure I don't know who, but I believes tis true, last week. And now, Sir, I shall leave it to you to judge whether the Poor can be treated any where so bad as they be in the Andover Union.

This is a fair specimen of the dialect; but is written by an educated person, whether the actual pauper or his representative. He occasionally strays into English much above the comprehension of a Hampshire labourer. 'Spiritual consolation' would certainly not convey to the mind of such a one the meaning intended by the writer. 'Consolation' is a word, I believe, not understood by Hampshire folk, at least, in the sense here used. And if they were told the Parson was 'spiritual,' they would think he was 'angry.'

A VOICE FROM HAMPSHIRE ON THE FAT CATTLE SHOW.¹

'MR. PUNCH, ZUR,

'If you plase, zur, I be a Hampshire Varmer. I writes to you cause I knows you wunt mind my not beeen a scollurd, and ool excuse bad spellun and all that. Lookun over the peeaper 'tother market day at Winchester, I zee a count o' the Prize Cattle Show up in Lunnun. I wanted to know what a sed about the pigs; whose they was and where they come vrom. I vound as how as there warn't a zingle hog vrom Hampshire among the lot. You knows that, I dare zay, as well as I do; and very like you be astonished at it, zummut. Tell 'ee how 'tis, Zur. We volks in Hampshire breeds pigs as pigs ought to be, and dwoant goo vattenun on em up till they can't wag. We sez pork ought to have lane as well as fat, and we likes our

¹ From *Punch*, vol. ix., p. 264 (1845).

bihaacon strakey. Zame wi' cattle. Where's the sense or razon o' stuffun and crammun a hox till a beant yeable to zee out o' his eyes? What is the use o' all that ere fat, I wants to know? Who is there as ates it? The ile-cake, turmut, manglewurze, and cabbidge as is wasted in makun one bullick a monster, ood goo to keep dree or vour fine hoxen in good condishn. Why, zur, they med just as well fat up stags and hares and rabbuts, ay, and pheasants and paatridges, vor the matter o' that.

'Tell 'ee what, *Measter Punch*, if, 'stead o' vlingun away good provender to turn horned animals into Danul Lamberts, they was to bestow bread, and mate, and turmut on Christians, and make zome o' them a little fatter than they be, they'd do more good a precious zight; and I'm bound you be o' the zame opinion.

'I be, Zur, your bajient Zarvent,
'JOHN GROUTS.'

This is written by a person thoroughly conversant with the dialect; and perfectly illustrates the manner of speech of the people.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL LIST.

1. Observations on Husbandry. By EDWARD LISLE, of Crux Easton. 2 vols. 8vo. *London*. 1757.

At the end is a Glossary of Hampshire Words. There is an Edition in one vol. 4to. published in the same year, which does not contain the Glossary.

2. Hampshire. MS. List of Words used in the neighbourhood of Alresford, Hants. By Rev. B. BELCHER. See *Phil. Soc. Trans.* 1845, ii. 109.

On application to the Secretary of the Philological Society, it appears that this collection *has long been lost*.

3. School-life at Winchester College; with a Glossary of Words, &c., peculiar to Winchester College. By R. B. M[ANSFIELD]. Cr. 8vo., pp. 243, 2nd ed. *London*. J. C. Hotten, 1870.

[The Glossary contains *a few* words that are really provincial, the rest being school slang.]¹

¹ Quoted as *Winch. Sch. Gl.*

4. * *The New Forest ; its History and its Scenery.* By J. R. WISE. 4to., pp. viii. and 336. *London.* Smith, Elder, and Co., 1871.

There is a Glossary of words used in the New Forest at pp. 279—288; and other provincial words occur in the text. The publishers have kindly given leave to the E. D. S. to reprint these in the Glossary of Hampshire Words which is being prepared for the Society by the Rev. W. W. Skeat.¹

5. A List of Hampshire words was printed at pp. 37, 38 of vol. iv. of Warner's *Collections for Hampshire.* 6 vols, 4to. *London.* 1795.

These are simply collected and copied from Grosse's *Provincial Glossary.*

A List of Hampshire Words was also printed at p. 481 of Wheeler's *Hampshire Magazine* for 1828. After considerable trouble, it was discovered to be the *very same list.*

At p. 137 of the same Magazine is a Dialogue between a lawyer and his client. The client's talk is perhaps intended to represent the *Hampshire* dialect; but it is short and not remarkable. See also *Notes and Queries*, 1st Ser., vol. x. pp. 120 and 256; 2nd Ser. xii. 493; 3rd Ser. i. 66.

6. * MS. Glossary of Hampshire Words. By Sir F. MADDEN.

This autograph MS. has been purchased for the E. D. S., and has been transcribed for press by the Rev. W. W. Skeat.

7. * MS. Glossary of Words used in the Isle of Wight. To be edited, with additions, by C. ROACH SMITH, Esq. (brother of the compiler), for the E. D. S.

[N.B.—This has since been published by the E. D. S. as Glossary C. 23, in 1881.]

8. *Wykehamica.* A History of Winchester College and its Commoners, from the foundation to the present day. By H. C. ADAMS. 8vo. Oxford. 1878.

Contains a Glossary of School Words.

Nos. 2—7 are from the 'Bibliographical List' published by the E. D. S. in 1873, and marked as A. 1. among the Society's publications.

An asterisk is prefixed to such books of reference as are of admitted utility.

¹ Professor Skeat's collections are included in the present Glossary.

HAMPSHIRE WORDS AND PHRASES.

HAMPSHIRE GLOSSARY.

Abear [u'bair], *v.* to put up with, endure. *N. and Q.* 1st Ser. x. 401.

Abed [u'bed], in bed.—S.

Abele-tree [u'beel-tree], *sb.* *Populus alba*. *Holloway's Dictionary*.—J. B.

Abide [u'beid], *v.* to put up with, endure; the same as *abear*. *N. and Q.* 1st Ser. x. 401.

Abin [u'bin]. Because.

See *Recollections of the Vine Hunt*, privately printed [By the Rev. S. E. Austen-Leigh], p. 19 and note.

About [u'bou't], *adv.* very, extremely. Ex. 'She war just *about* mad.' 'It war just *about* cold.' It is used to intensify a statement.

Abouten [u'bou'tn], *prep.* about, near to.—Cooper.

Abroad [u'brau'd], *adv.* scattered.—J.

Abs [abs], *adj.* 'simply an abbreviation of "absent" written against a defaulter's name. Abs (more recently) is used with a verb, "get abs," i. e. "get away."'—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 415.

Account [u'kou'nt]. See 'Count.

Adapted [u'dap'tud], *adj.* accustomed to, versed in, experienced. Ex. 'A man *adapted* to pigs,' i. e. experienced in the breeding and care of swine.—N. H.

Adder's-Fern [ad'urs veern], *sb.* the common polypody, *polypodium vulgare*; so called from its rows of bright spores.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Addle [ad'l], *adj.* stupid.—J.

Adin [u'din], *prep.* within.—Cooper.

A done [u'dun], *imp.* (for 'have done,' a command or request to leave off).—J.

Adry [u'drei], *adj.* thirsty.—N. H.

- Afeard** [u'fee'rd], *pp. as adj.* afraid.—F. M.
- Afore** [u'foa'r], before. *Ak. often pronounced 'avore' [u'voar].—N. H.
- After-math** [aft'ur-maath], *sb.* a later crop of grass; called also **Lettermath**, *q. v.*—*Ak.
- After-shear** [aft'ur-sheer], *sb.* the after-math, or latter crop of grass.—Wise, *New Forest*.
- Agape** [u'gai'p], *adv.* surprised, wondering. 'He was all agape.'—N. H.
- Agg** [ag], *v.* to cut clumsily; to hack. *Ak.
- Agin** [u'gin:], *prep.* against.—Cooper.
- Agister** [u'jist'ur], *sb.*—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 190.
- Agistment** [u'jist'ment], *sb.*—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 190.
- Agoggle** [u'gog'l], *adv.* shaking, trembling, palsied. 'His head is all agoggle,' *i. e.* of a person paralyzed.—N. H.
- Agone** [u'gau'n], *adv.* ago, since. Ex. 'Ten years *agone*.'—J.
- Agreeable** [u'gree'ubl], *adj.* acquiescent, consenting (to a thing). Ex. 'I'm *agreeable*,' I consent.—Cooper; Wise.
- A-hoh** [u'hoa:], *adv.* on one side; generally 'all *a-hoh*,' all on one side.—*Ak. Ex. 'A load of corn *all-a-hoh*.'—Wise.
In North Hampshire it is used also of a person—upset, anxious, vexed. Ex. 'He was quite *a-hoh* because a shower come on, he thought 'ud spoil his hay.'—W. H. C.
- Aich-bone** [ai'ch-boan], *sb.* part of a rump of beef; commonly called *edge-bone*.—Cooper.
- Ails** [ailz], *sb.* beards of barley.—J.
- Airs** [airz] *sb. pl.* ash saplings.—W. F. Rose.
But see 'heirs,' which is universally applied to young trees in Hampshire.
- Aish** [aish], *sb.* stubble.—Grose; Warner; F. M. A mispronunciation for **Erish**, which see.
- Akering-time** [ai'kurin-teim], *sb.* the autumn, when acorns fall, and are gathered.—N. H.
- Akermast** [ai'kurmaast], *sb.* the fruit of the oak.
- Aker** [ai'kur], *v.* to gather acorns. Ex. 'The children be all gone *akering*.'
- Akers** [ai'kurs], *sb. pl.* acorns.—N. H.
- Akse** [aks], *v.* to ask. *Ak.; *N. and Q.* 1st ser. x. 401.
- All-a-hoh.** See **A-hoh**.
- Alley** [ali], *sb.* a taw, not made of baked clay or grey stone, as common marbles are, but of *alabaster*, or what is supposed to be so; and hence its name. Brockett; Forby; F. M.

Allgood [aul'good] *sb.* *Chenopodium Bonus-Henricus*.—J. B.

All-holland cakes [aul-hol'und-kaiks], *sb. pl.* for All-hallows. Cakes cried about on All-Saints day.—J.

All-in-a-churm. See **Churm**.

All-in-a-muddle. See **Muddle**.

Allow [alou'], *v.* (1) To think, suppose, consider. 'If you ask a peasant how far it is to any place, his answer nearly invariably is, "I allow it to be so far."—Wise, *New Forest*.

(2) To admit, concede, assent to. As if you state anything to them, they answer, 'I allow that.'—N. H.

Allus [au'luz], *adv.* always. *Ak.

Almost [umwoa'st], *adv.* almost. *Ak.

Amper [amp'ur], *sb.* a tumour or swelling; a flaw in a woollen cloth.—Cooper. Also, matter in a tumour; as, 'prick it, an' let th' amper out.'—Wise.

Ampery [amp'uri], *adj.* beginning to decay; especially applied to cheese; weak, unhealthy.—Cooper.

An [an], *prep.* if. Ex. 'An I were back, I'll pay you.'—J.

Anchor [ank'ur] *sb.* the chape of a buckle. *Ak.

Aneust [u'neu'st], *adv.* nigh, almost, near at hand.—Cooper. Much the same. *Ak.

Anguish [an'gwish], *sb.* inflammation. Of horses it is said, 'If we foment it, it'll take the anguish out of it.'—N. H.

Anigh [u'nei'], *adv.* near to.—J.

Anighst [u'nei'st], *prep.* near to. *Ak.

Anont, Anunt [u'nont', u'nunt'], *prep.* against, opposite. *Ak.

Any-when [en-i-wen], *adv.* at any time.—J.

Apast [u'past'], *adv.* or *prep.* past, after, beyond. *Ak.

Apern [ai'purn], *sb.* apron. See **Yapern**.

Apple-pie [ap'l-pei], *sb.* *Epilobium hirsutum*.—N. H.

Apse [aps], *sb.* the aspen-tree.—Cooper. Ex. 'made out of apse,' *i. e.* made of aspen wood.—Wise. The Abele-tree.—N. H.

Archet [aarch'ut], *sb.* an orchard. *Ak.

Argufy [aar'geufei], *v.* to argue, prove, have weight as an argument.—Cooper.

Arra-one [ar'u'wun'] e'er a one, ever a one. *Ak.

Arris [ar'iz], *sb.* the sharp rectangular edge of a piece of wood or stone, which is generally shayed off to prevent splintering or chipping. Ex. 'I'd better take the arris off ut.'—N. H.

Arse [haarz], *sb.* (1) The upright part of a field-gate to which the eyes of the hinge are fixed.

- (2) The bottom of a post; the part which is fixed in the ground.—N. H.
- Arter** [aa'tur], *prep.* after.—Cooper.
- Asprawl** [u'sprau'l], *adv.* in a sprawling posture. 'He fell all *asprawl*.'—N. H.
- Ast** [aast:], *v.* to ask. Ex. 'He *ast* me to come.' 'I'll *ast* 'un to do 't.'
- Astour** [u'stoor:], *adv.* as it were.—N. H.
- Athin** [u'dhin:], *prep.* within. *Ak.
- Athout** [u'dhou:t], *prep.* without. *Ak.
- Athurt** [u'thurt:], *prep.* or *adv.* athwart. *Ak.
- Attery** [at'uri], *adj.* irascible, choleric. *Ak. Not common in Hants.—Wise. Unknown in North Hants.—W. H. C.
- Atwo** [u'too:], *prep.* divided, separated. *Ak.
- Auver-drow** [au'vur-droa], *v.* to overthrow, to upset. *Ak. Ex. 'I *auverdrow*'d my load,' i. e. upset my load.—Wise.
- Aveard**. West Hants.—Wise. See **Afeard**.
- Axen** [aks'n], *sb. pl.* ashes.—Grose; F. M.; *Ak.
- Bachelor's-buttons** [bach'elurz-but'nz], *sb.* the wild scabious. *Ak. *Scabiosa succisa*.
- Backside** [bak'seid], *sb.* the back yard or back court of a house. *Ak.
- Backsword** [bak'soard], *sb.* the game of singlestick. *Ak. Not very general in Hants.—W. H. C.
- Back up** [bak'up], *v.* to vent any opinion, or retort energetically—generally in support of one's friend or party.—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 416.
- Bacon-rack** [bai'kun-rak], *sb.* a railed frame fitted to the ceiling of a kitchen, or cottage, on which bacon is stored.—N. H.
- Bacon-silt** [bai'kun-silt], *sb.* a trough in which bacon is salted. W.
- Badger-pied** [baj'ur-peid], *adj.* sandy-coloured; applied to the tame boars found in the New Forest.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 259.
- Bag** [bag], *sb.* the udder of a cow. *Ak.
- Bail** [bail], *sb.* (1) a hanging bar to divide horses in a stable.
(2) The semicircular handle of a bucket or pot.—N. H.
- Baily** [bail'i:], *sb.* a bailiff on a farm.—J.
- Bait** [bait], *v.* to mend or light a fire; cf. Sc. *beet*.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 192. See **Beet**.

- Baker** [bai·kur], *sb.* anything (such as a cushion or blotting-book) placed on a form to sit upon.—*Winch. Sch. Glos.* Anything comfortable to sit on (from the presumed comfortable warmth of a bake-house).—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 416.
- Ballyrag** [bal'irag], *v. a. and n.* to abuse, to use vituperative language.—N. H.
- Bang** [bang], *v.* (1) To beat. Ex. 'I just about did *bang* 'un.'—J.
(2) To puzzle, to overcome. Ex. 'That *bangs* me.'
- Bangies** [ban'jiz], *sb. pl.* drab trousers; so called from *Bangy*, *q. v.*—*Winch. Sch. Gl.*
- Bangy** [banji·i], *sb.* brown sugar.—*Winch. Sch. Gl.* From Bangalore, a coarse-sugar growing country. Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 41.
- Banney, Bannis, Banticle, Bannistickle** [ban'i, ban'ris, ban'tikl, ban'istikl], *sb.* the fish called the stickle-back. A.S. *bán*, bone, and *sticel*, a sting. *Ak.
- Bannick** [ban'ik], *v.* to beat or thrash.—Cooper.
- Bargan** [baag'un], *sb.* (1) A yard; as a rick *bargan*, a rick-yard. *Ak.
(2) A small property; a house and garden; a small piece of land.—N. H.
- Barley-bird** [baal'i-burd], *sb.* the Rays wagtail; *Motacilla campestris*, Pall. Known in the New Forest as the *barley-bird*, as it appears about the time the barley is sown.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 310.
- Barm** [baam], *sb.* yeast. *Ak. This word is common in Hants; the A.S. *gist* [= yeast] pronounced in Hampshire *yest*, is used as well. See **Baum**.
- Barton** [baar'tn], *sb.* a farm-yard.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 166. Mr. Barnes gives the derivation of the first syllable from A.S. *beor*, a grange, not from A.S. *bere*, barley, as in Akerman; but the A.S. *beor* seems to lack authority.
- Base** [bais], *sb.* a sea-perch.—Grose; F. M.
- Basket Fern** [baas'kit-veeurn], *sb.* *Lastrea Filix-mas*.
- Basket-fortune** [baas'kit-forchun], *sb.* a small fortune. Said, it is believed, of a girl's marriage-portion.—Wise. Cf. German *Korb*.
- Baste** [baist], *v.* To beat or thrash.—N. H. To beat with a stick. Ex. 'Jim was terribly *basted* at the fair.'—J. Cf. Icel. *Reysta*, to flog.
- Bat** [bat], *sb.* a drag to a carriage or waggon. Also called a *drug-bat*.—Wise.
- Batlings** [bat'lingz], *sb. pl.* the (Winchester) boys' weekly allowance of one shilling.—*Winch. Sch. Gl.*
- Baum** [baum], *sb.* barm, yeast. *N. and Q.* 1st Ser. x. 401. (There spelt *borm*.) See **Barm**.

- Bavin** [bav'in], *sb.* a bundle of the lop of a tree. See Barnes. Ex. 'Not a faggot, only a *bavin*.'—Wise. But the word faggot is unknown in North Hants; all bundles of lop or underwood being called *bavins*.—W. H. C.
- Bay** [bai], *sb.* (1) A division of a barn.—Wise.
(2) A bason (rare).—Wise.
- Bead-bind** [beed-beind], *sb.* the black bryony (*Tamus niger*).—Wise. See *Bedwine*.
- Bed-furze** [bed-fuz], *sb.* *Ulex nanus*.—J. B.
- Bed-steddle** [bed-stedl], *sb.* a bed-stead.—J.
- Bedwine** [bed'wein], *sb.* *Clematis Vitalba*, and *Polygonum Convolvulus*.—Dr. Bromfield's MSS.—J. B. Quære, *Bedwind*?
- Beechmast** [beechmaa'st], *sb.* the fruit of *Fagus sylvatica*.—Holloway's *Dictionary*.—J. B.; Com.
- Bee-hake, Bee-hackle** [bee haik, bee hak'l], *sb.* a cap of straw placed over a 'bee-pot' to protect it from wet.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 184.
- Bee-pot** [bee-pot], *sb.* a bee-hive.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 184.
- Beest** [bee'u'st], *v.* 2nd *p. s. present*, (thou) art.—N. H. *Ak. gives the pronunciation *Bist*.
- Beeswaxers** [bee'zwak'zur], *sb. pl.* thicklaced boots.—*Winch. Sch. Gl.*
- Beet** [beet], *v.* to replenish fire with fuel. A.S. *bétan*, to make better, improve, restore. 'When joined with *fýr* (fire),' observes Mr. Bosworth, 'it signifies to mend or repair a fire.' *Ak. In the *New Forest* pronounced *bait*.—Wise. See *Bait*.
- Beever** [bee'vurz], *sb. pl.* a portion of bread and allowance of beer laid out in (Winchester School) hall at *Beever-time*, *q. v.*; from the Fr. *boire* [Old Fr. *boivre, beivre*].—*Winch. Sch. Gl.* Obviously from the Italian 'bevere,' whence our 'beverage.'—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 417.
- Beever-time** [bee'vur teim], *sb.* a quarter of an hour's relaxation allowed to the (Winchester) boys in the middle of afternoon school in summer, to give them an opportunity of disposing of *beever*, *q. v.*—*Winch. Sch. Gl.*
- Behither** [be-hidh'ur], *adv. and prep.* on this side; on this side of.—Cooper.
- Be how 't will** [bee hou twil], *phrase.* Let the consequence be what it may.—J.
- Bell Heath** [bel-heth], *sb.* *Erica Tetralix*.—J. B.
- Bellis, Billis** [bel'uz, bil'uz], *sb. pl.* bellows.—J.
- Bellock** [bel'uk], *v.* to cry out or roar when beaten or frightened; a corruption of *bellow*. *Ak. Ex. 'To *bellock* like a bull.'—Wise.
- Bellocking** [bel'uking], *sb.* the bellowing or lowing of a cow.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 186.

- Benneting time** [ben'iting teim], when the pigeons eat the grass-seeds.—Lisle.
- Bennets**, [ben'its], *sb. pl.* bents, bent-grass.—Wise. Spiry grass running to seed.—Lisle.
- Ben't** [baint], *present tense.* Be not. It is always used in Hampshire for the present of the *v.* to be, when negative. Ex. 'I *ben't* a gwyne,' 'I am not going.' 'He *ben't* no use.' 'We *ben't* tired.' 'You *ben't* cold, be ye?' 'They *ben't* come yet.'
- Bent** [bent], *sb.* This is the usual pronunciation in North Hants. See **Bennets**.
- Berrin** [ber'r'in], *sb.* a burying, a funeral.—J.
- Besom** [bezum], *sb.* a broom.—F. M. A birch broom.—*Ak. A broom made of heath.—N. H.
- Beswin', Beswind** [bes-wein, bes-weind], *sb. Convolvulus Major.*—Wise.
- Bethwine** [bethwein]. See **Bedwine**.
- Bettermost** [bet'urmst], *compar. adj.* much the best.—*N. and Q.* 1st Ser. x. 401. Cooper explains it by 'superior, eminent.'—The better of two or more objects.—N. H.
- Betwit** [be-twit-], *v.* to taunt, upbraid. *Ak.
- Bengle, Bewgle.** See **Bugle**.
- Bibble** [bib'l], *v.* to tipple. *Ak.
- Bibbler** [bib'lur], *sb.* corruption of *bibber*, a tippler. *Ak.
- Biddy** [bid'i], *sb.* a hen.—N. H. A chick.—J.
- Bide** [beid], *v. n.* (1) To dwell, live; as, 'where I do *bide*,' *i. e.* where I live. *Ak.
(2) To stay, remain. *Ak. to continue.
(3) To be postponed. Ex. 'We can let that *bide* till next week.'—N. H.
- Big-bee** [big-bee], *sb.* a drone.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 184.
- Bightle** [beit'l], *sb.* a large wooden mallet.—N. H.
- Bill** [bil], *sb.* a bill-hook. *Ak.
- Bill brighters** [bil-breit'urz], *sb. pl.* small faggots.—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 417.
- Billet** [bil'it], *sb.* a bundle. Ex. 'A *billet* of reeds.'
- Bindweed** [beindweed], *sb. Convolvulus sepium.*—Holloway's *Dictionary*.—J. B.
- Bine** [bein], *sb.* the hop-stalk; so called because it *binds* round the pole.—Cooper.
- Bird-batting** [bur'd-bat'in], *sb.* the catching of birds by night with a net known as the *bat-folding net*. *Ak.

- Bird-fraying** [bur'd-frai'in], *part.* driving birds from seed or corn.—N. H.
- Bird's-eyes** [bur'dz-eiz], *sb. pl.* flowers of the various species of *Myosotis* and *Veronica*. See **Robin's-eyes**.—Wise.
- Bishops-weed** [bish-upz-weed], *sb.* *Mentha aquatica*; from which 'hum' is made. Called also bishop-wort [bish-up-wurt].—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 166. See **Humwater**.
- Bits**. See **Beest**.
- Bit and crumb** [bit un krum], *every, phrase*. They say 'he is a good dog, every bit and crumb of him;' *i. e.* entirely.—*N. and Q.* 1st Ser. x. 400.
- Bitter-sweet** [bit-ur-sweet], *sb.* a kind of apple; perhaps the *bitter-sweeting* of Shakesp. *Rom. and Jul.* ii. 4.—Wise.
- Bittiah** [bit-ish], *adj.* rather; as, 'a bittish cold,' 'a bittiah wet.'—F. M.
- Bittle** [bit'l], *sb.* a beetle (*i. e.* the insect). A.S. *bitel*. *Ak.
- Blackberry-summer** [blak-bur'i-sum-ur], *sb.* Fine weather experienced at the end of September and the beginning of October, when blackberries are ripe.—Wright.
- Black-bob** [blak-bob], *sb.* the cockroach (*blatta orientalis*).—Barnes.
- Black-heart** [blak-haart], *sb.* the bilberry; *vaccinium myrtillis*. 'So called by a singular corruption, the original word being *hartberry*, the Old English *heorot-berie* [from *heorot*, a hart, a stag], to which the qualifying adjective has been added. To go "hearting" is a very common phrase. See *Proceedings of the Phil. Soc.* iii. pp. 154, 155.'—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 280.
- Black Heath** [blak-heth], *sb.* *Erica cinerea*.—J. B.
- Black Jack** [blak-jak], *sb.* the caterpillar of the turnip-fly (*athalia spinarum*).—Barnes.
- Black Merry** [blak-mer'i], *sb.* a black fruited var. of *Prunus Avium*. Dr. Bromfield's MSS.—J. B.
- Black Strap** [blak-strap], *sb.* *Polygonum aviculare*. Dr. Bromfield's MSS.—J. B.
- Blacktail** [blak-tail], *sb.* the fieldfare. 'Large numbers frequent the New Forest, where it is known as the *blacktail*.'—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 312.
- Bladder** [blad-ur], *sb.* a blister, boil, pustule. See *Firs-bladder* in Wise's *New For. Glos.* Also a burn, scald, pimple.—Wise, *New Forest*. See **Bunch**; **Chill-bladder**.
- Blare** [blair], *v.* to bleat, cry. Ex. 'D'rat the wold thing *blaring* so.'—J.
- Blatch** [blach], *adj.* black, sooty. *Ak.
- Blather** [bladh-ur], *sb.* a bladder. *Ak.

- Bleating** [blee'ting], *sb.* a name given to the noise made by the wings of the snipe.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 270.
- Bleeding-heart** [blee'ding-haart], *sb.* the hearts-ease (*Viola tricolor*).—Wise.
- Blink** [blink], *sb.* a spark of fire; glimmering or intermittent light. *Ak.
- Blissy** [blisi], *sb.* a blaze. Cf. A.S. *blysa*, a torch; *blisier*, an incendiary. *Ak. Mr. Wise (*New Forest*, p. 193) explains it as an *adj.*—bright, said of a brightly burning fire; lit. *blazey*. I believe this to be an error. The word is the *Oxf. blizzy*, and is merely an allied word to *blaze*; indeed, Mr. Wise also endorses Akerman's definition, and cites the expression—'it is *blisseying*,' i. e. just blazing.—W. W. S.
- Blood Vine** [blud-vein], *sb.* *Epilobium angustifolium*.—J. B.
- Bloody-Warrior** [blud-i-wauriur], *sb.* the dark-coloured wall-flower. *Ak. The garden wall-flower (*Cheiranthus cheiri*), so called from the blood-like tinges on its corolla.—Barnes's *Dors. Gl.*
- Bloomy** [bluo-mi], *adj.* hot. In sultry weather they say 'it's *bloomy* hot.' *Ak.
- Blow** [blou], *sb.* a flower.—J. In North Hants not used of a single flower, but collectively. Ex. 'It's a very good *blow* this year,' i. e. the blossom is plentiful.—W. H. C.
- Blow** [blou], *v.* to blush.—*Winch. Sch. Gl.* To show embarrassment, either by blushing, as a rose *blows*; or from the resemblance to a whale when distressed.—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 417.
- Blowings** [blou'ingz], *sb. pl.* blossoms. *Ak.
- Blue Cowslip** [bloo-kou'slip], *sb.* *Pulmonaria angustifolia*. Dr. Bromfield in *Phytologist*, O.S. iii. 575.—J. B.
- Bluff** [bluf], *adj.* lusty, like a farmer.—J.
- Boar-thistle** [boar-thisl], *sb.* *Carduus lanceolatus*. Holloway's *Dictionary*.—J. B.
- Bob** [bob], *sb.* a beetle.—N. H.
- Bob**, *sb.* a timber carriage.—N. H. See **Timber-bob**.
- Bob**, *v. act.* to carry on a timber-bob. Ex. 'We can *bob* that tree home.'—N. H.
- Bob**, *sb.* a large white jug, holding about a gallon. *Winch. Sch. Gl.* Probably from its price, one shilling.—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 417.
- Bobbery** [bob'ur'i], *sb.* a quarrel, noise, disturbance.—Cooper.
- Bobbies'-eyes** [bob'iz-eiz], *sb. pl.* the forget-me-not. *Veronica Chamædrys*.—J. B.
- Bobbish** [bob'ish], *adj.* well in health. Ex. 'purty *bobbish*, thank 'e,' i. e. pretty well. *Ak.
- Bolder stones** [boa'ldur-stoa'nz], *sb.* large insulated stones found in the downs and sometimes in the valleys. The word is now used in

- geology for a stone which has been rolled in an antediluvian torrent.
*Ak. Com.
- Bolster-pudding** [boə'lstur-puəd'in], *sb.* a roly-poly.—J.
- Bolt** [boalt], *sb.* the line of cleavage of lath.—N. H.
- Boncer** [bon'sur], *sb.* a taw or stone used to strike marbles from a ring.—N. H.
- Boner** [boə'nur], *sb.* a smart rap on the spine.—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 417.
- Borse** [baus], *sb.* a calf of half-a-year old.—Grose; Warner; F. M.
- Bosky** [bosk'i], *adj.* elated with liquor.—Cooper.
- Bothen** [boθ'un], *sb.* *Chrysanthemum segetum*. Bromfield's *FL Vectensis*, p. 259.—J. B.
- Bottle-brush** [bot'l-brush], *sb.* *Hippuris vulgaris*. Holloway's *Dictionary*.—J. B.
- Bottom** [bot'um], *sb.* a valley, glen, or glade. Cf. Milton, *P. L.* ii. 299.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 187. In North Hants used only of a valley.
- Bouge** [bou:j ?], *v.* to bulge ?—Wise (note on Cooper).
- Boughy** [bou'i], *adj.* applied to a tree which is full of boughs, instead of running straight up.—Wise, *New Forest*.
- Boulder** [boə'ldur], *sb.* See **Bolder**.
- Boulder-head** [boə'ldur-hed], *sb.* a work against the sea, made of small wooden stakes.—Cooper,
- Bounce** [bouns], *v. n.* to rebound, or *v. a.* to cause to rebound. Ex. 'bounce that ball.'—N. H.
- Bounce** [bouns], *sb.* boasting, pretension.—N. H.
- Bound-oak** [bound-oak], *sb.* a boundary oak.—Wise, *New Forest*. See **Mark-oak**.
- Bower-stone** [boə'ur-stoan], *sb.* a boundary-stone.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 163.
- Bowl-dish** [boal-dish], *sb.* a wooden bowl with handle.—J.
- Boy's-love** [boiz-luv], *sb.* the herb southern-wood. *Ak. *Artemisia vulgaris*, called also *Old Man* in N. H.
- Bezzle** [boz'l], *sb.* *Chrysanthemum segetum*. The corn-marigold.—N. H.
- Brakes** [braiks], *sb.* common fern.—Cooper. Also in the compound form, *fern brakes*.—Wise.
- Bran-geese** [bran-goos], *sb.* the brent goose; *anser bernicla*, Illig. 'Locally known as the *brangoose*.'—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 312.
- Bran-new** [bran-nou], *adj.* quite new. *Ak. In Wilts., they have also *vire-new* (fire-new). These terms were originally applied to things *fresh from the forge*. *Ak. Com. as *brand-new*.

- Brashy** [brash'i], *adj.* full of small stones.—Lisle.
- Brave** [braiv], *adj.* in good health, hearty. *Ak. Cf. Sc. *braw*.
- Breachy** [bree'chi], *adj.* brackish; applied to smuggled spirits which have been impregnated with salt water.—Wise (note on Cooper).
- Bread and cheese** [bred un cheez], *sb.* the leaves and the opening buds of the white thorn. *Cratægus oxyacantha*.—J. B. and Wise.
- Break** [braik], *v.* to tear. In Hants break is used for *tear*, and *tear* for *break*; as, 'I have *a-torn* my best decanter or china dish.' 'I have *a-broke* my fine cambrick aporn.'—Grose; Warner; F. M.
- Brevet about** [brev'ut u-bout], *v.* to beat about, as a dog for game. *Ak.
- Brickle.** See **Bruckle**.
- Brighten** [brei'tn], *sb.* a kind of lichen. Recommended as a remedy for weak eyes.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 176.
- Brindled** [brin'dld], *adj.* severe, fierce, stern; in the phrase, 'a *brindled* look,' equivalent to Lat. *torve tuens*.—Wise.
- Brit** [brit], *v.* to shatter, like hops from being over-ripe.—Cooper. Also used of corn.—Wise. To shed, to fall.—Lisle. Ex. 'The corn *brits*,' means that the husk opens. See Pegge's *Kentish Glossary*.
- Brize** [breiz], *v.* to press. 'Brize it down,' press it down.—Wise, *New Forest*. Rather perhaps **Prize**, which see.
- Brock** [brok], *v.* to tease, chaff, or badger. From *brock*, a badger.—*Winch. Sch. Gl.*
- Broken-mouthed** [broa'kun-mou'dhd], *adj.* said of a person (or animal) who has lost his teeth.—Wise.
- Broody** [broo'di], *adj.* spoken of a hen when inclined to sit; 'the hens are *broody*.'—F. M.
- Brook-lime** [bruok-leim], *sb.* *Veronica Beccabunga*.—J. B.
- Broom-dasher** [bruom-dash'ur], *sb.* one who pulls heath and makes it into brooms.—N. H.
- Brow** [brou], *adj.* brittle; but in the New Forest applied only to short, snapper, splintering timber of a bad quality.—Wise, *New Forest*. Ak. has *brow*, brittle.
- Brownie** [brou'ni] *sb.* a bee.—Wise, *New Forest*. See **Low Brown**.
- Bruckle** [bruk'l], *adj.* brittle, easily broken.—N. H.
- Brum** [brum], *adj.* without money.—*Winch. Sch. Gl.* From Lat. *bruma*, 'midwinter,' denoting the extremity of bareness in a boy's pocket.—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 418.
- Brummell** [brum'ul], *sb.* a bramble or blackberry (*Rubus fruticosus*).—Warner; F. M.; Hal.; J. B. See **Bumble-kite**.
- Brush** [brush], *sb.* (1) A quarrel; a hurried fight.—N. H.
(2) 'A *brush* of a boy,' means a sharp, quick, active boy.—Wise. Cf. the phrase 'to *brush* about,' to be active, stir nimbly.

Buck [buk], *sb.* the *buck* of a cart or waggon, the body of it.—Grose; Warner; F. M.

Buck [buk], *sb.* the stag-beetle; also called *pink-buck*. The children, when catching it, sing this snatch:—

‘High *buck*, low *buck*,
Buck, come down.’

The female is known as the *doe*.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Bucky-cheese [buk-i-cheez], *sb.* a sweet, rank cheese. Perhaps from a rank, goatish taste, *bouc* in French signifying a he-goat.—Grose; Warner; F. M.; as *bock* does in German.

Bud [bud], *sb.* a young deer. Applied in Sussex to a *calf* of the first year, because then the horns begin to appear or *bud*.—Wise (note on Cooper).

Budgy [budji], *adj.* round, like a cask. Ex. ‘a little *budgy*, quatty thing.—J.

Bugle [beu'gl] *sb.* a bull. ‘A word forgotten even by the peasantry, and only to be seen, as at Lymington and elsewhere, on a few inn-signs, with a picture sometimes of a cow, by way of explanation.’—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 188.

Bulky [bul'ki], *adj.* generous.—*Winch. Sch. Gl.* Good-natured, liberal; from *amplitudo*, sometimes used by Latin writers in this sense.—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 418.

Bull's-head [buolz-hed], *sb.* the fish also called the miller's thumb; *Cottus gobio*, Linn.—White's *Nat. Hist. of Selborne*, Letter xi.

Bull-thrush [buolz-thrush], *sb.* the missel-thrush.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 189.

Bumble [bumb'l], *v.* (1) To buzz, to hum; as, ‘to *bumble* like a bee in a tar-tub.’

(2) To stumble, to halt.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 189.

Bummell, or **Bumble-kite** [bum'l, bumb'l-keit], *sb.* a bramble or blackberry. *Rubus fruticosus*.—Grose. See **Brummell**.

Bunch [bunch], *sb.* (1) A blow.

(2) A swelling (as the effect of a blow).

(3) A blotch, burn, scald, pimple.—Wise, *New Forest*. See **Bladder**.

Bunch, *v.* to punch, to strike.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Bundle off [bund'l-auf], *v.* to set off in a hurry.—Cooper.

Bundles [bund'lz], *sb. pl.* a game at cards, which I have often played, but forget now the way.—F. M.

Bunk [bunk], *v. in imper. mood*, be off!—F. M.

Bunny [bun-i], *sb.* a small ravine opening to the sea; as in *Chewton Bunny*, *Beckton Bunny*. Also any small drain, culvert, &c. ‘The little cottage was partly sheltered by an elbow of the cliff; otherwise it would have been flying up the *bunny* long ago.’—*Cradock Nowell*,

2nd ed. p. 183. A footnote says:—'The chink or narrow rift in the cliff-line, called in the Isle of Wight a *chine*, is known in the New Forest as a *bunny*.'

Bunt [bunt], *v. a.* to sift meal.—J.

Bur [bur], *sb.* the sweetbread of a calf or lamb. *Ak.

Burnbeat, or **Burnbate** [burn'beet, burn'bait], *v.* to cut up the turf and burn it in hillocks on the land.—Lisle.

Bush [buosh], *sb.* a thorn. Ex. 'I've got a *bush* in my finger.'—J.

Bustle-headed [bus'l-heded], *adj.* badly-grown or stunted trees are so called.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 183. As are the oak-trees whose tops are rounded and shorn by the Channel winds. See **Buzzly**.

Butt [but], *sb.* a small paddock. Ex. 'The church *butt*, Shanklin.—J. No doubt from being the field where archery was practised, at butts.—W. H. C.

Buttercups [but'ur-kups], *sb. pl.* *Ranunculus bulbosus* (and no doubt also *R. acris* and *R. repens*). Holloway's *Dictionary*.—J. B. Com.

Butter-fingered [but'ur-fing'ur'd], *adj.* apt to let things slip through the fingers.—Pegge's *Add. to Grose*; F. M. Com.

Butter-teeth [but'ur-teeth], *sb. pl.* broad and yellow teeth.—F. M.

Buttry [but'ri], *sb.* a dairy.—Wise.

Butty-lark [but'i-laak], *sb.* the meadow pipit; *Anthus pratensis*, Bechst. 'The *butty-lark*, i. e. companion-bird, of the New Forest; so called because it is often seen pursuing the cuckoo, which the peasant takes to be a sign of attachment, not of anger.'—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 308.

Buzzly [buz'li], *adj.* used of a tree, without a leading shoot, and whose branches are thick and stunted.—N. H.

By now [bei nou], *adv.* just now, immediately.—Wise.

Caddle [kad'l], *sb.* a dispute, noise, confusion. *Ak. Also, confusion, litter, mess. Ex. 'What a *caddle*' = what a mess.—Wise.

Caddle, *v. a.* to tease; as, 'don't *caddle* me.' *Ak. Also said of slow people. Ex. 'How you da *caddle*!'—Wise.

Caddling [kad'lin], *adj.* troublesome, annoying. *Ak. In the New Forest it means—not agreeing.—Wise.

Cadge [kadj], *v.* to beg.—N. H.

Cadger [kadj'ur], *sb.* a beggar.—N. H.

Caffin, **Cavin** [kafin, kavin], *sb.* the long-tailed titmouse; *parus caudatus*, Linn. 'Known throughout the New Forest as the *long-tailed caffin* or *cavin*.'—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 308.

Call [kaul], *sb.* necessity, occasion. Ex. 'You'd no *call* to do it.'—J.

- Callards** [kal'urdz], *sb. pl.* cabbage. *Isle of Wight*.—F. M.
- Camber** [kam'bur], *v. a.* to bend.—N. H.
- Camber**, *sb.* 'on the *camber*,' bent, bowed.—N. H.
- Cammoek** [kam'uk], *sb.* 'In Hampshire almost any yellow flower, as S. John's Wort, Fleabane, Ragwort, &c. is called *Cummoek*.'—Mr. G. B. Corbin *in lit.*—J. B.
- Cammoeky-Cheese** [kam'uki-cheez], cheese made from milk flavoured with Best-harrow.—J. The Best-harrow, *Ononis spinosa*, being called *Cammoek* in Hants. See above.—W. H. C.
- Camshetting** [kam'shuting], *sb.* boarding to keep up gravel; as the flooring of a wooden bridge; planking protecting a bank.—N. H.
- Cane** [kain], *sb.* a small weasel; 'a little reddish beast, not much bigger than a field-mouse, but much longer, which they call a *cane*.'—White's *Nat. Hist. of Selborne*, Letter xv. 'The animal here spoken of by White is probably only the female of the common weasel, which is constantly smaller than the male.'—Note by Rev. L. Jenyns.
- Canker** [kan'kur], *sb.* (1) A fungus, a toadstool.—Wise, *New Forest*. *Ak.
(2) A sore.—N. H.
- Cankered** [kan'kurd], *adj.* sore. Ex. 'That dog's ear is *cankered*.'—N. H.
- Cant** [kant] *v. a.* (1) To tilt up or put into a sloping position.—N. H.
(2) To jerk.
(3) To *cant* off; to let an object slip or fall.—Cooper.
- Cantankerous**, *adj.* contentious, quarrelsome. *Ak. Com.
- Cargo** [kaar'goa], *sb.* a hamper of good things from home.—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 418.
- Carriage** [kar'r'ij], *sb.* (1) A drain, water-carriage. *Ak.
(2) A waggon-load. Ex. 'I expect he'll have a *carriage* of wheat in Basingstoke market o' Wednesday.'—N. H.
- Cass** [kas], *sb.* a spar used in thatching.—Wise, *New Forest*. See *Spar-gad*.
- Cassey** [kas'i], *sb.* a causeway.—Wise.
- Cass'n** [kas'n], *2nd p. s. pr.* (thou) canst not. *Ak.
- Cassock** [kas'uk], *sb.* any kind of binding weed.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 166.
- Casty** [kaast'i], *sb.* a cask; as, a 'casty of beer.'—F. M.
Note.—Sir F. M. writes it *casté*, which can hardly mean anything but *casty*.
- Caterwise** [kai'turweiz], *adv.* diagonally.—J.
- Cat's eye** [kats ei], *sb.* Germander Speedwell, *Veronica Chamædrys*.—N. H.
- Cat's head**, [kats hed], *sb.* the name of a kind of apple.—Wise.

- Cat's head**, *sb.* the end of a shoulder of mutton. Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 418.
- Cat's tail** [kats tail] *sb.* *Hippuris vulgaris*, Linnaeus.—F. M.
- Cat's tails** [kats-tailz], *sb. pl.* catkins of *Salix*.—Holloway's *Dictionary*.—J. B.
- Cattan** [kat'un], *sb.* a sort of noose or hinge, which unites the 'hand-stick' to the flail. It is made in two parts. The joint which fits the flail is made of leather, as it is required to be more flexible near the part which strikes the floor.—Wise, *New Forest*.
- Causey** [kau'zai], *sb.* a causeway.—J.
- Certificate** [sur'tikait], *sb.* certificate. *N. and Q.* 1st Ser. x. 400.
- Cham** [cham], *v.* to chew, champ. *Ak. Common in Hants. Said in *N. F.* of being put out of temper. Ex. 'You've no occasion to cham it.' Said also of a person not liking a thing—'You seem to cham.'—Wise.
- Charlick** [chaa'lik], *sb.* wild mustard, *Sinapis arvensis*.—N. H.
- Charm** [chaam], *sb.* noise; as of bees, birds, children; in the phrase 'they are all in a charm,' they are all talking loud. A. S. *cyrm*, a noise, shout, clamour; as in *synnigra cyrm*, uproar of sinners; *Cædmon* xxxiv. 17. *Ak. Also called *churm*. See **Churm**.
- Chase-row** [chais-roa], *sb.* in planting quicksets a single *chase* is a single row; a double *chase* means another row planted below the first, not directly underneath the upper plants, but under the middle of the intermediate spaces.—Lisle.
- Chaum** [chaum], *sb.* a chasm; a crack in the ground. *Ak.
- Chavish** [chav'ish], *sb.* a chattering of many birds or noisy persons.—Cooper. Ex. 'What a *chavish* you are making!'—Wise, *New Forest* (note on Cooper).
- Cheeses** [chee'zuz], *sb. pl.* the fruits of *Malva sylvestris*.—J. B.
- Chesil-bob** [chiz'l-bob], *sb.* the wood-louse.—N. H.
- Chilbladder** [chil'blad'ur], *sb.* a chilblain.—Wise, *New Forest*.
- Childag** [chil'dag], *sb.* a chilblain.—Wise, *New Forest*.
- Chilver-lamb** [chil'vurlam], *sb.* a ewe-lamb. A. S. *cilfor-lamb*.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 193. See Thwaite's *Heptateuch*; *Leviticus* v. 6. *Ak.
- Chimley** [chim'li], *sb.* a chimney. *Ak.
- Chine** [chein], *sb.* a small ravine on the sea-coast. Bournemouth, and Isle of Wight.
- Chink** [chink], *sb.* the chaffinch.—F. M. Also see Wise, *New Forest*, p. 308. See **Spink**.
- Chinner** [chin'ur]. *sb.* a grin (*cachinnus*).—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 418.

- Chisel** [chiz'l], *v. a.* to cheat.—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 418. Not peculiar to Winchester.
- Chissom** [chis'um], *v.* to put forth roots; to grow.—Lisle. To germinate. *Ak. See **Chit**.
- Chit** [chit], *v.* to bud, or germinate.—*Ak. To sprout out, to grow.—Lisle. A.S. *čs*, the tender shoot of a herb; hence the term 'little *chit*' applied to a child. *Ak.
- Chitterlings** [chit'urliŋz], *sb. pl.* the entrails. The word is also applied to an old-fashioned frill in the W. of England—as, 'here comes old Warder wi' his *chitterlin* vrill.' *Ak. Cf. *divina tomacula porci*.—Juvenal, *Sat.* x. 355. In Jarvis's translation of Don Quixote, ed. 1842, p. 1, we read that the knight enjoyed 'sheep's *chitterlings* on Saturdays.' So in *Hudibras*,—'Which was but souse to *chitterlings*.'—Bell's ed., vol. i. p. 87. In the New Forest we hear also of 'a *chitterlin* shirt.'—Wise. See **Souse**.
- Chocky** [chok'i], *adj.* chalky, dry.—Lisle.
- Choice** [chois], *adj.* careful. Ex. 'Tom's mortal *choice* over 'em peasen.'—J.
- Choor, Char** [choor, chaa], *v.* to do household work in the absence of a domestic servant, as a *char-woman* does. *Ak. A.S. *cerre*. Com.
- Choor, Char**, *sb.* a turn of work. *Ak.
- Chop** [chop], *v.* to exchange, to barter. *Ak. Com.
- Chopper** [chop'ur], *sb.* pig's chap.—J.
- Chops** [chops], *sb. pl.* the jaws, or face; as, 'To give one a slap in the *chops*.'—F. M. Com.
- Chouse** [chous], *sb.* a shame, a scandal. Here it has been Wykehamically diverted from its original meaning, viz. 'to cheat.'—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 418.
- Chow** [chou], *v.* to bite or masticate food.
- Christmas** [kris'mus], *sb.* (1) The holly used to decorate churches, houses, meat, &c. at Christmas.—F. M. Also (2) used generally of the holly (*Ilex aquifolium*).—J. B.
- Chuck** [chuk], *v. a.* to cast, to throw.
- Chuck, Chuck** [chug], *interj.* a word commonly used in calling swine.—Grose; Warner; F. M. See **Chug**.
- Chuckle-headed** [chuk'l-heded], *adj.* stupidly noisy.—Cooper.
- Chucks** [chuks], *sb. pl.* large chips of wood.—Cooper.
- Chuffy** [chuf'i], *adj.* broad-faced, healthy. Ex. 'a *chuffy*-headed rascal.'—J.
- Chug** [chug], *sb.* a pig; so called from the term (*chug, chug*) used in calling swine. See **Chuck**.—N. H.
- Chump** [chump], *sb.* a log of wood. *Ak.

- Chunk** [chʌŋk], *sb.* (1) A log of wood.
(2) A large slice—as of cheese, bread, or bacon.
- Church-litten** [church-lit'n], *sb.* a churchyard or burying-ground.—Cooper.
- Churlick** [chur'lik], *sb.* *Sinapis arvensis*. See **Charlick**. *Holloway's Dictionary*.—J. B.
- Churm** [churm], *sb.* a noise, disturbance, confusion; cf. A.S. *cyrn*.
Ex. 'Like a swarm of bees all in a *churm*;' again, wild ducks are said to be 'in a *churm*' when they are in confusion, flapping their wings before they settle or rise.—Wise, p. 191. See **Charm**.
- Churn-owl** [churn-oul], *sb.* the goat-sucker. See **Puckeridge**. (Probably for *churm-owl*; see **Churm**.)
- Circusified** [sur'kusifeid], *adj.* It being remarked to a Hampshire farmer that his horse (a spotted roan) was a peculiar colour, he replied, 'Well, he do look rather *circusified*.'—W. H. C.
- Civer** [kiv'ur], *v.* to cover. Ex. 'That rick ought to be *civered*.'—N. H.
- Civer** [kiv'ur], *sb.* cover. Seems used for *chest* in Stacey's account of Langtreys's murder; *Portsmouth Telegraph*, Aug. 9, 1829.—F. M. If so used, it would seem to be a mispronunciation not of *cover*, but of *coffer*.—W. H. C.
- Civil** [siv'l], *adj.* good-natured; much used of animals, as 'a *civil* dog.'—N. and Q. 1st Ser. x. 120. Ex. 'He was always a very *civil* dog to we.'
- Claggy** [klag'i], *adv.* wet, miry.—J.
- Clam** [klam], *sb.* (1) The stacks in which bricks are built within a kiln. See *clamp* in Pegge's *Kenticisms*.
(2) The place where bricks are dug.—N. H.
- Clane** [klaɪn], *adj.* clean. *Ak.
- Clap-down** [klap-down], *v.* (1) To sit down.—Cooper.
(2) To put down.
- Clap-on**, *v. a.* to fix quickly.
- Clap-to**, *v. n.* to shut, to go together, to slam, as of a door or a gate.
Ex. 'If yer let 'un go, he'll *clap-to*.'—N. H.
- Clappers** [klap'urz], *sb. pl.* stepping-stones in a brook or stream, to enable foot-passengers to cross, generally suffixed to the name of a place, as 'Mattingley *clappers*.'—N. H.
- Claps** [klaps], *v.* to clasp. (So in Chaucer, *Prol.* 273.)
- Claps**, *sb.* a clasp. *Ak. So also they say, 'a *claps-knife*.'—Wise.
- Cleet** [kleet], *v.* to shoe oxen when they work.—Wise, *New Forest*. *Ak. has *cleet*, to mend with a patch. See below.
- Cleets**, *sb. pl.* iron tips on a shoe.—Wise, *New Forest*. *Ak. has *cleet*, a patch. In N. H. a plate of brass or iron, nailed or screwed to wood, for various purposes, is called a *cleet*.

- Clever** [klev'ur], *adv.* straight (?). It is used thus: 'I went *clever* to Brighton.'—*N. and Q.* 1st Ser. x. 400.
- Clim** [klim], *v.* to climb. *Ak.
- Clinker** [klin'kur], *sb.* a blow.
- Clinkers** [klin'kurz], *sb. pl.* bricks burnt very hard, and not fit to be placed with others. So called from the noise they make when struck.
- Clit** [klit], *adj.* clotted, close. Ex. 'I would sow grass-seeds, but the ground will be *clit*.'—Grose. [The example is from Grose, who assigns no meaning; the meaning is given by Dr. Curry, in MS. additions to Grose, where we find, '*clitty*, clotted, close.'—W. W. S.]
- Clitches** [klich'uz], *sb. pl.* the chinks in the boles of beech-trees.—*N. Hants*, Wise.
- Clittery**, or **Cluttery** [klit'uri, klut'uri], *adj.* said of weather; changeable weather, inclinable to be stormy.—Grose; F. M.
- Clivers** [kliv'urz], *sb. pl.* cleavers, goose-grass, *Galium aparine*.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 166. See **Clyders**.
- Clo** [kloa], *sb.* a box on the ear. Contracted probably from *clout*.—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 420. [Or from *claw*; Cf. *clapper-claw*.—W. W. S.]
- Clocking** [klok'in], *sb.* the sound made by falling, gurgling water.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 186. Cf. *to cluck*.
- Close** [kloas], *adv.* hard, sharp. Ex. 'It hits *close*,' i. e. it hits hard.—Wise, *New Forest*.
- Clout** [klout], *sb.* a box on the ear. *Ak. Com.
- Clow** [klou]. See **Clo**.
- Clum** [klum], to handle roughly or clumsily. A.S. *clom*, a band, &c. *Ak.
- Clumpet** [klump'it], *sb.* a clod of earth.—N. H.
- Clung** [klung], *adj.* hard, as wood when it has become dry and tough.—N. H.
- Clutch** [kluch], *adj.* close. Ex. 'He holds it quite *clutch*.'—Cooper.
- Cluttery**. See **Clittery**.
- Clyders** [klei'durz], *sb.* *Galium aparine*.—Wise. See **Clivers**.
- Coaching** [koach'in], *part.* drinking beer in the harvest-fields.—*N. and Q.* 1st S. x. 400.
- Coal-shoot** [koal-shoot], *sb.* a coal-scuttle.—J.
- Coary** [koar'i], *adj.* 'About the middle of a field near me, there runs a vein of black, *coary*, and yet dry earth.'—Lisle, i. p. 28. I have inquired of farmers and labourers for the meaning of this word, but the sense seems to be lost.—W. H. C.
- Coathe**, or **Cothe** [koadh], *v.* to cause a disease in sheep. 'The springs in the New Forest are said to *cothe* the sheep, i. e. to diseaso their livora.'—Wise, *New Forest*. From A.S. *cōsu*, disease.

- Coathy** [koa'dhi], *adj.* rotten; applied to diseased sheep.—Warner; F. M. See **Cothe**.
- Cob** [kob], *sb.* a lump of clay, such as those with which walls, houses, &c. are built. So we hear of *cob-walls*, and a *cob-house*.
- Cob-nut**, *sb.* a large species of hazel-nut.—See Hartshorne's *Salopia Antiqua*.—F. M. In the Isle of Wight a *cob-nut* is a large nut.—*Akerman's *Wilts Gl.*
- Cocker** [kok'ur], *sb.* a light horse, occasionally used in the plough.—*N. and Q.* 1st Ser. x. 400.
- Cock-eyed** [kok'eid], *adj.* squinting. See Forby.—F. M.
- Cockle** [kok'l], *sb.* the bur of the burdock (*Arctium lappa*).—Wise.
- Cock-squoilin** [kok-skwoi'lin], *sb.* the barbarous custom of throwing at cocks; formerly a custom at Shrove-tide. This unmanly pastime is, I fear, not entirely abolished in some parts of England [A. D. 1842]. I have seen the poor unfledged nestlings of small birds stuck upon a gate-post and thrown at by countrymen. *Squoilin* is also used for throwing. *Ak. See **Squoil**.
- Cock-steddling** [kok-sted'lin], *sb.* a boyish game; *Portsmouth Telegraph*, Sept. 27, 1813.—F. M.
- Codgel** [kodjel], *sb.* the fat on the under-jaw of the hog.—N. H.
- Codger** [kodjur], *sb.* a name given when familiarly addressing an acquaintance.—N. H.
- Colley** [kol'i], *sb.* a kettle.—Wise.
- Colt-pixey** [koalt-piksi], *sb.* a spirit or fairy, in the shape of a horse, which *wickers* (neighs), and misleads horses into bogs, &c.—Grose; Warner; F. M. 'As ragged as a *colt-pixey*' is a common proverb.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 174. There is scarcely a village or hamlet in the Forest district which has not its '*Pixey Field*' and '*Pixey Moor*'; or its '*Picksmoor*,' and '*Cold-Pixey*,' and '*Puck-piece*.' At Prior's Acre we find '*Puck's Hill*,' and not far from it lies the great wood of '*Puck-pits*'; whilst a large barrow on Beaulieu Common is known as the *Pixey's Cave*.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 175. See also Brand's *Pop. Antiq.* ed. Ellis, ii. 513.
- Combe** [koom], *sb.* a valley.—Cooper.
- Come** [kum], *adv.* used to indicate the completion of a period. Ex. 'Twill be a year *come* next Michaelmas.'—N. H.
- Come-back** [kum-bak'], *sb.* a guinea-fowl. Its peculiar cry is supposed to resemble the pronunciation of these words.—F. M.
- Con** [kon], *sb.* a smart tap on the head administered generally with the knuckles (whence the derivation: *κόρυλλον*, a knuckle).—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 420.
- Conk** [konk], *v.* to croak. *Conking* is especially used of the hoarse croak of the raven; but the word, like the bird, is rare.—Wise.
- Contrapshun** [kontrap'shun], *sb.* (1) Construction.—*N. and Q.* 1st Ser. x. 120.
(2) Contention.—*Ibid.*

- Coop** [koop], *interj.* a word used in calling horses; particularly when in the field they are enticed by a sieve of oats to be caught. Probably a contraction of 'Come up.'
- Coopiddy** [koop'idi], *interj.* a word used in calling poultry to their food. Suggested by Sir Frederick Madden to be a corruption of 'Come biddy.'
- Copse** [kops], *sb.* underwood cut at stated times. Com. The expression 'all in a copse,' means *indistinct*.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 179.
- Copse Laurel** [kops lorr'u'l], *sb.* *Daphne Laureola*.—Dr. Bromfield in *Phytologist*, O.S. iii. 798.—J. B.
- Cotch** [koch], *v. a.* to catch.—N. H.
- Cotched** [koch'd], *part.* caught.—N. H.
- Cothe** [koadh], *adj.* applied to sheep, means diseased in the liver.—Wise, *New Forest*. See **Coathe**.
- Cot-house** [kot-hous], *sb.* an outhouse, shed.—Wise.
- Cotterel** [kot'erul], *sb.* the crane to which the kettle or pot is fastened so as to hang over the fire.—Wise, *New Forest*. 'Cotteril, *sb.* a hook to hang spits, &c. on.'—Cooper.
- 'Count** [kount], *sb.* value, importance. Ex. 'He be'ant no 'count;,' It is of no value.—N. H.
- Couples** [kup'ilz], *sb. pl.* ewes and lambs.—Lisle.
- Cow** [kou], *sb.* an earthenware funnel, placed on the tops of chimneys, curved and revolving with the wind. More generally elsewhere called 'cowl,' which is the correct name.
- Cow-cress** [kou-kres], *sb.* *Helosciadium nodiflorum*.—J. B.
- Cow-lease**. See **Lease**.
- Cow-parsley** [kou-paas'li], *sb.* *Anthriscus sylvestris*.—J. B.
- Cowowing** [kou'ouin], *sb.* the caw, or noise made by rooks.—N. H.
- Cowalip** [kou'slip], *sb.* *Fritillaria Meleagris*, a curious misnomer. 'In proof of the incurious nature of the Hampshire peasantry, I could not find any one at Strathfieldsaye who knew its name; some called the plants snowdrops (the white variety), others daffodils, whilst the rest pronounced them to be *cowslips*!'—Dr. Bromfield in *Phytologist*, O.S. iii. 965.—J. B.
- Cramp** [kramp], *sb.* (1) A bend in a ditch or fence.
(2) A bent iron, or the like.—N. H.
- Cranky** [krank'i], *adj.* (1) Brisk, merry, jocund.—Cooper. Ex. 'I am pretty *cranky*.'—Wise.
(2) Peevish, fretful, cross.—N. H.
- Craup**. See **Crope**.
- Craw** [krau; *Ak. writes crāw], *sb.* the bosom; the crop of a bird; 'a spelt th' drenk down's *crāw*,' he spilt the drink down his bosom.
*Ak. Hence shirt-craw, the bosom of a shirt.—Wise.

- Creeny** [kree'ni], small, diminutive.—*Ak.
- Creepers** [kree'purs], *sb. pl.* low wooden pattens or clogs.—F. M.
- Criamany** [kreiam'uni], *interj.* an expression of surprise.—N. H.
- Crim** [krim], *sb.* a small quantity; lit. a crumb. *Ak.
- Crimany** [krim'uni], *interj.* expressive of surprise. See Forby.—F. M.
- Crink-crank** [krink-krank], *adj.* 'Crink-crank words are long words—*verba sesquipedalia*—not properly understood.' See *Proceedings of Phil. Soc.*, v. 143-8.
- Crippled or Cropped** [krip'uld, krop'uld], *pp.* found unable to do the lesson.—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 421.
- Critch** [krich], *sb.* any earthenware vessel; a jar.—*N. and Q.* 1st S. v. 251.—*Cf. Fr. Cruche.*
- Croaky** [kroaki], *adj.* sickly, weak, delicate; applied to plants. Ex. 'My roots did look rather *croaky* till the rain come.'—N. H.
- Crock** [krok], *sb.* (1) An earthen vessel.—Cooper.
(2) A pot; more commonly applied to an earthen pot. Hence our 'crockery ware.' A.S. *crocca*, a pot or pitcher. It occurs in *Richard the Redeles* (ed. Skeat, ii. 52); 'And cast adoun þe *crokk* þe colys amyð.'—*Ak. Perhaps borrowed from the Welsh. *Cf. W. cregyn* or *crochan*, a pot.
- Crope** [kroap], *pt. t. of vb.* to creep.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 190. *Ak.
- Cropped** [krop'uld], *pp.* floored in an examination.—*Winch. Sch. Gl.* See **Crippled**.
- Cross-patch** [kros'pach], *sb.* an ill-tempered fellow, as defined by Forby. *Cf.* the lines, 'Cross-patch, Draw the latch,' &c.—F. M. Com.
- Crow** [kroa], *sb.* the peacock butterfly. See **Owl**.—Wise, *New Forest*.
- Crow-gaper** [kroa'gai'pur], *sb.* a very hot day.—N. H.
- Crow-pecks** [kroa'peks], *sb. pl.* *Scandiac Pecten*, the shepherd's needle.—J. B. 'Called also *old woman's needle*. There is a common saying in the New Forest that "Two *crowpecks* are as good as an oat for a horse;" to which the reply is, "A *crowpeck* and a barley-corn may be."—Wise, *New Forest*.
- Crow's claw** [kroa'z-klau], *sb.* *Ranunculus repens*.—Holloway's *Dictionary*.—J. B.
- Crow's foot** [kroa'zfuot], *sb.* *Ranunculus repens*.—Holloway's *Dictionary*.—J. B.
- Crowner** [krou'nur], *sb.* a coroner; as in Shakespeare, &c. *Ak.
- Crummy** [krumi], *adj.* fat, fleshy, corpulent.—Cooper.
- Crutch** [kruch], *sb.* 'dish, or earthenware pipkin; as, a lard-crutch, a butter-crutch.'—Wise, *New Forest*. See **Critch**, and *cf.* Germ. *Krug*, and Fr. *Cruche*.

Cubbidy. See **Cooppidy**.

Cubby-hole [kubi-hoal], *sb.* a snug place. *Ak. Probably for *cup-board hole*.

Cuckoo-day [kuok'oo-dai], *sb.* the day on which Beaulieu fair is held, April 15. There is a local proverb, 'The cuckoo goes to Beaulieu Fair to buy him a great-coat;' because he arrives about that time.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 180.

Cuckoo-flower [kuok'oo-flour], *sb.* *Cardamine pratensis*.—J. B.

Cuckoo-flower [kuok'oo-flour], *sb.* *Orchis mascula*. The name is differently applied in different counties. In the Midland Counties it is often the lady's-smock (*Cardamine pratensis*), and in the more northern counties the wood-sorrel (*Orchis acetosella*); each appearing at the particular period when the cuckoo arrives. In Shakesp. *Love's Labour's Lost*, v. 2, the 'cuckoo-buds of yellow hue' is said of the lesser celandine.—Wise.

Cuckoo-spit [kuok'oo-spit], *sb.* the fine white froth on plants, which covers the larva of the *Cicada spumans*. Otherwise *frog-spit* and *toad-spit*.—F. M.

Cud [kud], *adj.* pretty, nice.—*Winch. Sch. Gl.* Pleasant; possibly [from] Couth, Couthy.—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 421.

Cues [keuz] *sb. pl.* shoes for oxen.—Lisle. *Ak.

Cull [kul], *Tom Cull*, *sb.* the fish called the 'miller's thumb.'

Culls [kulz], *sb. pl.* inferior sheep separated from the rest of the flock. From *cull*, to choose.—Cooper.

Cusnation [kuznai'shun], *adj.* an epithet compounded of *curse* and 'nation'. *Ak.

Cut [kut], *sb.* a method of drawing lots. [The method, described, is merely interesting as showing that the old word *cut* is in use at Winchester].—*Winch. Sch. Gl.*

Cute [keut], *adj.* acute. *Ak. Com.

Cut-thorn [kut'thaun], *sb.* the perambulation of the limits of the borough of Southampton is so called.—F. M. *Cut-thorn* is, in fact, the name of an enclosure which is one of the boundaries visited in the perambulation. Davies, *Hist. of Southampton*, p. 50 and *passim*.—W. H. C.

Cuttran, Cutty [kut'ran, kut'i], *sb.* a wren. *Cutty* is the commoner term; *cuttran* is a contraction of *cutty-wren*.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Dab [dab], *sb.* (1) A blow. Ex. 'A geart *dab* in the chaps.'
(2) A proficient. Ex. 'He's a *dab* at that work.'—J.

Dabster [dab'stur], *sb.* a proficient. *Ak.

Daddick [dad'ik], *sb.* rotten wood. *Ak.

Daddicky [dad'iki], *adj.* decayed, rotten. *Ak. Ex. 'Daddicky wood.'—Wise.

- Daffodil** [daf'odil], *sb.* *Fritillaria Meleagris*. See **Cowslip**.
- Daglets** [dag'lutz], *sb. pl.* icicles. *Ak.
- Dain** [dain], *v. a.* to sharpen, or beat out, a pick, fork, hoe, &c.—N. H.
- Darks** [daaks], *sb. pl.* nights on which the moon does not shine. Used by sailors and smugglers.—Cooper.
- Darling** [daa'lin], *sb.* the smallest or youngest of a farrow or litter of pigs, &c.—Cooper; Wise.
- Dawg** [daug], *sb.* a dog.
- Dead-horse** [ded'haus], *sb.* To 'work out a *dead-horse*,' is to work out an old debt.—Cooper. To ride the *dead-horse* is to be behind-hand.—J.
- Dead-man** [ded'man], *sb.* the line of string marking the next course of bricks, in bricklaying.—N. H.
- Dead Man's Hands** [ded-manz handz], *sb. pl.* *Orchis mascula*.—J. B.
- Dean** [deen], *sb.* a hollow among downs. As *Finch-dean*, *Bram-dean*.—J.
- Deaw** [di'au ?], *sb.* dew. A.S. *dēaw*. *Ak.
- Deaw-bit** [di'au'bit ?] *sb.* a **dew-bit**, *q. v.* *Ak.
- Deaw-bitter** [di'au-bit'r ?], *sb.* a dew-beater; one who has large feet or who turns his toes out, so that he brushes the dew off the grass in walking. *Ak.
- Deaw-claw** (written *deaw-clāw*), [di'au-klaw], *sb.* a dew-claw. *Ak. It means a bone or nail behind a deer's foot.—Webster. Also behind a dog's foot.—N. H.
- Decker, Dicker** [dek'ur, dik'ur], *v.* to ornament, to spangle. 'A lady's fingers are said to be *deckered* with rings, or the sky with stars.'—Wise, *New Forest*.
- Dedocky** [ded'oki], *adj.* failing, likely to die. Said of trees. 'That tree has been *dedocky* some time.'—N. H. See **Daddicky**.
- Dee** [dee], *sb.* day. So also *to-dee*, *to-day*.—Cooper.
- Deedily** [dee'dili], *adv.* diligently; it applies to anything done with a profound and plodding attention, or an action which engrosses all the powers of the mind and body. See note to *Our Village Sketches*, by Mary Russell Mitford, vol. i. p. 244.—F. M.
- Deedy** [dee'di], *adj.* diligent, plodding, attentive. Ex. said of a servant: 'She's very *deedy*.'—N. H.
- Deer's-milk** [dee'rz-milk], *sb.* wood-spurge; *Euphorbia amygdaloides*. 'So called from the white viscous juice which exudes from its stalks when gathered.'—Wise, *New Forest*.
- Denial** [denei'ul], *sb.* an encumbrance. Ex. 'His children be a great *denial* to 'un.'—J.
- Desperd** [desp'urd], *adj.* desperate. *Ak.

- Deusiers** [deuz'yertz?], *sb. pl.* the valves of a pig's-heart. Grose says this is a corruption of *Jew's ears*. *Ak. A person with large ears is said to have *deusiers*.—Wise.
- Devil's Coach-wheels** [dev'ulz-koa'ch-wheelz], *sb. pl.* *Ranunculus arvensis*. Hayling Isld. Dr. Bromfield's MSS.—J. B.
- Devil's-guts** [dev'ulz-guts], *sb. pl.* the dodder plant. *Cuscuta Europæa*.—J.
- Devil's purses** [dev'ulz-purs'iz], *sb. pl.* skate-eggs, commonly found empty on the sea-shore.—F. M. Also called *Mermaid's-purses*, and in some places *Skate-barrows*, from a fancied resemblance to a hand-barrow.
- Dew-beater.** See **Deaw-bitter**.
- Dew-berries** [deu'beriz], *sb. pl.* The large wild berry resembling the bramble-berry, but generally growing closer to the ground.—F. M. *Rubus cœsius*. See *Dew-berry* in Halliwell. In a letter in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, Feb. 1836, p. 126, the writer says that, in Sussex, the *dewberry* is the *gooseberry*, and refers to Culpepper's *Herbal*.
- Dew-bit** [deu'bit], *sb.* the first meal in the morning, not so substantial as a regular breakfast.—Halliwell; Wise, *New Forest*, p. 193. *Ak. defines it—a breakfast, a meal taken while the dew is on the grass; on which Wise notes—only in hay and corn harvest. See **Deaw-bit**.
- Dew-claw.** See **Deaw-claw**.
- Dew-cup** [deu'kup], *sb.* the first allowance of beer to harvestmen.—Halliwell, s. v. *dew-drink*.
- Dey-hus** [dai'us], *sb.* a dairy. *Ak. (who writes *Da'us, Day'us, Deyhus*).
- Dik** [dik], *sb.* a ditch.—Cooper.
- Dill-cup** [dil'kup], or **Yellow-cup**, *sb.* *Ranunculus arvensis*; the 'tufted crow-toe' of Milton (*Lycidas*, 143).—Wise, *North Hants*.
- Dillijon** [dil'ijaun], *sb.* a heavy two-wheeled cart. The similarity of this word to the French *diligence* is apparent. *N. and Q.* 1st Ser. v. 251. The writer had only heard it at Fullerton, a secluded spot in Hampshire.
- Dirt** [durt], *sb.* loose earth, or mould; it has no reference to want of cleanliness.—N. H.
- Dis-sight** [dis'seit], *sb.* a blemish, a disfigurement. Ex. 'twill be no *dis-sight* to cut that tree.'—N. H.
- Dis-remember** [dis-rememb'ur], *v.* to forget.—J.
- Dish-washer** [dish-wash'ur], *sb.* the wagtail; doubtless from the constant sweeping motion of the tail. *Ak. In Hants, the wagtail is also called 'Molly *dish-washer*.'—Wise.
- Doaty** [doat'i], *adj.* unsound, decayed, rotten. Applied to wood.—N. H.

Dock [dok], *sb.* *Rumex sanguineus*, to which great medicinal virtues are attributed by the country people. A decoction of dock-root, called 'dock-root tea,' is considered an excellent purifier of the blood; and the leaf is supposed to be good for the sting of a nettle. When a child is stung, he plucks a dock-leaf, and, laying it on the part affected, sings—

'Out 'ettle, in dock,
Dock shall ha' a new smock;
'Ettle zhand ha' narrun [ne'er a one]!'

See the expression 'Nettle in, doke out' in Chaucer's *Troil. and Cress.* ed. Bell, vol. v. p. 196. *Ak.

Dock, *v.* to dock a book, to tear out the leaves.—*Winch. Sch. Gl.*

Dock-yard mead [dok'yaad-meed], *sb.* as recently as thirty or forty years ago every labourer was either a poacher or smuggler, very often a combination of the two; and to this day various fields far inland, are still called the *dockyard-mead*.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 170 (A.D. 1863).

Doe [doa], *sb.* the female of the buck, i. e. of the stag-beetle.—Wise, *New Forest*. See **Buck**.

Doff [dauf], *v.* to do off; to doff the coat or hat. *Ak.

Dogberries [dog'beriz], *sb. pl.* the hips of the wild rose (*Rosa Canina*), the *dogrose*.—Wise.

Dogged [dog'ed], *adj.* (a disyllable), very, excessive; as 'dogged cute,' very acute. *Ak.

Dog's grass [dogz'graas], *sb.* *Cynosurus cristatus*. Holloway's *Dictionary*.—J. B.

Dogwood [dog'wuod], *sb.* *Rhamnus Frangula*. R. Turner, *Botanologia*, 1664.—J. B. But note that *dog* is often pronounced *daug* in North Hants.

Dole [doal], *sb.* food given in charity, at Christmas-tide.—N. H.

Dole [doal], *sb.* a stratagem, clever trick.—*Winch. Sch. Gl.* From *dolus*, a trick.—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 422.

Dolifier [doal'ifeiur], *sb.* one who contrives a trick.—Adams' *Wykehamica*, *ibid.*

Doll [dol], *sb.* the smallest pig in a litter.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Dollop [dol'up], *sb.* (1) Cooper has *dallop*, a packet or lump of tea, weighing from 6 to 18 pounds, so packed for the convenience of smuggling. On which Wise notes—a *dollop* of tea was a certain weight, equal to 28 pounds in Hants.

(2) *sb.* A lump of anything. Ex. 'Them 'taters are *dollops* of flour.'—J.

Don [don], to do on, to put on. *Ak.

Donnarg [don'arg], *v.* to argue in an overbearing manner; to contradict (lit. to down-argue). Ex. 'He'd *donnary* oon out of oon's Christian namé.' See **Harg**.—Wise.

- Donnings** [don'ingz], *sb. pl.* things put on, clothes, apparel. *Ak.
See **Don**.
- Dormouse** [dor'imous], *sb.* a dormouse.—Wise.
- Dotchel** [doch'ul], *sb.* a small animal of its kind.—N. H.
- Dount** [dount], *v.* to dent, dint, imprint.
'Here's the poor harmless hare from the woods that is tracked,
And her footsteps deep *dounted* in snow.'
Song in N. F., entitled 'A Time to Remember the Poor.'—Wise.
- Dout** [dout], *v. a.* to do out, put out, extinguish. Ex. 'We've *douted* the fire.'
- Dovvel** [dov'ul], *sb.* the devil. *Ak.
- Down-along-volk** [doun-ulong-voak], *sb.* the 'down-along-folk,' *i. e.* the inhabitants of Dorset and the West; opposed to *up-along-volk*, *i. e.* those in Surrey, Sussex, &c.—Wise.
- Downarg.** *Ak. See **Donnarg**. Also pronounced *downharg*.
- Dowse** [dous], *sb.* a blow; as, 'a *dowse* in th' chops,' a blow in the face. *Ak.
- Dowse** [dous], *v.* to beat down.—N. H.
- Drag** [drag], *sb.* a heavy harrow.—N. H.
- Drag**, *v. a.* to harrow with a drag.—N. H.
- Draggle-tail** [drag-l-tail], *sb.* a slattern.—J.
- Drail** [drail], *sb.* a land-rail. *N. and Q.* 1st Ser. x. 400. (A mere contraction.)
- Drash** [drash], *v.* to thrash.—Wise.
- Drashel** [drash'ul] *v.* a thrashel, *i. e.* a flail.—Wise.
- Drattled** [drat'ld], *pp.* used like 'hanged,' as a profane oath; as, 'No, I'll be *drattled* if her is.' In his *Glos.* Akerman gives —' *Drattle*, a corruption of a profane oath, "God throttle," but not thus understood now.' Probably it was *never* so understood, but is a mere variation of *dratted*, which is from *drat*, a corruption, I suppose, of 'God rot,' as it is also used in the form *drot*.—W. W. S.
- Draut** [draut], *sb.* the throat. *Ak.
- Dray** [drai], *sb.* (1) A squirrel's nest. 'A boy has taken three little squirrels in their nest, or *drey*, as it is called in these parts.'—White's *Nat. Hist. of Selborne*, Letter xxxiv. note, ed. 1843. Chiefly North Hants. In the New Forest they use *caye*.—Wise. In W. Browne's *Britannia's Pastorals*, Bk. i. 5, we read of a squirrel that he 'gets to the wood, and hides him in his *dray*.'—W. W. S.
(2) A prison.—Wise, *New Forest*.
- Dredge** [drej], *sb.* (1) Oats and barley mixed.—Cooper; See A. V. *Job* xxiv. 6 (margin). See **Drudge**.
(2) A bush-harrow.—J.
- Drouth** [drouth], *sb.* thirst. Cf. A.S. *drugað*. *Ak.

- Drouthy** [drou'ti], *adj.* thirsty, dry. *Ak.
- Drow** [droa], *v.* to throw. See Akerman's *Wilts. Tales*, p. 170.
- Drowd**, *pp.* of *drow*, i. e. thrown. *Ak. Also used, I believe, for the *pt. t. i. e.* threw.
- Drove-road** [droav'road], *sb.* an unenclosed road over one field leading to another.—Cooper.
- Drucksy** [druk'si], *adj.* rotten, decayed, used especially of wood.—*N. H.*
- Drudge** [druj], *sb.* dredge, mingled corn, oats mixed with barley.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 193. See **Dredge**.
- Drudge** [druj], *v.* to harrow with bushes.—Cooper.
- Drug-bat** [drug-bat], *i. e.* a drag-bat, a drag for a wheel. See **Bat**.—Wise.
- Drumbladore** [drumb'ldoar], *sb.* the humble-bee. See **Dumble-dore**.
Wise.
- Drunch** [drunch], *v.* to draw up, to press, to squeeze.—Wise, *New Forest*.
- Dry** [drei], *adj.* thirsty.—*N. H.*
- Drythe** [dreidh], *sb.* drought, thirst.—*J.*
- Dubbed** [dub'd], *adj.* blunt, without a point. *Ak.
- Dubbin o' drenk** [dub'n u drenk], *sb.* a mug of beer. *Ak. A half-pint of beer.—Wise.
- Dubby** [dub'i], *adj.* short, blunt, not pointed; as 'dubby fingers,' and 'dubby nose'.—Cooper.
- Dubersome** [deu'bursum], *adj.* doubtful.—*J.*
- Duck** [duk], *sb.* expression of face.—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 422. Com. as a school-boy's word.
- Dudder, Duther** [dud'ur, dudh'ur], *v.* to confuse, deafen, confound with noise. *Ak.
- Duds** [dudz], *sb.* petticoats, clothes.—*J.* Com.
- Duffer** [duf'ur], *sb.* a pedlar; applied only to a seller, or rather hawker, of women's clothes.—Cooper.
- Dumble** [dumb'l], *adj.* stupid. *Ak. See **Dummell**.
- Dumble-dore** [dumb'l-doar], *sb.* (the humble-bee) a large species of wild bee, remarkable for the noise it makes in flying. The name is evidently expressive of the noise made by this insect. Forby elegant'y refers to the βουβιῦσα μιλισσα of Theocritus, but the Teut. *bommen*, *sonare*, appears to be its more immediate root.—*F. M.* *Dumb*, like *Hum* and *Boom*, is an imitative word.—*W. W. S.*
- Dummell** [dum'l], *adj.* slow to comprehend.—*N. H.* Cf. Ger. *dumm*.
- Dumpty** [dumpt], *adj.* blunt: comparative, *dumptyer*.—*N. H.*

Dunch [dunch], *adj.* slow of comprehension ; deaf.—Cooper. Deaf, stupid. Ex. 'Dunch as a bittle,' *i. e.* deaf as a beetle. *Ak. Common in the New Forest.—Wise. Cf. 'And all the daughters of music be deaf ; that is when the eares be dull and dunch.'—Newton, *An Herball to the Bible* [1587] p. 237. The allusion is to Ecclesiastes xii. 4, where the Vulgate has '*Obsurdescent omnes filiae carminis.*'

Dunch-dumpling [dunch-dump·lin], *sb.* a hard dumpling, made of flour and water. *Ak.

Dunnamany [dun·u'men·i], *for* 'I don't know how many.'—Cooper.

Dunnamuch [dun·u'much], *for* 'I don't know how much.'—Cooper.

Dunnies [dun·iz], *sb. pl.* *Petasites vulgaris*.—J. B.

Dwarf-elder [dwaurf·eld·ur], *sb.* *Ægopodium Podagravia*. 'The common name throughout Hants.'—Dr. Bromfield, *Flora Vectensis*, 202.—J. B.

Eairts [airtz], *sb.* (1) Stubble.

(2) That which is refused at meals.—N. H. *i. e.* orts.

Earth [urth], *sb.* to one, two, three earths, means to plough the ground once, twice, or thrice ; to sow after one, two, or three ploughings.—Lisle.

Earth-nuts [urth-nuts], *sb. pl.* the tubers of *Cenanthe pimpinelloides*. Dr. Bromfield in *Phytologist*, O. S. iii. 260.—J. B.

Easy [ee·zi], *adv.* easily ; for which it is generally used in N. H. Ex. 'He'll *easy* walk that far.' 'That can *easy* be mended.'

Eath, or **Yeath**, *sb.* earth. *Ak.

Edge-grown [edj·groan], *adj.* coming up uneven ; not ripening together.—Lisle.

Een-a-most [een·u'moast·], even almost, nearly.—Cooper.

Ees [ees], *sb.* an earth-worm.—J. Halliwell and Wright spell it *Eace*.

Eez [eez], *adv.* yes. *Ak.

Effet [ef·ut], *sb.* an eft, a kind of lizard. A. S. *Efeta*.—N. H. Also *Ak. and N. F.

Elam [eal·um], *sb.* a handful of thatch. 'Common in the New Forest. Three *elams* make a *bundle*, and 20 *bundles* a *score*, and 4 *scores* a *ton*.'—Wise, *New Forest*. See *Yelm* in Halliwell.

Eldern [el·durn], *sb.* an elder-tree. *Ak.

Eldern, *adj.* anything made of the elder-tree. *Ak.

Ellum [el·um], *sb.* elm, the elm-tree.—N. H.

Elm. See **Helm**.

Elmin [el'mun], *adj.* made of elm. Also *sb.* 'an *elmin* tree,' an elm-tree. *Ak. As an adjective it should, no doubt, be spelt *Elmen*; as 'Oakten,' 'Beechen,' 'Golden,' &c.—W. H. C.

Emmet [em'ut], *sb.* an ant.—Wise.

Emmet-humps [em'ut-humps], *sb. pl.* anthills.—Wise.

Empt [empt], *v. a.* to empty, to void, to pour out. *Ak.

Enjoy [enjoy], *v.* to thrive, to grow freely. Used of plants. Ex. 'They oaks do seem to *enjoy* the'selves.'—N. H.

Erishes [er'ishuz], *sb. pl.* stubble.—N. H.

Ershe [ursh], *sb.* stubble.—Lisle. See **Erishes**.

Eten-bird [ee'tn-burd], *little, sb.* the wryneck. 'Known in the New Forest as the "Little Eten bird," and from its cry the "Weet-bird."'—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 310. See also **Barley-bird** and **Felling-bird**.

Ether [edhrur], *sb.* a piece of pliant underwood wound between the stakes of a new-made hedge.—Cooper. They speak of an 'ether-hedge,' *i. e.* a hedge made like a hurdle.—Wise. From A.S. *eder*, a hedge. *Ak. In a 'stake and ether hedge,' the stake is the upright, the *ether* the horizontal twisted rod. 'When you intend to stock a pool with carp or tench, make a close *ethering* hedge, across the head of the pool, about a yard distance off the dam, and about three feet above the water.'—Bowlker, *qu.* in *Isaak Walton*, pt. i. ch. 20.

Ether [edhrur], *v.* to bind hedges with flexible rods called *ethers*.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 193.

Eve-jar [eev-jaa], *sb.* the goat-sucker. See **Puckeridge**.

Evet. See **Effet**.

Eye [ei], *sb.* 'A light *eye*,' a break in the clouds.—Wise.

Eyoty [ei'uti], *adj.* like an eyot or island. Ex. 'That *eyoty* piece near the ford.'—N. H.

Fag [fag], *v.* to reap oats.—*N. and Q.* 1st Ser. 400. Corn cut with the sickle is said to be *fagged*.—Wise.

Faggot [fag'ut], *sb.* a 'trimmed' bundle of fire-wood. *Ak. See **Bavin**. The word *faggot* is never used in North Hants; 'bavin' is the term universally employed.—W. H. C.

Faggot [fag'ut], *sb.* a term of reproach [to a female]—J.

Faggots [fag'utz], *sb. pl.* a savoury mess of liver and onions.—J.

Fairy-butter [fair-i-but'ur], *sb.* *Tremella*.—J. *T. Nostoc*?

Fairy's Bath [fair'iz-baath], *sb.* *Peziza coccinea*.—J.

Fall [faul], *sb.* the time of cutting timber.—Cooper.

Fall [faul], *sb.* a valley.—F. M.

- Fallals** [fal'alz], *sb. pl.* the *mundus muliebris* [a woman's ornaments]. Forby limits it to flaunting and flaring ornaments, and derives it from the Lat. *phalæra*; but this is very doubtful.—F. M.
- Fardel** [faa'dul], *sb.* a part. Certain classes were divided into three *fardels*, or parts, for the examination.—*Winch. Sch. Gl.*
- Fashion** [fash'un], *sb.* a corruption of *farcey*, a disease in horses. *Ak. Akermann relates the following:—An old Wilts farmer, when his grand-daughters appeared before him with any new piece of finery, would ask what it all meant. The girls would reply, '*fashion*, gran' vather,' when the old man would rejoin, 'Ha! many a good horse has died o' th' *fashion*!'
- Fat flab** [fat flab], *sb.* a cut off the fat part of a breast of mutton.—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 423.
- Fat hen** [fat hen], *sb.* *Chrysanthemum segetum* [?].—J. B.
- Favour** [faiv'ur], *v.* to resemble, to be like. Ex. 'He very much *favours* his mother.'—J.
- Fay** [fai], *v.* to act or work notably. 'It *fays* well'; it works well; it answers.—Cooper. So also, 'it don't *fay* at all!—Wise. Cf. Fr. *faire*.
- Fearful** [feer'fuol], *adj.* timorous, timid; 'a *fearful* man,' a timid man. The word occurs in 3 *Hen.* VI. v. 4.
- Fearn** [vee'urn], *sb.* fern.—N. H.
- Featish** [fee'tish], *adj.* fair, tolerable, middling. Ex. 'How be 'ee!' '*Featish*, thank 'e.'—'There's a *featish* crop of grass yonder.'—Chaucer has *fetis*; *Prol.* 157. *Ak.
- Feck** [fek], *sb.* a pointer.—J.
- Feck**, *adj.* worthless.—J.
- Felling-bird** [fel'ing burd, vel'ing burd], the wryneck, *Yunx torquilla*. Sometimes called the stripping-bird. It derives these names from its note being first heard about the time (April) when oaks are *felled*, and the bark *stripped*.—N. H.
- Fen** [fen], abbreviated from Fend or Defend; an expression in frequent use among schoolboys, and applied in various ways. See **Let** and **Sweal**. *Ak. gives the form *fend*; it is short for *defend*. See **Fingy**.
- Fenny** [fen'i, ven'i], *adj.* mouldy. Ex. 'blue *vennied* cheese.'—J.
- Fern-owl** [furn-oul], *sb.* the goat-sucker. See **Puckeridge**.
- Fescue** [fes'keu], *sb.* a kind of grass (Lat. *Festuca*).—J.
- Fess** [fes], *adj.* used among schoolboys to express—confident, presumptuous. 'You are very *fess*.' Probably a corruption of *fierce*.—F. M. To be *fess* is to be set up, elated, in high spirits.—Wise.
- Fessy** [fes'i], *adj.* (1) Proud, upstart.
(2) Put out, flurried; 'fashed,' as the Scotch would say.—Wise, *New Forest*.

- Fetch** [fech], *sb.* a trick.—J.
- Fetch** [fech], *v.* used with reference to churning butter. 'To *fetch* the butter,' to raise the cream into a certain consistency.—Wise, *New Forest*.
- Feyer** [vei'ur], *sb.* a fair. Ex. 'Be'est a-gwine to *feyer*.'—N. H.
- Fid** [fid], *sb.* a piece. Ex. 'A *fid* of cheese.'—J.
- Fig** [fig], *sb.* a raisin. A *figged* cake, a plum-cake, made with raisins and currants. A *figged* pudding, a plum-pudding.
- File** [feil], *sb.* a deep cunning person. So a hare is said 'to run her *file*,' i. e. foil.—Cooper.
- Fingers-and-Thumbs** [fin'gurz-and-thumz], *sb. pl.* *Lotus corniculatus*.—J. B.
- Finjy** [finji], a corruption of 'fen I [or rather of 'fend I]; when some one of a number of boys had something unpleasant to do, the one who said *finjy* last had to do it.—*Winch. Sch. Gl.* See **Fen**. Adams gives it as *finge*, and imagines it to be the Latin rendering of *feign*.—*Wykehamica*, p. 423.
- Fir-apples** [fur-ap'lz], *sb. pl.* cones of *Pinus sylvestris*.—Holloway's *Dictionary*.—J. B.
- Fir-needles** [fur-nee'dlz], *sb. pl.* the leaves of the Scotch Fir, *Pinus sylvestris*.—N. H.
- Fire-bladder** [feir-blad'ur], *sb.* a pimple or eruption on the face.—Wise, *New Forest*. See **Bunch** and **Bladder**.
- Firk** [furk], *v.* A dog is said to *firk* himself when searching and scratching for fleas on his body.—Wise.
- Fit** [fit], *adj.* a *fit* time, i. e. a long time; *fit* deal of trouble, i. e. much trouble.—*N. and Q.* 1st S. x. 120.
- Fitten** [fit'un], *sb.* a pretence. *Ak.
- Fitten** [fit'n], *part. pres.* fit, proper.—Cooper. Put for *fittin'*, i. e. *fitting*.
- Fiz-gig** [fiz-gig], *sb.* a whirligig; a round piece of iron or brass, serrated at the rim; through two holes near the centre, a piece of whipcord is passed. When set in motion by the twisting of the string, either in the air or in water, it makes a whizzing, hissing, or *fizzing* noise.—F. M.
- Flags** [flagz], *sb. pl.* (1) The pieces of turf which are pared off, in burning land. 'The practice of harrowing after burning shakes much earth from the *flags*.'—*Driver's General View of Agriculture in Hants* (London, 1794), p. 88.—W. W. S.
(2) The leaves of *Typha latifolia*. Dr. Bromfield's MSS.—J. B.
- Flannel-plant** [flan'l-plaant], *sb.* *Verbascum Thapsus*.—Dr. Bromfield in *Phytologist*, O. S. iii. 598.—J. B.
- Flapper** [flap'ur], *sb.* a young bird that has just taken wing, but cannot fly fast.—Cooper. Applied in Hants to young wild-ducks, as, 'To go a *flapper*-shooting.'—Wise.

- Flead** [flead], *sb.* the fat inside the skin of a pig.—J.
- Fleck** [flek], *sb.* (1) The fat of a pig before it is boiled down into lard. *Ak. has the spelling *flick*, *vlick*.
(2) The fur of the hare.—J.
- Fleet** [fleet], *sb.* (1) A sheet of water.—N. H.
(2) A ditch filled by tide.—J.
- Fleet** [fleet] *v.* to float.—Cooper.
- Flem** [flem], *sb.* a 'fleam,' or farrier's lancet, for bleeding cattle.
*Ak.
- Flem-stick** [flem-stik], *sb.* the small stick used for striking the *flem* into the vein. *Ak.
- Flew** [floo] *adj.* puny, weak.—N. H. See **Flue**.
- Flick** [flik], *sb.* a thin membrane.—J.
- Flick**, *v. a.* (1) To inflict a smart, stinging pain, by striking the hand, &c. with [the corner or end of a] silk-handkerchief or other article.
(2) To strike a horse a sharp stroke with the end of the lash of a whip.—N. H.
(3) *v. n.* to flutter.—Blackmore's *Cradock Nowell*, ii. p. 63.
- Flick**. See **Fleck**.
- Flicking-comb** [flik'in-koam], *sb.* a large-toothed comb.—J.
- Flipper-de-flapper** [flip'ur-di-flap'ur], *sb.* noise and confusion caused by show.—Cooper.
- Flisky** [flisk'i], *adj.* small, minute; as 'flisky rain,' *i. e.* fine rain.—Wise, *New Forest*.
- Flitch** [flich], *sb.* a plank cut from the middle of a tree. Ex. 'We'll get a good *fitch* out of that 'ere tree.'—N. H.
- Flitch**, *adj.* (1) Impertinent, busy, lively.—*Ak.
(2) Good-natured, good-humoured. Ex. 'You are very *fitch* to-day,' *i. e.* good-natured.—Wise, *New Forest*. Hence—
(3) Over-friendly. Ex. 'Don't be too *fitch* wi'un.'—J.
- Flitterings** [flit'uringz], *sb. pl.* the tops of oak-trees when lopped.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 183.
- Flitter-mouse** [flit'ur-mous], *sb.* a bat. Cf. Germ. *Fledermaus*.—N. H.
- Flitterns** [flit'urnz], *sb. pl.* oak saplings. 'Oak-trees and clean oak *flitterns* with their tops, lops, and bark.'—*Bill of Sale at Hursley*, June 1876. Asking a man exactly what was meant by *flitterns*, I was told that they would be so called until they were as thick as, or thicker than, a man's leg.—W. F. Rose.
- Floddy** [flod'i], *adj.* plump, stout. Ex. 'They pigs be *floodier* than yourn.'—N. H.
- Flook** [flook], *sb.* a hydatid worm found in the livers of rotten sheep.
*Ak. Com. See **Fluders**.

- Flop** [flop], *adv.* plump, flat.—F. M. Ex. 'To fall *flop* down.'
- Flounders** [floun'durz], *sb. pl.* animals found in the livers of rotten sheep.—Cooper. They are called *flooks* or *fluders* in Hants.—Wise. See **Fluders**.
- Flouse** [flous], *v.* to dabble, splash, play in the water; said of children, ducks, &c. splashing in the water.—Wise.
- Floush-hole** [floush-hoal], a hole that receives the waste water from a mill-pond, and into which it flows with great violence.—Cooper.
- Flucks** [flukz], *v. a.* to peck in anger like a hen. Ex. 'Th' old hen *flucksed 'un*.'
- Fluders** [flood'urz], *sb. pl.* worms, which on certain land get into the livers of sheep, when the animal is said to be *cothed*. Called also *flooks* and *flounders*.—Wise, *New Forest*. See **Cothe**.
- Flue** [fluo], *adj.* washy, weakly, liable to catch cold, tender. Ex. 'That horse is very *flue*.'—Cooper. Also called *fluey* [fluo'i].—Wise. See **Flew**.
- Fluff** [fluf], *sb.* the nap of a coat, or any light gossamer substance.—F. M.; Com.
- Flush** [flush], *adj.* fledged. *Ak.
- Flush**, *adj.* even or level.—Cooper. Probably general among mechanics. 'Flush, a term common to workmen, and applied to surfaces which are on the same plane.'—Weale's *Dict. of Terms in Architecture*, &c. 5th ed.
- Flying-snakes** [fle'i-in-snaikz], *sb. pl.* dragon-flies.—Wise.
- Fob** [fob], *v.* to froth as beer.—Cooper. Ex. 'How the beer *fobs*!'—Wise.
- Fogey** [foa'gi], *adj.* passionate.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 190.
- Foldshore** [foal'dshor], *sb.* the stake, or shore, which supports the hurdle of the sheepfold.—N. H.
- Fool** [fool], *sb.* a wag; a witty person; one who diverts the company. Ex. 'He do make me laugh so, he be such a *fool*.'—N. H. It has, in this sense, no reference to want of intellect.
- Footy** [foo'ti], *adj.* foolish.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 190. Paltry, trifling, valueless. *Ak. Silly, foolish, beneath notice.—Cooper. Also, contemptibly small.
- Fore-right** [foa'r-reit], *adj.* headstrong.—Cooper. In 'Hants a *fore-right* person is an idiot, or a simple person, viz. one that without consideration runs headlong and does things hand over head.'—Dr. Pegge, *Glos. of Kenticisms*; E. D. S., *Glos.* C. 3.—W. W. S.
- Fork** [fauk], *sb.* a digging fork with three tines. See **Prong**.—N. H.
- Fotch** [foch], *pt. t. of vb.* to fetch.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 190.
- Fotched** [foch'd], *pr.* of fetch.—N. H.
- Foust** [foust], *v. n.* to become musty or mouldy.—N. H.

- Fousty** [fou'sti], *adj.* musty, mouldy.—N. H.
- Fowsty** [fou'sti], *adj.* musty, ill-savoured. It is also spoken of the asthma called the *fowst*, and a person is said to be *fowsty* when he has a fit of it.—F. M.
- Fractious** [frak'shus], *adj.* quarrelsome, fretful. *Ak. But this is general.
- Frail** [frail], *sb.* a rush basket, in which labourers carry their food. Ex. 'And in his *frail* a most glorious dinner, hanging on a hedge-stake.'—Blackmore's *Cradock Nowell*, iii. p. 65.
- Fray** [frai], *v. a.* to frighten. See **Bird-fraying**.—N. H.
- Fresh** [fresh], *sb.* homebrewed small-beer, requiring to be drunk new or fresh.—Cooper.
- Fresh liquor**, *sb.* unsalted hog's fat. *Ak.
- Frim** [frim], *adj.* growing fast, full of sap.—N. H.
- Fringed water-lilies** [frinj'd wau'tur li'liz], *Menyanthes nymphoides*, *sb.* the buckbean.
- Frit** [frit], *pp.* as *adj.* frightened.—*N. and Q.* 1st Ser. x. 120. See **Frought**.
- Fritch** [frich], *adj.* intimate, sociable.—Grose; F. M. The same as **Fritch**. Ex. 'You are very *fritch* with your advice,' *i. e.* very forward or impertinently busy.—Wise. See **Fritch**.
- Frith** [frith], *sb.* copse-wood.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 183.
- Frithing** [fridh'ing], *part. pr.* cutting underwood.—Blackmore's *Cradock Nowell*, iii. 64.
- Froar** [froar], *pp.* frozen. *Ak.—Wise.
- Fromward or Fromnard** [frum'urd], *sb.* a tool used in lath-rending or cleaving.—N. H.
- Frought** [fraut], *pp.* frightened.—*N. and Q.* 1st Ser. x. 120. Sometimes pronounced *Frit*.
- Frouth** [frouth], *adj.* angry.—*Winch. Sch. Gl.*
- Frow** [frou], *adj.* apt to break off short.—N. H.
- Frum** [frum], *adj.* fresh, juicy; applied to corn, grass, vegetables, &c. *Ak. Apples from the tree are said to be *frum*. See **Frim**.
- Frump** [frump], *sb.* a cross old woman.—F. M.
- Frying-pans** [frei'in-panz], *sb. pl.* the 'cups' of acorns.—Wise.
- Fudgy** [fudji], *adj.* irritable, fretful, uneasy. Ex. 'They young cows are apt to be *fudgy* in milking.'—N. H.
- Funch** [funch], *v. a.* to push rudely. Ex. 'He *funched* me, an' I *funched* 'un agin.'—J. A mispronunciation for punch.
- Furk** [furk], *v.* to expel; to be *furked*, to be expelled.—*Winch. Sch. Gl.* [Old Eng. *firke*, to drive away.]

Furl [furl], *v.* to throw. Ex. 'He *furled* a geart stick at his head.'
—J. (Probably a mispronunciation of Hurl.)

Furze [fuz], *sb.* *Ulex europæus*.—R. Turner, *Botanologia*, 1664.
—J. B. *Ak. gives the pron. 'fuz.' So pronounced, but in North Hants the *Ulex* is generally called Gorse.

Furze-hacker [fuz-hak'ur], *sb.* the bird whinchat; so called from its cry.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 270.

Furze-jack [fuz-jak], *sb.* the whinchat.—N. H.

Fusty [fust'i], *adj.* thirsty. *Ak.

Gaany [gaan'i], *adj.* sticky.—N. H.

Gaa oot [gaa oot], *interj.* go out, go outwards; addressed to horses in a team. The opposite to *coom hedder*, come hither. *Ak.

Gaby, *sb.* a stupid or clumsy fellow. *Ak. Com.

Gaffer [gaf'ur], *sb.* grandfather.—Cooper.

Gag [gag], *v.* to choke; like a dog or cat in eating greedily.—J.

Gait [gait], *sb.* a crotchet, a whim. 'When a person has done anything foolish, he says—"This is a *gait* I have got."'—Wise, *New Forest*.

Gale [gail], *sb.* an old bull, castrated.—Grose; Warner; F. M.

Gall [gaul], *sb.* a disease in the oak tree.—W. H. C.

Galley [gal'i], *v.* to frighten.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 165. *Ak. gives—'gallered, galled, frightened.' Chatterton has the word, which he no doubt picked up at Bristol.

'List! now the thunder's rattling noisy sound
Moves slowly on, and then, full-swollen, clangs;
Shakes the high spire, and lost, expended, drowned,
Still on the *gallard* ear of terror hangs.'

Chatterton's Works, ed. Skeat, ii. 112.

See also *Trans. of the Phil. Soc.*, 1858, pt. i. pp. 123, 124, with reference to *gallow* in Shakespeare's *King Lear*, iii. 2.

Galley, *v. a.* to drive away. Ex. 'Galley them pigs out o' the peasen.'—J. Evidently a second meaning of the same verb.

Galley-baggar [gal'i-bag'ur], *sb.* a scarecrow.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 165. *Ak. gives the form *galley-crow*. Evidently compounded from the preceding.

Gallows [gal'uz], *sb.* a frame formed by fixing four poles, two and two, in the ground, crossed X wise, and laying another pole across, against which planks or boards are set when sawn out, to dry.—N. H.

Galls [gaulz], *by, interj.* 'By Galls!' an oath.—Wise.

Gambriel [gam'brel], *sb.* a spreader.—J.

- Gameling** [gam·ulin], romping about.—Cooper. Used of children playing.—Wise. Merely a corruption of *gambolling*.
- Games** [gainz], *sb. pl.* tricks. Ex. 'He played strange games wi' 'un.'—N. H.
- Gamesome** [gai·umsum], *adj.* forward, dissolute.—N. H.
- Gammer** [gam·ur], *sb.* grandmother.—Cooper.
- Gammocky** [gam·uki], *adj.* wild, full of tricks. Ex. 'Most boys be *gammocky* at first.'—N. H.
- Gant** [gaant], *adj.* gaunt; thin, lean, long-legged.—Cooper.
- Garn** [gaan], *sb.* a garden. *Ak.
- Gawney** [gaun·i], *sb.* a simpleton. *Ak. A stupid person.—N. H.
- Gear** [geer], *sb.* the harness of horses, &c. *Ak.
- Gearn** [gairn], *sb.* a garden.—N. H.
- Geart** [gurt], *adj.* great.—N. H.
- Gee** [jee], *v.* to agree, to go on well together. *Ak.
- Genuine** [gen·euin], *sb.* praise. The adjective 'immense' was prescriptively attached to it. Ex. 'He got immense *genuine* for his voluntary from the Doctor.'—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 424.
- Gettet** [get·et], *pp.* or *adj.* sprung, or slightly cracked.—Wise, *New Forest*.
- Gibber** [jib·ur], *sb.* foolish talk.—Wise.
- Gie** [gee], *v.* to give. *Ak.
- Giggle** [gig·l], *v.* to stand awry, to stand crooked. Especially of small things, which do not stand upright.—Wise, *New Forest*.
- Gild-cups** [gild·kupz], *sb. pl.* buttercups and marsh marigolds. The latter are sometimes called *halcups*. 'Mardon-ground, that takes more pride in the company of the cowlipp, then the *gilt-cup* which carrieth the garland from the rest.'—Vaughan (of New Court); *Herefordsh. Waterworks*, sig. Q. 2.
- Gill-go-by-ground** [jil·goa·bei·ground], *sb.* *Nepeta glechoma*.—R. Turner, *Botanologia*, 1664.—J. B.
- Gimmel** [gim·l], *sb.* a 'gambrel,' an iron or wooden splinter used in hanging up a pig, sheep, &c. by the tendons of the hock. *Ak.
- Girt**, *adj.* See **Geart**.
- Glinicy** [glins·i], *adj.* smooth, slippery; applied only to ice.—Cooper.
- Glope** [gloap], *v.* to spit.—*Winch. Sch. Gl.*
- Gloxing** [gloks·in], *sb.* the noise made by falling, gurgling water.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 186. *Ak. has '*Glox*,—the sound of liquids when shaken in a barrel.'
- Glum** [glum], *adj.* dull, heavy, out of spirits, sulky, gloomy.—Cooper. Com.

Glutch [gluch], *v.* (1) to stifle a sob.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 190.
(2) To swallow. *Ak.

Gnash [nash], *adj.* crude, raw.—Lisle.

Goadsman [goad'zmun], *sb.* the driver of an ox-team. Ex. 'Thee'st a kind-hearted *goadsman* as ever went to field.'—Horace Smith's *New Forest*. A novel. 1829. ii. p. 22.

God A'mighty's colly-cow [god umeit'iz kol'i-kou], *sb.* the ladybird; *Coccinella septempunctata*; which it is considered unlucky to kill. Hants children repeat this rhyme:—

'God a'mighty's colly-cow,
Fly up to heaven;
Carry up ten pound,
And bring down eleven.'

They also use the common rhyme, quoted in Barnes.

God a'mighty's thumb-and-fingers, *sb.* *Lotus corniculatus*. See **Fingers**.

Goggle [gog'l], *sb.* shake, tremor. Ex. 'His head was all on a *goggle*,' said of a paralytick person.—N. H.

Goldcup [goa'ldkup], *sb.* *Ranunculus bulbosus* (and no doubt also *R. acris* and *R. repens*). Holloway's *Dictionary*.—J. B. Cooper says—'The meadow *ranunculus*.'

Gold Heath [goa'ld heth] *sb.* *Sphagnum*.—J. B.

Gold- or Golden-Withy [goa'ld, goa'dun-widhi], *sb.* *Myrica gale*.—J. B. The bog-myrtle, or sweet gale.

'Beneath their feet, the myrtle sweet
Was stamped in mud and gore.'

New Forest Ballad, by Charles Kingsley.

'It grows in all the wet places in the Forest, and is excessively sweet, the fruit being furnished with resinous glands.'—Wise, *New Forest*. It also grows in damp places in the fir woods and heaths in the north of the county, in the neighbourhood where Kingsley resided. Its sweet scent is very perceptible, especially after a shower, whether it be in fruit or only in leaf.—W. H. C.

Goldweed [goa'ldweed], *sb.* *Ranunculus arvensis*.—J. B.

Gomer [goa'mur], *sb.* (1) A pewter dish.

(2) A new hat.—*Winch. Sch. Gl.* Adams suggests 'go-homer' as the derivation.—*Wykehamica*, p. 424.

Gooding [gnoo'ding], *sb.* To 'go *gooding*' is when poor old women go about on St. Thomas's day to collect money for Christmas.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 178. The recipients are supposed to be the wives of holders of cottages—'goodmen,' *i. e.* house-holders (comp. St. Matt. xxiv. 43), and were called Goodwife or Goody. Hence the name. In old lists of *Goodings* of Bramshill, the recipients are all entered 'Goody so-and-so.'

Goose-gogs [goo'sgogz], *sb. pl.* gooseberries.—F. M.

- Goalings** [gos'linz], *sb. pl.* flowers of the willow.—J.
- Gown** [goun], *sb.* coarse brown paper.—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 424.
- Grab** [grab], *v.* to rake up with the hands so as to soil them.—Cooper. Cf. to *grub*, and Germ. *graben*, to dig.
- Grabble** [grab'l], *v.* to snatch or take roughly.—J.
- Grabby** [grab'i], *adj.* grimy, filthy, dirty.—Cooper. Cf. *grubby*.
- Graff, Grampher** [graaf, gram'fur], *sb.* a pig brought up by hand. Wise, *New Forest*. See **Wosset**.
- Graffage** [graf'ej], *sb.* a railed fence at the junction of two ditches, or where a ditch abuts on a road at right angles.—N. H.
- Graimed** [grai'md], *adj.* begrimed, dirty. *Ak. Ak. has 'grained, dirty.'
- Gramfer** [gram'fur], *sb.* grandfather. *Ak.
- Grammer** [gram'ur], *sb.* grandmother. *Ak.
- Grampher**. See **Graff**.
- Grandfather's beard** [gran'faadhurz beerd], *sb.* a species of *Equisetum* (mare's-tail).—Wise.
- Gray-bird** [grai'burd], *sb.* a thrush.—Cooper.
- Grete** [greet], *sb.* mould.—Lisle.
- Grey-mullet-hawk** [grai-mul'ut-hauk], *sb.* the osprey, so called, near Christchurch, on account of his fondness for that fish.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 261.
- Gringel** [gring'ul], *sb.* the viper's bugloss; *Echium vulgare*. The word is rare; I have only heard it once or twice.—Wise.
- Grip** [grip], *sb.* (1) Corn is said 'to lie in *grip*,' i. e. to lie on the ground, before it is bound up in sheaf.—Lisle.
(2) 'A *grip* of wheat,' the handful of wheat grasped in reaping. *Ak.
(3) A small ditch or drain.—Cooper.
- Grip, v. a.** to *grip* or to *grip* up, i. e. to take up the wheat, and put it into sheaf.—Lisle.
- Gripe** [greip], *sb.* an armful.—Lisle.
- Grist, Griz** [grist, griz], *v.* to gnash and show the teeth angrily. Cf. A.S. *tópa gristbitung*, gnashing of teeth; St. Matt. xxv. 30. *Ak.
- Grist, sb.** both the wheat sent to the mill and the flour which comes back are so called. 'The toll is heavier than the *grist*,' is a common proverb in reference to foolish expense.—Wise.
- Grizing** [grei'zing], *sb.* the snarling of a dog.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 186.
- Grommer** [grom'ur], *v.* to make very grimy; said of dirt. Of dirty children it would be said, 'It's *grommered* in 'em.'—Wise.

- Groom** [groom], *sb.* a forked stick used by thatchers for carrying bundles of straw. Spelt *Grom*. *Ak. *E. D. S. B.* 3.
- Gross** [groas], *adj.* luxuriant, rank; applied to crops.—Wise, *New Forest*.
- Ground-ash** [ground ash], *sb.* a young ash sapling.—*Winch. Sch. Gl.*
- Ground Elder** [ground eld'ur], *sb.* *Egopodium Podagraria*. 'The common name throughout Hants.'—Dr. Bromfield in *Flora Vectensis*, 202.—J. B.
- Ground-hawk** [ground hawk], *sb.* the goat-sucker. 'Known throughout the Forest as the *night-hawk*, *night-crow*, *ground-hawk*, from its habits and manner of flying.'—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 311. See **Puckeridge**.
- Gull** [gul], *sb.* a gosling; N. H. In S. Hants called also a *maiden*. *Gull* occurs frequently in Shakespeare.—Wise.
- Gull** [gul], *v.* to laugh, to sneer, to make mouths. *Ak. (who writes *gule*). Ex. 'You have no cause to *gull* us.'—Wise.
- Gumbly** [gum'bli], *adj.* or *adv.* confused or disorderly; spoken of fine work.—F. M.
- Gummy** [gum'i], *adj.* thick-ankled.—J.
- Gumption** [gum'shun], *sb.* ingenuity, common sense. *Ak. Nearly general.
- Gunney** [gun'i], *adv.* archly, cunningly. 'He looked *gunney* at me.'—Wise, *New Forest*.
- Gunney** [gun'i], *v.* to look archly, knowingly. 'He *gunney'd* at me,' he looked straight at me.—Wise, *New Forest*. Cf. *squiny* in Shakespeare.
- Gurgeons** [gur'junz], *sb.* pollard, coarse flour. *Ak.
- Guzzle** [guz'l], *v.* to drink voraciously. *Ak. Com.
- Hack** [hak], *v.* to reap beans; the reapers use two hooks, one to cut, and the other, an old one, to pull up the halm.—Wise, *New Forest*.
- Hacker** [hak'ur], *v.* to stutter, stammer.—Wise. See **Hakker**.
- Hackle** [hak'l], *sb.* the straw cover of a bee-hive; the straw covering of the apex of a rick. Cf. A.S. *hæcele*, a cloak, mantle. *Ak.
- Hackle**, *v.* to agree together.
- Haft** [haaft], *sb.* the handle of an axe, pick-axe, or mattock.—N. H. Cf. Germ. *haft*.
- Hag** [hag], *v.* to cut.—J. Evidently a mispronunciation for '*hack*.'
- Hag**, *sb.* a haw, or berry of the hawthorn.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 54. See below.

- Hag-berry, Hogberry** [hag'ber'i, hog'ber'i], *sb.* the berry of the white-thorn. See above.—Wise.
- Haggils** [hag'ilz], *sb. pl.* haws of the white-thorn, N. Hants.—Wise.
- Haggises** [hag'isuz], *sb. pl.* hips; the berries of the dog-rose (*Rosa canina*).—F. M.
- Haggle** [hag'l], *v.* to stand hard in dealing.—Cooper.
- Hagler** [hag'lur], *sv.* a farm-servant; a handy man.—J.
- Halcups** [hal'kups], *sb. pl.* marsh-marigolds (*Caltha palustris*). Called also *gold-cups*.—Wise.
- Hakker** [hak'ur], *v.* to tremble with passion. *Ak. Never used in this sense in North Hants. It probably means to be in such a passion that a person *hackers* (stammers) with rage.—W. H. C. See **Hacker**.
- Halm** [haum], *sb.* the stalks of beans, peas, &c. Cooper has it under the name 'haum,' which is the universal pronunciation in N. Hants. Cf. A.S. *healm*. *Ak.
- Hame** [haim], *sb.* small pieces; in the phrase 'all to hame,' all to bits, said of broken glass. Perhaps from wheat running 'to halm,' pronounced *haim*.—Wise, *New Forest*. It is never so pronounced in North Hants.
- Hames** [haimz], *sb. pl.* the pieces of wood or metal attached to the collar of a horse, and to which the traces are attached. *Ak. has it.
- Hand** [hand], *sb.* performance, part, share. Ex. 'I had no *hand* in it.'
- Handbolts** [hand'boalts], *sb. pl.* handcuffs.—Wise.
- Handy** [hand'i], *adj.* skilful, clever. *Ak. Com.
- Hangers** [hang'urz], *sb. pl.* downs or hills. The *Hangers* near Bishop's Waltham are a line of downs on the road to Winchester. Somner in his *Dictionary* quotes from the book of Abingdon a passage relative to the passage of Cnut's army in 1015:—' & ferd to Lundene eal be norðan Temese & swa at þuruh Clæighangran.' *Clæighangre* is Clay-hill, in the parish of Wotton, Hertfordshire.—F. M. Cooper defines it as 'a hanging wood on a declivity of a hill.' Barnes has '*hagen*, the sloping side of a hill, called by the Germans *ein abhang*,' which is much more satisfactory. 'Those *hangers* are woods on the sides of very steep hills. The trees and underwood *hang*, in some sort, instead of *standing* on it. Hence these places are called *hangers*.'—Cobbett's *Rural Rides*, p. 87.¹
- Hanker** [hank'ur], *v. a.* to wish. Always used with the preposition 'after' suffixed. Ex. 'To *hanker* after a thing' = to wish for it.—N. H.
- Haps** [haps] *sb.* a hasp. A.S. *hæps*. *Ak.

¹ Cobbett, though not a Hampshire man, was born and brought up in a parish adjacent to the boundary; lived much in the county; and must have been familiar with its dialect.

- Hard** [haad], *sb.* a gravelly landing-place in a harbour or creek. Ex. 'Portsea *Hard*; Gosport *Hard*; Priddy's *Hard*.'—W. H. C.
- Harg** [haag], *v.* to argue. Ex. 'They'd *harg* me out o' my Christian name.' See **Donnarg**.—Wise.
- Harl** [haal], *sb.* the hock of a sheep.—Wise, *New Forest*.
- Harl**, *v.* to become knotted, or entangled.—Wise. *Ak. gives *harl*, knotted. 'All in a *harl*,' all in a tangle. See **Haul**.
- Harnen** [haar'nun], *adj.* made of horn. *Ak. If a horse's skin is coarse, it is called *harnen*.—Wise.
- Harts** [haats], *sb. pl.* orts; fragments of broken victuals.—Cooper. Ex. 'Who is going to eat your *harts*? '—Wise. See **Eairts**.
- Harvest-lice** [haar'vest-leis], *sb. pl.* fruits of *Galium Aparine*, and *Agrimonia Eupatoria*.—J. B.
- Hash** [hash], *adj.* harsh, severe. *Ak. And also used in the sense of hard, not pliable. Ex. 'That rope's too *hash*.'—N. H.
- Haskin** [hask'in], *sb.* an inferior kind of cheese.—Wise.
- Haslet** [haz'lit], *sb.* the edible entrails of a pig.—J.
- Hassock** [has'uk], *sb.* a tuft of rushes or sedges.—White's *Nat. Hist. of Selborne*; Letter viii. See **Torret**.
- Hat** [hat], *sb.* (1) A clump or ring of trees, *e. g.* the 'Dark *Hats*,' near Lyndhurst.
(2) Any small irregular mass of trees, as the 'Withy-Bed *Hat*,' in the valley, near Boldrewood.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 183.
- Hatch** [hach], *sb.* a half-door. The *buttery-hatch*, in old halls, was a half-door, with a ledge on the top. A.S. *hæc*, a grating. *Ak. Ex. 'I opened the top-*hatch*,' or, 'both *hatches*.'—Wise.
- Hatch**, *sb.* a gate. Generally a gate dividing parishes or manors. Ex. The *Hatch-gate*; the sign of a public-house at the place where the gate between Bramshill and Heckfield stood: *Tyler's Hatch*, the name of the gate between Bramshill and Swallowfield.—N. H.
- Hatched** [hach'd], *pp.* cut, trimmed; used of cutting and trimming bark for the market. See **Maiden-bark**.—Wise.
- Hatch-hook** [hach-hook], *sb.* the kind of bill-hook used for chopping oak-bark small for the tanner, termed *hatching* bark.
- Haul** [haul], *sb.* entanglement. 'It's all in a *haul*'; spoken of entangled yarn, cotton, &c.—F. M.
- Haulm**. See **Halm**.
- Haunt** [haunt], *v.* to *haunt* pigs or cattle in the New Forest, is to accustom them to repair to a certain spot, by throwing down beans or fodder there when they are first turned out.—F. M.
- Have** [haavz], *sb. pl.* i. e. halves. The [Winchester] College name for half-boots.—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 425.

- Hawbuck** [hau'buk], *sb.* a term of reproach; a hulking lout; a clown. Used by Cobbett in his writings, and in a novel (I forget the title) of which the scene is laid in the New Forest.—F. M.
- Hay-hoa** [hai'hoa], *sb.* *Nepeta glechoma*.—R. Turner, *Botanologia*, 1664.—J. B.
- Hayn**, or **hayn up** [hain], *v. a.* to hedge in; to preserve grass grounds from cattle.—Lisle.
- Hayward** [hai'wurd], *sb.* the warden of a common.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 166. An officer of a manor. See **Howard**.
- Haze** [haiz], *v.* to dry; to ripen. Ex. 'The corn be'ant hazed enough.'—J.
- Heal** [heel], *v. a.* to cover in. Ex. 'To heal seed with harrows' = to to cover it in.—Lisle.
- Heart** [haat], *sb.* goodness, condition, as applied to land. A common covenant is to leave the land 'in good heart and condition.'—Cooper.
- Heart**, *sb.* *Vaccinium Myrtillus*.—J. B. The bilberry.
- Hearting**, **Harting** [haat'in], *sb.* the gathering of bilberries; as, 'to go hearting.' It should rather be *harting*.—Wise, *New Forest*. See **Black-heart**.
- Heart's-ease** [haats-eaz], *sb.* *Viola Tricolor*.—Halliwell; J. B.
- Hearty** [haat-i], *adj.* consisting of heart-wood; not sappy. Applied to trees, and to timber.—N. H.
- Heath-cropper** [heth-krop'ur], *sb.* a small, poor horse. In Driver's *Gen. View of Agriculture in Co. Hants* (London, 1794), p. 27, we are told that the small horses bred in Hampshire, 'having scarcely anything to feed on but heath, have hence derived the appellation of *heath-croppers*.'—W. W. S.
- Heath-poult** [heth-poalt], *sb.* the black grouse; *Tetrax tetrax*, Lin.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 309.
- Heaves** [heevz], *sb.* hillocks, such as made by a mole. Mole-hillocks are called *Mole-heaves* or *Wout-heaves*.—Wise.
- Hecth** [hekth], *sb.* height. *Ak.
- Hedge Lilies** [hedj lil'iz], *sb. pl.* *Convolvulus sepium*.—J. B.
- Hedge-picks** [hedj'pikz], *sb. pl.* the fruit of the common black-thorn or sloe (*Prunus spinosa*).—J. B.
- Hee grass** [hee'graas], *sb.* stubble of grass.—Lisle.
- Heel** [heel], *v.* properly, to cover up; to *heel in* the bed-clothes means to tuck up the bed at the feet.—F. M. See **Heal**.
- Heft** [heft] *sb.* See **Haft**, which is often pronounced as above.
- Heft**, *sb.* weight. Ex. 'The *heft* of the branches.'—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 188.

Heft, *v.* To lift a thing, so as to try the weight of it. Ex. 'To *heft* the bee-pots,' to lift the bee-hives to see how much honey they contain.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 188. Ex. '*Heft* un,' *i. e.* feel the weight of it. *Ak.

Heirs [hairz], *sb. pl.* young timber-trees.—Cooper. Saplings.

Hele [heel], *v.* to pour out of one vessel into another. *Ak.

Hell [hel], *sb.* a dark place in the woods.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Helm [helm], *sb.* halm or straw prepared for thatching.—Lisle.

Helm, *v.* To lay the straw in order for thatching.—Lisle.

Heltrot [hel-trot], *sb.* *Heracleum Sphondylium*.—J. B.

Henge [henj], *sb.* the liver and lights and fry of a pig or sheep. Ex. 'A sheep's head and *henge*.' 'A pig's *henge*.'—Wise.

Herder [hur'dur], *sb.* a sieve. 'A rhyme about honey-combs or workings says:—

"Sieve upon *herder*,
One upon the other;
Holes upon both sides,
Not all the way though.
What may it be? See if you know?"

Wise, *New Forest*, p. 185.

Herence [her'uns], *adv.* hence. *Ak.

Hereright [hee'reit], *adv.* on the spot. *Ak.

Heriff [her'if], *sb.* *Galium Aparine*.—J. B.

Heth [heth], *sb.* heath.—N. H.

Hiders-catch-winkers [heid'urz-kech-wink'urz], *sb.* the children's game of hide and seek.—Wise.

Highlows [hei'loaz], *sb. pl.* very thick, high shoes, *not* half boots.—*Winch. Sch. Gl.* See **Haves**.

Hike [heik], *v.* to go away; used in a contemptuous sense. Ex. '*Hike* off!' *i. e.* begone. Icel. *hika*, *hvika*, to quail, shrink, waver.—F. M. So also Cooper and *Ak.

Hile [heil], *sb.* (1) A sheaf of wheat.—Wise, *New Forest*.

(2) A shock of twelve sheaves.—J.

Hile [heil], *v.* to put up wheat into sheaves. Sheaves of barley or oats are called *pucks*.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Hil-trot [hil-trot], *sb.* the wild carrot; *Daucus carota*.—Wise, *New Forest*. But see **Heltrot**, where the name is more accurately allotted to a different plant.—W. H. C.

Hin [hin], *pron.* him; but (more commonly) it. Ex. 'Poor zowl on *hin*'; *i. e.* poor soul of him. 'I cānt aupen *hin*, maester,' I can't open it, master. A.S. *hine*, *hyme*, acc. sing. *Ak.

Hinge [hinj], *sb.* the heart, liver, and lungs of a sheep. *Ak. Also of a calf or bullock, or of a man.—Wise. See **Henge**.

- Hint** [hint], *v.* to lay up; to put together.—N. H.
- Hit** [hit], *sb.* a good crop. *Ak.
- Hit**, *v. n.* to look promising; said of crops. Ex. 'The apples *hit* well t' year.' *Ak. 'The corn *hit* well,' *i. e.* looks well.—Wise.
- Hit**, *v. a.* to throw, to pitch. Generally followed by a preposition. Ex. 'Hit 'un up.' So to *hit* out; or to *hit* away. Cf. Germ. 'Hebt es auf' = 'Lift it up.'—N. H.
- Ho** [hoa], *sb.* fuss, bustle. Ex. 'He made a great *ho* about it.' Evidently derived from the interjection *Ho!* See **A-ho**.
- Hoar-withey** [hoar-widh'i], *sb.* *Pyrus Aria*. The white-beam.—J. B.
- Hob** [hob], *sb.* a potato-*hob*, *i. e.* a place where potatoes are covered over.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 163.
- Hob-lantern** [hob-laan'turn], *sb.* a Will-o'-the-wisp, a Jack-o'-lantern. *Ak.
- Hock** [hok], *v.* to hack, to cut in a haggling unworkmanlike manner. *Ak.
- Hocksing** [hoks'in], *pt.* walking rudely, trespassing.—N. H.
- Hocksing-up** [hoks'in-up], *pt.* throwing down.—N. H.
- Hog-berry**. See **Hag-berry**.
- Hog-fold** [hog'foald], *sb.* a fold of young sheep.—N. H.
- Hoggets**, **Hog-colts** [hog'etz, hog'coaltz], *sb. pl.* colts of a year old.—Warner. O. Fr. *hogetz*.—F. M.
- Hog-haghes**, or **haws** [hog'haaz or hauz], *sb. pl.* fruit of *Cratægus Oxyacantha*.—Holloway's *Dictionary of Provincialisms*.—J. B.
- Hogo** [hoa'goa], *sb.* a bad smell.—F. M.
- Hog-sheep** [hog-ship], *sb. pl.* young sheep.—N. H.
- Holl** [hol], *v.* to hurl or throw.—Cooper.
- Hollis** [hol'is], *sb.* an oval pebble.—*Winch. Sch. Gl.*
- Hollow** [hol'ur], *v. n.* to cry out; to make a loud noise. Used of animals as well as of mankind. Ex. 'I heard the mare *hollowing*,' *i. e.* neighing. 'That cow was *hollowing*,' *i. e.* lowing. 'I don't want no children *hollowing* about here,' *i. e.* crying.
- Holm-bush** [hoam buosh], *sb.* an old holly. 'The expression "to rattle like a boar in a *holme-bush*" is a thorough proverb of the Forest district.'—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 179.
- Holm** [hoam], *sb.* *Ilex aquifolium*.—J. B.
- Holm-frith** [hoam-frith], *sb.* a holly-wood.—Blackmore's *Craddock Nowell*, ii. p. 62.
- Holt** [hoalt], *sb.* a wood on a hill.—J.
- Holt**, *interj.* hold! stop! *Ak.
- Honeysuck** [hun'isuk], *sb.* *Lonicera Periclymenum*.—Holloway's *Dictionary*.—J. B.

- Honeysuckle** [hun'isuk'1], *sb.* the louse-wort; *Pedicularis sylvatica*.—Wise. But in North Hants this name or the preceding is invariably applied to the *Lonicera*.—W. H. C.
- Hoo** [hoo], *sb.* simmering; as 'the kettle is on the *hoo*.' See below. —Wise, *New Forest*.
- Hoo**, *v.* to simmer, to boil.—Wise, *New Forest*.
- Hooi** [hoo'i], *sb.* the sound made by wind whistling round a corner, or through a keyhole.—Wise, *New Forest*.
- Hook** [huk], *v.* to strike with the horn. Cows are said to *hook* a person down, and to *hook* one another.—Wise. See *Hike* in Gloss. B. 5 (*E. D. S.*).
- Hoop** [hoop], *adv.* 'to go a-*hoop*,' i. e. to go where you like. 'He is going a-*hoop*,' i. e. is going to the bad.—Wise, *New Forest*.
- Hoosbird** [hooz'burd], *sb.* the same as *wosbird*. 'A term of reproach; the meaning of which appears to be unknown to those who use it; it is evidently a corruption of *whore's bird*.'—Akerman's *Wiltsh. Gl.* Sir F. M. notes, in a copy of Akerman's *Springtide*, p. 27: 'So also in Hampshire, but pronounced *hoosbird*'—F. M. [i. e. hooz'burd. Probably the *bird* is the Old Eng. *burd*, a young woman; and the primary signification, a bastard daughter.—W. W. S.]
- Hop-about** [hop'u'bouts], *sb. pl.* apple-dumplings.—F. M.
- Hopfrog** [hop'frog], *sb.* the common frog. The opposite term seems to be 'heavy-gaited toad' in *Shakespeare*.
- Hop-scotch** [hop'skoch], *sb.* a game played amongst schoolboys.—F. M. Com.
- Hord for** [haud for], *pp.* provided for.—Wise. *Ak. gives *Howed for*.
- Horse** [haus], *sb.* to put a frog or toad to death by placing it on the end of a balanced stick, and, by striking the other end smartly, sending the poor animal high into the air, of course killing it by the fall.—F. M. See *Spangwhew*, in *Glos. B. 7*.—*E. D. S.*
- Horsebeech**, **Husbeech** [haus'beech, hus'beech], *sb.* the hornbeam.—Cooper. *Carpinus betulus*.
- Horse-lease** [haus'leez]. See **Lease**.
- Hort** [haut], *v.* to hurt.—Cooper.
- Hos-stenger** [haus-steng'ur], *sb.* a horse-stinger, i. e. the dragon-fly. *Ak. Rather the horse-fly.—W. H. C. See **Startle-Bob**.
- Hot-pot** [hot'pot], *sb.* warmed ale and spirits.—Cooper. Not very common in Hants.—Wise.
- Hough** [huf], *v.* to breathe hard. Ex. 'It made me *hough* going up hill.'—J.
- Housen** [hou:zn], *pl.* of house. *Ak.

- Housewallah** [hous-wol'ur], *sb.* one who inhabits a house, in contradistinction to a dweller in a tent. Used commonly by the gypsy-tribes in North Hants.—W. H. C.
- Houale** [hou'zul], *v.* to hustle.—*Winch. Sch. Gl.*
- How** [hou], *pron.* who?—Cooper.
- Howard** [hou'urd?], *sb.* a hay-ward (*q. v.*) or cattlekeeper.—*N. and Q.* 1st Ser. x. 400.
- Huck** [huk], *v. a.* to push, to lift, to gore as a cow. See **Hook**.—N. H.
- Huckmuck** [huk'muk], *sb.* a strainer used in brewing.—*Ak.
- Huck-muck** [huk'muk], *adj.* comfortless, without order. Cooper spells it *hugger-mugger*; on which Wise notes—*huckmuck* in Hants.
- Hud** [hud], *v.* to hide. *Ak.
- Hudgy** [hudji], *adj.* (1) Thick, clumsy. *Ak.
(2) Short.—Wise.
- Hudmedud** [hud'midud], *sb.* (1) A scarecrow. See **Gallybagger**. *Ak.
(2) A stingy person.—Wise.
- Huff** [huf], *sb.* 'A *huff* of cattle' is a drove or herd.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 185. Ex. 'The cattle in *huffs* came bellocking to the lew of the boughy trees.'—Blackmore, *Cradock Nowell*, ii. 62.
- Huff**, *sb.* very strong (Winchester) College ale.—*Winch. Sch. Gl.*
- Huffed** [huf'uld], *pp.* as *adj.* angry, offended. To *huff*, in Forby, is to scold.—F. M.
- Hulk** [hulk], *sb.* a lout, a lubber. 'The *hulk*, Sir John.'—Shak. *2 Hen. IV.* I. i. 19.—F. M.
- Hull** [hul], *sb.* the husk or chaff of corn.—Cooper. Used generally in the *pl.* in North Hants.
- Hum-water** [hum'wau'tur], *sb.* a cordial made from the common horse-mint, *mentha aquatica*.—Wise, *New Forest*. See **Bishopwort**.
- Hunch** [hunsh], *v. a.* to push, or gore as a cow.—N. H.
- Hunch**, *sb.* a solid piece of bread, meat, or cheese.—Cooper. Com.
- Hurst** [hurst], *sb.* a wood.—Cooper.
- Hustle-cap** [hus'l-kap], *sb.* a game, in which half-pence are placed in a cap and thrown up; a sort of 'pitch-and-toss'.—F. M.
- I spy I** [ei spei ei], *sb.* the game of 'Hide and Seek'.—N. H.
- Ice-candles** [eis-kand'lz], *sb. pl.* icicles; called also *daglets* and *icelets*. In the old local song of *A Time to Remember the Poor*, we have:
'Here's the poor Robin-redbreast approaching our cot,
And the *ice-candles* hanging at our door.'—Wise.

Icelets [eis'litz], *sb. pl.* icicles. North Hants (rare). See **Ice candles**.
—Wise.

Ile [eil], *sb.* oil.—Cooper.

Ill-conditioned [il-kondish'und], *adj.* bad ; worthless ; ill-tempered.
—N. H.

Ill-convenient [il-konvee'nyent], *adj.* for inconvenient.—N. H.

In [in], *v.* to house corn.—Cooper.

Inbarn [in'baan], *v.* to house corn in barns.—N. H.

In-co's [in'coaz], *i. e.* in partnership.—Cooper.

Iniun [in'yun], *sb.* an onion.—F. M.

Innerds [in'urdz], *sb. pl.* inwards. 'Pig's *innerds*,' entrails. *Ak.
See **Chitterlings**.

Inon [in'un], *sb.* an onion. *Ak.

Inward [in'wu'rd], *adj.* silent, reserved.—J.

Inwardly [in'wu'rdli], *adv.* inaudibly. Ex. 'He spoke so *inwardly*
I couldn't rightly understand him.'—J.

Ire [eir], *sb.* iron. Ex. 'That *ire* is not good ;' where it is used for
iron-stone.—Wise.

Isle-of-Wight parson [eil-u-weit paa'sun], *sb.* the cormorant ; *Carbo-*
cormoranus, Meyer.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 309.

Isle-of-Wight Rock [eil-u-weit rok], *sb.* a particular kind of skim-
milk cheese, extremely hard, only to be masticated by the firmest
teeth, and digested by the strongest stomachs.—Warner, *Hist. Isle*
of Wight, p. 292.—W. W. S.

Isses [is'ez], *sb. pl.* earthworms.—Grose ; F. M. See **Eace**.

Ivy-drum [ei'vi-drum], *sb.* the stem of an ivy tree or bush, which
grows round the bole of another tree.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Ix [iks], *sb.* an axle-tree.—Cooper.

Jack [jak], *sb.* a lever playing on a pin, to raise a waggon or carriage
in order to take off the wheels.—N. H.

Jack, *sb.* a large leather vessel for beer.—*Winch. Sch. Gl.*

Jack-hern [jak'hurn], *sb.* a heron. I. of Wight.—Cooper. Also
Wise, *New Forest*.

Jack-in-the-Green [jak-in-dhi-green], *sb.* a name given to the various
kinds of polyanthus seen in the cottagers' gardens.—Wise.

Jack-in-the-hedge [jak-in-dhi-hedj], *sb.* the bryony ; *Bryonia diœcia*.
—N. H.

Jack-o'-lantern [jak-u-laant'u'rn], *sb.* a will-o'-the-wisp. See **Hob**
lantern. *Ak.

- Jacks, ragged.** See **Ragged-jacks.**
- Jack-straw** [jak-strau], *sb.* the stonechat; so called from its nest being formed of hay and straw.—Wise.
- Jan** [jau], *prop. name*, John. *Ak.
- Janders** [jaan-durz], *sb.* the jaundice. *Ak.
- Janty** [jaant'i], *adj.* showy.—Cooper.
- Jar-bird** [jaa-burd], *sb.* the goat-sucker; so named from its *jarring* noise.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 187. See **Night-jar.**
- Jasey** [jai'zi], *sb.* a wig. Forby says it is a corruption, from being made of *Jersey* yarn.—F. M. Which derivation is absurd, there being no yarn made in Jersey.—W. H. C.
- Jawled-out** [jau'ld-out], *adj.* excessively fatigued.—Cooper.
- Jawster** [jau'stur], *sb.* one given to overmuch speech.—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 425.
- Jews-ears** [jeu'z-eerz], *sb. pl.* the tomato, or love-apple.—F. M.
- Jibbet** [jib'ut], *sb.* a small quantity, small load. Ex. 'A *jibbet* of corn or hay.'—Wise. See **Jobbett** and **Knitch.**
- Jobation** [joabai'shun], *sb.* a severe lecture or reprimand.—Cooper.
- Jobbett** [job'ut], *sb.* a small quantity, commonly of hay or straw.—Grose; Warner; F. M.; *Ak. 'A small load.' *Ak.
- Jockey** [jok'i], *v. a.* to get before another. Ex. 'I've *jockeyed* him in cuse,' i. e. the list of boys arranged in their form order.—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 426.
- Jod-trot**, *sb.* jog-trot.—Wise.
- Joggle** [jog'l] *v.* to shake.—J.
- Joist** [jeist], *v.* to take in cattle to keep at a certain price per head or score.—Lisle.
- Jorney** [jau'ni], *sb.* a day's work or day's journey.—Cooper. Used in N. H. for a day's work only.—W. H. C.
- Jorum, or Joram** [joa'rum], *sb.* the peculiar-shaped tin can in which beer was served out [at Winchester College].—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 426.
- Joseph-and-Mary** [joa'zef un mairi], *sb.* *Pulmonaria officinalis*.—J. B.
- Joseph's-walking-stick** [joa'zefs-wau'kin-stik], *sb.* *Polemonium caeruleum*.—Wise, *New Forest.*
- Joss, Jossing-block** [jos, jos'ing-blok], *sb.* a block by which a rider mounts his horse.—Cooper.
- Jostle** [jos'l], *v.* (1) To cheat.—Cooper.
(2) To push rudely.—N. H.
- Jub** [jub], *v.* to move as a slow heavy horse.—Cooper.

- Jubilee** [jeu·bili], *sb.* a pleasant time. Ex. 'Won't next holidays be a *jubilee*? we've an extra week.'—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 426.
- Jump-up-and-kiss-me** [jump-up-und-kis-mi], *sb.* the name given to the heart's ease or pansy; *Viola tricolor*, Linn.—F. M.
- Junk** [junk], *sb.* a log. Ex. 'a *junk* of wood,' a log of wood.—Wise. Corrupted from *chunk*.—W. W. S.
- Junket over** [junk·ut oa·vur], *v.* to triumph or exult over another person in a friendly manner. Ex. 'I *junket over* you, old fellow; I have leave out to-morrow.'—*Winch. Sch. Gl.*
- Just about** [just about·], *adj.* very, extremely; used as an intensive. Ex. 'He was *just about* geart,' he was certainly a big fellow, and no mistake about it.—Wise.
- Justly** [just·li], *adv.* exactly, accurately. Ex. 'I can't *justly* say.'—J.

Kack-making [kak·mai·kin], *sb.* making children's boots and shoes.—Wise.

Kacks [kakz], *sb. pl.* children's boots and shoes.—Wise.

Keach, Kech [keech, kech], *v.* to congeal. *Ak. (Also spelt, *keatch, ketch*.)

Keek [kek], *v.* to retch, as if sick. *Ak.

Kecker [kek·ur], *sb.* the windpipe. *Ak.

Keep [keep], *sb.* the metal band which retains a latch, and in which it plays.—N. H.

Keep, *sb.* growing food for horses or cattle. *Ak. Ex. 'We've plenty o' *keep* for 'em.'

Kell [kel], *sb.* a kiln; as *lime-kell, brick-kell*.—Cooper.

Kelter [kelt·ur], *sb.* condition. Ex. 'We're all in good *kelter*.'—J.

Ker [kur], *sb.* the pochard. See **Red-head**.

Kerf [kurf], *sb.* (1) The furrow made by a saw; a notch in wood.—Cooper. Ex. 'A little *kerf* in it.'—Wise.
(2) A layer of hay or turf.

Kettle-pad [ket·l-pad], *sb.* purple orchis (*Orchis mascula*?).—J.

Kex, Kexy [keks, keks·i], *sb.* the dry stalk of the hemlock. Ex. 'As dry as *kex*.' (Ak. has *keeks* [mispr. for *kecks*] *kecksy*, the dry stalks of hemlock, with the illustration, 'as dry as *kecks*.' But the right old spelling is *kex*, and it is properly singular.) Withering gives *kex* as a name of the common hemlock, *Conium maculatum*.—W. H. C.

Kex, *sb.* the fruit of the wild sloe.—J. *Prunus spinosa*.

Kexy, *sb.* *Conium maculatum*, according to Holloway's *Glossary*; but no doubt a general term for the stems of *Umbelliferae*.—J. B.

Keys [keez], the seeds of the sycamore and ash. *Ak. Hence *ash-keys*.

Keystone [kee-stoan], *sb.* 'Everywhere was understood the smuggler's local proverb, "*Keystone* under the hearth, *Keystone* under the horse's belly," i. e. the smuggled spirits were concealed either below the fireplace, or in the stable, just beneath where the horse stood.'—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 170.

Kibble [kib'l], *sb.* rubbish, as dead leaves, broken brush-wood, or the like.—N. H.

Kid [kid], *sb.* (1) The pod of beans, pease, &c.—Cooper.

(2) Cheese.—*Winch. Sch. Gl.*

(3) A small wooden tub, with handle, used on board ship to receive the rations of brandy, &c., or to hold water.—F. M. Called a *kyt* in Barbour's *Bruce*, b. xviii. l. 168.

Kid, *v. n.* to produce kids or pods; used of beans, &c. Ex. 'They beans have *kidded* uncommon well.'—N. H.

Kiddle [kid'l], *v.* to entice, to coax.—Cooper.

Kidware [kid'wair], *sb.* pulse growing in cods or pods.—Grose; F. M.

Kill [kil], *sb.* a kiln.—N. H.

Kink [kink] *sb.* over-twisted yarn.—J. An entanglement. Ex. 'He's got all of a *kink*.'—N. H.

Kit [kit], *sb.* the entire quantity. Ex. 'The whole *kit*.' *Ak.

Kit-in-the-candlestick [kit-in-dhi-kand'l stik], *sb.* the Will-o'-the-wisp; *Ignis fatuus*.—Wise.

Kittering [kit'ur'ing], *adj.* weak.—Wise, *New Forest*. See **Tuly**.

Kittle [kit'l], *adj.* liable to take a cold.—N. H. Subject to accidents, uncertain.—Lisle.

Kiver [kiv ur], *sb.* a cover; a cooler used in brewing.—*Ak. See **Civer**.

Knabbler [nab'lur?], *sb.* a person who talks much to no purpose.—Cooper. The reason for the prefixed *k* is not clear.

Knap [nap], *sb.* the top of a hill; also, a small piece of rising ground.—Cooper. A small hill.—Wise.

Kneeholm [nee'hoam], *sb.* *Ruscus aculeatus*. New Forest.—*The Cousins*, by J. Wise. J. B.

Knettar [net'ur], *sb.* a string to tie the mouth of a sack.—Cooper. Lit. a *knitter*.

Knitch [nich], *sb.* a sufficient load of heath, fire-wood, &c. for a man to carry.—N. H.

Knot-fine [not-fein], *adj.* very fine.—Lisle.

Knot-fine, *v. n.* to turn up fine under the plough.—Lisle.

Knotted Sheep [not'id sheep], *sb.* sheep without horns.—Lisle.

- Knub** [nub], *sb.* a knob. Ex. 'Gi' me a *knub* o' sugar.'—J. Evidently a mere mispronunciation.
- Kurn** [kurn], *v.* to turn to fruit.—J. M. E. *kurnen*, P. Plowman C. xiii. 180; Cf. Germ. *körnen*.
- Lace** [lais], *v. a.* to thrash, to beat. Ex. 'I *laced* 'un sweetly.'—N. H.
- Lack** [lak], *v.* to want. Ex. 'I *lacks* to go.'—J.
- Lades** [laidz], *sb. pl.* rails or boarding placed round the top of a waggon, which project over, and enable it to bear a greater load.—Cooper.
- Lady-cow** [lai-di-kou], *sb.* the *coccinnella*.—J. The invariable name in N. H.
- Lady's fingers** [lai'diz-fing'urz], *sb. pl.* *Lotus corniculatus*.—J. B.
- Lady's nightcap** [lai'diz-nei'tkap], *sb.* a wildflower; a species of bindweed. *Ak. *Convolvulus sepium*.
Short for 'Our lady's nightcap,' and named, as usual, from the Virgin Mary.
- Lady's pincushion** [lai'diz-pin'kuoshun], *sb.* *Armeria maritima*.—J. B.
- Lady's smock** [lai'diz-smok], *sb.* *Cardamine pratensis*.—J. B.
- Lady's smock** [lai'diz-smok], *sb.* *Arum maculatum* [?].—Holloway's Dictionary.—J. B. All the foregoing names of plants are probably called after 'our Lady' the Blessed Virgin Mary.—W. H. O.
- Lag** [lag], *sb.* a pair; a couple. As 'a *lag* of gulls,' a young goose and gander.—N. H.
- Lance** [laans], *v.* to leap, bound; the deer are said 'to *lance* over the turf.'—Wise, *New Forest*. Cf. French, *Lancer*.
- Land-cress** [land'kres], *sb.* *Cardamine hirsuta*.—J. B.
- Lane** [lain], *sb.* a layer; a 'lane of corn' in a stack is a layer.—Wise, *N. Hants*.
- Lark's-lease** [laaks'leez], *sb.* a piece of poor land fit only for larks.—Wise, *New Forest*.
- Larrup** [larr'up], *v.* to beat.—Cooper.
- Latter** [lat'ur], *sb.* a setting of hen's eggs.—J.
- Lattermath** [lat'urmeth], *sb.* aftermath, *q. v.* *Ak.
- Launch** [laansh], *v.* to drag a boy out of bed, mattress, bed-clothes, and all.—*Winch. Sch. Gl.*
- Laurence** [lor'uns], *sb.* the name of a New Forest fairy. 'If a peasant is lazy, it is said, "Laurence has got upon him," or "he has a touch of Laurence." He is still regarded with awe, and barrows are called after him.'—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 174.

- Lavants** [lav'unts], *sb. pl.* springs which break out in wet seasons.—*N. Hants.* 'The land-springs, which we call *lavants*, break out much on the downs.'—White, *History of Selborne*, Letter xix.
- Leap up and kiss me** [leep up und kis mi], *sb.* *Viola tricolor*.—Halliwell.—J. B.
- Lear** [leer], *adj.* empty, void. Ex. 'The waggon will be coming back *leer*.' Used also of the stomach—'a *leer* stomach,' i. e. wanting food. Hence it signifies faint with hunger. Ex. 'I feel quite *leer*.' Cf. German *leer*.—Cooper; Wise, *New Forest*, p. 193. N. H.
- Learn** [lurn], *v. a.* to teach. Ex. 'He *learned* him to write.'—N. H.
- Lease** [leez], *v. n.* to glean. A. S. *lesan*, to gather. *Ak.
- Lease, lea, lay, or ley** [leez], *sb.* grassy ground; meadow ground, unploughed and kept for cattle.—Lisle.
- Leasing** [lee'zin], *part.* gleaning after the reapers. This word is found wherever the West-country dialect is spoken. That it is used in Hants, will be seen from the following anecdote. When Cobbett lived at Botley, he on one occasion forbad the poor people to come gleaning in his corn-fields. A day or two afterwards, as he rode through the village, he saw written on a wall in huge uncial letters—'We will go a *leasin* in spite of old Cob.' Cobbett got off his horse, and rubbing out the word *leasin*, substituted *thieving*, and so left it. *Ak. The word is common in N. H.
- Leather-jacket** [ledh'ur-jak'ut], *sb.* an apple with a thick rind. Perhaps the *leather-coats* of Shakesp. 2 *Hen.* IV. v. 3.
- Leave or Lieve** [leev], *adv.* soon; rather. Ex. 'I'd as *leave* not do 't.' For *Lief*, *q. v.*—N. H.
- Leg** [leg], *sb.* a long narrow meadow; generally when it runs out of a larger piece.—Wise (note on Cooper). A long narrow piece of land. *Ak.
- Lemfeg** [lem'feg], *sb.* an Elleme fig. Elleme is in Turkey. *Ak.
- Lent, Length** [lent, lenth], *sb.* the loan of a thing. *Ak. Ex. 'Thank you for the *lent* of it.'—Wise.
- Let** [let], *v.* and *sb.* stop or impede the course of a marble, cricket-ball, &c.; a stoppage. In playing marbles, schoolboys generally guard against an accident of this sort by crying out *fen lets*, which gives the owner of the *taw* a right to push it on to the distance it would have probably reached had it not been inadvertently stopped by the foot, &c. of a spectator or player.—F. M. See *Fen.* Com. in the sense of to hinder. Cf. 2 Thessalonians ii. 7, and *Hamlet*, i. 4.
- Lever** [lev'ur], *sb.* a lever. Ex. 'Fetch a *lever* to un.' Used also as a *v. a.* Ex. 'Lever un up a bit.'
- Lew** [loo], *sb.* 'get into the *lew*,' means to get into a place sheltered from the wind. A. S. *hleow*, *hleow*, shelter. *Ak. Ex. 'The *lew* of the hedge.'—Wise.
- Lew**, *adj.* sheltered from the wind.

- Lewer** [loo'ur], *sb.* a disease in the feet of cattle; cured by an application of tar, or by rubbing the sore with a tarred string.—Wise.
- Lewth** [luoth], *sb.* (1) A place of refuge or shelter from the wind.—Cooper.
(2) Warmth. A.S. *hleowð*. *Ak.
- Ley** [lai ?], *sb.* a recently-mown clover-field is called a clover-*ley*.—Cooper.
- Lief** [leev], *adv.* soon; 'as *lief*,' as soon. *Ak. merely mentions *lief*, and gives it as a synonym of *liefer*, which it is not.
- Liefer** [lee'vur], *adv.* rather. *Ak. Comparative of *lief*.
- Lift** [lift], *sb.* assistance.—Cooper.
- Lill** [lil], *v.* to loll out the tongue. *Ak.
- Lily** [lil'i], *sb.* *Polygonum Convolvulus*. 'Over the whole county.'—*Fl. Vectensis*, p. 435. Also *Convolvulus arvensis*.—J. B.
- Lily-flower** [lil'i-flour], *sb.* *Convolvulus sepium*.—J. B.
- Limber** [limb'ur], *sb.* the shaft of a waggon.—Wise.
- Limber**, *adj.* limp, flaccid. *Ak.
- Linchet** [lin'chit], *sb.* a ledge of ploughed ground on the side of a hill.—*N. Hants*.
- Linchets** [lin'chits], *sb. pl.* grass strips in ploughed fields.—*N. H.*
- Linge** [linj'], *adj.* pliable; as new leather.—*N. H.*
- Lissen, List** [lis'en, list], *sb.* a line or band of sand is so called.—Wise, *New Forest*. *List* is properly a strip of anything.—*W. H. C.*
- Lissom** [lis'um], *adj.* lithe, active, nimble.—*N. H.* *Ak.
- Litches** [lich'ez], *sb. pl.* green lumps of grass found in hay when not properly tedded.—*N. H.*
- Lithy** [lei'dhi], *adj.* pliant, supple.—Cooper.
- Litten** [lit'n], *sb.* a churchyard.—*N. and Q.* 1st Ser. x. 400. See Church-litten.
- Liversick** [liv'arsik], *sb.* a hang-nail; a piece of loose skin on the finger.—*N. H.*
- Live-under** [liv-und'ur], *v.* to be tenant to, or hold land of. Ex. 'They've *lived under* Lord —, father and son, this many a year.'—*N. H.*
- Lob** [lob], *v.* to throw gently.—Cooper.
- Lob-along** [lob-ulong], *v.* to walk lazily.—*J.*
- Lobster** [lob'stur], *v.* to cry, to blubber.—*Winch. Sch. Gl.*
- Lob-taw** [lob'tau], *sb.* a large marble.—*J.*
- Lock** [lok], *sb.* a small quantity of hay. *Ak. Namely, as much as a man can carry under his arm.—Wise.
- Lod** [lod], *pt. t. of vb.* to lead.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 190.

- Lodging** [loj'in], *adj.* continuing the same; this quaint but expressive word was made use of by a labouring man, in reply to an inquiry after the health of his child: 'Oh, sir, he's pretty much lodging, neither better nor worse.'—*N. and Q.* 1st Ser. x. 120.
- Log** [log], *v.* lit. to lag. Ex. 'To log at school,' to play truant; logging, i. e. playing truant.—Wise.
- Loggy** [log'i], *adj.* heavy, full to repletion. Ex. 'I be so loggy after yettin'' [eating].—J.
- Lollop** [lol-up], *v.* to lounge in walking. To walk loosely or lazily.—J. Used also of a horse clumsy in his paces.—N. H.
- Lomper** [lomp'ur], *v.* to walk heavily.—J.
- Long** [long], *adv.* in consequence of. Ex. 'It's all long o' he, that they done it.'—N. H.
- Long-dog** [long'dog], *sb.* a greyhound.—Cooper; N. H.'
- Longful** [long'fuol], long, tedious. Ex. 'A longful time.'—N. H. *Ak.
- Long-tailed Capon** [long'taild-kai'pun], *sb.* name of a small bird, whose nest is of an oval form with a hole in the middle.—F. M. _____
- Lope, or Loppet** [loap, lop'ut], *v. n.* to idle; to hang about idle.—N. H.
- Lop-grass** [lop-graas], *sb.* *Bromus Mollis*.—Dr. Bromfield's MSS.—J. B.
- Lords-and-ladies** [laudz-u'nd-lai'diz], *sb. pl.* *Arum maculatum*.—J. B.
- Louster** [lou'stur], *sb.* noise, confusion, disturbance. Ex. 'What a louster you are making!'—Wise, *New Forest*.
- Lout** [lout], *v.* to bend, bow, in making obeisance; to touch the hat.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 188.
- Love-in-idle** [luv-in-ei'dl], *sb.* *Viola tricolor*.—J. B. The M.E. *in idel* commonly means *in vain, to no purpose*.—J. B.
- Low Brown** [loa broun], *interj.* 'It is held rather as a tradition than a law, that if a swarm of bees flies away the owner cannot claim them, unless, at the time, he has made a noise with a kettle or tongs to give his neighbours notice. It is on such occasions that the phrase *low brown* may be heard, meaning that the bees, or the *brownies*, as they are called, are to settle low.'—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 185.
- Lowle** [loal?], *adj.* said of a pig's ear; 'a lowle-eared pig,' a long-eared pig. *Ak. Cf. E. *loll*.
- Lug** [lug], *sb.* (1) A pole on which fowls roost, or on which clothes are hung. *Ak. Common in New Forest. Ex. 'The lug in the roost.'—Wise.
(2) A pole in land measure, 5½ yards. *Ak.—Lisle.
(3) The pot-lug on which the 'cotterel' hangs; the same as *rug-stick*.—Wise. See *Rugstick*.

Lug-stick. See **Rugstick**.

Lummakin [lum'ukin], *adj.* awkward, clumsy, heavy. *Ak.

Lump [lump], *v.* to beat, drub.—F. M.

Lungs of Oak [lungz uf oak], *Stikta pulmonaria*. A lichen which grows rather plentifully on oak-trees.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 176.

Luxer [luks'ur], *sb.* a handsome fellow.—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 427.

Madder [mad'ur], *sb.* *Anthemis Cotula*.—J. B.

Mag [mag], *sb.* prattle. Hence *maggie*.—F. M.

Maggot [mag'ut], *v.* 'to maggot money away' is to spend it foolishly.—Wise.

Maggoty [mag'uti], *adj.* (1) Frisky, playful. *Ak.

(2) Foolish, crotchety.—Wise. Cf. O.E. *maggots*, whims, fancies.

Maiden [mai'dun], *sb.* a gosling. See **Gulls**.—Wise.

Maiden-bark [mai'dun-baak], *sb.* bark from a young maiden-oak or 'flittering,' not yet arrived at timber. It is also called 'flittering-bark,' and is more valuable than 'timber-bark' (which requires to be cut and hatched for the market), and still more so than 'pollard-bark.'—Wise.

Maiden-down [mai'dun-doun], *sb.* an unbroken, unploughed down or hill.—Wise, North Hants.

Maiden-timber [mai'dun-timb'ur], timber that has never been touched with the axe.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 183.

Main [main], *adj.* very. Ex. 'Main sprack,' very lively; 'main good,' very good. *Ak. A Wiltshire labourer, whom I knew, on first seeing the sea at Mundeford in Hants, exclaimed—'What a great main pond!' Cf. 'Plutoe's post seeing this, stood still to watch them, and at length saw them, in maine galop, make toward a goodly fayre place.'—Decker, *Villanies Discovered* [1616] Sig. D. Again, in the certificate of Peter Pett, we read (concerning the state of the New Forest) of the keepers 'sparing the Toppes of the Trees, which yeeld maine good knees.'—*State Papers*, Chas. I., May 17, 1632; No. 216, fol. 56 l.—Wise. Cf. French, *mainte*.

Mala whoot [maa'lu whoot], *interj.* said to horses, to bid them stand still.—F. M. This I believe to be a mistake; it probably answers to the West Kent *muther-whoot* [muodh'ur whoot] which is a direction to horses to turn *towards* the driver, and may fancifully be derived from *come hither, wilt thou?* a phrase which, at any rate, expresses the meaning correctly. The opposite, in West Kent, is *yai-whoot* [yai'whoot] signifying *go yonder, wilt thou?* and directs the horse to turn *from* the driver.—W. W. S. In North Hants the call to horses to come towards the driver is *coom-o-the-wut* [kuom-u-dhi-wut], which may mean *come hither, wilt thou?*—W. H. C.

Male-shag [mai'l-shag], *sb.* a caterpillar.—J.

- Mallace** [mal'us], *sb.* *Malva sylvestris*.—J. B. The common mallow.
- Malm, white** [maam], *sb.* a kind of soil. 'To the north-west, north, and east of the village, is a range of fair enclosures, consisting of what is called a *white-malm*, a sort of rotten or rubble-stone, which, when turned up to the frost and rain, moulders to pieces, and becomes manure to itself.'—White's *Nat. Hist. of Selborne*, Letter I.
- Malm, black**, *sb.* a kind of soil. 'The gardens to the north-east and small enclosures behind, consist of a warm, forward, crumbling mould, called *black malm*, which seems highly saturated with vegetable and animal manure.'—White's *Nat. Hist. of Selborne*, Letter I. *Malm* seems in fact to mean soil, or earth. A field in the south of the county is called *The Malm*.
- Malt-rashed** [mau'lt-rasht], *adj.* over-heated; burnt.—Lisle.
- Mammered** [mam'urd], *pp.* perplexed. *Ak.
- Mammy** [mam'i], *adj.* soft, marshy.—J.
- Mammocks** [mam'uks], *sb. pl.* leavings.—Lisle.
- Mannered** [man'urd], *pp.* a meadow abounding in close and sweet grass is said to be good-*mannered*.—Cooper.
- Marg** [maag], *sb.* *Anthemis foetida*, Stinking Camomile.—N. H.
- Margon** [maa'gun], *sb.* *Anthemis Cotula*.—J. B. Corn Camomile.
- Mark-ash** [maak-ash], *sb.* a boundary ash. See below.
- Mark-oak** [maak-oak], *sb.* a boundary oak, the same as 'bound-oak'; so called from the ancient cross or mark cut on the rind. The custom of marking is very old. Cf. *on than merkedon ðe, to the marked oak*.—*Saxons in England*, vol. i. App. A. p. 480.—Wise, *New Forest*.
- Martin. Free-Martin** [free-maatin], *sb.* 'A *free-martin* is a sort of barren cow, which hardly carries any teats to be seen; she will never take bull; she fats very kindly, and in fattening she'll grow almost as big as an ox; she is counted especial meat. When a cow brings two calves [of different sexes] the cow-calf will be a *free-martin*, and will never bear a calf.'—Lisle, ii. 99.
- Mast** [maast], *sb.* the fruit of *Fugus sylvatica*.—Holloway's *Dictionary*.—J. B.
- Mathan** [maa'dhun], *sb.* *Anthemis Cotula*.—J. B.
- Maunder** [mau'ndur], *v.* to talk menacingly and vaguely. *Ak.
- Maunt** [maunt] *present tense of v.* must not. Ex. 'We *maunt* let 'un bide more than a day.'—N. H.
- Mawk** [mauk], *sb.* a slattern, an awkward woman.—Cooper.
- May** [mai], *sb.* (1) The hawthorn blossom. *Ak.
(2) The hawthorn tree. *Crataegus Oxyacantha*.—N. H.
- May-be** [mai-bee], *adv.* perhaps.—Cooper. *Ak.
- May-bittle** [mai-bit'ul], *sb.* the may-beetle, the cockchafer.

- May-bush** [mai-buosh], *sb.* the hawthorn. *Crataegus Oxyacantha*.—N. H.
- Mayweed** [mai'weed], *sb.* camomile.—Lisle.
- Maze** [maiz], *sb.* (1) Astonishment.—J. Ex. 'When she see 'un she was all in a *maze*.'
(2) A labyrinth; a place where a labyrinth (though destroyed) has been; as 'The *maze-hill* at Bramshill.'—W. H. C.
- Mead** [meed], *sb.* a meadow.—J. Com.
- Mearing** [mee'r'ing], *adj.* marking a boundary. As 'a *mearing* ditch.'—N. H.
- Mears** [meerz], *sb. pl.* boundaries.—N. H.
- Measter** [mee'ster], *sb.* master. *Ak. Master is never so pronounced in North Hants.—W. H. C.
- Meaty** [mee'ti], *adj.* in good condition.—J. Used of animals stalled or fatted. Ex. 'That bullock be'ant *meaty*.'—W. H. C.
- Meddle nor make** [med'l nur maik], *phr.* to interfere.—J. Ex. 'I'll neither *meddle nor make* wi' un.'
- Meetiner** [mee'tinur], *sb.* a dissenter; one who frequents a meeting-house.—F. M.
- Mendment** [mend'munt], *sb.* manure; as '*mending* the land.'—Cooper. Short for *amendment*.
- Merry** [mer'i], *sb.* a cherry.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 190.
- Mersk** [mursk], *sb.* a marsh.—Cooper.
- Mesh** [mesh], *sb.* a rabbit's 'run' through a hedge; a 'musit.'—Wise.
- Messenger** [mes'unjur], *sb.* a sunbeam pouring down slantwise to the earth from a rift in a large cloud.—Wise.
- Meuse** [meuz], *sb.* a hole through a hedge, made by a rabbit or hare.—Cooper.
- Mezell** [mez'l], *sb.* *Daphne Mezereum*. Selborne. Dr. Bromfield's MSS.—J. B.
- Mickle** [mik'l], *adv.* much. A.S. *micel*. Also, as *sb.* Ex. 'Many a little makes a *mickle*.'—*Ak. I never heard the word in Hants.
- Miff** [mif], *sb.* offence. Ex. 'He's in a *miff*,' he's offended. *Ak. 'To take *miff*,' to be offended.—Britton.
- Millard** [mil'urd], *sb.* (1) A miller.
(2) The white moth which flies at twilight. *Ak. And is used for fishing for trout.—Wise, *New Forest*.
- Miller-doustipoll** [mil'ur-dou'stipoal], *sb.* (1) A species of moth, so called from the mealiness of its wings. See Barnes, who quotes a rhyme also known in Hants:—

'*Millery, millery, doustipoll,*
How many zacks hast thee astole?
Vow'r an' twenty, and a peck;
Hang the miller up by's neck.'

Children say this to the moths, and condemn them. Shakespeare speaks of 'the mealy wings' of butterflies.—*Troil. and Cress.* iii. 3. 79.

(2) A species of stock grown in cottagers' gardens.—Wise.

Mill-mountain [mil-mou'ntin], *sb.* *Linum catharticum*. 'On the second of October 1617, going by Mr. Colson's shop, an Apothecary of Winchester in Hampshire, I saw this herbe lying on his stall, which I had seene growing long before [at Saint Crosse, a mile from Winchester]: I desired of him to know the name of it, he told me that it was called *Mill-mountain*.'—J. Goodyer in Johnson's ed. of Gerarde, p. 560.—J. B.

Mind [meind], *v.* to remember; to recall to mind. Ex. 'I don't mind un' = I don't recollect him.—J.

Mint [mint], *sb.* (1) A mite (in cheese). *Ak.

(2) A small coin.—Wise.

Minty [mint'i], *adj.* full of mites. *Ak. Said of a cheese.—Wise.

Missel-thrush [miz'ul thrush], *sb.* the tree-thrush, the eggs of which are not green as the bush-thrush, but dirty white, with reddish spots.—F. M.

Mitch [mich] *v. n.* to idle, to shirk work.—N. H. See **Mouch**.

Mith [meith], *vb.* in *pl. t.* might.—Cooper. Ex. 'I mith have done it.'

Mixen [mix'un], *sb.* a heap of dung, or rather a heap of dung and lime, or mould, mixed together for manure.—Cooper. *Ak. In N. H. a manure-heap.—W. H. C.

Miz-maze [miz'maiz], *sb.* confusion.—J.

Mizzle [miz'l], *v.* to rain slightly; to drizzle.—J.

Mokin [moa'kin], *sb.* (Ak. has *Mawkin*), a coarse piece of sacking, attached to a stick, with which the charcoal-sticks are swept from the oven previous to putting in the batch. *Ak. Cf. **Mokins**, leggings made of coarse sacking. See **Vamplets**.—Wise. Cf. M. E. *mawkin*, for *Malkin*, dimin. of *Maud*, used for all sorts of things used in a servile office, like *Jack* in *bootjack*, &c.

Mokins [mok'inz], *sb. pl.* gaiters made of coarse sacking.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 162.

Mokus [moa'kus], *sb.* a donkey.—N. H.

Mommick [mom'ik], *v.* to cut or carve awkwardly or unevenly.—Cooper. Ex. 'You are mommicking it.'—Wise. See **Mammocks**.

Mons [monz], *sb.* a crowd, a heap; also as a *verb.* Ex. 'Don't mons,' *i. e.* don't crowd.—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 427.

Moon-rakers [moon-rai'kurz], *sb. pl.* a name given to Hampshire and Wiltshire peasants. 'The expression of "Hampshire and Wiltshire

moon-rakers" had its origin in the Wiltshire peasants [who were engaged in smuggling] fishing up the contraband goods at night, brought through the New Forest, and hid in the various ponds.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 170. But Hampshire folk-lore tells that Wiltshire peasants, seeing the full moon reflected in a pond, fancied it was a cheese, and tried to get it out with a rake; and hence are called in Hampshire *moon-rakers*.

Moonshine [moo'nshein], *sb.* smuggled Schiedam.—Cooper.

Moots [moots], *sb. pl.* the roots of trees left in the ground. *Ak. See **Stouls**.

Mop [mop], *sb.* a statute-fair for hiring servants. *Ak. I. of Wight.

More-loose [moa'rloos], *adj.* loose at root.—Lisle.

Mores [moarz], *sb. pl.* roots.—Lisle. See Wise, *New Forest*, p. 163.

Morgan [maur'gun], *sb.* *Anthemis Cotula*.—Grose's *Glossary*. Also *Anthemis arvensis*.—Wise; J. B. See **Margon**.

Morris-apple [mor'is-ap'l], *sb.* an apple with very red cheeks.—Wise.

Mort [maurt], *sb.* a great deal; a vast quantity. Ex. 'He's in a *mort* of trouble.'—N. H.

Mortal [maurtul], *adv.* excessively. Used before an adjective intensively. Ex. 'It's *mortal* hot.'—J.

Mosey [moa'zi], *adj.* musty.—J.

Most-times [moa'st-teimz], *adv.* generally.—J.

Mote [moat], *sb.* a stump of a tree. 'Motes are stumps and roots of trees, in opposition to the smaller *mores*, applied also to the fibres of ferns and furze. The sailor calls them *moots* [moots], when he dredges them up in the Channel.'—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 194. But *mores* generally signifies the roots of trees. See **Mores** and **More-loose**.—W. H. C.

Mothery [mudh'uri], *adj.* mouldy; generally applied to liquors, as *mothery ale*, *mothery wine*; being thick liquor, with the filaments in it, &c.—Cooper. *Ak.

Mouch [mouch], *v.* to idle, loiter from school, play truant. A 'black-berry *moucher*' is one who idles his time in gathering blackberries. 'Shall the blessed sun of heaven prove a *micher* and eat blackberries?'—1 *Hen. IV.* ii. 4. Also pronounced *much* [much]. *Ak. writes it *mooch*.—Wise. See **Mitch**, which is the North Hants as well as Shakespeare's pronunciation.—W. H. C.

Mouse-digger [mous-digur], *sb.* a miniature pick-axe, used by some [Winchester] boys to dig out vermin of various kinds, and by others to hunt for fossils.—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 427.

Mouster [mou'stur], *v.* to muster. *Ak.

Mow [mou], *sb.* (1) A stack in a barn, in distinction from one out of doors.

'They tied him to a cart,
And carried him to a barn;
And there they made a *now* of him,
To keep him free from harm.'

Ballad of *John Barleycorn* (*Hants* version).

(2) The wooden division separating the parts of a barn.—N. H.

(3) The division of the barn so separated.—N. H.

Muchen [much'en], *pron.* of *muching*. See **Mitch** and **Mouch**.

Muck [muk], *sb.* dung.—Lisle.

Mucker [muk'ur], *adv.* all over with it, finished, done, hopeless.—N. H.

Muckle [muk'l], *v.* 'to manure with long unrotted dung from the yard.'—*Driver's Gen. View of Agriculture in Hants*, p. 73. (London, 1794.)—W. W. S.

Mud [mud], *v. a.* to pet; to fondle. Ex. 'Don't 'e *mud* that boy so.' 'A *mud* calf' = a calf brought up by hand.—J.

Muddle [mud'l], *v.* to fondle, to caress; to rear by hand.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Muddle, **Muggle** [mud'l, mug'l], *sb.* confusion. *Ak. Ex. 'All in a *muddle*,' confused, tangled.

Muddle-headed [mud'l-hed'ed], *adj.* (1) Confused and bewildered in ideas.

(2) Topsy. *Ak.

Mug [mug] *v.* to read hard; also to pay great attention to anything. Any one cleaning and oiling a bat was said to *mug* it; a boy with carefully greased and brushed hair was said to have *mugged* hair.—*Winch. Sch. Gl.*

Muggle. See **Muddle**.

Muggy [mug'i]. *adv.* warm, moist; said of weather. *Ak. Com.

Mullock [mul'uk], *sb.* dirt, rubbish; a confused heap. *Ak. and Wise, *New Forest*, p. 163. Ex. 'What a *mullock* you have,' *i. e.* what a lot of rubbish.

Mumbly [mumb'li], *adj.* crumbling, likely to fall.—N. H.

Mumpole [mump'ol], *v.* to beat.—F. M.

Mun [mun], *sb.* man. Also used in addressing a woman, child, or sometimes a horse or dog. *Ak.

Murg, *sb.* *Anthemis fetida*. See **Marg**.

Musher [mush'ur], *sb.* a mushroom. Large ones are called 'cow-mushers.—Wise. In North Hants 'horse-mushrooms.'—W. H. C.

Mutter [mut'ur], *v. n.* to crumble; to fall to pieces. Ex. 'Clods will *mutter* after a shower.'—N. H.

Muttoner [mut'unur], *sb.* a blow from a cricket-ball.—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 428.

- Muzzy** [muz'i], *adj.* muddled, or stupefied with wine or strong liquors.—F. M. Com.
- Mwoil** [mwoil], *sb.* mud. Ex. 'To get into the *mwoil*,' to get into the mud. *Ak.
- Nab** [nab], *sb.* the summit of a hill: also a small piece of rising-ground.—Cooper.
- Naght** [naa't?], *sb.* naught. *Ak.
- Nail** [nail], *sb.* a weight of eight pounds, as of beef, pork, cheese, &c.—Cooper.
- Naked-men** [nai'kid-men], *sb. pl.* old, decayed, leafless trees.—Wise, *New Forest*.
- Nammit** [nam'it], *sb.* noon-meat, *i. e.* luncheon.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 193. *Ak. has *nummet*.
- Nan** [nan], *interj.* What did you say? shortened from *anon*.—Cooper has the word but gives no meaning.
- Narra one** [nar'u wun], never a one; often clipped down to *nar'n*. *Ak.
- Nash, Nesh** [nash, nesh], *adj.* tender, chilly. A.S. *hnesce*. *Ak. Said of grass in the New Forest.—Wise. See **Gnash**, which seems the correct spelling.—W. H. C.
- Nat** [nat], *adv.* not. *Ak. Ex. '*Nat* that,' *i. e.* 'not that.'—Wise.
- Nation** [nai'shun], *adv.* extremely; as '*nation* strange,' '*nation* dark.' *Ak. Modified from an oath.
- Native** [nai'tiv], *sb.* a birth-place. Ex. 'He went back there 'cause 'twas his *native*.'—N. H.
- Neb** [neb], *sb.* the pole of an ox-cart or ox-waggon; so called from its shape.—Cooper. A *neb* or *nib* is a *beak*.
- Needles** [nee'dlz], *sb. pl.* *Scandix Pecten*.—Holloway's *Dictionary*. Has 'long seeds like unto pack-needles.' Gerarde.—J. B.
- Nens** [nenz], *adv.* much the same. Ex. '*Nens* as he was,' much the same as he was; 'pretty *nens* one,' pretty much the same.—N. and Q. 1st Ser. x. 120.
- Nessel** [nes'ul], *v.* to trifle.—Cooper (who spells it *nestle*).
- Nettle-creeper** [net'l-kree'pur], *sb.* the lesser whitethroat.—W.
- Net-up** [net-up], *part.* for eaten up. Ex. 'I'm *net-up* wi' cold.'—J. Evidently a mispronunciation for '*eat up*' or '*ate up*.'—W. H. C.
- Neust.** See **Aneust**.
- Never** [nev'ur], *adv.* not one; not so much as. Ex. 'She's got *never* a sweet-heart.'—J.

- Nibs** [nibz], *sb. pl.* the short handles of a scythe.—Wise, *New Forest*. See **Snead**.
- Niest** [neist], *adj.* nighest, nearest. *Ak.
- Night-crow** [neit-kroa], *sb.* the goat-sucker.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 270.
- Night-hawk** [neit-hauk], *sb.* the goat-sucker. See A. V. Lev. xi. 16; Deut. xiv. 15. In the Genevan Version in the same texts it is called the *night-crow*, as above.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 193. See **Ground-hawk**, **Jar-bird**.
- Night-jar** [neit-jaa], *sb.* the goat-sucker, *Caprimulgus*.—N. H.
- Nine-bobble square** [nein'bob'l skwair], *adj.* bent or distorted every way but the right.—F. M.
- Nine-galley-west, old gunner's point** [nein-gal'i-west, oald-gun'urz-point], as *adj.* with nearly the same meaning as the preceding.—F. M.
- Nine-men's-morrice** [nein-menz-mor'is], *sb.* a game played with counters.—J.
- Nipper** [nip'ur], *sb.* a boy, a fellow, a chap.—N. H.
- Nipperkin** [nip'urkin], *sb.* a large stone jug for beer, of which there was one in each 'chamber.'—Winch. *Sch. Gl.*
- Nire, Nigher** [nei'u], *adj.* nearer. *Ak.
- Nitch, Nidge** [nich, nij], *sb.* (1) A small quantity of hay or corn; less than a *jobbet*.—Grose; Warner; F. M.
(2) A bundle of faggots.
(3) The 'bush' belonging to the 'man in the moon.'—Wise, *New Forest*. *Ak. says—'He has got a *nitsh*,' i. e. he is drunk. See **Knitch**.
- Nobbut** [nob'ut], *adv.* none but; only.—J.
- No call** [noa kaul], *phr.* no reason, no obligation. Ex. 'He had *no call* to go' = He was not compelled to go. 'You've *no call* to be afeard' = You have no reason to be afraid.—N. H.
- No count** [noa kount], *sb.* no account, of no value; not worth anything. Ex. 'It be'ant *no count*' = It is of no value. 'That chap be'ant *no count*' = He is a worthless fellow.—N. H.
- Noggly, noddly** [nog'li, nod'li], *adj.* weak, trembling. Ex. 'My knees be so *noggly*.'—N. H.
- No-how** [noa-hou], *adv.* not in any way at all. Ex. 'I can't abide it *no-how*.'—J.
- Nonce, for the** [nons], *phr.* on purpose, designedly. Ex. 'He did it *for the nonce*.'—Cooper.
- Nonsuch** [non'such], *sb.* *Medicago lupulina*.—Holloway's *Dictionary*.—J. B.
- Noration** [norai'shun], *sb.* a piece of news. Ex. 'There's a *noration* for he.'—J. Evidently used for *narration*.

- Not** [not], *sb.* a gnat. Ex. 'We ought to have 'un painted afore the *nots* be about'—viz. the summer. 'They *nots* be so terrifying.'—N. H.
- Not** [not], *adj.* a *not* cow is a cow without horns. Cf. *not-heed* in Chaucer *Prol.* 109.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 186.
- Not**, *adj.* in good condition. Ex. 'Not field; not corn; not sheep.'—J. But the last example may have the meaning of the preceding.—W. H. C.
- Notch** [noch], *sb.* 'To take the *notches* out of the scythes,' is to give money to mowers in the harvest-fields, when one is out shooting.—*N. and Q.* 1st Ser. x. 401.
- Nubly** [nubli], *adj.* having knobs or lumps. Ex. 'Nubly coals.' A field ploughed wet, when dried is said to be *nubly*.—J. See **Knub**.
- Nunch** [nunsh], *sb.* lunch. I have never heard this meal called by another name.—*N. and Q.* 1, x. 120. See **Moor**.—Halliwell. But see **Nuncheon**.
- Nuncheon** [nun'shun], *sb.* luncheon. *Ak. Miss Austen (from Hants) uses it. 'I left London this morning at eight o'clock; and the only ten minutes I spent out of my chaise procured me a *nuncheon* at Marlborough.'—*Sense and Sensibility*, vol. iii. ch. 8. The word *nuncheon* is used in Hampshire for the meal between breakfast and dinner.—W. H. C.
- Nuncle** [nunkl], *sb.* uncle. *Ak.
- Nuther** [nudh'ur], *adv.* mispronunciation of neither.—J.
- Nut-stinger** [nut-sting'ur], *sb.* a grub which bores a hole in nuts.—W.
- Nye** [nei], *sb.* a brood of pheasants.—Cooper (who spells it *ni*). In the *New Forest* they say 'an *eye* of pheasants.'—Wise. Which seems correct. Cf. *Eyrie*, and cf. *nid*, French.—W. H. C.
- Obedience** [ubee'dyens], *sb.* a curtsy. Ex. 'I made my *obedience* to him.'—N. H.
- Odds** [odz], *sb. pl.* concern; business; consequence. Ex. 'Taint no *odds* to you' = It is no business of yours. 'T weren't no *odds* to he that he lost it' = It was of no consequence to him to lose it.—N. H.
- Odds**, *v. a.* to alter. Ex. 'I can't *odds* 'un.'—N. H.
- Odments** [od'ments], *sb. pl.* odd things.—J.
- Of** [ov], *phr.* used for with. Ex. 'I've no acquaintance *of* him.'—J.
- Offer-up** [auf'ur-up], *v. a.* to try, to prove, to ascertain how a thing fits, or looks. Ex. 'Let's *offer* 'un up' of a picture, or looking-glass, or such like.—N. H.
- Oils** [oilz], *barley-oils*, *sb. pl.* the beard or prickles.—Lisle.

- Old man** [oald-man], *sb.* southern-wood (*Artemisia vulgaris*).—N. H.
- Old-men** [oald-men], *sb. pl.* gnats.—W.
- Old-woman's-needle** [oald-uomunz-nee'dl], *sb.* the 'shepherd's needle' (*Scandex Pecten Veneris*).—W.
- Omary cheese** [om'uri cheez], *sb.* an inferior sort of cheese, made of skim-milk.—Wise, *New Forest*. See **Rammel**. [Perhaps for *ord'nary*.]
- On** [on], *prep.* (1) In. Ex. 'On mistake,' in mistake. 'I run agen hin on th' street,' *i. e.* in the street. *Ak. And—
(2) Of. Ex. 'There's an end on 't.'—J.
- Unbelieving** [onbilee'vin], *adj.* unbelieving; a term of reproach. Ex. 'You *unbelieving* child, don't tell lies.' It exactly answers to miscreant, Fr. *mécroyant*.—N. H.
- Once** [wuns], *adv.* sometime. Ex. 'I will pay *once* this week,' I will pay you sometime during this week.—Wise, *New Forest*.
- Ongainly** [ongai'nli], *adj.* ungainly. *Ak.
- Onpossible** [onpos'ib'l], *adj.* impossible. *Ak.
- Ore** [oar], *sb.* sea-weeds washed on shore.—Cooper. Ex. 'Plenty of *ore*,' plenty of sea-weed.—Wise.
- Organy** [au'guni], *sb.* the herb penny-royal (*Mentha Pulegium*). Lat. *origanum*. *Ak.
- Orkard** [au'kud], *adj.* awkward, unmanageable, of a curious temper. Ex. 'He's rather an *orkard* horse,' *i. e.* unmanageable. 'She's rather *orkard* if anything upsets her,' *i. e.* of a strange temper.—N. H.
- Ornary** [au'nuri], *adj.* common, mean-looking. For *ordinary*.—N. H.
- Otherwhile** [udh'ur weil], *adv.* sometimes.—Cooper.
- Ought** [aut], *part. p.* of *ore*. The phrase, 'He hadn't *ought* to' (for 'he should not have done so') is very general.—Cooper. Ex. 'He didn't *ought* to have went,' he should not have gone.
- Oughts** [auts].—Lisle. See **Eairts**.
- Ourn** [ourn], *pr.* ours.—N. H.
- Out-axed** [out-aks'd], *part.* having banns published for the third time. Ex. 'She were *out-axed* last Sunday.'—N. H.
- Out-stand** [out-stand], *v. a.* to oppose firmly; to contradict stubbornly. Ex. 'She *out-stood* me wi' that 'ere lie.'—J.
- Oven-pile** [uv'n-peil], *sb.* a wooden shovel for putting the dough or 'sponge' into the oven, and taking out the loaves.—W. Old Eng. *peel*.
- Oven-rubber** [uv'n-rub'ur], *sb.* a stick with a cloth attached to it, for cleaning out the embers from the oven before baking.—W.
- Our-runner**, for **Over-runner** [our-run'ur], *sb.* a shrew-mouse; which is supposed to portend ill-luck if it runs over a person's foot.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Ovest [oa'vest], *sb.* 'the mast and acorns of the oak are collectively known as the turn-out or *ovest*.'—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 183.

Owl [oul], *sb.* (1) The tiger-moth.—Wise, *New Forest* (note on Cooper).

(2) Any small white moth.—W. See Miller.

Ox-bird [oks-burd], *sb.* (1) The ringed-plover; *Charadrius hiaticula*, Linn. 'Known, in the neighbourhood of Christchurch and Lymington, as the *oxbird*.'—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 312.

(2) The common sand-piper.—W.

Oxlip [oks'lip], *Primula elatior* of English authors; *i. e.* a caulescent form of *P. vulgaris*, not the true *P. elatior*. J. B.—Holloway's *Dictionary*.

Oyster [oi'stur], *sb.* the blade-bone of veal dressed with the meat on.—Cooper. Cf. *oxter*, the arm-pit; ¹ E. D. S. Gloss. B. 15.

Packing-penny-day [pakin-pen-i-dai], *sb.* The last day of the fairs formerly held at Portsmouth, and on Portsdown-hill, was so called, on which articles were supposed to be bought greater bargains.—F. M.

Paddle [pad'l], *sb.* a hoe with a straight blade.—N. H.

Paddle, *v. a.* to trample in the dirt.—J.

Paddy [pad'i], *adj.* worm-eaten.—Lewis.

Palmer-worm [paa'mur-wurm], *sb.* a caterpillar. See A. V. Amos iv. 9.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 193.

Palms [paamz], *sb. pl.* catkins of various species of *Salix*.—J. B.

Pank [pank], *v. n.* to pant. Ex. 'He do *pank* so.'—N. H.

Panshard, Ponshard [pansh'urd, ponsh'urd], *sb.* a passion, a rage. Ex. 'You have no need to get into a *panshard*.'—Wise, *New Forest*.

Pasmets [pas'mets], *sb. pl.* parsnips. *Ak.

Passel [pas'ul], *sb.* a parcel.—J.

Patchy [pach'i], *adj.* testy, uncertain in temper. Said of people who proverbially blow hot and cold.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Pax [paks], *sb.* a friend. Ex. 'Have *pax*,' an invitation to make up a quarrel.—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 429. [Evidently *Pax* = peace.]

Peakéd [pee'ked], *adj.* (1) Running to a point. Ex. 'A *peakéd* piece' = a triangular field.

(2) Delicate in appearance. Ex. 'To look *peakéd*.' Always pronounced as a dissyllable.—N. H.

Peakish, *adj.* See **Pickish**.

Peal [peel], *sb.* a species of satirical comment on any one's personal appearance, character, or actions, put into a terse and epigrammatic form, and delivered three times in succession, in a measured tone, as a kind of chant.—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 429. Cf. Eng. *peal*, 'to assail noisily;' and see **Peel**.

¹ I believe *oxter* also means 'shoulder-blade.'—W. W. S.

Peal, *v. a.* 'to lose its hair.'—Lisle.

Peart [pee'urt], *adj.* pert. (1) Impertinent. *Ak.

(2) Quick, lively, saucy.

(3) (Of a tree or plant.) Flourishing.—N. H. See **Pert**.

Peasen [pee'zun], *pl.* of pease. A.S. *piosan*. *Ak.

Peck [pek], *sb.* a quantity, a deal; as 'a *peck* of trouble.'—*N. and Q.* 1st Ser. x. 400.

Peck, *sb.* a pick-axe.—N. H. See **Pick**.

Peel [peel], *sb.* a disturbance, noise. 'To be in a *peel*' is to be in a passion.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Peel [peel], *sb.* a wooden shovel used in baking bread.—Cooper. Commonly *oven-peel* in Hants.—Wise.

Peeze [peez], *v.* to ooze out, as from a leaking cask.—Cooper.

Pezy-weezies [pee'zi wee'ziz], *sb. pl.* (1) It is said of a person who is sulky, or is in the dumps, that 'He has the *pezy-weezies* or the *hansy-janzies*.'

(2) It also means a swelled face.—F. M.

Peg [peg], *sb.* a roller or clod-crusher, as distinct from the frame. Ex. 'That *peg* will do if he has a new frame.'—N. H.

Peg [peg], *sb.* a pig. *Ak.

Pelt [pelt], *sb.* (1) A passion, rage, ire. Ex. 'A' come in, in such a *pelt*.' *Ak.

(2) Anger, noise, rage, disturbance. Ex. 'What a *pelt* the dog is making,' how angrily the dog is barking.—Wise, *New Forest*.

(3) Skin. 'The *pelt* is very thick,' said of the skin of a pig.—Wise.

(4) The iron plate on the heel of a boot.—J.

Pen-stock [pen-stok], *sb.* a sluice to a pond, or in a mill-dam.—N. H.

Perky [purki], *adj.* smart, brisk, lively. Ex. 'She be a *perky* little maid.'—J.

Persuade [purswai'd], *v. a.* to advise, to counsel, to urge. (Does not, as used in North Hants, imply that the advice was followed.) Ex. 'I *persuaded* him to see the Doctor, but he wouldn't do it.' See *Acts* xix. 8, and *Hamlet*, iv. 5.—N. H.

Pert [purt], *adj.* lively? 'Oat-malt and barley-malt equally mixed, as many of the country people here use it, makes very pretty, *pert*, smooth drink, and many in this country (in Hants) sow half barley, half oats, for that purpose, and call it *Dredge*' [which see].—Lisle, i. p. 377.

Pet [pet], *sb.* a pit with water in it.—Cooper.

Pewit [pee'wit], *sb.* the lap-wing. *Ak. The grey plover.—N. H.

Pick [pik], *sb.* (1) A hayfork, prong. *Ak.

(2) A pick-axe.—N. H.

Picked [pikt], *adj.* (1) Sharp, pointed.—Wise, *New Forest*.

(2) Sharp-featured; said of a person.—W. It is never pronounced as a monosyllable in N. H. See **Peaked**.—W. H. C.

Pickish, Picksome [pik'ish, pik'sum], *adj.* dainty.—Cooper. Pronounced *peekish* in North Hants, where it also signifies sickly, delicate-looking. Ex. 'She do look very *peakish* of late.'—W. H. C.

Piggin [pig'in], *sb.* a round wooden tub, with a long, upright handle.—N. H.

Piggy back [pig'i-bak], *adv.* on the back. Spelt also *pickaback*, *pigback*, &c.—F. M.

Pighau, Pigaul [pig'hau, pig'aul], *sb.* the berry of the whitethorn.
*Ak.

Fightle [pei'tul], *sb.* a small field.—N. H.

Pigweed [pigweed], *sb.* *Chenopodium album*. *Polygonum aviculare*.—J. B.

Pile. See **Ovenpile**.

Pill [pil], *sb.* a pitcher.—J.

Pinch [pinsh], *sb.* a crisis. Ex. 'It has come to the *pinch* now.'—N. H.

Pincher-bob [pin'shur-bob], *sb.* the stag-beetle.—N. H.

Pink, Pinker [pink, pin'kur], *adj.* small; applied especially to the eyes. 'Bacchus with *pink* eyne.'—*Ant. and Cleop.* ii. 7.—W.

Pish, Pishty [pish, pisht'i], *interj.* a cry or call to a dog. *Ak.

Piss-a-bed [pis'a-bed], *sb.* the common dandelion.—F. M. *Leontodon taraxacum*.

Pit [pit], *v. a.* to back; to set to fight.—N. H.

Pitch [pich], *sb.* uneven ground, an undulation in the ground.—N. H.

Pitch, v. n. (1) To undulate, to be uneven. Ex. 'The ground *itches* in that field.'—N. H.

(2) To waste, to sink in flesh.—Lisle.

Pitchers [pich'urz], *sb. pl.* boughs of withy, cut for planting, especially to make hedges.—W.

Pitchin [pich'in], *sb.* used in distinction from *paving*; the latter being performed with flat or large stones, but *pitchin* with small, uneven ones. In North Hants generally flints.—W. H. C.

Pitch-up [pich up], *sb.* a small concourse; a boy's *pitch-up* were his ordinary companions. [And as a *v.*] Ex. 'To *pitch-up*' with any one: to associate with him.—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 430.

Pity [pit'i], *sb.* love. 'Pity is akin to love,' says Shakespeare; but in the W. of Eng. it is often the same.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Plash [plash], *sb.* a mill-head; as 'Winkton *plash*.'—Wise, *New Forest*.

- Plash, Plush**, *v.* to partially cut off the branches of a hedge, and entwine them with those left upright. *Ak. (who gives the form *plash*; Mr. Wise adds the form *plush*). Cf. E. to *pleach*. I never heard it pronounced otherwise than *plash* in Hampshire.—W. H. C.
- Play** [plai], *v.* to swarm as young bees do.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 184.
- Plim** [plim], *v.* to swell. *Ak. Barley is *plim*, when it is full.—Wise. Used also of poultry. Ex. Fowls or ducks are said to '*plim* up well' in roasting.—N. H.
- Plock** [plok], *sb.* a block of wood.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 163. 'A Christmas *plock*,' the yule-log.—W.
- Plough-stilts** [plou-stilts], *sb. pl.* the handles of a plough. Ex. 'When he be walking between the *plough-stilts*.'—Horace Smith's *New Forest*, a novel, 1829, ii. p. 25.
- Poach** [poach], *v.* to tread damp ground into holes and foot-prints, as by cattle.
- Podge** [poj], *sb.* a blow, a nudge, a belly-winder. Ex. 'I'll give you a *podge* in the guts.'—F. M.
- Poke** [poak], (1) *v. n.* To point the head forwards, in a stiff way. 'He goes *poking* along.'—Cooper. Com.
(2) *v. a.* to thrust. 'The cow *poked* him with her horns.'—Cooper. Com.
- Pole-ring** [poal-ring], *sb.* the ring which secures the blade of a scythe to the pole or handle. See **Snead**.
- Pollard** [pol-urd], *sb.* a large post.—F. M. I never heard the word applied in North Hants to anything but a tree whose branches have been cut off.—W. H. C.
- Pomewater** [poam-wautur], *sb.* a large apple, tempting to the sight, but excessively sour. Described by Shakespeare, *Love's Labour's Lost*, iv. 2. In the old ballad, *Blue Cap for me*, we have:—
'Whose cheeks did resemble two roasting *pomewaters*.'
Shakespeare's Birthplace, by J. R. Wise, p. 99.
- Pon-shard, Panshard** [pon-shurd, pan-shurd], *sb.* a fragment of broken earthenware. See **Shard**. *Ak. Also see **Punchard**.
- Ponto** [pon-toa], *sb.* a lump of soft bread kneaded into a ball.—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 430.
- Pook** [pook], *v.* to thrust with the horns.—J.
- Pooks** [pooks], *sb. pl.* haycocks. *N. and Q.* 1st Ser. x. 120. See **Fuck**.
- Poor man's weather-glass** [poor manz wedhur-glaas], *sb.* *Anagallis arvensis*.—J. B.
- Pop** [pop], *sb.* a smart blow.—W. Ex. 'Gie that post a *pop* on the head, wi' a bightle.'
- Pop**, *v.* to strike; 'to *pop* a child,' to whip it.—W.
- Poppers** [pop-urz], *sb.* *Digitalis purpurea*. 'In Hampshire it is very well known by the name of *Poppers*; because if you hold the broad end of the flower close between your finger and thumb, and

- blow at the small head, as into a bladder, till it be full of winde, and then suddenly strike on it with your other hand, it will give a great crack or pop.'—R. Turner, *Botanologia*, p. 124 (1664).
- Popple-stone** [pop'l-stoan], *sb.* a pebble.—J.
- Pops** [pops], *sb. pl.* the same as **Poppers**.—W.; J. B.
- Pot-lug** [pot-lug], *sb.* the same as the *lug*, *lugstick*, or *rugstick*. See **Rugstick**.
- Pouchy** [pou'chi], *adj.* soft; as land softened by rain.—J.
- Poult** [pult?], a blow with a stick. *Ak. Also, to give one a *pulling* with a stick, now commonly called a *quilting*.—Wise.
- Powdering-tub** [pou'dring tub], *sb.* a salting-tub.—J.
- Pranked** [prank'id], *adj.* variegated, spotted. Ex. 'A *pranked* butterfly; a *pranked* kerchief.'—J.
- Pride** [preid], *sb.* a kind of lamprey; *ammocætes branchialis*, Dum. See Plot's *Oxfordshire*. Note by Rev. L. Jenyns to White's *Nat. Hist. of Selborne*, Letter xi.
- 'Bright** [preit], *adj.* and *adv.* upright.—N. H.
- Print** [prin'it], *i. e.* take it. Fr. *prenez*. *Ak.
- Prise** [preiz], *v.* to raise by means of a lever.—Cooper.
- Prong** [prong], *sb.* a hay-fork, a dung-fork; used only of forks with two tines or points.—N. H.
- Proud-flesh** [proud-flesh], *sb.* the flesh when swollen and inflamed round a sore or wound, which is removed by vitriol or caustic.—F. M.; Com.
- Pruff** [pruf], for *proof*; hard, insensible to pain.—Winch. *Sch. Gl.* Obstinate.—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 431.
- Puck** [puk], *sb.* a sheaf of barley or oats.
- Puck**, *sb.* a New Forest sprite.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 174. See **Colt-pixey**.
- Puck**, *v.* to put up sheaves, especially of barley or oats. Wheat is put up in *hiles*.—Wise, *New Forest*.
- Pucker** [puk'ur], *sb.* irritation; temper, perplexity, vexation. Ex. 'I be in a terrible *pucker*.'—J.
- Puckeridge** [puk'uridj], *sb.* (1) The fern-owl or goat-sucker.
(2) A disease in calves. 'The country-people have a notion that the fern owl, or churn-owl, or eye-jar, which they also call a *puckeridge*, is very injurious to weaning-calves, by inflicting, as it strikes at them, a fatal distemper known to cow-leeches by the name of *puckeridge*.'—*Miscellaneous Observations*, by Rev. Gilbert White. See **Jar-Bird**. Note the numerous names of this bird; viz. *fern-owl*, *churn-owl*, *eye-jar*, *jar-bird*, *night-jar*, *night-hawk*, *night-crow*, *ground-hawk*, and *puckeridge*, all of which seem known in Hants.
- Pockets** [puk'ets], *sb. pl.* nests of caterpillars.—Cooper.
- Puck-needle** [puk-nee'dl], *sb.* *Scandix Pecten*.—Holloway's *Diction-ary*.—J. B.

- Pudding about** [pud·lin u'bout], *part.* wasting time on trifles.—N. H.
- Puffballs** [puf·baulz], *sb. pl.* *Lycoperdon giganteum* and other species.—Holloway's *Dictionary*.—J. B.
- Pug** [pug], *sb.* a kind of loam.—Cooper. Used in the New Forest.—Wise.
- Pulting, sb.** See **Poult**.
- Purple-footed** [pump·l fuot·ed], *adj.* club-footed.—Cooper.
- Pure** [peur], *adj.* well, in good health.—*N. and Q.* 1st Ser. x. 120.
- Purely** [peur·li], *adv.* (1) The same as **Pure**. Ex. 'Quite *purely*,' quite well. *Ak.
(2) Extremely. Ex. 'Tis *purely* mild.'—J.
- Purl** [purl], *v.* to turn round, as clouds veer with the wind.—W.
- Pur-lamb** [pur·lam], *sb.* a male lamb.—Lisle.
- Purly** [pur·li], *adj.* weak-sighted. *Ak.
- Pussy-cats** [puos·i-kats], *sb. pl.* Catkins of *Salix*.—Holloway's *Dictionary*.—J. B.
- Putlug** [put·lug], *sb.* the horizontal pole which supports the boards of a scaffold.—N. H.
- Putlug-holes** [put·lug·hoalz], *sb. pl.* spaces in a wall where the *putlug* entered, and which are filled up after the scaffold is struck.—N. H.
- Pwint** [pwoint], *sb.* a pint. *Ak.
- Quag** [kwag], *sb.* a quagmire.—W.
- Quaggle** [kwog·l], *v.* to shake like jelly.—J.
- Quar** [kwor], *sb.* the udder of a cow or sheep when hard after calving or lambing.—Wise, *New Forest*.
- Quar, v.** to work in a quarry. *Ak.
- Quarred** [kword], *adj.* 'Beer is said to be *quarred*, when it drinks hard or rough.'—Wise, *New Forest*.
- Quarrel** [kwor·ul], *sb.* a square of window-glass. *Ak.
- Quarries** [kwor·iz], *sb. pl.* the diamond-shaped panes of a leaded casement.—N. H. Compare French *Carré*.
- Quat** [kwot], *sb.* a pimple, small boil, small blister. See *Othello*, V. i. 11.—W. Also called *quilt*.
- Quat, v.** to squat. *Ak. (who spells it *quat*).
- Quat-vessel** [kwot·ves·l], *sb.* *Carduus lanceolatus*.—J. B.
- Querking** [kwurk·in], *part.* grumbling. Ex. 'He be allus *querking*.'—J.
- Quest** [kwest], *sb.* a wood-pigeon. *Ak. Not common in Hants.

- Quest**, *v.* to give tongue as a spaniel does on trail.—Cooper; Wise.
- Quick** [kwik], *sb. pl.* young plants of hawthorn (*Crataegus oxyacantha*). Ex. 'It'll take nigh upon two thousand quick to plant that bank.'—N. H.
- Quick-beam** [kwik-beem], *sb.* the mountain ash. *Sorbus aucuparia*.—N. H.
- Quickhedge** [kwik-hej], *sb.* a hedge formed of hawthorn, or other growing shrubs; a live-hedge, in contradistinction to a dead-hedge made by twisting brushwood along the bank.—N. H.
- Quid** [kwid], *v.* to suck. *Ak. Cf. the phr. 'a quid of tobacco.'
- Quiddle** [kwid'1], *v.* to be anxious and busy about trifles; to fuss about. Heard at Bournemouth. See **Twiddle**.—W. W. S.
- Quill-up** [kwil-up], *v.* to rise as water does in a spring.—N. H. Cf. Germ. *quelle*, a spring.
- Quilt** [kwilt], *sb.* a pimple, boil, small blister; the same as *quat*.—W.
- Quilt**, *v. a.* to beat with twigs. Ex. 'I'll quilt thee jacket to 'ee.'—J.
- Quilt**, *v. n.* to swallow. *Ak.
- Quinnets** [kwinnets], *sb. pl.* the rings of iron that secure the *nibs* of a scythe. See **Snead**.
- Quirk** [kwurk], to cry out, as a hare when caught in a trap.—N. H.
- Quiskin** [kwis'kin], *pres. pt.* complaining. *Ak.
- Quod** [kwod], *v.* to catch eels with an earth-worm, or a piece of worsted.—J.
- Quoilers** [kwoi'lurz], *sb. pl.* part of cart-harness.—J.
- Quop** [kwop], *v.* to throb. *Ak.
- Quot** [kwot], *v. n.* to walk in an undignified manner.—J.
- Quotted** [kwot'ed], *pp.* satiated, cloyed, gluttoned.—Cooper.

Rabbit you [rab'ut], *interj.* confound you! Another form of the oath is 'rabbit your head.'

Rabbiter [rab'etur], *sb.* a blow on the back of the neck given with the edge of the open hand. From the mode usually employed in killing rabbits.—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 431.

Rack [rak], *sb.* part of a neck of mutton.—*Winch. Sch. Gl.*

Rack-and-manger [rak-un-mai'njur], *phr.* expresses utter mismanagement, all going wrong, everything out of place, and going to destruction.—N. H. See *Life of Robin Goodfellow*, 1628. Halliwell's Dict. ii. 662.

Rack-and-rend [rak-un-rend], *phr.* wreck and ruin.—J. [It should probably be spelt *wrack*.]—W. H. C.

Rack-up [rak-up], *v.* to feed the horses and leave them for the night.—Cooper.

Racket [rak'it], *sb.* a bustling noise.—J. Com.

Rackety [rak'iti], *adj.* unsteady, extravagant; as a spendthrift.—N. H.

Racony [rak'uni], *adj.* harsh, wiry. Applied to cloth.—J.

Raff [raf], *sb.* a low, worthless fellow.—J.

Raftering, [raaf'turing], *sb.* 'raftering the land is a sort of rest-bank ploughing, on account of the number of flint-stones rendering it too difficult to breast-plough.'—Driver's *Gen. View of Agriculture in Hants* (London, 1794), p. 68.—W. W. S.

Rafty [raaft'i], *adj.* (1) Rancid; musty, as 'rafty bacon.' *Ak. *Rafty* bacon is rusty bacon.

(2) Being of a cross-grained temper.—J.

Rag [rag], *v. a.* to rail at. Ex. 'Measter gied me a *ragging*.'—J.

Ragged-jacks [rag'id-jaks], *sb. pl.* small shrimps (sea-coast).—Wise.

Ragged Robin, *sb.* *Lychnis Flos-cuculi*.—J. B.

Rags and jags [ragz un jagz], *sb. pl.* shreds of cloth, &c. So in the nursery verses:—

'Hark, hark, the dogs do bark,
The beggars are coming to town;
Some in *rags*, and some in *jags*,
And some in tattered gowns.'—F. M.

Another version—*velvet* gowns.—W. W. S.

Rain [rain], *v.* to peel bark.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Rainer [rai'nur], *sb.* one who peels bark. *New Forest*. 'The *rainers*, as the bark-peelers were called, were then busy,' *The Cousins*, by J. Wise.—J. B. Probably a different pronunciation of *rinder*. See *Rind*.—W. H. C.

Ramard [ram'urd], *adv.* to the right. Put for *ramward*, a corruption of *framward* or *fromward*. So *toard*, for *toward*, means to the left, *i. e.* to you.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Rammel cheese [ram'l cheez], *sb.* the best kind of cheese; as distinguished from *omary cheese*, *q. v.*—Wise, *New Forest*.

Rammucky [ram'uki], *adj.* dissolute, wanton. 'A *rammucky man*' is a depraved character.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Rampage [rampaij], *v. n.* to prance about furiously; to make a disturbance; to be violent. Ex. 'He went *rampaging* about.'—N. H.

Rampagious [rampai'jus], *adj.* riotous, noisy.—F. M.

Rampant [ram'pant], *adj.* extremely painful; agonizing. Ex. 'My poor head be so *rampant*.'—N. H.

- Ramshackle** [ram'shaki], *adj.* old, worthless, broken, out of order.—F. M. Loose, untidy, ungainly. *Ak. Out of repair. Applied to a building; out of order and condition, in general.—Pegge's *Supp.* to Grose.
- Ramsons** [ram'zunz], *sb.* wild garlic. *Allium ursinum*.—J.
- Ramul-up** [ram'ul-up], *v.* to eat greedily.—N. H.
- Rank** [rank], *adj.* strong-growing. Applied to plants.—N. H. Com.
- Rantipole** [ran'tipoal], *sb.* the wild carrot; *daucus carota*; so called from its bunch of leaves.—Wise, *New Forest*. See **Hilltrot**.
- Rashed**. See **Malt**.
- Ratch** [rach], *v.* to stretch; as 'ratch your maw,' *i. e.* stretch your stomach with food.—Cooper. Cooper writes it *wratch*; but cf. Scot. *rax*.
- Rath** [raath], *adj.* and *adv.* early, soon. Ex. 'I got up rath this morning.'—Cooper.
- Rath-ripe** [raath-reip], *adj.* early ripe.—Lisle.
- Rather** [raath'ur], *adj.* (comparative of *rath*) sooner.—Lisle.
- Rattle-trap** [rat'l-trap], *sb.* a worn-out, shaky cart or carriage.—N. H.
- Rattle-traps**, *sb. pl.* things lying about in disorder, or requiring to be packed up. Ex. 'A woman's rattle-traps,' are all her apparel, &c.—F. M.
- Raught** [raut], *pt. t.* reached. *Ak.
- Ravelings** [rav'lingz], *sb. pl.* frayed or unwound textile fabrics.—J. Com.
- Razor-bill** [rai'zur-bil], *sb.* the red-breasted merganser; *mergus serrator*, Lin. 'Known to the fishermen at Christchurch as the razor-bill.'—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 312.
- Ready** [red'i], *adj.* cooked; used of meat when *well* done; opposed to **Rear**, q. v.—W.
- Rear** [reer], *sb.* 'a piece of wood placed under the "bee-pots" to give the bees more room.'—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 185.
- Rear, Reer, Rere**, *adj.* raw, underdone. *Ak. and Wise, *New Forest*, p. 192.
- Rearing-bone** [ree'rin-boan], *sb.* the hip-bone of a pig.—J.
- Rearing-feast** [ree'rin-feest], *sb.* a supper when the roof of a new-built house is put on.—J.
- Reaves** [ree'uvz], *sb. pl.* the boards or rails put round waggons, so as to enable them to take a greater load.—Wise, *New Forest*.
- Red-head** [red-hed], *sb.* the pochard; *Anas ferma*, Lin. 'Known along the Hampshire coast as the *redhead* and *ker*.'—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 312.
- Red Heath** [red heth], *sb.* *Calluna vulgaris*.—J. B.

- Red Merry** [red mer-i], *sb.* a red-fruited var. of *Prunus Avium*.
Dr. Bromfield's MSS.—J. B.
- Redweed** [redweed], *sb.* *Papaver Rhœas*.—J. B.
- Refuge** [ref'euj], *adj.* inferior, unsaleable—as, 'refuge bricks,' 'refuge sheep,' &c. Corr. from *refuse*.—Cooper.
- Regarder** [regaad'ur], *sb.* an officer whose business it is to enquire into the trespasses committed in the Forest.—N. F.
- Remedy** [rem'idi], *sb.* a half-holiday at Winchester School.—Pegge's *Supp.* to Grose.
- Remward** [rem'urd], *adv.* to the right. See **Ramard**.
- Rennie-mouse, Reiny-mouse** [ren-i mous, rai'ni mous], *sb.* the bat. See **Reermouse**.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 192.
- Rere** [reer]. See **Roar**.
- Rere-mouse** [reer'mous], *sb.* the bat.—Wise, p. 192. A.S. *hréremús*, the fluttering mouse, from *hréran*, to flutter. See **Flittermouse**.
- Resolute** [rez'uloot], *adj.* strong, active. Ex. 'He is a great, *resolute* chap.' 'That's a *resolute* dog of yourn.'—N. H.
- Revel** [rev'l], *sb.* a parochial festival. *Ak.
- Ribgrass** [ribgraas], *sb.* *Plantago lanceolata*.—Holloway's *Dictionary*.—J. B.
- Rick** [rik], *sb.* a sprain. Ex. 'I think it's a *rick*; that's what the matter wi' 'un.'—N. H.
- Rick**, *v. a.* to sprain. Ex. 'He's *ricked* his arm.'—N. H.
- Rick**, *v.* to twist. Ex. 'To *rick* one's ankle,' to twist it; 'to *rick* a ball' at cricket, to make it twist or turn.—W.
- Rick-rack** [rik'rak], *adj.* only applied to the weather; stormy, boisterous. Cf. Eng. *reeky*, and *rack*.—Wise, *New Forest*.
- Rick-staddle**. See **Staddle**.
- Rick-victuals** [rik'vitlz], *sb. pl.* hay, peas, beans.—W.
- Rickest** [rik'est], *sb.* a rick-yard.—J.
- Rid** [rid], *v.* to clear off work.—J.
- Riddle** [rid'l], *sb.* the ruddle, or composition of red ochre, with which sheep are marked. *Ak.
- Ride** [reid], *sb.* (1) A little stream.—Grose; Warner; F. M.
(2) A road through a wood.—N. H.
- Ridge-bone** [rij-boan], *sb.* the weather-boarding on the outside of wooden houses.—Cooper.
- Rig** [rig], *v.* (1) To climb.—J.
(2) To leap on, as quadrupeds in copulation.—N. H.
- Rile** [reil], *v.* to ruffle one's temper.—Cooper.
- Rind** [reind], *sb.* the bark of a tree. Ex. 'They poles 'll do for rafters wi' the *rind* on.'—N. H.

- Rip** [rip], *sb.* (1) A coop.
(2) A worthless fellow.—F. M. When applied to a female a lewd, unchaste person.
- Rip**, *v. a.* to put into a coop. Ex. 'To *rip* a hen;' to put a hen into a coop.—N. H.
- Rip**, *v. a.* to saw with the grain of wood. Ex. 'We'll just *rip* un down.'—N. H.
- Rip-hook** [rip'uok], *sb.* a sickle; a reaping-hook.—N. H.
- Rise** [reis], *sb.* brushwood or coppice-wood; as, 'a bundle of *rise*.'—Cooper. Common in Old English. See **White-rice**.
- Rise** [reiz], *v.* to begin to ascend. Ex. 'You must turn-off afore you *rise* the hill.'—N. H.
- Rishes** [rish'eiz], *sb. pl.* various species of *Juncus*.—Holloway's *Dictionary*.—J. B. Old pronunciation of rushes.
- Robin's-eyes** [robinz-eiz], *sb. pl.* the flowers of the milkwort (*Polygonum vulgare*). Applied also to others, as those of the forget-me-not.—W.
- Rock** [rok], *v.* to reek, steam, smoke.—W. See **Roke**.
- Rockiers** [rok'yurz], *sb.* a small blue dove. 'Among them [the wood-pigeons] were little parties of small blue doves, which he calls *rockiers*.'—White's *Nat. Hist. of Selborne*, Letter xlv.
- Rockled** [rok'uld], *adj.* wrinkled.—Cooper. Cooper writes *wrockled*. Cf. *ruck* and *ruckle* in Hal.
- Roke** [roak], *sb.* steam from boiling-water. See **Rock**.
- Roke**, *v.* (used rather loosely) in the senses—(1) To smoke.
(2) To steam, as a dunghill in frosty weather; or as hot water.
(3) To drizzle, as small, misty rain.—W. Rather as warm rain which evaporates in mist. Cf. Germ. *Rauch*, smoke.—W. H. C.
- Roker** [roa'kur], *sb.* a stick or other instrument used for stirring anything. So also *v.* 'to *roke*.'
- Roky** [roa'ki], *adj.* misty, steamy. See *rooky*, in *Macbeth*, iii. 2.—W.
- Rong**, *sb.* the step of a ladder. *Ak. See **Rung**, as it is always pronounced in North Hants.—W. H. C.
- Ronge** [ronj], *v.* to kick or play; said of horses.—Wise, *New Forest*.
- Roopy** [roo'pi], *adj.* hoarse. Ex. 'I be that *roopy* I can't zing.'—J.
- Rough-music** [ruf-meu'zik], *sb.* a serenade with pots, kettles, or anything else that makes a hideous noise, given to married folks who are reputed to quarrel, or ill-treat one another; or to those who otherwise disgrace themselves.—N. H.
- Roughings** [rufingz], *sb. pl.* winter dried grass.—J. See **Rower** and **Rowings**.
- Round-frock** [round-frok], *sb.* a gaberdine, or upper garment, worn by the rustics.—Cooper. A smock-frock.—Wise.

- Rouse-about** [rouz-about], *adj.* bustling. Ex. 'Mrs. Jones is a *rouse-about* woman.'—J.
- Rewen and Rowet** [roa'un, roa'ut], *sb.* winter grass.—Lisle.
- Rowings** [roa'ingz], *sb. pl.* the latter pasture, which springs up after the mowing of the first crop.—Cooper.
- Rubbage** [rub'ij], *sb.* rubbish.
- Rubble** [rub'l], *sb.* rubbish.
- Rubble** [rub'l], *v.* to remove the gravel, which is deposited, in the New Forest, in a thick layer over the beds of clay or marl.—Wise, *New Forest*.
- Rubblin** [rub'lin], *sb.* the gravel over the marl or clay.—Wise, *New Forest*.
- Rudder** [rud'ur], *sb.* a riddle, a sieve.—W.
- Ruddley** [rud'li], *adj.* stained with iron rust. Ex. 'They drain-tiles we took up was all full of *ruddley* stuff,' i. e. mould impregnated with iron. Sometimes incorrectly pronounced *ruggley*.—W. H. C.
- Rue** [roo], *sb.* a row; a hedge-row.—Cooper.
- Ruffatory** [ruf'utori], *adj.* rude, boisterous.—F. M.
- Ruggley**. See **Ruddley**.
- Rug-stick** [rug-stik], *sb.* a bar in a chimney, on which hangs the *cottel* (or *iron-scale* or *crane*, as it is also called) to which the kettle or pot is fastened. Called also *lug-stick*.—Wise, *New Forest*.
- Rum** [rum], *adj.* eccentric, queer; as, 'a *rum ol'* feller.'—Cooper. Com.
- Rumbustical** [rumbust'ikl], *adj.* blustering in manners, bustling, pushing, and incommoding others.—Cooper. Used also of an unmanageable horse.—N. H.
- Rumpled-skein** [rum'puld-skain], *sb.* anything in confusion; a disagreement. *Ak.
- Rummy** [rum'i], *adj.* queer, eccentric. See **Rum**.—N. H.
- Rung** [rung], *sb.* the cross-rail or step of a ladder.—N. H.
- Rusty** [rust'i], *adj.* restive. *Ak.
- Rux** [rux], *v. a.* to stir, or shake. As 'to *rux* it out.'—N. H.
- Saace** [saas], *sb.* sauciness, impertinence. *Ak.
- Sabbed** [sabd], *pp.* saturated with water or liquor.—Cooper.
- Safe** [saif], *adj.* sure. Ex. 'Safe to die.' *N. and 'Q.* 1st Ser. x. 120.—Hal. Certain. Ex. 'I'm *safe* to be there myself.'
- Sag** [sag], *v.* to bulge.—J. Rather to bulge downwards.—W. W. S.
- Salt-cat** [sault-kat], *sb.* (1) A mixture of coarse meal, clay, and salt, with some other ingredients, placed in a dove-cot to prevent the pigeons from leaving it, and to allure others. Forby derives it from *cate*, i. e. cake.—F. M.

(2) A lump of rock-salt, for cattle to lick in the field or 'barton'; also put into a pigeons' house for the pigeons to peck at.—W. Cf. the old phrase *to turn cat in pan*.—Bacon's *Essays*; *Of Cunning*.—W. W. S.

Salts [saults], *sb. pl.* marshes near the sea flooded by the tides.—Cooper.

Saul [sau'l], *sb.* soul. *Ak.

Sar [saar], *v.* (1) To serve. Ex. 'It *sar'd* un right.'

(2) To feed. Ex. 'Sar the pigs.'—J.

Sawney [sau'ni], *sb.* a simpleton.—N. H. Com.

Scadger [skaj'ur], *sb.* a ruffian.—*Winch. Sch. Gl.*

Scaldings [skau'dingz], *interj.* A cry raised to warn others to get out of the way at their peril (as though a person were carrying something scalding hot).—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 432.

Scale, Squoil [skail, skwoil], *sb.* a short stick loaded at one end with lead, and is distinguished from a *snog*, which is only weighted with wood.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 182. See **Squoyl**.

Scale [skail], *v.* to throw stones.—J.

Sealy [skai'li], *adj.* (1) shabby.—F. M.

(2) Mischievous, close, mean. Ex. 'A *scaly* fellow,' a mean person.—Cooper.

Scamble [skamb'l], (1) *v. n.* to crumble, as a bank.

(2) *v. a.* To break down, or tread down.

(3) *v. n.* To roam about.—N. H.

Scar [skaar], *v.* to drive away.—J. [For scare.]

Scarcy [skai'rsi], *adj.* scarce.—F. M.

Scant [skaut], *v.* to strain with the foot in supporting or pushing anything. *Ak.

Scant. See **Squat**.

Scoat [skoat], *sb.* a shore.—J.

Sconce [skons], *v.* to deprive a person of anything.—*Winch. Sch. Gl.*

Scoop [skoop], *sb.* a boiler.—J.

Scrabble [skrab'l], *v. n.* (1) To crawl about. Ex. 'Little Billy's *scrabbling* about house.'

(2) To make a scratching noise. As 'rats *scrabble*.'—J. [Rather to scratch, without reference to the noise. Cf. 1 Samuel xxi. 13.]

Scran [skran], *sb.* a bag. [See the remarks on this word in E. D. S. Gloss. B. 19, p. 24.]

Scraze [skraiz], *v. a.* to graze. Ex. 'I've *scrazed* my leg.'—J.

Screech [skreech], *sb.* the bull-thrush.—Wise. *Ak. gives 'Screech, the missel-thrush.' Never so called in N. H.

Scrim [skrim], *v. a.* to crush. Ex. 'Scrim the curds well.'—J.

- Scrimpy** [skrim'pi], *adj.* mean, small. Ex. 'A terrible *scrimpy* pudden.'—J.
- Scroop** [skroop], *v.* to grate, to creak, as a door on rusty hinges.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 186. Or as a cart-wheel wanting grease.—N. H.
- Scrouge, Scrudge** [skrouj, skrudj], *v.* to squeeze closely.—F. M.
(2) To crowd up.—Cooper, who spells it *scrouge*. *Ak. *scrouge*. See **Scrunch**.
- Scrow** [skrou], *adj.* (1) cross. 'Ex. 'Main *scrow*,' very cross. *Ak.
(2) Angry, scowling.—Cooper.
(3) Dark, threatening, as weather. Ex. 'A *scrow* night.'—J.
- Scrumple** [skrump'l], *v.* to crush.—J. [For crumple.]
- Scrumpling** [skrump'ling], *sb.* a small apple.—J. [For crumpling.]
- Scrunch** [skrunsh], *v.* (1) To bite in pieces with the teeth, so as to make a noise.—F. M.
(2) To squeeze closely.—F. M. See **Scrouge**.
- Scuddick** [skud'ik], *sb.* a small coin. Ex. 'Not worth a *scuddick*.' 'Not got a *scuddick* to fly with.'—W. See **Scuttick**.
- Scuffle** [skuf'l], *sb.* a kind of hoe for scraping the ground.—N. H.
- Scuffle** [scuf'l], (1) *v. a.* To scrape the surface of the ground. Ex. 'To *scuffle* up weeds.'
(2) *v. n.* To walk without raising the feet from the ground. Ex. 'He goes *scuffling* along.'—N. H.
- Scug** [skug], *sb.* a squirrel. 'Let's go *scug*-hunting' is a common phrase.—N. and Q. 1st Ser. v. 251.—N. H.
- Scugbolt** [skugboalt], *sb.* a stick with a leaden head, used for knocking down birds and *scugs* (squirrels). N. and Q. 1st Ser. x. 400. See **Squoil**.
- Scuggy** [skug'i], *sb.* a squirrel.—W. See **Scug**.
- Scull** [skul], *sb.* a drove, or herd, or pack of low people; lit. a shoal; always used in an opprobrious sense.—Wise, *New Forest*.
- Scuppit** [skup'it], *sb.* a small scoop used by malsters, &c.—Cooper.
- Scut** [skut], *sb.* the wren. Sometimes called *scutta-wren* [skut'uren].—F. M. Rather *scutty-wren*.—W. H. C.
- Scuttick** [skut'ik], *sb.* anything of the smallest possible worth. 'I'll tell you what I mean to do; I won't pay one farthing—no, I won't pay one *scuttick* towards the taxes, nor the Poor's rate, nor the parson neither, not till I find something to satisfy my mind.' *Election Speech*, Newport, Isle of Wight, April 20, 1831. See **Scuddick**.
- Sedge** [sedj'], *sb.* *Spartina alterniflora*.—Dr. Bromfield in *Phytologist*, iii. 1096, O.S.—J. B.
- Seed-lip** [seed'lip], *sb.* a wooden box, of a peculiar shape, which is carried by persons when sowing the ground.—Cooper.

- Serve** [surv], *v. a.* (1) To make; to treat. Ex. 'We maun *serve* him same as t'other one.' We must do to it as to the other one, viz. a gate or post, or articles of furniture.—N. H.
(2) To feed animals. See **Sar**.—J.
- Setty** [set'i], *adj.* Eggs are said to be *setty* when they are sat upon.—Wise, *New Forest*.
- Sew** [seu], *adj.* dry, spoken of cows. Ex. 'To go *sew*' (of a cow) is to go dry.—Cooper.
- Sewent** [seu'ent], *adj.* smooth, as a field of corn.—J. See **Suant**.
- Shacket** [shak'ut], *sb.* a fair load of hay or straw.—N. H.
- Shackety** [shak'uti], *adj.* out of repair.—N. H.
- Shackle** [shak'l], *sb.* a withy ring for securing hurdles to the stakes.—J.
- Shade** [shaid], *sb.* 'It has nothing in common with the shadows of the woods, but means either a pool or an open piece of ground, generally on a hill-top, where the cattle in the warm weather collect, or, as the phrase is, "come to *shade*," for the sake of the water in the one and the breeze in the other.' Thus "Ober *Shade*" means nothing more than Ober pond; whilst "Stony-cross *Shade*" is a mere turfy plot.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 181. The word was suggested by the notion of *coolness*.
- Shadow-cow** [shad'u-kou], *sb.* a cow whose body is a different colour to its hind and fore-parts.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 185.
- Shake** [shaik], *sb.* a crack, flaw, or rift in a tree. A woodman's term.—W.
- Shaky** [shai'ki], *adj.* unsound, as applied to timber having shakes or rifts. 'The trees on the freestone grow large, but are what workmen call *shakey*, and so brittle as often to fall to pieces in sawing.'—White's *Nat. Hist. of Selborne*, Letter i. See **Shake**.
- Shammock** [sham'uk], *v.* to slouch, to shamble.—Wise, *New Forest*.
- Shamocking**, *pres. part.* as *adj.* shambling; a *shamocking* man means an idle, good-for-nothing person; a *shamocking* dog means almost a thievish, stealing dog.—Wise, *New Forest*.
- Shard** [shaa'd], *sb.* (1) A gap in a hedge or bank. Cf. A.S. *Sceran*, to cut.
(2) A cup. Ex. 'A *shard* of tea,' a cup of tea.—Wise, *New Forest*. It probably does not mean 'a cup,' but 'a small quantity,' as a bit of meat, a morsel of bread; so a *shard* (*i. e.* a little piece) of tea.—W. H. C.
- Sharf** [shaarf], *sb.* the shaft of a cart or carriage. Pl. *Sharves*. Ex. 'One of them *sharves* is broke.'
- Sharn-beetle** [shaan-bee'tl], *sb.* dung-beetle.—J. But the word *beetle* is very rare among the peasantry in Hants. They always call it *Bob*, with various prefixes.—W. H. C.
- Sharp** [shaap], *sb.* the shaft of a cart.—Cooper. See **Sharf**.

Sharp [shaap], *v. a.* to sharpen. Ex. 'I maun *sharp* the saw, afore I does more wi' her.'—N. H.

Shaul [shaul], *sb.* a shovel to winnow with.—Cooper. From Ray, who writes *shawle*. It is literally *shovel*, the *v* being pronounced as *u*; as in the nursery rhyme—

'I, said the owl,
With my little *shouel*.'—W. H. C.

Shaw [shau], *sb.* a small wood.—N. H.

Shealing [shee'lin], *sb.* a lean-to; a smaller building constructed adjoining to, and against another.—N. H.

Sheening [shee'ning], *sb.* for *machining*; working by taskwork at a machine. *N. and Q.* 1st Ser. x. 400.

Sheep-slate [sheep-slait], *sb.* a sheep-walk; sheep-lease.—Lisle.

Sheer [sheer], *adj.* shining, glassy; used especially of any inflammation which looks angry.—W.

Sheers [sheerz], *sb. pl.* for shires; the midland counties. Ex. 'He comes out of the *sheers* somewheres.'—N. H.

Sheets-axe [sheets-aks], *sb. pl.* oak-galls.—J. B. 'On the 29th of May children carry oak-apples about, and call out *sheets-axe* in derision to those who are not provided with them.'—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 183.

Shelf, *sb.* (1) A bank of sand or pebbles.

2) A shallow in a river.

(3) A ford. See *shelves* in Milton, *Comus*, 117; and *shelvy* in Sh. *Merry Wives*, III. v. 15.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Shim [shim], *sb.* a smock.—J. This word appears to be an abbreviation of the French *chemise*.—W. H. C.

Shim, *adj.* lean, thin, slim. Ex. 'He's a *shim* fellow,' *i. e.* thin.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Shire-way [sheir-wai], *sb.* a bridle-way.—Cooper.

Shirk off [shurk auf], *v.* to decamp, to retreat in a cowardly way, to slink away from. *Ak. See **Shog off**

Shirky [shurk'i], *adj.* deceitful.—Cooper.

Shirt-craw. See **Craw**.

Shiver-grass [shiv'ur-graas], *sb.* a species of grass which continually seems agitated, or quivers.—F. M. Also called *digger-grass*, *viz.* in Camba.—W. W. S. [*Briza*.]

Shock, Shoak, Shuck [shok, shoak, shuk], *v.* to break off short. Gravel is said to *shock* off at any particular stratum.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Shock [shok], *sb.* a heap, applied not merely to corn, but to anything else. 'A *shock* of sand,' *i. e.* a line or band of sand.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Shock-shower [shok-shour], *sb.* a slight shower in harvest; one which just wets the *Shocks*, or sheaves of corn.—W.

Shoes and Stockings [shooz und stok-ingz], *sb. pl.* *Lotus corniculatus*.—Holloway's *Dictionary*.—J. B.

Shog off [shog auf], *v.* the same as *shirk off*. *Ak. Perhaps it has less of the idea of sneaking away. Cf. 'Let us *shog off*.' *Henry V.* ii. 3. [*Shog* and *shirk* are not allied.—W. W. S.]

Shoot [shoot], *sb.* a deep road downhill.—J.

Shoot-off [shuot-auf, sometimes pronounced shut], *v.* to unyoke; used sometimes without the suffix. Ex. 'I've just *shot* the mare,' i. e. taken her out of harness, and put her in the stable.—N. H.

Shooting-off-time [shuo-tin-auf-teim], *sb.* the hour at which farm-horses leave off work.—N. H.

Showl [shoul], *sb.* a shovel. *Ak. See **Shaul**.

Shrammed [shram'd], *pp.* chilled. *Ak. Very cold.—N. H. Conveys the notion of being shrunk up with cold. Ex. 'I'm *shramm'd* wi' cold.'—W.

Shrape [shraip], *v.* to scold.—Cooper.

Shrew-ash [shreu-ash], *sb.* a 'medicated' ash-tree. 'A *shrew-ash* was made thus:—Into the body of a tree a deep hole was bored with an auger, and a poor devoted *shrew-mouse* was thrust in alive, and plugged in.'—White's *Nat. Hist. of Selborne*, Letter xxviii.

Shrievy [shree-vi], *adj.* having threads withdrawn.—Cooper.

Shroving [shroa-ving], *sb.* 'Boys and girls "go *shroving*" on Ash-Wednesday (? Shrove Tuesday); that is, begging for meat and drink at the farmhouse, singing this rude snatch:—

"I come a *shroving*, a *shroving*, a *shroving*,
For a piece of pancake;
For a piece of truffle-cheese
Of your own making";

when, if nothing is given, they throw stones and shards at the door.'—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 178.

Shuck [shuk], *sb.* a husk, or shell, as a 'bean-*shuck*.'—Cooper. Used only after the seed has been removed.—W. H. C.

Shuck [shuk], *v.* to shake.—Cooper.

Shuckish [shuk-ish], *adj.* unpleasant, unsettled, showery; as a '*shuckish* journey,' '*shuckish* weather,' &c.—Cooper. It seems equivalent to *shaky*.

Shuffling [shuf-ling], *pres. part.* 'To go *shuffling*' is to walk without raising the feet much from the ground, thereby making a *shuffling* noise.—F. M. See **Scuffle**.

Shun [shun], *v.* to push.—Cooper.

Shut. See **Shoot**.

- Shute** [shent], *sb.* a young growing pig; bigger than a sucking-pig, but not a full-grown pig.—Wise (note on Cooper, who writes *sheat, shut*).
- Shutes** [sheuts], *sb. pl.* young hogs or porkers before they are put up to fattening.—Lisle.
- Side** [seid], *adj.* long. Cf. 'side sleeves,' i. e. long sleeves. *Much Ado*, iii. 4.
- Side-lands** [seid-landz], *sb. pl.* the headlands of a ploughed field, where the plough has been turned.—Cooper.
- Sidy** [sei'di], *adj.* surly, moody.—Cooper.
- Silk-wood** [silk-wuod], *sb.* the great golden maiden-hair; *Polytricum commune*; 'which they call *silk-wood*.'—White's *Nat. Hist. of Selborne*, Letter xxv.
- Silly** [sil'i], *adj.* frantic, mad, insane. Ex. 'It 'ud drive me *silly* to see it.' 'He's gone *silly*, and took to th' asylum.' It is always used to designate insanity—not folly or idiocy, which is designated by the word **Simple**.—N. H.
- Silt**. See **Bacon-silt**.
- Simple** [sim'pl], *adj.* weak-minded, foolish, idiotic. Ex. 'He be quite **simple**, poor chap.'—N. H.
- Sithe** [seidh], *v.* to sigh. *Ak. (who writes *sythe*).
- Size** [seiz], *sb.* thickness, consistency; the 'size of the gruel' means its consistency.—Wise, *New Forest*.
- Sizzing** [siz'ing], *sb.* yeast or barm, so called from the sound made by ale or beer in working.—Cooper.
- Skeel** [skeel], *sb.* a stratum; a layer of soil of any kind.—N. H.
- Skeer** [skeer], *sb.* a hard surface as on land not easily broken up.—N. H.
- Skellet** [skel'ut], *sb.* a round brass pot, having a bail (*q. v.*) to hang it over the fire.—N. H.
- Skenter** [skent'ur], *sb.* an animal that will not fatten.—J.
- Skenting** [skent'ing], *adj.* cattle are said to be *skenting* when they will not fatten.—J.
- Skid** [skid], *sb.* a piece of timber laid at an angle with the ground. Two or more *skids* are laid, so as to form an inclined plane to **lever** (*q. v.*) up large timber.—N. H.
- Skillin** [skil'un], *sb.* a penthouse. *Ak. Common; especially at the back part of a house.—Wise. See **Shealing**.
- Skimmer-cake** [skim'ur kaik], *sb.* a small pudding made up from the remnants of another, and baked upon a *skimmer*, the dish with which the milk is skimmed.—Wise, *New Forest*.
- Skimmington** [skim'intun], *sb.* what is called **rough music** (*q. v.*).—N. and Q. 1st Ser. x. 400. 'To ride Skimmington' is a ludicrous diversion in many parts of England, when the grey mare is

- the better horse. A sort of triumphal procession, wherein the vanquished husband or his representative rides behind, towards the horse's or ass's tail, with a distaff in his hand, spinning or winding flax; and the wife, or her representative, before, with a *skimmer* or ladle in her hand, with which she sometimes gives the man a rap over the head, for not minding his work.—Madden. (It is much the same as what is called *Rough Music* in the South, in allusion to the 'rough music' with which the procession is accompanied. See the description in Chambers' *Book of Days*, ii. 510; and in Butler's *Hudibras*, bk. ii. canto 2; and the numerous illustrations of the phrase in Brand's *Pop. Antiq.* ed. Ellis, ii. 190.—W. W. S.)
- Skise** [skeis], *v.* to frolic about. Ex. 'The lambs *skise* about the fold.'—J.
- Skitter** [skit'ur], *v. n.* to shuffle along; to walk stealthily. Ex. 'To *skitter* like a mouse to her hole.' Cf. E. *skuttle*.
- Skitter-boots** [skit'ur-boots], *sb. pl.* half-boots laced in front. Called also *skitter-vamps*. I. of W.—Halliwell.
- Skrow** [skrou], *adj.* Shattered, battered.—Wise, *New Forest*. See *Scrow*.
- Slab** [slab], *sb.* a thick slice or lump. Ex. 'A *slab* of bacon,' a large piece of bacon. Opposed to *snoul*. Wise, *New Forest*. See *Squab*, *Snoul*.
- Slabby** [slab'i], *adj.* dirty.—J.
- Slabs** [slabz], *sb. pl.* the outer parts of a tree, sawn off before the body is sawn into plank, or the like.—N. H.
- Slade** [slaid], *sb.* a brook; a small running stream.—N. H.
- Slan** [slan], *sb.* a shoe. *Ak. Corruptly used; *slan* (A.S. *slán*) is properly a plural form.
- Slap** [slap], *adv.* straight, promptly. Ex. 'To put a horse *slap* at a fence.'—N. H.
- Slap** [slap], *v.* to *slap* on the cheek is to make use of rouge. Said to be confined to the localities of Sallyport (Portsmouth), Gosport, and Dock. See *Sailors and Saints*, i. 258.—F. M.
- Slat** [slat], *v.* (1) To beat upon with violence, as when rain beats against the window.—Cooper.
(2) To split, to crack (lit. to *slit*). *Ak.
- Slat** [slat], *sb.* a slate. *Ak.
- Slate** [slait], *sb.* a pod or husk.—J.
- Sleep-mouse** [sleep-mous], *sb.* a dormouse.—N. H.
- Sleepy** [slee'pi], *adj.* tasteless, insipid; spoken of apples and pears in the first soft state before they rot.—Cooper.
- Slim** [slim], *adj.* deceitful, crafty. Ex. 'A *slim* fellow,' a rogue.—Wise.
- Slink** [slink], *sb.* a bit; only in the phrase, 'a *slink* of a thing,'

which means a poor, weak, starved creature, or anything small and of bad quality.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Slink off—L. See **Shirk off**.

Slipshaws [slipshauz], *sb.* *pl.* nuts that are ripe.—W.

Slither [slidh'ur], *v. n.* to slide.—N. H.

Slize [sleiz], *v.* to look sly. *Ak. Wise, *New Forest*.

Slock [slok], *v.* to throw away. Ex. 'Slock it away.'—Wise, *New Forest*.

Sloop [sloop], *v.* to exchange. *Ak.

Slox [slocks], *v.* to waste or pilfer. *Ak.

Slub [slub], *sb.* wet and loose mud. Used as *slush* or *slosh* is elsewhere.—Cooper.

Sluggard's guise [slug-urdz geiz], *sb.* a sluggardly habit. Hence the rhyme :

'Sluggard's guise ;
Loth to bed and loth to rise.' *Ak.

Slurry [sluri], *adj.* dull, stagnant, dirty.—N. H.

Slut [slut], *sb.* a noise ; chiefly in phrase, 'a *slut* of thunder,' *i. e.* a peal.—Wise, *New Forest*. See **Slat**.

Smack [smak], *v.* to strike with the open hand. Ex. 'I'll *smack* thee vace for 'ee.'—J. Com.

Smack, *adv.* decidedly ; as, 'he went *smack* at it.'—Cooper.

Small Heath [smaul heth], *sb.* *Calluna vulgaris*.—J. B.

Smart [smaart], *adj.* expresses quantity or length. Ex. 'A *smart* many ;' 'a *smart* way ;' 'it'll go a *smart* ways into it' = it will expend a good deal of a sum of money.—N. H.

Smatch [smach], *sb.* a smack, an unpleasant flavour.—W. See **Breachy**.

Smicket [smik'ut], *sb.* a smock-frock.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 162.

Smock-faced [smok-fais'd], *adj.* sheepish, bashful.—J.

Smolt [smoalt ?], *adj.* (1) Smooth and shining.—Cooper.
(2) Polished, brushed.—Wise.

Smoorn [smoorn ?], *v.* to smear.—Cooper.

Snack [snak], *sb.* a small 'fives' ball.—Winch. *Sch. Gl.*

Snacks [snaks], *sb. pl.* shares ; 'to go *snacks*,' to share or divide anything.—F. M. Com.

Snag [snag], *sb.* (1) *Prunus Spinosa*, the blackthorn.
(2) The sloe.—W.

Snag-blossom [snag-blos'um], *sb.* the blossom of the blackthorn.—W.

Snaggle [snag'ɪ], *v.* to snarl.—W.

Snail-creepers [snail-kree'purz], *sb.* the embroidered front of a countryman's smock-frock.—W.

- Snake-Fern** [snaik-veeurn], *sb.* *Osmunda regalis*, and *Blechnum Spicant*.—J. B.
- Snake-flower** [snaik-flour], *sb.* *Pulmonaria angustifolia*.—J. B.
- Snake stang** [snaik-stang], *sb.* a dragon-fly.—J.
- Snead** [sneed], *sb.* the handle of a scythe. The family of Sneyd, of *Staff.*, bear a scythe in their arms.—Cooper (who writes *Snead*). *Ak. explains that it is the *pole* of a scythe (A.S. *snæd*); the two short handles are called the *nibs*, the rings that fasten these handles are called the *quinnets*, and the ring which secures the blade is called the *pole-ring*.
- Snigger** [snig'ur], *v.* to giggle.—J. See **Sniggle**.
- Sniggle** [snig'l], *sb.* an eel peculiar to the Avon in Hampshire; *Anguilla mediostrois*.—Wise, *New Forest*.
- Sniggle**, *v. n.* (1) To titter; to sneer at a person.—N. H.
(2) To snarl; as a dog.—Wise, *New Forest*.
- Snigging** [snig'ling], *sb.* the snarling of a dog.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 186.
- Snoder-gills** [snod'ur-gilz], *sb. pl.* yew-berries.—N. H.
- Snog** [snog], *sb.* a stick used for 'cock-squoyling'.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 182. See **Scale** and **Squoyl**.
- Snotch** [snoch], *sb.* probably for *notch*.? 'To get a *snotch* of a person,' is to gain an advantage over him. It seems rather, from the broad Hampshire *a*, to be for *snatch*, if it be not an original word.—W. H. C.
- Snoul** [snoul], *sb.* a small quantity.—Cooper. A small piece, a morsel. Ex. 'I've just had a *snoul*,' I have only had a morsel.—Wise, *New Forest*. Whence it appears that it is a small quantity of something edible.—W. H. C.—Opposed to **Slab**.
- Snow-blossom** [snoa-blos'um], *sb.* a snow-flake. A very beautiful word; more commonly used on the Wilts border.—W.
- Snow-drop** [snoa-drop], *sb.* a white variety of *Fritillaria Meleagris*. See **Cowslip**.—J. B.
- Snuff-box** [snuf-boks], *sb.* Various species of fungus are so called. Cf. the Scotch term, 'the devil's *snuff-box*.'—W.
- Sock** [sok], *v.* (1) To hit hard at cricket.
(2) To win; to be *socked*, to be beaten.—*Winch. Sch. Gl.*
- Soggy** [sog'i], *adj.* damp, wet, boggy; applied to land.—N. H.
- Solly** [sol'i?], *sb.* a tottering and unsafe condition.—Cooper.
- Some** [sum], *adv.* somewhat, a little. 'It has rained *some*,' i. e. a little.—W.
- Some-when** [sum-when], *adv.* at some time.—J.
- Sossle** [sos'l], *sb.* a slop, mess. 'What a *sossle* you have made!'—Wise.

Sossle [sos'l], *v.* to make a slop.—Cooper.

Souse [sous], *sb.* the face, ears, feet, and tail of a hog, eaten cold after it has been boiled. The term is derived from *souse*, the ear, and properly, the ear of a pig.—F. M.

Spalt [spault], *v.* to turn up. Ex. 'It *spalts* up from below the staple,' i. e. the bad ground turns up in ploughing from below the good mould.—Lisle. [*Spalt* is properly to *split*.—W. W. S.]

Spanes [spainz], *sb. pl.* the longitudinal bars of a field gate.—N. H.

Spanker [spank'ur], *sb.* (1) A cant term applied to a showy woman of loose character, or who is largely made in the hips.—F. M.
(2) A stout or active person; spoken of either sex.—F. M.

Spanking [spank'ing], *adj.* quick.—F. M.

Spanky [spank'i], *adj.* showy. *Ak.

Spar [spaar], *sb.* *Spars* are small pointed sticks, doubled and twisted in the centre, used by thatchers for fixing the straw on a roof.—Cooper.

Sparables [spar'ablz], *sb. pl.* small triangular nails used by shoemakers.—F. M.

Spar-gad [spaar-gad], *sb.* a beam from which a *cass* can be made.—Wise, *New Forest*. See *Cass*.

Spat [spat], *sb.* a blow; a form of *pat*. Ex. 'To give one a *spat*,' i. e. a pat or slap.—W.

Spat, *v.* to pat rather sharply, to slap.

Spats [spats], *sb. pl.* long leggings.—J. Evidently an abbreviation of *spatter-dashes* or *spatter-dashers*.—W. H. C.

Spavins [spav'unz], *sb. pl.* spasms. *N. and Q.* 1st Ser. x. 400.

Spean [speen], *sb.* a cow's teat.—Wise, *New Forest*. 'A kicking cow has good *speans*.'—Dixon, *Canidia* [1683], part iii. p. 89.

Speckle-back [spek'l-bak], *sb.* a snake. 'The proverb "eat your own side, *speckle-back*," is a common New Forest expression, and is used in reference to greedy people. It is said to have taken its origin from a girl who shared her breakfast with a snake, and thus reproved her favourite when he took too much.'—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 179.

Speg [speg], *adj.* smart.—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 435.

Spell [spel], *sb.* (1) A fit or start. Pain is said to come and go by *spells*, i. e. by continuances of it at certain intervals.—Wise, *New Forest*.

(2) A time or quantity. Ex. 'He done a good *spell* of work.'—N. H.

Spene [speen], *sb.* See **Spean**.

Spick, Speck [spik, spek], *sb.* lavender.—W. Not in Ak. [Halliwell or Wright, in this sense.]

Spikenard [speik-naad], *sb.* *Sison Amomum*. *Flora Vectensis*, p. 201.—J. B.

- Spillwood** [spil'wud], *sb.* wood thrown away by the sawyers.—Cooper.
- Spine-oak** [spein-oak], *sb.* the heart of oak.—Wise, *New Forest*.
- Spink** [spink], *sb.* a chaffinch. *N. and Q.* 1st Ser. x. 400.
- Spinney** [spin'i], *sb.* a very small wood; a strip of wood between two fields.
- Spire-bed** [speir-bed], *sb.* a place where the *spires* [spei'u'rz], or shoots of the reed-canary grass (*Phalaris arundinacea*) grow. A *spire-bed* field or *spear-bed* field, is a field where the *spires* grow, that are used by plasterers and thatchers in their work.—Wise, *New Forest*.
- Spiritual** [spir'iteu'ul], *adj.* angry; as, 'I got quite *spiritual* with him.' *N. and Q.* 1st Ser. x. 120.
- Spit** [spit], *sb.* the depth of a spade. Ex. 'They trenched 'un two *spit* deep.'—N. H.
- Spith** [spith], *sb.* pith, strength, force.—Wise, *New Forest*.
- Spitter** [spit'ur], *sb.* a spud, a hoe.—W.
- Splice** [spleis], *v.* to throw. *Winch. Sch. Gl.*
- Splodger** [splodj'ur], *sb.* a thick stick, a bludgeon.—W.
- Sport** [spoart], *v.* (1) To give away.
(2) To display any article of dress. *Winch. Sch. Gl.*
- Sprack** [sprak], *adj.* quick, lively, brisk, active. Also neat, tidy.—Wise, *New Forest*. 'A *sprack* un,' a lively one. *Ak.
- Spratling** [sprat'lin], *adj.* uppish; consequential.—J.
- Spratter** [sprat'ur], *sb.* the guillemot; *uria trioile*, Lath.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 309.
- Spreader** [spred'ur], *sb.* the bar across the chain-traces of the leading horses of a team.—N. H.
- Spreath** [spreedh], *adj.* active, able. *Ak. See **Sprack**.
- Spreathed** [spree'dh'd], *adj.* bitten by frost.—W. *Ak. gives 'spreazed, chapped by cold.'
- Spree** [spree], *adj.* (1) Conceited, giving oneself airs, when applied to a person.
(2) Smart, stylish, when applied to a thing. *Winch. Sch. Gl.* When used in a bad sense 'pretentious'; when in a good, 'stylish,' 'superior.'—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 435.
- Spring-bird** [spring-burd], *sb.* See **Barleybird**.
- Spud** [spud], *sb.* a short knife used to grub up weeds, &c.—F. M. In North Hants a kind of straight hoe with a long handle, for grubbing up weeds or cutting down thistles.
- Spuddle** [spud'l], *v.* to stir about. *Ak. To muddle.—Wise.

- Stooled** [stoo'ld], *adj.* applied to a tree that has been reduced to a stump. '“A *stooled* stick” is used in opposition to maiden-timber, which has never been touched with the axe.'—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 183.
- Stop** [stop], *sb.* 'A *stop* of rabbits,' a nest of rabbits.—W. See **Stock**.
- Stouls** [stoulz]. See **Stool**.
- Stout** [stout], *sb.* a gad-fly. A.S. *stút*.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 193. Also *Ak. and N. H.
- Stramots** [stram'uts], *sb. pl.* grassy places. Ex. 'The main of 'un tuffets and *stramots*;' most of the ground was hillocky and grassy.—Blackmore's *Cradock Nowell*, i. p. 226.
- Strand** [strand], *sb.* one of the twists of a line of horse-hair.—Cooper. Com. Used of any rope.
- Strap-grass** [strap-graas], *sb.* couch-grass. *Triticum repens*.—W.
- Strig** [strig], *sb.* the stalk of a plant.—J.
- Strip** [strip], *v. a.* to bark the oak tree.
- Stripping-bird** [strip'in-burd], *sb.* the wry-neck (*Junx torquilla*), whose note is generally heard about *stripping-time*.—N. H. See **Felling-bird**.
- Stripping-time** [strip'in-teim], *sb.* the period of spring, when the bark parts freely from the oak.—N. H.
- Strogs** [strogz], *sb. pl.* gaiters.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 162. 'Strogs,' says Mr. Wise, 'do not reach quite so high as the gaiters called *vamplets*.' See **Vamplets**, **Mokins**.
- Strommeling** [strom'uling], *adj.* awkward, ungainly, unruly. *Ak.
- Stub** [stub], *v.* to take out young feathers from a plucked fowl.—J.
- Stubby** [stub'i], *adj.* short and thick, like the stump of a tree.—Cooper.
- Stuckling** [stuk'ling], *sb.* a kind of mince-pie made of minced beef, caraway seeds, and apples, always served at the election dinners.—Winch. *Sch. Gl.*
- Stump** [stamp], a stoat. *N. and Q.* 1st Ser. x. 120.
- Stumps** [stampz], *sb. pl.* 'To cock up his *stumps*,' to be conceited, self-sufficient, or refractory. Ex. 'Twas that made 'un cock up his *stumps* so.'—N. H.
- Stwon-dead** [stwoan ded], *adj.* stone-dead, dead as a stone. *Ak.
- Stwonon** [stwoan'un], *adj.* made of stone. *Ak.
- Suant** [seu'unt], *adj.* kindly, even, regular.—Lisle. Pliable.—N. H. *Ak. gives the forms *sewent*, *shewent*, and *swity*. See **Sewent**.
- Sugg** [suog], *interj.* used to invite pigs to come and eat; 'sugg! sugg!'—F. M. See **Chug**.
- Sugg-up** [sug up], *v. a.* to face a bank with damp turf; to *revet* it.—N. H.

Suggy. See **Soggy.**

Sull [sul], *sb.* a plough.—J.

Summut [sum'ut], *adv.* somewhat, something. Ex. 'Twas *summut* like that.' 'Gie 'un *summut* to drink.'—N. H.

Surplice [sur'ples], *sb.* a smock-frock.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 162.

Sussex-dumpling [sus'eks-dump'lin], *sb.* a dumpling made only of paste and water; called also 'a dunch dumpling.'—W.

Swabber [swob'ur], *sb.* the blower in a malt-house.—*Portsmouth Telegraph*, Dec. 7, 1812.—F. M.

Swanky [swan'ki], *adj.* swaggering, strutting. *Ak.

Swath [swaadh], *sb.* a row, line, or layer of cut grass, as it lies when just mown. *Ak. defines it as 'the grass as it lies after being cut down by the mower,' which is hardly explicit enough.

Sweal, Swele [sweel], *v.* (1) To singe; applied to the process of burning off the bristles of a newly-killed hog, or the feathers of a fowl. (2) To scorch linen.—F. M.; also Cooper.

Sweal, Swele [sweel], *v.* in playing marbles, is an expression used by schoolboys to signify the intention of moving the *taw* from a distant spot into a hole, or one of two holes, made immediately without the *ring*. The utterance of the word claims the right to do this; but should another boy cry *Fen sweal* before the word is pronounced, the intention is thereby defeated.—F. M.

Sweaty [swet'i], *adj.* mean, of no value; as, a *sweaty* thing, a *sweaty* horse. Used at Bishop's Waltham School.—F. M.

Swig [swig], *v.* to suck. *Ak.

Swimmy [swim'i], *adj.* giddy in the head.—Cooper.

Swinge [swinj], *v. a.* to flog.—J.

Swingeing [swinj'ing], *adj.* violent, great. 'A *swingeing* blow;' 'a *swingeing* price.' *Ak. [Comp. Goldsmith's *Haunch of Venison*. 'At the bottom was tripe in a *swingeing* tureen.']

Swingel [swing'l], *sb.* that part of the flail which beats the corn out of the ear.—Cooper. The *swinging* part.

Swittle [swit'l], *v.* to cut a stick; 'to cut and *swittle*,' to cut a stick and leave the pieces about the room. *Ak. Cf. American *whittle*, to cut small bits from a stick.

Swivity [swiv'uti], *adj.* giddy, dizzy. Ex. 'My head's all *swivity*.'—J.

Swizzle [swiz'l], *v.* to drink much, to swill.—Cooper.

Sword [swoard], *sb.* sward.—Lisle.

Sworl [swaul], *v.* to snarl as a dog.—Cooper.

Tab [tab], *sb.* a shoe-string.—J.

Tack [tak], *sb.* a shelf, a mantle-piece. Ex. 'Up on th' *tack*.' *Ak.

Tackle [tak·l], *sb.* (1) Harness ; as plough-*tackle*, cart-*tackle*.—N. H.

(2) Implements of agriculture. *Ak.

(3) Food and drink. Ex. 'This be capital *tackle*.' *Ak.

Tackle, *v. a.* (1) To attack.

(2) To be even with, or a match for. Ex. 'One of we could *tackle* two or three Boosiuna.'—*A Private's letter from the Crimea*.

(3) Tackle-up ; to mend, to repair, to put in order. Ex. 'We can easy *tackle-un-up*.'—N. H.

Taffety [taf·uti], *adj.* dainty in eating.—J.

Tag [tag], *sb.* a sheep of a year old.—Cooper.

Tailings, **Tail-ends** [tai·linz, tai·lendz], *sb. pl.* refuse corn not saleable at market, but kept by the farmers for their own use. *Ak.

Tallet, **Talot** [tal·ut], *sb.* (1) A hay-loft over the stable. *Ak.

(2) An attic ; a room under the roof.—J.

Tame [taim], *adj.* cultivated, as opposed to *wild*. The '*tame* withy' is the *Epilobium angustifolium* when cultivated in a garden.—W.

Tan [tan], *adv.* then.—J.

Tang [tang], *v.* to make a noise with a key and shovel at the time of the swarming of a hive of bees ; not, as is supposed, to induce them to settle, but to give notice of the rising of the swarm, which could not be followed if they went on to a neighbour's premises, unless this warning was given. This rude kind of music was called a *tanging*, it being an imitation of a bell. *Ak. See **Tong**.

Tarblish [taablish], *adv.* tolerably. Ex. '*Tarblish* middlin, thankee,' i. e. tolerably well. *Ak.

Tarrat [tar·ut], *sb.* a loft ; the same as **Tallet**, *q. v.*—W.

Tat [tat], *sb.* a slight tap or blow.—J.

Tawer [tau·ur], *sb.* a fellmonger, leather-dresser.—Cooper.

Tawling [tau·ling], *sb.* the mark from which the marble is shot at the beginning of the game.—Cooper. Probably nothing but *taw-line*.

Teart [tee·urt], *adj.* sharp, painfully tender ; said of a wound. A.S. *teart*, severe. *Ak.

Ted [ted], *v. a.* to spread and toss hay. Ex. 'We've well *tedded* that hay.'—N. H.

Tee-hole [tee·hoal], *sb.* the entrance for bees into a hive.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 185.

Teeing [tee·ing], *adj.* buzzing, alluding to the buzzing or *teeing* noise made by bees.—Wise, *ibid.*

Teel [teel], *v.* to place anything in a leaning position against a wall, &c. *Ak. Ex. 'Put it a little *teeling*, i. e. leaning.'—Wise, *New Forest*. 'Teel 'un up' = set it on its end against something.—N. H.

Teft [teft], *v.* to try the weight of anything with the hand. *Ak. Corrupted from *to heft*. See **Heft**.

- Teg** [teg], *sb.* a sheep of the first year.—N. H.
- Tell** [tel], *v. a.* to count or reckon. Ex. 'I've *told* they lath' = I have reckoned the number of lath, charged by a lath-render.—N. H.
- Tempest** [tem'pust], *sb.* a thunder-storm. Used exclusively to denote thunder in North Hants, without reference to wind.—N. H.
- Tender** [tend'ur], *adj.* trying; used of a sharp east wind; as, 'the wind is very *tender*.'—*N. and Q.* 1st Ser. x. 120.
- Terrible** [terubl], *adj.* very, extremely. Ex. 'He is *terrible* ill.' 'He gets *terrible* handy.' It may sometimes be meant, in mispronunciation, for *tolerable*, as, 'I'm *terrible* well, thank 'ee.'—N. H.
- Terrify** [ter'ifei], *v.* to tease, worry, irritate, annoy.—Cooper. To fret.—N. H. Ex. 'And be anxious about nothing. The word here is the same as in the Sermon on the Mount. It means, do not fret; do not *terrify* yourselves.'—Kingsley's *Town and Country Sermons*. Ser. xxxi. [Preached to a North Hants congregation: Eversley.]
- Tew** [teu], *adj.* small, tender, sickly.—J. See **Tooly**.
- Thee** [dhee], *pron.* very commonly used instead of you in North Hants; also for thy, your. Ex. 'What's *thee* name?' *Ak.
- Theesum** [dhee'zum], *pron.* these. Ex. '*Theesum* here things;' these things here. *Ak.
- Them** [dhem], *pr.* those. Ex. '*Them* be'ant the ones we wanted. 'Did 'ee fetch *them* tools?'—N. H.
- Then** [dhen], *adv.* that time. Ex. 'By *then* it will be gone.'—J.
- There-right** [dhair-reit], *interj.* addressed to horses at plough, when required to go straightforward. A.S. *þærrichte*, directly. *Ak.
- They** [dhai], *those.* Ex. 'Drive *they* cows out of that field.'—N. H.
- Thic, Thik** [dhik], *pron.* this. *Ak. Which seems correct.—W. H. C. [Put for *thilk*, A.S. *þillic*.—W. W. S.]
- Thick** [thik], *adj.* (1) Stupid.
(2) Very intimate.—*Winch. Sch. Gl.*
- Thief** [theef], *sb.* a young ewe.—Lisle.
- Thik** [dhik], *pron.* that.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 190. Never used for *that* in North Hants.—W. H. C. See **Thic**.
- Thiller-horse** [thil-ur-haus], *sb.* the shaft-horse, the last horse in the team. Shakespeare has *fill-horse* (*M. of Ven.* II. ii. 100). Wise, *New Forest*, p. 189.
- Thissum** [dhisum], *pron.* this. *Ak.
- Thoke** [thoak], *sb.* the act of lying in bed late.—*Winch. Sch. Gl.*
- Thoke** [thoak], *v. n.* to bask; usually applied to lying warm and comfortable in bed (Gr. *θωκος*, a resting-place), often used metaphorically to denote resting pleasantly on any idea. Ex. 'I *thoke* on the leave-out day next week.'—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 436.

- Thoker** [thoa·kur], *sb.* a thick piece of bread dipped in water, and then baked in the ashes.—*Winch. Sch. Gl.*
- Thrashel** [thrash·ul], *sb.* a flail.—W. See **Drashel**.
- Three-cunning** [three·kun·ing], *adj.* intensely knowing, particularly acute.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 189.
- Thrifty** [thrift·i], *adj.* thriving, flourishing; occasionally in the sense of being in good health.—Wise, *New Forest*.
- Throat-hapse** [throat·haps], *sb.* a halter.—J.
- Throw** [throa? (rather, I think, thru)], *sb.* a thoroughfare.—Cooper.
- Throw** [throa], *v.* to produce. The ground is said by woodmen to *throw* good or bad timber.—W.
- Thuck, Thuk** [dhuk], *pron. that.* *Ak.
- Thumb** [thum], *sb.* the mousehunt, or smallest of the weasel tribe.—*N. and Q.* 1st Ser. x. 120.
- Thumb-bird** [thum·burd], *sb.* the golden-crested regulus; *Regulus cristatus*.—Koch. 'Known throughout the New Forest as the *thumb-bird*.'—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 308.
- Thumb-pot** [thum·pot], *sb.* a particular kind of earthenware Roman drinking-vessel, found in some excavated potteries in the New Forest. It somewhat resembles a tumbler, with perpendicular depressions ranged round it, which were made by the workman's thumb, whence the name. One of them is figured in Wise's *New Forest*, at p. 225; see also p. 219.
- Thunder-bee** [thun·dur·bee], *sb.* a kind of horse-fly, which only appears before a thunder-storm.—N. H.
- Thwartover** [thwau·toavur], *adj.* obstinate.—J.
- Tickler** [tik·lur], *sb.* something to puzzle or perplex.—Cooper.
- Tiddle** [tid·l], *v.* (1) To bring up by hand the young of a creature which has died or been removed from it. A.S. *tyddrian*, to nourish, &c. *Ak.
(2) To fondle.—Wise, *New Forest*.
- Tiddlin** [tid·lin], *adj.* 'a *tiddlin*' lamb,' a lamb brought up by hand. *Ak. See **Mudlamb**.
- Tight** [teit], *adj.* formidable in fight. Sometimes used as excess of anything. Ex. 'a *tight* rot;' 'a *tight* snob;' 'an awfully *tight* licking.'—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 436.
- Tightish** [tei·tish], *adj.* (1) Well; in good health. Ex. 'Pretty *tightish*,' pretty well.—Cooper.
(2) Considerable, numerous. Ex. 'A *tightish* weight;' 'a *tightish* lot.'—J.
- Tillow** [til·ur], *v. n.* to spread, to shoot out many spires.—Lisle.
- Tilt** [tilth], *sb.* tillage. To be in good *tilt* is to be in good order or in good *tillage*.—Lisle.

- Tilt** or **Tilth** [tilth], *sb.* to give land one, two, or three *tilts* is the same as to plough to one, two, or three earths. See **Earth**.—Lisle.
- Timber-bob** [tim-bur-bob], *sb.* a pair of wheels and pole on which a felled tree is slung.—N. H. See **Bob**.
- Timersome** [tim-ursum], *adj.* timorous.—Cooper. Timid. *Ak.
- Tine** [tein], *sb.* a tooth or spike [of a fork, rake, &c.].—Lisle.
- Tine** [tein], *v.* to snuff a candle; not (as originally) to light it.—Wise, *New Forest*. It would mean to make it burn brightly; hence, to snuff it for that purpose.
- Tining** [teir'ning], *sb.* to give two *tinings*, three *tinings*, &c., to draw the harrow over the ground twice or thrice in the same place.—Lisle.
- Tinker** [tink-ur], *v.* to mend, but not thoroughly.—Cooper.
- Tinkler** [tink-lur], *sb.* a tinker.—N. H. A field in Eversley parish named in surveys and terriers *Tinker's Croft* is called by the people, *Tinkler's Croft*.
- Tip-up** [tip-up], *v.* (1) To cause to fall down.—Cooper.
(2) To set on end.—J.
- Tissick** [tis-ik], *sb.* a tickling, faint cough; called also a *tissicky* cough.—Cooper. From *Pthisis*.
- Tit** [tit], *sb.* a teat. *Ak.
- Tite** [teit], *v. a.* to ascertain the weight of a thing, by lifting or otherwise; to weigh.—N. H. Jennings' *Dialects of the West of England*, p. 76.
- Titty** [tit-i], *adj.* small. A little *titty* cat.
- To** [too], *prep.* used for at. Ex. 'He lives over *to* Gosport.'—W. H. C.
- Toad-in-a-hole** [toad-in-a-hoal], *sb.* a baked meat pudding.—F. M.
- Toad-lodge** [toad-lodj], *sb.* the stone loach.—N. H.
- Toad's-spawn** [toad-spaun], *sb.* (or rather *Twoad-spawn*), the green scum on a pond; described by Shakespeare as the 'green mantle of the standing pool;' *Lear*, iii. 4.—W.
- To-dee** [tu'-dee], to-day.—Cooper.
- Todged milk** [toj'd-milk], *sb.* milk thickened with flour. *Ak.
- To-do** [tu'-doo], *sb.* ado, bustle, stir.—Cooper. A fuss. *Ak.
- Tole** [toal], *v.* to entice; primarily, to entice or allure animals.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 192.
- Toll** [tol], *sb.* a clump of trees.—Cooper.
- Toll** [toal], *v.* to tell, *i. e.* to count. 'I *toll* ten cows,' I count ten cows.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 192. It is evidently used as the preterite of tell.—W. H. C.
- Tong** [tong], *v.* to toll a bell. Ex. 'The bells be *tonged*,' *i. e.* are being tolled.—Wise. *Ak has *tang*. Cf. the common Eng. *ting-tang*, the bell last tolled before the service.

- Troll** [troal], *v.* to bowl a ball.—W. Or a hoop. See **Trull**.
- Troller** [troa-lur], *sb.* a bowler; one who bowls a ball.—W.
- Trollop** [trol-up], *sb.* a low, dirty woman.—J.
- Trounce** [trouns], *v.* (1) To punish by legal process. **L.*
(2) To beat.—J.
- Trow** [troa], *sb.* a trough. Ex. 'A yeg-trow.'—N. H.
- Truck** [truk], *sb.* business; dealing. Ex. 'I'll ha' no truck with 'im.'—J.
- Truffle-cheese** [truf-l-cheez], *sb.* the best cheese; also called *truffled*, distinct from *osmuary*, *q. v.*—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 174.
- Trug** [trug], *sb.* a trull, low female companion. 'A siller's trug,' i. e. trull.—W.
- Trull** [trul], *v.* to trundle or bowl a hoop.—Gorges.
- Trullibubs** [trullibubz], *sb. pl.* the trullies.—F. M.
- Trumpery** [trampuri], *adj.* temporary. 'He was only took in trumpery' = he had only a temporary engagement.—N. H.
- Trunk** [trunk], *sb.* an arched beam under a roof; a support.—N. H.
- Trunk** [trunk], *v.* to under-trunk.—Gorges.
- Tub** [tub], *sb.* a keg containing four gallons of spirits [a pun] much used by smugglers.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 174.
- Tuck** [tuk], *sb.* an upper garment worn by children.—Gorges.
- Tuck** [tuk], *v. n.* to thumb, to palmarise. Ex. 'I a gathering in the finger). 'He do tuck so.' (*Old Song*, 'His heart's a-tucking.'—N. H.
- Tuck**, *v. a.* 'To tuck a stick' is smooth the sides and ends, by pulling out the protruding pieces of hay or straw.—N. H.
- Tuck-shell** [tuk-she], *sb.* a tuck of a bag.—Gorges; Wise.
- Tuffet** [tufut], *sb.* a hillock, tuft of turf.—Wise, *New Forest*.
- Tuffety** [tufuti], *adj.* full of hillocks, uneven; not of ground.—Wise, *New Forest*.
- Tug** [tug], *sb.* a timber-carriage.—Gorges. 'From which a timber-wain, in Hampshire called a *tug*, was slowly emerging.—*Thomas Smith's New Forest*, a novel, 1826, 2, p. 3.
- Tug**, *adj.* old, stale; hence *tugs*, *sb. pl.* stale wine.—*Woods, Sea, &c.*
- Tuly** [teu-li], *adj.* See **Teoly**.
- Tun**, *sb.* a chimney. Ex. 'Up the tun, up the chimney.' **L.* In the *New Forest*, the *top* of the chimney; as, 'right up in the tun'—Wise.
- Tunding** [tunding], *sb.* a thrashing with a 'ground-st,' influenced by a Prefect.—*Winch. Sch. Gl.* [*From Lat. tondere.*]
- Tunnel** [tun-l], *sb.* a funnel.—J.
- Tupp** [tup], *sb.* a ram.—Lisle.

- Tongue-bang** [tung-bang], *v.* to scold.—J.
- Tooly** [too'li], *adj.* tender, sickly; as, 'a *tooly* man or woman.'—Grose; Warner; F. M.
- Top-up** [top-up], *v.* to finish; to put the finishing stroke to. Ex. 'We'll *top-up* the rick afore night.'—N. H.
- Torret** [tor'ut], *sb.* a tuft of a kind of sedge, the *Carex cespitosa*. 'I mean that sort which, rising into tall hassocks, is called by the foresters *torrets*; a corruption, I suppose, of *turreta*.'—White's *Nat. Hist. of Selborne*, Letter VIII.
- Tot** [tot], *sb.* a bush; a tuft of grass.—Cooper.
- T'other-day** [tudh'ur-dai], *sb.* (not indefinite, but) the day before yesterday.—Cooper. In old English *the other* means *the second*.
- Totty-land** [tot'i-land], *sb.* marsh land where hassocks or tufts of grass grow.—Wise (note on Cooper). See **Tot**.
- Touchen-leaves** [tuch'n-leevz], *sb. pl.* *Hypericum Androsæmum*. 'It be's as sweet as the *touchen-leaves* in the forest.'—*The Cousins*, J. Wise. See also *New Forest*, pp. 254, 255. Evidently a corruption of *tutsan* (*toute saine*).—J. B.
- To-year** [tu-yur], *adv.* this year; as in Chaucer.—W. See **T'year**.
- Toys** [toiz], *sb. pl.* properly a boy's books, paper, pens, &c., together with the cupboard which held them. In process of time the word came to mean the latter only. But the phrase '*toy-time*' shows the original meaning, viz. when the *toys* were in use.—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 437.
- Trade** [traid], *sb.* household goods, lumber; also work, instruments of work.—Cooper.
- Tradesman** [traid'zmun], *sb.* an artificer; a mechanic. Used to distinguish the carpenters, smiths, &c., in an establishment or parish from the agricultural labourers. Ex. 'Of course *tradesmen* gets higher wages than we.'—N. H.
- Trail**, the [trail], the flowers of *Quercus Robur*.—J. B.
- Trammel** [tram'l], *sb.* a hook to hang a boiler on.—J.
- Transmogrify** [transmog'rifei], *v.* to transform, to metamorphose.—Cooper. Com.
- Trapesing-about** [trap'uzing-ubout], *part.* walking a great distance for little profit or purpose.—N. H.
- Trick-and-tie** [trik-und-tei], *phr.* equal to each other.—N. H.
- Trig** [trig], *adj.* firm, even.—Lisle.
- Trig** [trig], *v.* (1) To place a stone behind a wheel, to prevent a carriage from slipping.—Cooper.
(2) To prop up.—J. Evidently from the preceding adjective, *i. e.* to make *firm*.
- Trip** [trip], *sb.* (1) A litter of pigs; when a sow farrows or has a litter, she is said to have a *trip*.—F. M.
(2) A brood, as 'a *trip* of chicken, geese,' &c.—W.

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- Troller** [troa-lur], *sb.* a bowler; one who bowls a ball.—W.
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- Trug** [truz], *sb.* a trull, low female companion. 'A soldier's trug,' *i. e.* trull.—W.
- Trull** [trul], *v.* to trundle or bowl a hoop.—Cooper.
- Trullibubs** [trul-ibubz], *sb. pl.* the intestines.—F. M.
- Trumpery** [trum-puri], *adv.* temporary. 'He was only took on *trumpery*' = he had only a temporary engagement.—N. H.
- Trunk** [trunk], *sb.* an archæd drain under a road; a culvert.—N. H.
- Trunk** [trunk], *v.* to under-drain.—Cooper.
- Tub** [tub], *sb.* a keg containing four gallons of spirits, [a term] much used by smugglers.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 170.
- Tuck** [tuk], *sb.* an upper garment worn by children.—Cooper.
- Tuck** [tuk], *v. n.* to throb, to palpitate. Ex. (of a gathering on the finger). 'He do *tuck* so.' (Of a dog) 'His heart's a-tucking.'—N. H.
- Tuck**, *v. a.* 'To *tuck* a rick,' to smooth the sides and ends, by pulling out the protruding pieces of hay or straw.—N. H.
- Tuck-shell** [tuk-shel], *sb.* a tusk of a hog.—Cooper; Wise.
- Tuffet** [tuf-tut], *sb.* a hillock, tuft of earth.—Wise, *New Forest*.
- Tuffety** [tuf-uti], *adj.* full of hillocks, uneven; said of ground.—Wise, *New Forest*.
- Tug** [tug], *sb.* a timber-carriage.—Cooper. 'From which a timber-wain, in Hampshire called a *tug*, was slowly emerging.'—Horace Smith's *New Forest*, a novel, 1829, i. p. 3.
- Tug**, *adj.* old, stale; hence *tugs*, *sb. pl.* stale news.—Winch. *Sch. Gl.*
- Tuly** [teu-li], *adj.* See **Tooly**.
- Tun**, *sb.* a chimney. Ex. 'Up the *tun*,' up the chimney. *Ak. In the *New Forest*, the top of the chimney; as, 'right up on the *tun*.'—Wise.
- Tunding** [tund-ing], *sb.* a thrashing with a 'ground-ash,' inflicted by a Prefect.—Winch. *Sch. Gl.* [From Lat. *tundere*.]
- Tunnel** [tun-i], *sb.* a funnel.—J.
- Tupp** [tup], *sb.* a ram.—Lisle.

Turmit [tur'mut], *sb.* a turnip.—N. H.

Turn-out [turn-out], 'the mast and acorns of the oak are collectively known as the *turn-out* or *ovest*.'—Wise, *New Forest*.

Twick-band [twik-band], *sb.* the mountain-ash. *Quære*, a mis-pronunciation of **Quick-beam**, *q. v.*

Twiddle [twid'1], *v.* (1) To whistle. Ex. 'The robins are *twiddling*,' which is said to be a sign of rain.—Wise, *New Forest*.

(2) To be busy about trifles.—F. M. See **Quiddle**.

Twig, *v.* to observe a person who is doing something on the sly.—Cooper.

Twist-wood [twist-wuod], *sb.* *Viburnum Lantana*.—J. B.

Twit [twit], *v.* to reproach. *Ak. Com.

Twitter [twit'ur], *sb.* agitation, tremor. Ex. 'I'm all of a *twitter*.'—J. Com.

Twoad [twoad], *sb.* a toad. *Ak.

Twoster [twost'ur?], *sb.* a stick spirally indented by a stem of ivy having grown round it.—*Winch. Sch. Gl.*

T'year [tyur], *adv.* for *to-year*, this year; like *to-day* for this day. *Ak.

Un [un], *pron.* him. Ex. 'I told *un*.'—Warner. Also for *it* (which is not used in Hants). Ex. 'I put *un* in my pocket.' *Ak. A.S. *hine*, acc. case of *he*; cf. 'em, them, from A.S. *hem*, them.

Unbeknown [unbinoan], *pp.* unknown.—J. Ex. 'If he did, 'twas *unbeknown* to me.'

Unked [unk'id], *adj.* lonely. *Ak. Ex. 'It's an *unked* road to travel by night.'

Up-along [up-ulong], *adj.* 'Up-along volk' are the people of Surrey and Sussex, in 'opposition to the 'down-along volk' of Dorsetsh. and Somersets.—W

Upping-stock [up'ing-stok], *sb.* a horseblock (to mount or get up by). *Ak.

Up-sides [up-seidz], *adv.* a match for, equal to. Ex. 'I can't be *upsides* wi' un.'—J.

Up-tip [up-tip], *v.* to overset.—J.

Vallee [val'i], *sb.* value, worth.—N. H.

Vallee, *v. a.* to value, to estimate. Ex. 'I don't *vallee* 'un a pin.'—N. H.

Valler [val'ur], *sb.* fallow; a barren field.—N. H.

Vamplets [vam'plets], *sb. pl.* gaiters.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 162. Also *Ak.

Van [van], *sb.* a winnowing machine.—J. For *fan*. Cf. S. Luke iii. 17, authorized version.—W. H. C.

- Van-winged hawk** [van-wing'd hawk], *sb.* the hobby (*Falco sublaeus*).
Wise, *New Forest*, p. 261.
- Vardy** [vaad-i], *adj.* speaking so as to interrupt conversation.—
N. H.
- Varm** [vaam], *v.* to clear out. Ex. 'Varm out the pigstye.'
- Vaught** [vaut], *pt. t.* fetched; *pl. t.* of to fetch. *Ak. See **Fotch**
and **Fotched**.
- Vay** [vai], *v.* to succeed; to do. Ex. 'It won't *vay*.'—J.
- Vearn** [veearn], *sb.* fern.—N. H.
- Verderer** [vur'drur], *sb.*—An officer whose business it is to look
after the *vert* (i. e. cover) in the Forest. The present *verderers* of the
New Forest are Magistrates and Landholders who try all *causons*
punishable by the Forest laws.—N. F.
- Vessel** [ves-ul], *sb.* a vessel of paper, strictly a strip of paper used as
a wrapper to a roll of paper, &c.; by modern usage a half-quarter of
a sheet of foolscap. (Lat. *Fasciculus*, a wrapper; Ital. *Vanaleto*,
F. M. This appears to be wrong. The Italian word is *funella* or
fascetta.—W. W. S. *Leman's Archæol. Dict.* approved by Johnson,
Todd's edit.)—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 438.
- Vet** [vet], *sb.* *pl.* feet. *Ak.
- Vetches-goar** [vech-uz goar], *sb.* *pl.* early-ripe or summer vetches.
Lisle.
- Vinney** [vin-i], *adj.* (1) Mouldy; as, 'a *vinney* cheese.'
(2) Roan-coloured; as, 'a *vinney* heifer.'—Wise, *New Forest*, p.
190. A.S. *finie*. *Ak
- Vinney**, *sb.* (from the *adj.*), a particular kind of cheese; also called
blue vinney; distinguished from *ommury* and *rammel*.—Wise, *ibid.*
- Vinnow** [vin'oa], *sb.* mouldiness.—Lisle.
- Virgin Mary's Thistle** [vurj'in mai'riz this'], *sb.* *Carduus Marianus*.
—J. B.
- Vlick** [vlik], *v.* to comb out the hair.—J.
- Vore** [voar], *sb.* a furrow; as 'a *water-vore*.'—J.
- Vriz** [vriz], *pp.* frozen. *Ak. See **Froar**.
- Vrore** [vroar], *pp.* frozen. See **Froar**.
- Vuddle** [vud'l], *v.* to spoil a child.—Wise.
- Vuddled** [vudl'd], *pp.* fuddled, drunk. *Ak.
- Vuddles** [vudl'z], *sb.* a spoiled child. *Ak. See **Vuddle**.
- Wabble** [wob'l], *v.* to shake from side to side, to vibrate, to move
awkwardly and weakly. Common in *var. dial.*—Cooper. A better
definition would perhaps be 'to turn about unevenly.'
- Wag** [wag], *sb.* a breath, a slight wind. 'A *wag* of air,' a gentle
draught of air.—Wise, *New Forest*.

- Wag**, *v.* (1) To move.—*N. and Q.* 1st Ser. x. 401.
(2) To shoot, as grass or herb. Ex. 'These showers 'ull set every-thing *a-wagging*.'—*N. H.*
- Wag-wants** [wag-wonts], *sb.* quaking-grass.—*J.* (*Briza Media*)
- Wainy** [wai'ni], *adj.* not straight; the edge not straight, but partly deflected. Ex. 'He fits well enough except where the post's *wainy*,' said of the side of a post which was not quite straight in its whole length.—*N. H.*
- Wampy** [womp'i], *adj.* faulty, shaky. Used of timber.—*N. H.*
- Wanty** [wont'i], *sb.* the leather band which passes from the shaft of a cart under the horse's belly.—*N. H.*
- Waps** [wops], *sb.* a wasp. The plural is *wapses* [wopsez]; so also in the *gen. sing.* as, 'a *wapses* nest.' *A.S.* *wæps*, *vespa*.—*F. M.* Also **Ak.*
- Wapsy** [wopzi], *adj.* spiteful, waspish.—*J.*
- War** [wor], *pt. t. i. e.* was. Declined thus, *I war, he war, we war*, &c. **Ak.*
- War**, *for* beware, take care. *A.S.* *wær*, aware. **Ak.* *Com.* in hunting language.
- Warf** [wau'f], *v. n.* to warp. Ex. 'We can't use un, he's *warfel* so.'—*N. H.*
- Warnd** [wau'rnd], *v.* to warrant. Ex. 'You'll get un, I *warnul*.' **Ak.*
- Wase** [waiz], *sb.* a wisp of straw, for cleaning a horse.—*Wise, New Forest.* Any small bundle of straw.
- Wasset-man** [wos'ut-man], *sb.* a scarecrow. **Ak.* *Wise, New Forest.*
- Watcherd** [wot'shud], *adj.* wet-footed.—*N. H.*
- Water-tables** [wau'tur-tai'blz], *sb. pl.* the side-dikes along the road which carry off the water; channels.—*Wise, New Forest.*
- Wathe** [waidh], *adj.* exhausted, tired. Ex. 'I be so *wathe*.'—*J.*
- Wattle** [wot'l], *sb.* a hurdle.—*Cooper.*
- Waze-goose** [waiz-goos], *sb.* a stubble-goose.—*J.* See **Wase**.
- Weald** [weeld], *v.* to bring corn or hay into swathe, before putting it into *puck*.—*Wise, New Forest.* See **Puck**.
- Wean-house** [wen'us], *sb.* a wain-house or waggon-house.—*Cooper* (who notes that it is pronounced *wenhus*).
- Wean-gate** [ween-gait], *sb.* lit. wain-gait, the tail-board of a waggon.
- Weet-bird** [weet-burd], *sb.* the wryneck; so named from its cry of *weet* [weet].—*Wise, New Forest*, p. 186. See **Barley-bird**, **Felling-bird**, **Spring-bird**.
- Weeth** [weeth], *adj.* tough and pliable, (like) a *with*. **Ak.* *Wise, New Forest.*
- Weeze** [weez], *v.* to ooze.—*Cooper.*

- Weigh-jolt** [wai-joalt], *sb.* a see-saw.
- Well-apple** [wel-ap'l], *sb.* a light yellow apple.—W.
- Well-crook** [wel-kruok], *sb.* a stick for laddling the water out of the shallow Forest pools and wells.—Wise, *New Forest*.
- Welt** [welt], *v.* to beat severely.—Cooper. Ex. 'I'll welt un like an 'ard shoe. ' You should welt they cabbages before giving 'em to tame rabbits.'—N. H.
- Wetshed**, *adj.* wet-shod. *Ak. See **Watcherd**.
- Whacking** [wak'ing], *adj.* fat, lusty, hearty; huge and large; as, 'a whacking woman,' 'a whacking leg.'—Cooper. Com.
- Whaffling-up** [wof'lin up], *part.* eating greedily.—N. H.
- Wheel** [weel], *sb.* a halo; the 'wheel round the moon' is the halo seen round the moon before wet weather. There is a Hants saying: 'The bigger the wheel, the nearer the wet.'—W.
- Wheeler** [wee'lur], *sb.* a wheelwright.—W.
- Whiddle** [wid'l]. See **Whittle**.
- Whilk** [wilk], *v.* to howl like a dog; to mutter to oneself, as a person does when offended.—Cooper.
- Whip hance** [wip'uns], *sb.* the bar of a plough to which the traces are fixed.—N. H.
- Whistersniff** [wis'turnif], *sb.* (1) An urchin.
(2) A heavy blow.—N. H.
- White-rice** [weit'reis], *sb.* *Pyrus Aria*.—J. B.
- Whitewood** [weit'wuod], *sb.* *Viburnum Lantana*.—J. B.
- Whitewort** [weit'wurt], *sb.* a species of chamomile cultivated in the cottagers' gardens.—W. [*Anthemis arvensis*.]
- Whitten-beam** [wit un-beem], *sb.* *Pyrus Aria*. North Hants. Dr. Bromfield's MSS.—J. B.
- Whitter** [wit'ur], *v.* to whinny, as a horse.—W. See **Wicker**.
- Whittering, Wickering** [wit'uring, wik'uring], *sb.* the neighing of a young colt.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 186. See **Wicker**.
- Whittle** [wit'l], *sb.* (1) A three-cornered shawl with fringes along the border, worn by women of the lower classes, and generally red or white, chiefly made of worsted. Portsmouth, in 1820.—F. M.
(2) A shawl of any kind.—N. H.
(3) Used especially of a child's shawl.—Wise.
- Whop, Wop** [wop], *v.* to beat soundly. Com.
- Whopper** [wop'ur], *sb.* anything uncommonly large. Ex. 'She's a whopper,' spoken of a fat woman. 'That's a whopper,' i. e. a great lie.—F. M. Com. From the verb to wop or whop: 'that's a whopper' = that beats all.
- Wicker** [wik'ur], *v.* to neigh or whinny.—Grose; F. M. See **Colt-pixy**.

- Wigg** [wig], *sb.* a small oval cake, with honey in the middle.—T. W. R., in *N. and Q.* 5th Ser. ii. 138.
- Wik** [wik], *sb.* a week. *Ak.
- Wild Spinage** [weild-spin'ij], *sb.* *Chenopodium Bonus-Henricus*.—Dr. Bromfield in *Phytologist*, O. S. iii. 753.—J. B.
- Wild Vine** [weild-vein], *sb.* *Bryonia dioica*. Dr. Bromfield's MSS.—J. B.
- Willy-basket** [wili-baask'ut], *sb.* a basket made of willow, used for carrying chaff.—N. H.
- Wim** [wim], *v.* to winnow, to clean corn.—Cooper.
- Wimble** [wimb'l], *sb.* (1) An auger.
(2) An instrument with which to take up faggots or trusses of hay.—Wise, *New Forest*.
- Windle** [windl], *v.* to dwindle; to waste or pine away.—*N. and Q.* x. 401.
- Wind-row** [win-roa], *sb.* a row of mown grass, raked together after being tedded, *i. e.* in order to expose it to the wind. Ex. 'We've got the main o' un into *windrows*.'—N. H.
- Winnick** [win'ik], *v.* to fret; to cry peevishly, as an infant.—N. H.
- Wint, Went** [wint, went], *sb.* two furrows ploughed by the horses going to one end of the field and back again.—Cooper.
- Wint, Went** [wint, went], *v.* to go to and from. (See above.) Cf. 'The cursed land, where many *wend* amiss;' Spenser's *Faerie Queene*. 'Wend you with this letter;' *Meas. for Meas.* iv. 3.—Cooper.
- With** [widh], *sb.* a twisted willow-wand, with which faggots are bound. A.S. *wiðe*. *Ak. Generally used in the *pl.* in N. H.
- Withs** [widhz], *sb. pl.* the flexible boughs of the willow with which bavins are tied. See **Bavin**. Ex. 'We'd better fetch some *withs* and tie they bavins.'—N. H.
- Withwind** [widh-weind], *sb.* wild convolvulus, bindweed.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 166. A.S. *wið-winde*, bindweed. Also called *bithwind* in New Forest. See **Bithwind**.
- Withy** [widh'i], *sb.* (1) Various species of *Salix*.—Holloway's *Dictionary*.—J. B.
(2) The common willow. *Salix Alba*.—N. H.
- Withy-Wind** [widh'i-weind], *sb.* *Myrica gale*.—Pratt's *Flowering Plants of Great Britain*.—J. B.
- Wivver** [wiv'ur], *v.* to move, to veer round.—N. H.
- Wivvery** [wiv'uri], *adj.* giddy, dizzy. 'Weavery, from the clack and thrum of the loom; or, more probably, a softer form of *quivery*.'—Blackmore's *Cradock Nowell*, i. p. 211 *note*. These derivations seem far-fetched. It is manifestly derived from the verb, to *wiver*, which seems to have some relation to waver.—W. H. C.
- Wobble**. See **Wabble**.

- Wok** [wok], *pt. t.* awoke. *Ak.
- Woke** [woak], *sb.* an oak. This pronunciation, though not general in North Hampshire now, used to be so. Thus, Wokingham was within my recollection spelt Oakingham; and Woking was originally Oaking.—W. H. C.
- Wont** [wont], *sb.* a mole. Common in Old Eng.—W.
- Wood Laurel** [wuod lau'ru], *sb.* *Daphne Laureola*.—Dr. Bromfield in *Phytologist*, O. S. iii. 798.—J. B.
- Woodnacker** [wuod'nak'ur], *sb.* a wood-pecker.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 272.
- Wood-pie** [wuod-pe], *sb.* the spotted woodpecker; *Picus major*, Lin.—Wise, *New Forest*.
- Wood-quest** [wuod-kwest], *sb.* a wood-pigeon.—J.
- Wood-roughed** [wuod-ruft], *adj.* 'cattle [and pigs], which are entered in the marksman's books, are said to be wood-roughed.'—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 186.
- Woodseer-ground** [wuodseer-ground], *sb.* loose, spongy ground.—Lisle.
- Workings** [wurk'ingz], *sb. pl.* honeycombs.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 185.
- Worrit** [wur'ut], *v. n.* to fret; *v. a.* to give trouble. Evidently a corruption of *worry*.—N. H. Ex. (1) 'He do worrit hisself so about it.' (2) 'They children do worrit that poor dog.'
- Worsteders** [wur'stid-urz], *sb. pl.* thick worsted stockings, worn outside the trowsers at football, to protect the shins.—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 439.
- Wosbird** [woz'burd], *sb.* a term of reproach; the meaning of which appears to be unknown to those who use it. It is evidently a corruption of *whore's-bird*. *Ak. To which it must be added that *bird* in O.E. and A.S. means *birth*, and hence offspring, progeny; or, the O.E. *burd* = bride, young woman, in which case the term means a bastard daughter. Either way, it comes to much the same; and the term was easily generalized, being often applied even to animals.
- Wosset** [woz'et], *sb.* a small, ill-favoured pig. The smallest pig in a litter is known as the *doll* [in N. H. the *durling*]; a pig brought up by hand is called a *graff* or *grampher*.—Wise, *New Forest*.
- Wots** [wots], *sb. pl.* oats.—N. H.
- Wynd** [weind], *sb.* 'on the wynd' = warped or twisted. Applied to boards or planks.—N. H.
- Yacker** [yak'ur], *sb.* an acre. *Ak.
- Yaffel** [yaf'ul], *sb.* the green woodpecker.—N. H.
- Yaffingale** [yaf'ingail], *sb.* *Picus viridis*; the common green woodpecker, so called from its loud shrill laugh.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 187. See **Yuckel**. This bird is very beautifully called the 'garnet-headed yaffingale' by Tennyson in *Gareth and Lynette*. See *Westm. Rev.* Jan. 1873, pp. 327, 328, and *Science Gossip*, 1870, p. 236.

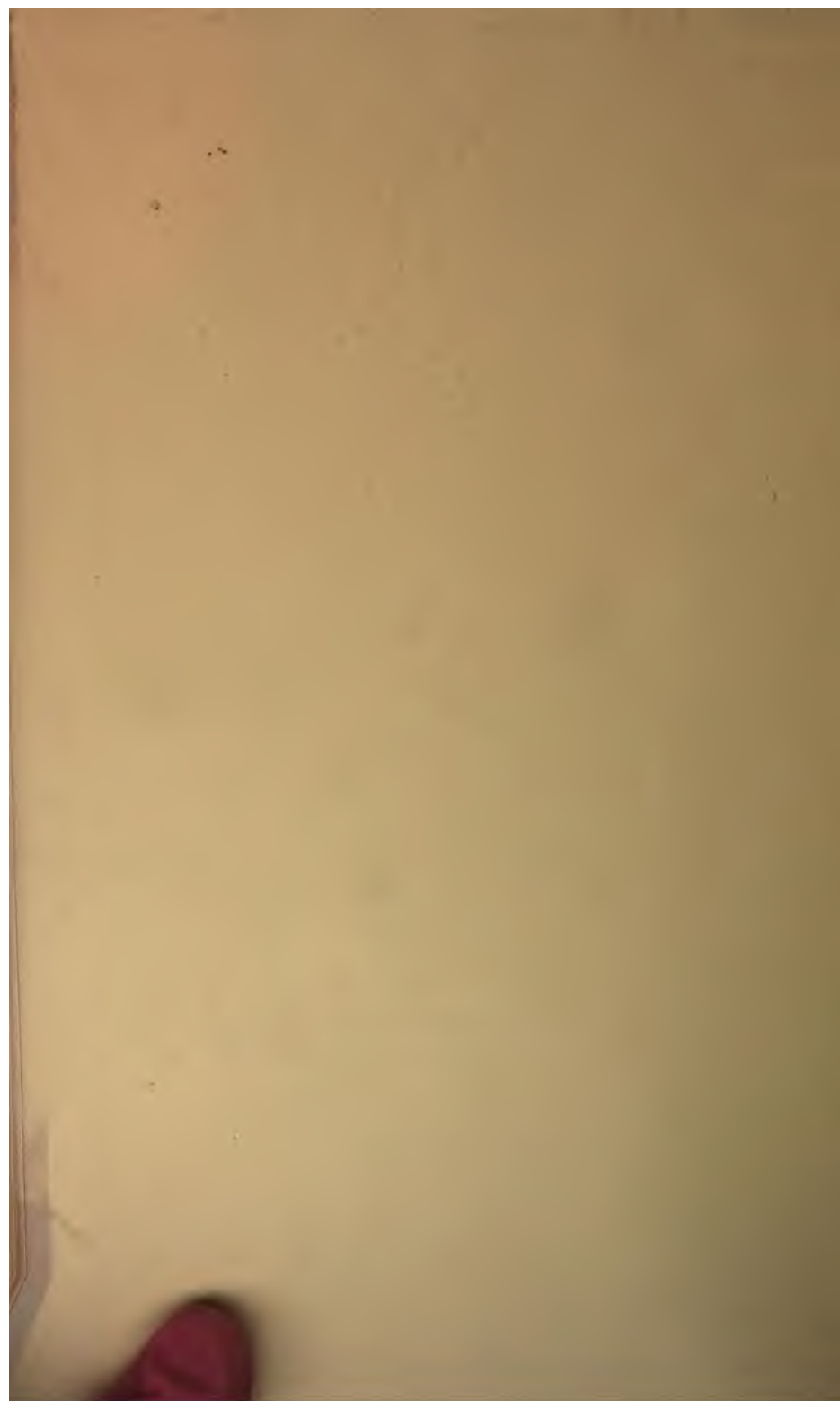
- Yaffle** [yaf'l], *v.* to eat greedily.—J. See **Whaffing-up**.
- Yanger** [yang'ur], *prep.* yonder (from which it is corrupted).—Cooper.
- Yap** [yap], *v.* to cry like a dog.—J.
- Yape** [yaip], *v.* (1) To gossip.—Cooper.
(2) To loiter. Ex. 'To *yape* about.'—Wise.
- Yat** [yat], *sb.* a gate. *Ak.
- Yaw** [yau], *v.* to chop, to reap; used of cutting corn, peas, or beans, though *hacking* is generally used of the last.—Wise, *New Forest*. See **Hack**. [*Yaw* for *hew*, like *yelders* for *hilding*.]—W. W. S.
- Yead** [yed], *sb.* the head.—J.
- Yeaker** [yai'kur], *sb.* an acorn.—J. B.
- Yelden** [yel'dun], *sb.* a hilding; a mean coward. *Ak.
- Yellow-cup** [yel'u-kup], *sb.* *Ranunculus arvensis*. See **Dill-cup**.
- Yeppurn** [yep'urn], *sb.* an apron.
- Yigh** [yei], *adv.* aye; yes.—J.
- Yirth** [yurth], *sb.* earth. *Ak.
- Yokel** [yoa'kul], *sb.* the yellow-hammer.—J.
- Yokes** [yoaks], *sb. pl.* hiccoughs.—J. [See *Yez* in Halliwell.]
- Yourn** [your'n], *pr.* yours. Ex. 'If he be'ant *yourn*, he must be ourn.'—N. H.
- Yow** [yoa], *sb.* a ewe.—J.
- Yuckel** [yuk'ul], *sb.* a woodpecker. *Ak. See **Yaffel**.
- Zaat** [zaat], *adj.* soft. *Ak.
- Zarl** [zaal], *sb.* a plough.—J. A.S. *sulh*, a plough.
- Zart** [zaart], *sb.* sort; kind. Ex. 'That's your *zart*' = that's your sort, *i. e.* the right kind of thing.
- Zartin** [zaar'tun], *adj.* certain. *Ak.
- Zedding** [zed'ing], *pres. part.* in the phrase 'to go *zedding*,' *i. e.* zig-zagging. From the letter Z.—Wise, *New Forest*.
- Zoop** [zoo'up], *sb.* soap. *Ak.
- Zooner** [zoo'nur], *adv.* sooner. *Ak.
- Zound** [zound], *v. n.* to swoon. *Sound* for swoon is common in old English to the eighteenth century.
- Omitted in its proper place.*
- Ferrol** [fer'ul], *sb.* an indurated lump of gravel, sand, and iron.—N. H. These *ferrols* frequently occur in the heath-lands of North Hampshire.

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DOES NOT CIRCULATE

