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1606

COLLEGE WORDS AND PHRASES

BY

E. H. BABBITT

THE TUTTLE, MOREHOUSE & TAYLOR CO.,
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

DIALECT NOTES

Volume II, Part 1.

COLLEGE WORDS AND PHRASES

BY

EUGENE H. BABBITT.

INTRODUCTION.

The subject of student vocabulary has received relatively little attention in this country, although, as every one knows, American students have many words and uses of words which are peculiar to their college life. In Germany the language of students has been more seriously investigated, and there are many publications on the subject, the latest of which is by one of the foremost etymologists of Germany, Professor Kluge.¹ In this country the only work of any completeness is B. H. Hall's "Collection of College Words and Customs,"² which deals with English as well as American institutions, and gives much more space to customs than to language. Several very creditable collections for particular institutions are in print,³ and American dictionaries give more or less attention to college words and idioms; but a work

¹ *Deutsche Studentensprache* von Friedrich Kluge. Strassburg, 1895.

² *A Collection of College Words and Customs*. Cambridge, 1851. Second edition 1856. Published anonymously but known to be by B. H. Hall.

³ The most careful and complete of these is *Student Slang* by Willard C. Gore, in *Contributions to Rhetorical Theory*, II, edited by Professor F. N. Scott of the University of Michigan [1895].

on this special subject, aiming to give something like complete treatment of college English, does not exist.

In view of this fact, some members of the New York branch of the American Dialect Society undertook to collect material for an article on the subject in *DIALECT NOTES*. Money was raised to print and send out a circular to the leading colleges, calling for reports on the use of thirty specimen words, as well as for contributions of any other words in use.¹ The returns from this circular were so satisfactory that the secretary of the local society, with the indorsement of the originators of the plan, offered to the Dialect Society the results obtained, on condition that funds and editorial forces should be devoted to the prosecution of the work. The offer was accepted, a committee was appointed, and a second circular containing some three hundred words was prepared and sent to about four hundred colleges. From this circular some one hundred fairly complete returns were received, and these form the basis for this study.

The publication of the committee's work was repeatedly delayed by various unforeseen circumstances, and it is even now less complete than is desirable. It is thought best, however, to give present results to the public and ask for criticisms and contributions toward a second edition, which may be made much more satisfactory. What is now most needed is a thorough search of college periodicals and books written by college men on college life. For this work no one came forward in time, and the members of the original committee had enough to do with contributions to living usage. Consequently, with the exception of words from Hall's book, which is mentioned wherever quoted, and a few from "Four Years at Yale,"² the collection comprises only words actually in use to-day. The lines along which further study and collection could be undertaken are at least four, as follows: (1) The words and phrases which appear in print, as indicated above, should be collected, with illustrative examples.

¹ The circular was sent to the head of the English department in every college and university of the country. The words about which information was asked were ball-up, bone, cinch, co-ed, cram, crib, fiend, flunk, frat, freak, fresh, fruit, grind, grub, horse, jolly, lunch hooks, play horse with, pluck, plug, pony, prep, prune, quiz, ride, roast, sheepskin, snap, stunt, trot.

² *Four Years at Yale*, by L. H. Bagg. New Haven, 1871.

Special study should also be made of the rise and fall of new words, or of those which are no longer used; this work should be done carefully with reference to dates. (2) Words and phrases which are interesting, but entirely local, should be gathered. The indications are that the present committee could have had much more of such material if our correspondents had known that it could be used. (3) Additions should be made to the present list, as of new meanings or new localities for words given, or even of new words which are fairly general but have escaped the drag-net. Not only members of the society, but others into whose hands this work may come, are requested to send to the secretary or to some local committee any additional material suggested by reading this book. (4) A fuller treatment might be made of customs which explain or are suggested by the use of the words given. Much such matter in Hall's book is interesting, but generally too prolix. A condensation of this, together with additions in the same line, would add to the interest for the general reader.

The committee has eliminated a large amount of the material sent in, because it seemed not to be peculiar to students, but to belong to the usual slang of young men of their age. Some such words were left, however, because they have a special student use, even when their ordinary meaning as slang would not entitle them to a place. In such cases the general use is given, as well as the special. The committee has probably made some errors of judgment in both omissions and inclusions, but it was thought that some expressions might be interesting even if not confined to students, while others may be too exclusively local or too uninteresting to deserve a place. After such words have been eliminated or selected, there remain for the bulk of our material words which appear to be used, in the sense given, exclusively or chiefly among students. Of these some classes may be easily made, and some of these, in the order in which they are most likely to be purely student words, are discussed below.

As to geographical distribution of the institutions reporting, some parts of the country are very thoroughly represented in the following word-list, others scarcely at all. It will be borne in mind that requests for reports were sent to all the colleges and universities in the country, as well as to a number of secondary schools. Of the latter, so few reported that, while the returns are incorporated in the list, they need not be considered here, or

in general in this introduction. Apart from these schools of lower grade than the college, the North Atlantic States, including New England, New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, are represented by thirty-four colleges and universities. The North Central States, including those from the Ohio to the Rocky mountains, come next in order with twenty-seven institutions from which reports have been received. The Southern States, on the other hand, appear but infrequently, only thirteen institutions of collegiate grade, seven for the South Atlantic division and six for the South Central, reporting. Besides, only two institutions west of the Rockies made any report at all. It is evident from this that, in future, numerous additions might be made to the present list from institutions in certain sections, as in the South and extreme West. Such reports will make it possible to determine whether there are any characteristic differences in the words of different districts, as well as whether words easily migrate from one section to another.

Something may be said as to the character of the institutions reporting, in order to suggest further effort in certain directions. Of colleges for women only six made any reports, and these do not seem to indicate anything especially peculiar in such institutions. Even from the large number of co-educational institutions, the reports seem, on the face of them, to have been made almost wholly by men. Technical schools are not common in our lists. There is probably, therefore, special opportunity to increase the reports from these two classes of colleges.

The reader who is not now, or who has not been, a student at an American institution, particularly the European reader, will perhaps be aided by a brief sketch of our institutions, and even the American alumnus may not take amiss a reminder of what has been going on in the academic world of late.

The education of almost every one has two stages. The first is devoted to getting whatever he has in the way of "liberal" education: learning to think logically and to express his thoughts correctly; learning to know the best that others have thought and said; learning his place in the world, and the relations of the things that go to make up human life. After this process, or along with the latter part of it, come the bread-and-butter studies, or the professional education,—that by which the student gets some knowledge or power which will enable him to earn his living

and be of use to the community. In the former of these two periods—that in which the student is being humanized—he has much more human interest to the outsider than in the second, in which his application to his work is likely to be closer, and the side issues which play so interesting a part in the liberal course receive less attention. The technicalities of all professions are many, but have little interest to the outsider. On the other hand, the technicalities of the academic life itself, and especially of some incidentals of it as it exists in this country, are of perennial interest to almost every one.

The institution in this country at which a special vocabulary of the student body has developed is primarily the old college. Here students in quest of a liberal education spend four years housed in dormitories apart from the outside world. In the old days this meant the study of the classics and mathematics, with a little practice in the use of English, and a glimpse of history and metaphysics toward the end. Religious influence dominated the life and thought of the college as of the community. The student who entered as a boy and came out as a man was usually looking towards the ministry; others became teachers, sometimes lawyers or physicians, though a college course before the professional training was much less common in those days than now. This use of an institution by those intending to be ministers and teachers gave the last years of the course a touch of the atmosphere of the professional schools. There were always some serious-minded students whose attitude toward their work was that referred to above in the case of professional study. Some of the institutions have had connected with them for a long time real professional schools of theology, law, and medicine, and have thus furnished the foundation of universities; but in all these institutions the four undergraduate years have formed a basis for the social and intellectual life of the college community. Fifty years ago it was not uncommon for a boy to enter college at fourteen and graduate at eighteen, which is now the average age of admission to college.

Along with these colleges, and quite as old in many cases, have existed preparatory schools and academies of the type of Andover and Exeter. These are also institutions with dormitories. They have always had a social life within their walls, more boyish in atmosphere than that of the colleges, but just as intense and often

even more productive of student language. Students in these schools are generally preparing for college, and in our time their work is generally that which was formerly done in the colleges. Boys from fourteen to eighteen are usually there rather than in the colleges for their liberal education.

Within our own time three new movements in education have given new institutions, and modified more or less the intellectual and social life at some of the old ones. Most important, as affecting our investigation, is the movement for the higher education of women. There have always existed in our country girls' schools of one sort or another. For some psychological or sociological reason there has been founded in almost every town containing a college or school for boys, a boarding school for girls; but a real college course for women is a modern idea. There are three types of institutions which this movement has given us. First, there are colleges for women only, such as Vassar or Wellesley, which are as independent as any men's colleges; secondly, there are much more numerous institutions on the co-educational plan, where men and women students work together in the same classes and under the same instructor; thirdly, there is the women's college under the administration of a university, where instruction is given to the men and women students separately.

The second innovation is the scientific school. There was a feeling, which came to vigorous and polemic expression, that the old classical course was not adequate to prepare men for the modern life; and the question was asked, "Cannot the study of the natural sciences, with plenty of mathematics, furnish as good mental discipline as that of the classics?" The affirmative answer to this question prevailed, and schools which still exist and flourish were founded upon it. They may be said to have fairly proved the truth which was at the basis of the assertions of the anti-classicists, namely, that for disciplinary purposes it is not so important what is studied as how it is studied. But they have also proved that, for a liberal education, the study of things can never take the place of the study of men. These schools are now taking a rightful and in every way worthy place as professional schools proper, educating engineers, chemists and architects, just as other professional schools do lawyers and doctors, and generally bidding just as eagerly for students who have a sound liberal education to build upon. On the other hand, many of these

schools still give to their students, through the medium of English and the modern languages, something of humanistic education, and thus foster something of the same spirit as the college.

A third new move is the present phase of the university. Americans went to Germany to study, and found there some things which were an inspiration to them. They came home full of enthusiasm for the things which were better than ours, appealed to our generous millionaires, and the result was some very costly experiments, which have done a great deal of good, and a great deal of harm. Wherever these experiments have inspired sound, sensible, modest scholarship, in student or professor, or more sincere, intelligent, unselfish devotion on the part of the latter to his real work of making men out of boys, they have been a blessing, and the final result, when temporary aberrations are over, cannot but be a deepening and strengthening of the old currents of academic life in much the old channels, but with more ready inter-communication and better-kept banks. The student body will continue to represent, as it always has done, a select class of young men chosen on the basis of superior intellectual ability and of such moral qualities as give the power of persistent application necessary to meet the demands of the curriculum. One of these qualities may sometimes make up for a lack of the other, but the total of the two must reach a certain minimum which is the condition of membership in the student body.

To return to the language of students, certain qualities of the American national character appear at their best in the student, and find interesting expression in his speech. First, there is that which seems to a Frenchman who comes in contact with it, the "terrible energy" and force of will in the Anglo-Saxon. This in itself does not come to direct expression—your Anglo-Saxon does not talk of his virtues—but expressions for the negative of it are plentiful and vigorous enough to show in what esteem it is held. See such words as *bum*, *pill*, *stiff*, etc. Every student is expected to make himself count for something, and unless he does he has not in full measure the esteem of his fellow-students. Dr. Holmes finds the basis of all aristocracies to be in grit, and a man must show grit to maintain his standing in our intellectual aristocracy. It is not enough to be merely a good student; the feeling, whether expressed in words or not, is that a worthy member of the brotherhood can and must do something more. If

that something is to earn his own living, he loses no caste thereby. But if he is spared that necessity he must take hold of something,—athletics, college journalism, society, or whatever his tastes suggest—and do it, with a vim. A direct corollary of will power is self-control, and this manifests itself in admirable ways among students. Fair play, in all cases where it is called for, is eminently characteristic of student life; in games, class and society rivalries, and the relations between students and college authorities. Slightly different is the idea of individual liberty coupled with individual responsibility, controlled by a remorseless public opinion which spares no one. The student is eminently respectful where respect is due—may even stretch a point to show respect where convention says it is due—but his intellect is healthy, and his judgment of anything of the nature of cant or humbug is quick and unerring. He is respectful, perhaps, but not reverent; he may defer with the most genuine feelings to the president or a senior professor, but he never forgets that from one point of view they are only men. Thus he refers to them by such nicknames as *Prexy* or *Pills*, calls the faculty pew the *bear-box*, and *bolts* if they are late at recitation, with the same grim delight as in the case of the youngest tutor in college. The habit of organization and coöperation is very highly developed in the student life. Every class has its officers and organization, and there are many societies of various sorts. The result is that, whenever anything is to be done by common effort, it brings out an admirable spirit of free discussion, fair play and intelligent compromise of differences of opinion.

The vocabulary of American students, as compared with that of German and French students, shows a very high standard of private morals.¹ The American student is not prudish; he calls

¹ This is perhaps the place to protest against the popular idea that college students are a noisy, idle, brutal set, whose time is mostly spent in football, hazing and carousing. There are those who spend too much time in such ways, but the average student, as he appears to those who know him most closely, is superior in seriousness of purpose, honest steadfastness of application, cleanness of living, and all that goes to make up real moral character, to the average member of any set of young men out of college. It is hard for immoral young men to get into college, and still harder to stay there. Much of the popular reputation of students has been made for them by outsiders. There is always about a large college a "fringe" of men who know some regular students and always go with them to help make a noise if they get a chance.

a spade a spade with the greatest frankness. In this respect correspondents seem to have reported freely whatever there was to report ; but, for instance, there is nothing peculiar to students in the slang referring to the drinking habit or to sexual immorality. For every word sent in concerning the latter there were several referring to the legitimate social intercourse of young people on the old American free and self-respecting basis, without the exotic chaperon, whose foothold seems, after all, to be slight outside of our foreign population and its imitators. Respect for women is shown in a high degree, as is especially exemplified in the college words from co-educational institutions.

Of course the college student uses, in general, the same language as his brother who does not go to college, including probably a good many colloquialisms which may be classed as slang ; that is, figurative expressions, which are not recognized as part of the literary language. Now the student is likely to have in circulation most of the slang current among all persons of his age, and he may have some which is current only among students or even only at particular institutions. The latter naturally belongs to our collection, while the former does not unless it presents distinctive features. There is, however, a certain style or flavor, so to speak, in general slang as heard among students, which one accustomed to it misses in outsiders. It doubtless comes from the higher average of mental alertness and quickness of comprehension among students, and may be described as a better taste in the use of slang, if we may use such a term for slang of any sort. It is shown by a seizing of what is really good metaphor, and a less frequent use of what is merely grotesque. Furthermore, the high average of mental alertness allows the use of more daring metaphor, and this is sometimes carried to an extent that reminds one of Shakespeare's young men or in extreme cases finds parallels in the Norse Skalds. Compare such words as *Ethiopian Paradise*, *bicycle factory*, *charcoal lily*, *heifer*, *semi-weekly review*, *parasang*.

Special words were referred to above as easily grouping themselves under special categories, as, for instance, regular academic work and attendance. As to words of this sort there is a good analogy between the student body and the human organism. The normal internal functions of the latter go on unconsciously, and we have for them only the most general terms; but any de-

rangement of function or organism generally makes itself felt at once, and the popular vocabulary for diseases is large, as for aches and pains of all sorts. So in the colleges the ordinary routine of study and recitation goes on in a thoroughly healthy way, without being much talked about outside of the times and places where it is in regular order. Some of the words used are the only words that exist for ideas which are common enough to be recognized in the regular dictionaries. Such are *freshman, sophomore, curriculum, commencement, matriculate, condition, thesis*, etc. Other words are student slang, but known to the public to a limited extent, as *grind, bone*, etc.; *rush, flunk, drop examination*.

All these words, however, are less numerous than those for irregularities in the student organism. These appear to be numerous and prominent about in proportion to the offensiveness of what they designate to the moral sense of the student body. First, of course, comes the literal translation, for which there are many synonyms, as *pony, horse, stable, bicycle, race track*. The use of the literal translation is not looked on as especially dishonorable by students, but the use of unfair means at examinations is generally frowned upon by student opinion, though this perhaps varies somewhat with the community. See such words as *crib, skin, panorama, winder*. The offense which brings the most withering scorn from fellow students is not officially recognized by the faculty, but it may be conceived of as a violation of a higher moral law than the other two. The underlying principle is the same—the substitution of something else for honest work—but the means appears more despicable, because more insidious. See *supe, swipe, boot-lick*, etc.

The various student activities naturally furnish many college words. Class rivalry, which used to appear in *hazing*, has by no means died out. The *cane rush*, or *spreed*, is still in order, and many interesting customs more or less general remain in full force. See, for example, the word *fruit* in the sense used at Yale and Amherst. Dormitory life gives several special words. See *yell up, stack, goody, Venus, Amazon, sweep*, etc.

Societies, secret or otherwise, play a large part in the social life of many colleges, and give rise to many words. Compare such words as *Thete, Deke*, etc., *οὐδέν, barb, frat, neutral, rush, run, cultivate*. Athletics furnish a few figurative expressions which

are at least very common in the colleges. See *play ball, fall on the ball, spike, onto his curves, etc.*

Finally, co-education gives a large and sometimes amusing vocabulary. It is of interest to notice that from institutions for women alone very few terms came which are not in use elsewhere. These are all, with one exception (*swain*), terms for something pertaining to eating. But the institutions for both sexes are full of words of interest, most of them showing how even in academic halls

“ Das Ewig-Weibliche
Zieht uns hinan.”

See *co-ed*, the verb *coeducate, coeducational walk* (we hope everybody sees why the planks are just two feet apart), *hen, hen-medic, hen-roost, sage hen, calico, cottage course, spoon-holder, etc.*

As compared with that in German and English universities, the influence of the classics is not remarkably great on the student words of American colleges. It is true that the diploma, given at the end of the course, is still commonly in Latin, as in mediæval times, and degrees are usually conferred in the same tongue. There are also a few words or phrases of direct Latin importation used at some of the older institutions for modes and customs of college life. Such are *admittatur* for a certificate of admission, *detur* for a gift of books, and more commonly *cum laude, magna* or *summa cum laude* for the degree of honor attained in studies. Yet comparatively few such expressions have taken lasting hold of student speech, and fewer still have originated with students themselves. The firmest in their hold on students are doubtless *alma mater, alumnus* with its plural and the less common feminine forms, and *campus*, a word peculiar to American institutions, it would seem. Besides these, some few classical terms have received special application by use among students only, and these are naturally of special interest. Thus the president of the college is almost universally called by the mongrel Latin word *prez* or *prezie*. The professor of Greek is sometimes called *καὶ γάρ*, and the room over which he holds sway is *Greece*. Somewhat inconsistently, however, a *Greek* is not one who belongs to *Greece* in the above sense, or one who necessarily knows anything of the language, but only a member of one of those numerous social organizations commonly known by the Greek letters they bear.

The opposite of a *Greek* in this sense is a *barb*, that is barbarian, or an οὐδέν, a "nothing" to his condescending fraternity brother. A few classical terms are facetiously applied to the most incongruous subjects, but not so universally perhaps. The char-woman is thus a *Venus*, an *Amazon*, or—when there are three of them—they are *the three graces*.

In one kind of expression, however, the classical influence extends itself more widely, and that curiously enough without any regard to the classics as subjects for study. This is in the use of Greek letters for the names of those societies of a social nature which are called *fraternities* if for men, and *fraternities* or *sororities* if for women. These also are institutions peculiarly American, and exclusively so but for an occasional offshoot in the colleges of British America. For example, the military character, which is typical of the German *corps*, is wholly wanting in this country. The fraternity is regularly known by the Greek initials representing its name, and these are variously pronounced so as to present considerable variety of forms. Sometimes the names of the letters are given in full, as *Alpha Delta Phi*,—always with the old English method of pronouncing Greek—sometimes with a combination of Greek and English letter names, as *Delta U* (*yá*), sometimes with English letter names entirely, as *D.K.E.* (*dī-kē-ī*),—and finally with various abbreviations of one or more letters, as *Alpha Delt*, *Zete* (*zēt*), *Deke* (*dēk*), *Kap* (*kæp*). The same names are also given to a member of such a society, as "He's a *Deke*." First established about the thirties, these societies have spread widely over the country and rapidly increased in numbers as well. The Greek fraternity is therefore now firmly rooted in institutions where the classics are no part of the curriculum, and among students who have never studied them.

Among the most interesting of the chapters in Professor Kluge's book, already referred to, is one on student zoology.¹ Like his German brother, the American student also makes frequent use of words derived from the animal kingdom. Indeed, for his language, the term zoology might be enlarged to include all natural history, though the zoological garden which the American student has set up is somewhat larger than his botanical. The latter, however, is interesting in spite of its smaller size. To the stu-

¹ Deutsche Studentensprache, page 50.

dent, anything easy or agreeable is a *berry*, or *fruit*, though the latter more general term has somewhat more general uses. An agreeable person of either sex, especially a handsome young lady, is a *geranium* or a *peach*. A countryman, or a greenhorn of any description, is a *buckwheat*, a *wheat*, a *hay-rube*, while an old man with white hair is a *cotton-top*. A young negro is a *charcoal-lily*, and his sister a *charcoal-blossom* or a *chocolate-drop*.

The student's zoology is more varied and sometimes, it must be said, decidedly less delicate. The literal translation has already been mentioned as furnishing numerous student words, most of them zoological, from the specific *pony*, *horse*, to the quite general *animal*, *beast*, which are not used exclusively in this sense. A pretty girl is a *baby* or a *fairy*, while *bird*, *birdie*, and *canary* are common terms for a young woman. On the other hand, an accomplished person may also be a *bird*, and *to bird* is to be of sportive tendencies. Women students are *hens*, a term not confined to student slang however. As the medical student is usually a man, a woman studying medicine is a *hen-medic*, the more distinctive part of the compound naturally being put first. In one place a woman student living in the dormitory, as distinct from one living outside, is a *Sage-hen*, from the name of the dormitory, Sage College. Following more naturally upon this than student words sometimes do, a dormitory for women is a *hen-coop*, *hen-ranch*, *hen-roost*, or more elegantly, with reference to another term for women, a *bird-cage*. The inconsistency already noticed is found here also. For example, *baby-skull*, which might be expected to have some connection with *baby*, meaning a pretty girl, proves to be nothing but an apple-dumpling. With more strength than elegance, the king at cards is a *bull-dog*, and the queen a *bitch*. In student language, even the food he eats has humorous denominations. Thus milk is *cow-juice*, the milk-pitcher is the *cow*, or, if it be a small one, the *heifer*. Eggs are *hen-fruit*, as often outside of college, though the *goose-egg*, the *duck-egg* is a zero, whether got in recitation or in athletic games. The sausage seems no less a favorite lunch with the student because, *horribile dictu*, he calls it *dog*, *doggie*, or *bow-wow*. From this, no doubt, the lunch-wagon which stands at the corner at night gets its student name of *dog-wagon*. Too often, also, the student *feeds*, as animals do, even his class-dinner or banquet being regularly called a *feed* without being less interesting or less appetizing to

him. With his fondness for giving each word some new twist, it is not strange that a Welsh-rabbit should be known as a *bunny*, the exceedingly doubtful etymology Welsh-rabbit not having taken hold of the student's linguistic sense. The slang use of *hog* is general, but it seems to be specifically a student word in *to hog*, that is to get from another without work, and in the phrase *on the hog*, meaning in general ready to get something for nothing. In some student communities, *to frog* is to cheat, especially in examination, and a *fish* is a freshman or one easily beguiled, though the particular kind of fish known as a *gospel-shark* is, on the other hand, a divine. Yet a *fish-scale* has nothing to do with animals that swim, for it is the nickel with which a student pays his car-fare. So also such zoological terms as *beef*, *blood*, *bones*, *dead*, figure in numerous uses in the student vocabulary.

A special division of the student's zoological material might be made for his metaphors based on entomology, for, though less extensive than the larger field, it includes some striking examples. Thus a *bug* is a stupid person, apparently quite a different use from the ordinary slang *big-bug*. With customary inconsistency, however, *to put a bug on* a person is to score a point in repartee. The plural of this word, *bugs*, is often applied to the professor of entomology or of biology in much the same way as *bones* is applied to the professor of anatomy. The subject of biology is also called *bugs*, or more commonly perhaps *bugology*. The professor who turns his wit and sarcasm upon his class in order to make his students more diligent is a *gad-fly*, though from the number of institutions reporting the term it would seem that such an individual is not common or is known by other names. To entertain with conversation at a social gathering, especially to entertain a lady, is known as *to buzz*, and these are only some of the many ways in which the student has attempted to enrich his speech by words relating primarily to the natural world.

Some tendencies in student English which relate to the grammar of his speech are worth a passing remark. Most significant of these is the tendency to use abbreviations, which is exemplified on nearly every page of the word-list. The subjects he studies, the names of his teachers, his societies, his fellows, are all clipped by the student to the shortest forms which can be understood. Thus he studies *analyt* (analytical geometry), *biol* (biology), *bib* (biblical literature), *calc* (calculus), *elle* (electricity), *pol-econ*

(political economy), *math* (mathematics). He lives in the *dorm* (dormitory), belongs to a *frat* (fraternity), goes or fails to go to *chap* (chapel), to the *gym* (gymnasium), or to *lab* (laboratory), delivers a *deck* (declamation) for the *prof* (professor), and exhibits his knowledge or lack of it in a *prelim* (preliminary examination) or an *exam* (examination). His associates are a *fresh* (freshman), a *soph* (sophomore), a *doc*, a *dent*, a *grad*, a *barb*, perhaps a *co-ed* or a *fem*, that is a woman whether student or not. The student also forms new and striking compounds both of words not so combined in ordinary speech, and of the abbreviated forms which he has so frequently made. Some of them have already been mentioned, as *baby-skull*, *charcoal-lily*, *fish-scale*, *gospel-shark*, but these are not a tithe of those commonly used. The single word most prolific in compounds is *class*, the frequency of which indicates how important is the thing itself in all college life. There are thus not only *class-officers*, *class-elections*, *class-meetings*, but *class-dinners*, *class-caps*, *class-rings*, *class-parties*, *class-rows*, and even *class-babies* with *class-cradles* and *class-cups* for them when the college graduate has married and had children born to him. Less common than others, but more interesting from a linguistic standpoint, are the nouns derived from verbs and modifying adverbs, as *ball-up*, *hand-down*, *break-off*, as significant substantives for the student as if they conformed more nearly to the literary language of to-day. Compounds made by the use of one or more abbreviated forms are *anti-frat*, *bib-lit* (biblical literature), *spring-exam*, *math-exam*, *fem-sem*, and many others, as shown by the list below.

Nor does the student hesitate to take other liberties with language. The categories of noun, adjective, and verb are readily interchanged without the slightest regard for the language of literature or other conservative forces. This freedom suggests nothing so much as the Elizabethan age, that springtime of our modern speech, when new forms were growing and blossoming on every written page since there were no recognized standards and each writer could change and vary as he would. For example, the Latin verbs *admittatur*, *detur*,—really complete phrases since the subject is implied,—are used as ordinary nouns. So also nouns are easily made from such verbs as *ball up*, *break off*, and many adjectives, as *dead*, *easy*, *full*. Nouns also become verbs with equal ease, as *chin*, to talk, gossip, interrogate, *buzz* in the

sense already noted. In all these ways language is made subservient to the student's whim, caprice, or exuberance of spirits. He considers function only, and refuses to be hampered by mere form, no matter how well established in use outside of college life.

The real value, however, of such a collection of college words and phrases as the present is not that it is to add much, if at all, to the number of words or expressions in the permanent vocabulary of the language; not that it is to be permanent in itself, for many words and usages now common among students will probably disappear entirely in a few years, to be replaced by others of no less transitory life; not that such a collection represents essentially new principles of word-formation. It is rather that the word-list exhibits the vocabulary of a living dialect, belonging to communities fairly distinct from the rest of the world and largely affected by similar influences. On this account it illustrates, as nothing else can do, the natural influences operating upon language and the natural effects to be expected, influences and effects which cannot be arrived at by *a priori* reasoning or with certainty from merely literary tradition. Besides, from seeing language as it actually exists, as it lives and grows, it is possible to make right inferences regarding language in the past, and to determine the probability or improbability of much that now rests wholly or largely upon conjecture. Such an investigation of language as it really exists is thus in line with the whole theory of modern linguistic study, and with that actual and minute examination of existing facts and tendencies by which the greatest advances in linguistic science have been made in this century.

For example, there is evidence in this brief study of the vigorous growth which affects language when its life is not hampered by convention and restricted by rule. Under such conditions, as we clearly see, it is abundantly productive of new forms, new meanings, new combinations for the expression of thought. It assists us also in no slight measure to understand how older forms probably came into existence. For instance, there are some literary traditions, though no certain history, regarding such abbreviated forms as *mob* and *cab*. This study of student English shows conclusively that such shortened forms are most common in speech which is untrammelled by tradition, and that

such words as *mob* and *cab*, far from being unnatural, are probably evidences of a tendency which was exceedingly common when they arose. Again, such forms as *hold-back*, *hold-over*, *come-outer*, *doff*, *don*, seem anomalous when compared with the greater regularity of the literary language. But this study of a single living dialect shows that such forms frequently arise in actual speech, and serve the same purposes of expression as if more regular in formation. The history of changes in meaning of words, and to a less extent of changes in syntax, may be interpreted in a similar manner. It is therefore, this basis for a better knowledge of language as it really lives and develops which gives to such a collection as the present its greatest value. It is this consideration also which makes it desirable that there should be many such studies of individual dialects, and many similar collections of words actually used by special classes of people.

ABBREVIATIONS.

The few abbreviations of a grammatical character will be readily understood. Those for the institutions represented in the word-list are as follows:

A	Amherst Coll., Amherst, Mass.	Mu	Muhlenberg Coll., Allentown, Pa.
Ag	Allegheny Coll., Meadville, Pa.	Mi	Miami Univ., Oxford, O.
An	United States Naval Acad., Annapolis, Md.	Min	Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.
At	Atlanta Univ., Atlanta, Ga.	MtH	Mt. Holyoke Coll., Mt. Holyoke, Mass.
B	Brown Univ., Providence, R. I.	MtHr	Mt. Hermon Sch., Mt. Hermon, Mass.
Bd	Barnard Coll., New York.	N	University of Nashville, Nashville, Tenn.
Be	Beloit Coll., Beloit, Wis.	ND	University of North Dakota, University, N. D.
Bk	Baker Univ., Baldwin, Ks.	NS	Northfield Sem., Northfield, Mass.
Bo	Bowdoin Coll., Brunswick, Me.	NW	Northwestern Univ., Evanston, Ill.
Bu	Bucknell Univ., Lewisburg, Pa.	O	Oberlin Coll., Oberlin, O.
C	Columbia Univ., New York.	Ol	Olivette Coll., Olivette, Mich.
Cb	Colby Univ., Waterville, Me.	P	Princeton Univ., Princeton, N. J.
CC	Coll. of City of New York, N. Y.	PA	Phillips Acad., Andover, Mass.
CCCh	Coll. of Charleston, Charleston, S. C.	PC	Pennsylvania Coll., Gettysburg, Pa.
Cg	Colgate Univ., Hamilton, N. Y.	PE	Phillips Acad., Exeter, N. H.
Ch	Univ. of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.	PSC	Pennsylvania State Coll., State College, Pa.
Cin	Univ. of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, O.	R	Rutgers Coll., New Brunswick, N. J.
Cor	Cornell Univ., Ithaca, N. Y.	R-M	Randolph Macon Coll., Ashland, Va.
CS	Case Sch. of Applied Science, Cleveland, O.	Ro	Roanoke Coll., Salem, Va.
Ct	Centre Coll., Danville, Ky.	RP	Rensselaer Polytechnic Inst., Troy, N. Y.
CuU	Cumberland Univ., Lebanon, Tenn.	S	Swarthmore Coll., Swarthmore, Pa.
D	Dartmouth Coll., Hanover, N. H.	SC	Coll. of South Carolina, Clinton, S. C.
Dk	Dickinson Coll., Carlisle, Pa.	Sm	Smith Coll., Northampton, Mass.
DI	Delaware Coll., Newark, Del.	T	Tulane Univ., New Orleans, La.
El	Elmira Coll., Elmira, N. Y.	Ta	Talladega Coll., Talladega, Ala.
Fa	Porter and Dow's Sch., Farmington, Ct.	Te	Univ. of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn.
H	Harvard Univ., Cambridge, Mass.	Th	Thiel Coll., Greenville, Pa.
Ha	Hamilton Coll., Clinton, N. Y.	Tu	Tufts Coll., Tufts College, Mass.
Hd	Heidelberg Univ., Tiffin, O.	U	Univ. of Utah, Salt Lake City, U.
Hl	Hillsdale Coll., Hillsdale, Mich.	URo	Univ. of Rochester, Rochester, N. Y.
Hk	Hotchkiss School, Lakeville, Ct.	UW	Univ. of Wooster, Wooster, O.
Ho	Hobart Coll., Geneva, N. Y.	V	Vassar Coll., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
H-S	Hampden Sidney Coll., Hampden Sidney, Va.	W	Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.
Ia	Iowa Coll., Grinnell, Iowa.	WA	Worcester Acad., Worcester, Mass.
In	Indiana Univ., Bloomington, Ind.	Wa	Washington Univ., St. Louis, Mo.
IS	Iowa State Agr. Coll., Ames, Iowa.	We	Wesleyan Univ., Middletown, Ct.
IW	Illinois Wesleyan Univ., Bloomington, Ill.	Wl	Wellesley Coll., Wellesley, Mass.
K	Knox Coll., Galesburg, Ill.	WP	West Point Military Acad., West Point, N. Y.
La	Louisiana State Univ., Baton Rouge, La.	Wp	Worcester Polytechnic Inst., Worcester, Mass.
LF	Lake Forest Univ., Lake Forest, Ill.	WR	Western Reserve Univ., Cleveland, O.
Lw	Lawrenceville Sch., Lawrenceville, N. J.	WS	Westtown Boarding Sch., Westtown, Pa.
M	Univ. of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.	WyS	Wyoming Sem., Kingston, Pa.
Ma	Mariette Coll., Marietta, O.	Y	Yale Univ., New Haven, Ct.
Me	Maine State Coll., Orono, Me.		

WORD-LIST.

ad eundem, *prep. phr. as adv.* 'To the same.' A student honorably leaving one college may be admitted without examination to the same standing in another, if the curricula of the two colleges are equivalent: *e. g.* a student who has satisfactorily completed the work of the sophomore year at Amherst may go to Dartmouth and begin as a junior. The practice is declining under the modern elective system.

adjourn, *v. i.* 1. To absent oneself from recitation = cut (1) *q. v.* 2. To leave the recitation room as a class when the instructor is late = bolt (2). 1. Local Bo (Hall). 2. Local U of Vt. (Hall.)

admittatur, *n.* 'Let him be admitted'; certificate of admission given at the older American colleges. Equivalent to the modern matriculation card; that is, entitling the holder to attend college exercises and room in college buildings. (Hall.)

advance, *n.* New work assigned to a class for next lesson; opposed to *review*. (Hall.)

advanced standing, admission to. Admission to a higher than the freshman, or lowest class, on proof of proficiency in the work already done by the class.

alma mater, *n.* College from which one has been graduated.

Alpha Tau, *n.* Member of the Alpha Tau Omega fraternity.

alumni society, *n.* A society or club formed of some or all of the graduates of a college or university. It usually has regular meetings and sometimes holds property, as for a club-house. Some such societies are large and influential: *e. g.* the Harvard Club of New York, the Yale, of Chicago, etc. General societies of the whole body of the alumni, or such as wish to join, are also usual. Called also alumni association, society of alumni, etc., with the variation *alumnæ* in case of societies of women graduates.

alumnus, *f. -na, n. pl. alumni, -næ.* In the strictest sense, a graduate of a college or university; sometimes used for a graduate from any institution of learning, as of medical school, seminary, high school, etc. Many alumni societies also admit as members any former students, whether they have taken a degree or not.

Amazon, *n.* A woman who takes care of college buildings. P.

analyt, or analytics, *n.* Analytical geometry.

anchor brand, *n.* A brand of whiskey sold in Annapolis. An.

animal, *n.* 1. A literal translation, pony (syn. see pony). 2. A very vulgar person. 3. A Welsh rabbit (syn. bunny). Ho (1), Mh (1), PC (1), PE (1), Sm (1, 2), Tu (1, 3), WR (1, 2, 3).

anti-frat, *n.* A non-fraternity man. C.

baby, *n.* A pretty girl. Tu.

baby, *adj.* Anything nice. Tu.

baby-skull, *n.* Apple dumpling. Fa.

ball-up, *v. i.* To become confused. A, Ag, Al, B, Bd, Be, Bk, Bo, Bu, C, Cb, CC, Cg, Ch, Cin, Cor, CS, Ct, D, Dl, Dk, El, Fa, H, Ha, Hi, Hk, Ho, H-S, Ia, In, K, LF, M, Me, Mh, Mi, Min, Mo, MtH, MtHr, ND, NW, O, Ol, P, PC, PE, Ps, PSC, R, RP, S, Th, Tu, U, Up, V, Wa, WA, We, WJ, WR, WS.

ball-up, *v. t.* To confuse. The intransitive use is the original one. It probably comes from the "balling up" of a horse in soft, new-fallen snow, when a snowball forms within each shoe, making the horse's footing insecure and his movements awkward. Bd, Bk, Bu, C, Cb, CC, Cin, El, H, Ha, Hk, H-S, Ia, LF, M, Mh, Min, Mo, ND, NW, Ol, PC, PE, PSC, RP, Th, Tu, U, URo, V, Wa, WA, We, WJ, WR, WS.

balloon-juice, *n.* Empty, noisy talk. Y.

banger, (bæŋĕr) *n.* A stout cane. Y.

bank, *n.* Water-closet. RP.

barb, *n.* A non-fraternity man. Ag, Be, Bu, Cin, Ct, H-S, IS, K, M, Mh, Mi, Min, Mo, NW, R-M, T, Te, Tu, Wa, WR.

bat, *n.* 1. A loose woman. 2. Spree. 3. Dollar. 4. Foolish, good time. Bd (2), Bu (1), H-S (4), P (2, 3), RP (1), Tu (2).

bat, *v.* To make a perfect recitation. V.

bawl-up, *v.* To shut up, to stop talking. Local, We. (Occurs in a song to the tune of "Scotland's Burning.")

bear-box, *n.* The faculty pew in chapel. Ha.

beast, *n.* Literal translation. Mo.

beat, *v.* To attempt to recite without preparation. Ct. [To obtain an unfair advantage of:—defraud. (Slang U. S.) Cent. Dict.]

beef, *n.* 1. A mistake. 2. Weight, as of an athlete. NW (1), T (1), WR (1), Wa (1).

beef, *v. t. and i.* 1. To object. 2. To loaf; waste time. 3. To make a mistake. 4. To find fault with. 5. To talk without saying anything. Cl (1), Ia (4), O (2, 3).

belly-wash, *n.* Any soft drink. Ch, H. [Any kind of drink of poor quality (Vulgar). Cent. Dict.]

belt, *n.* A circle of streets in Troy traversed by the factory girls. Local. RP.

belt-chaser, *n.* A student who walks on the "belt" (*v. supra*) for purposes of flirtation. RP.

berry, *n.* 1. Anything easy or "soft." 2. A good thing. Cin (1), Cor (1), Ha (1), H-S (1), IS (1), RP (1), Tu (1), URo (1), We (2), WR (1).

berry, *adj.* Good-looking. Cin, IS.

best girl, *n.* The young lady to whom a student is especially devoted. Cor, WR.

bever, *n.* A luncheon formerly served between breakfast and dinner at the college commons. (Hall.) H.

b-flat, *n.* Bedbug. NS.

bib, *i. e.* **biblical**, *adj.* as *n.* 1. A student at the biblical institute. 2. The study of biblical history. Biblical. LF (2), NW (1), Y (1).

bib-lit, *n.* 1. A theological student. 2. Biblical literature.

bicycle, *n.* A translation used to assist in getting lesson, or in class. Bk, We, WR.

- bid**, *n.* An invitation. Cor, K, Y.
- Bid**, *n.* 1. An Irish servant-girl. 2. A woman care-taker at college. (Syn. Amazon, goody, Venus.) Cor (1), WA (2).
- biff**, *n.* A slap or punch. B (1), Cg (1).
- biff**, *v. t.* 1. To hit or strike. 2. To do anything well. 3. To study hard. An (2), B (1), Cg (1), LF (1, 3).
- bilge**, *v. i.* To be dropped, dismissed, or obliged to resign. An.
- biol**, (bai'ol) *v. n.* Biology. LF.
- bird**, *n.* 1. A girl. 2. A person extremely accomplished (often ironical). 3. A sport. A (1), B (1), K (1), O (2), Tu (1), V (1), Y (1, 3).
- bird**, *v. i.* 1. To be a sport. 2. To dissipate. Y (1, 2).
- bird-cage**, *n.* Dormitory for women students. Tu.
- birdie**, *n.* A girl eager to make a man's acquaintance without an introduction. Tu.
- bitch**, *n.* Queen, at cards. B, Bu, Ha, URo.
- bivalent**, *adj.* Accompanied by a lady, as 'he went bivalent.' We.
- bleach**, *v. t.* To absent one's self from chapel.
- bleachers**, *n.* The grand stand. Ia. Ordinarily the uncovered benches at an athletic field, but where there are no covered seats "grand-stand" and "bleachers" are interchanged easily.
- blind**, *v. t.* 1. To answer all the questions put by an instructor. 2. To make a false impression of having prepared the lesson, by reciting well. Bk (1), C (1), CC (1), El (1), Mh (1), N (1), Tu (1, 2), WR (1), WS (1).
- blitz**, *v. i.* To absent one's self from recitation.
- blob**, *n.* A mistake.
- blob**, *v. i.* To make a mistake.
- blood**, *n.* 1. A perfect recitation. 2. A wealthy student fond of sporting. Ha (1, 2), H-S (2), PE (2), WR (1, 2).
- blub**, *n.* Empty talk. Y.
- blue, the**, *n.* The Yale color; hence, whatever represents Yale in any way. See Crimson and Tiger.
- blue, invisible**, *n.* Policeman. Tu.
- blue**, *n.* A student who is strict in observance of college regulations. (Hall.)
- blue-light**, *n.* A student who seeks to ingratiate himself with the faculty by informing. (Syn. faculty-man.) (Hall.) U of Vt.
- blue-skin**, *n.* = blue, *supra.* (Hall.)
- blue-stocking**, *n.* 1. A masculine college girl devoted to study. 2. A woman student. Bd (1), El (r) (1), O (1), PE (1), Ta (1), Tu (2), U (1), Wa (1).
- bluff**, *n.* 1. Mere talk; talk intended to mystify or deceive, as 'to put up a bluff,' 'to chuck a bluff.' See chuck. 2. ("bluffer.") One who bluffs. (V. 1 and 2.) A (2), B (1), Bd (2), El (2), LF (2), PSC (2), Sm (2), V (2).
- bluff**, *v. t.* 1. To make a false show of ability. 2. To gain or attempt to gain an advantage by making such show. 3. To make fun of. 4. To answer all questions put by an instructor. A (1), Bd (1), CC (2), El (1, 3), LF (1), PSC (1), Sm (1), V (1), WS (3). [To try to excuse. (Slang.) Murray.] [A false excuse intended to blindfold or hoodwink; a blind. (Slang.) Murray.] O. (1).

bohn, *n.* 1. A close student. 2. One who uses a literal translation. Bd (1), Cg (1), Ch (1), Cor (1), Ha (1), Hk (1), Ho (1), NW (1), T (1), Tu (2), U (1), URo (1), We (1), WR (1). (Derived from Bohn, the name of a well-known publisher of translations from the classics. Cf. bone, below.)

bohn, *v. i.* To study hard or diligently. Al, Bd, Cg, Ch, Cor, Ha, Hk, Ho, NW, P, T, Tu, U, URo, We, WR.

bolt, *n.* Refusal of a class to attend college exercises for the purpose of coercing the faculty. Be, Bk, C, Cin, Ct, Ha, Hd, In, S, Mh, Min, NW, P, Th, Tu, WR.

bolt, *v. t.* 1. To 'cut' a class. 2. To hasten away from a class-room when the instructor is not punctual. Bk (1), Min (1), Tu (2).

bone, *n.* 1. A close student. 2. A dollar. 1. Used generally. 2. B, Bd, Be, CC, Cg, H, Ha, In, M, P, PE, RP, Tu, We, Wp, WR, WS.

bone, *v.* 1. To study diligently. (Probably from "bone," an allusion to knuckle.) Cf. "to knuckle down." 2. To get a lesson from another. 3. To ask for, dun. 4. To charge with. 5. To bore. 6. To worry. 1. Used generally. B (3, 4), Bd (3), Be (3, 4), Bk (3), CCh (3), CuU (4), Fa (6), H (3), Hd (3), Ia (3), In (3), La (3), M (3), Mh (3), Min (3), ND (3, 4), P (3), PE (3), PSC (3), R (3), T (3, 4, 5), Th (3), Tu (4, 3), Wp (5, 6), WR (3, 4).

bones, *n.* 1. A skeleton. 2. Dice. 3. Instructor in physiology and anatomy. 4. The fist. 5. A thin man. Ag (1), Be (1), CCh (1), El (1), H (5), Hd (1), H-S (1, 4), M (2), Mh (1), Mo (1), O (1), Pa (5), PSC (1, 3), R-M (1), T (1, 2, 5), URo (1), Wa (1), WR (2), Y (5).

Bones, *n.* The Senior secret society at Yale, whose emblem is a skull and cross-bones. The members are known as Bones men.

boot-lick, *n.* One who tries to curry favor. Be, CCh, H-S, P, PE, R-M, U, V, W.

boot-lick, *v. t.* To curry favor with an instructor. An, CCh, H-S, P, PE, R-M, U, Wa, V, W. [To toady (slang). Murray.]

bore, *n.* An uninteresting subject or course of instruction. [A tiresome person. Murray.]

bore, *v. i.* To become confused. In, Tu.

bounce, *n.* In phrase 'get the grand bounce,' to be expelled. See also G. B. [Expulsion, discharge, dismissal (slang). Cent. Dict.]

bounce, *v. t.* To send peremptorily from the class-room for a breach of discipline. Cor, PA. [To eject or turn out without ceremony; expel vigorously (slang). Murray.]

bounced, *adj.* Excused indefinitely; suspended. Cor.

bow-wow, *n.* Sausage. Bu, Ia, Tu, URo, Wa.

box, *n.* The pulpit in chapel. P.

break-off, *n.* A joke at another's expense. S.

bright, *adv.* In phrase 'to do it bright.' To make a perfect recitation. El.

buck, *v. t.* 1. To haze, *q. v.* Te. 2. In phrase 'to buck society,' to call on a lady. PSC.

buck out, *v. t.* To prepare, as a lesson. Be, Bk, Hd, Ia, LF, Min, Tu, URo.

buckwheat, *n.* A greenhorn. Ag. See wheat.

bug, *n.* 1. A stupid person. [A proud, conceited person. Cent. Dict.] [2. A "swell" (slang). Murray.] 2. In phrase 'to put a *bug on*,' to score a point in repartee. Wa (1), We (2).

bugs, *n.* 1. The subject of biology. 2. The professor of biology. Be (2), Bk (2), Ha (1, 2), IS (1, 2), Mo (1), T (2), Tu (2).

bugology, *n.* Biology. Tu.

bull, *n.* Error. Be, CC, Ha, Ia, IS, EF, Mh, Mi, Min, ND, NW, Ol, PE, Tu, URo, Wa, We, WR, WS.

bull, *v.* To spend time in another man's room when not working. Mh.

bull-dog, *n.* King, at cards. B.

bullet, *n.* 1. Ace, at cards. 2. Money. B (1), Tu (2).

bully, *n.* Head-mark in coasting. WS.

bum, *n.* 1. A spree. 2. An unpretentious spread. 3. Any frolic. Ag (1), Bd (1), Be (1, 2), BH (1), CC (1), CCh (1), Cin (1), Cor (1), El (1), H (1), (Ha (1), Hk (1), H-S (1), Ia (1, 3), In (1), IS (1, 2), LF (1), M (1), Mh (1), Min (1, 2), Mo (1), MtHr (1), ND (1), NW (1), Ol (1), P (1), PE (1, 2), R-M (1), Rp, T, Te, Th, Tu, URo, Wa, V, We, WR, WyS, Y. In phrase 'on the *bum*.' 1. Deteriorating. 2. Usually drunk. 3. Very poor, bad. B (1, 2, 3), O (1, 2, 3), RP (2), WS (3).

bum, *adj.* Very poor.

bum, *v. t.* 1. To get from another without work. 2. To loaf, especially waste time while cutting a recitation. HS, Ta.

bum, *v. i.* Cin, Ct.

bummer, *n.* One who continually spends his time in another's room. Mh. See *bum*, *v. i. supra*. [An idler, lounge, loafer (slang). Murray.]

bunch, *n.* In phrase '*bunch of it*,' applied to an attractive girl. B.

bunny, *n.* Welsh rabbit. CC, El, IS, Mh, Mo, Sm, Tu, Wa, Wl, WR.

burial of Euclid. Mock funeral held by the sophomore class as a celebration on finishing the study of Euclid. Similar celebrations are held at various institutions over other books. Hall mentions Conic Sections at Trinity, Zumpt's Latin Grammar at N. Y. University, a Latin reader called "*Convivium*" at Hamilton. The ceremony is known at Columbia as the "*Sophomore triumph*." We, Y.

burn, *v. t.* 1. To get from another without work. (Cf. *sponge*.) 2. To waste, throw away. Ta (1), Y (2).

bursar, *n.* An officer who has charge of all money matters between the college and the students. C, H.

bust, *n.* 1. A failure in examination. 2. A lower order of bum. 3. Examination or recitation. Be (1, 2), CCh (1), Cin (1), Cor (1, 2), El (2), Ha (1), HS (1), Min (1), Mo (1), PE (1, 2), R-M (1, 2, 3), Ro (1), T (1, 2), Te (1), Tu (1, 2), U (2), URo (2), Wa (2), WR (1, 2), V (1, 2), WS (1), Y (1, 2).

bust, *v. i.* To fail in recitation or examination. CC, CuC, Ha, Hd, HS, N, ND, R-M, Ro, SC, T, Te, Tu, U, V, Y.

bust, *v. t.* To cause to fail. Bd, H-S, R-M, T, Tu, U, V, Y.

busy, *adj.* Conventionally used like the "not at home" of society, when one does not wish to see visitors. H, Williams. (Hall.)

buzz, *v. t.* To entertain, converse with; generally used of a male person at a social function, with reference to the lady in whose company he is for the time.

cad, *n.* A student in an academy or preparatory school. Be, Bu, LF, Min, NW, O, PA, PE, Tu, WR.

calc, *n.* 1. Calculus. 2. A hard student = "Fiend," *q. v.* An.

calico, often *abb.* **calic**, *n.* 1. A woman, individually as companion to a man, or collectively wherever sex plays a part in social life. It occurs in various self-explaining phrases, such as "to take calic" = to take a lady to a place of entertainment. By a further figure this term is used at educational institutions for a flirtation, or love affair, of a more or less serious nature. Cf. *Privatdozentin* in Kluge. N, PS, R-M, Ta, Tu, V.

calico, *adj.* Pertaining to women students, as 'calico course,' a course popular with women students, or one in which the social element is more prominent than the educational.

calico, *n.* Member of Calocagathian Society at Iowa College, the first part of which is used alone and pronounced like calico.

campus, *n.* 1. The college grounds. 2. Athletic field. 3. In phrase 'to be on the campus'; to be suspended. 1. Used generally. 2. Pa, PE. 3. Bu.

can, *n.* Water-closet. Be, In, M, Min, NW, URO.

canary, *n.* 1. A cigarette. 2. A servant girl. 3. A woman student = "co-ed," *q. v.* Tu (2, 3), We (1).

cane-rush, *n.* Contest for class supremacy, which consists in trying to get and retain control, by force, of a stick or cane which is held at the start by members of each class. Cf. *rush*. General in eastern institutions.

cane-spreec, *n.* Same as cane-rush, *q. v.*

case, *n.* 1. A dollar. 2. In phrase 'to have a case,' to be strongly infatuated. 1. Wa. 2. In.

cat, *v. i.* To go with bad women. Tu. [A prostitute (slang). Murray.]

C. G., *i. e.* **corner grocery**, *n.* One much patronized by the women students of Cornell University, and by them given this name.

chancellor, *n.* Head of the institution (= president). N. Y. Univ., U. of Neb.

chamber of commerce, *n.* Water-closet. URO.

chap, *n.* Chapel. IS, LF, Mh, ND, O, WR.

charcoal blossom, *n.* A young negress.

charcoal-lily, *n.* A boy very dark in color. Ta.

cheek, *v. i.* In phrase 'cheek it,' to go into recitation unprepared as if prepared. Be, Bu, Cin, IS, NW, PC, Th, Tu, URO, Wa, We.

chief, *n.* Head of department of instruction. C, P.

chill, *adj.* In phrase 'have anything down chill.' To have perfect mastery of anything. Cf. *cold*. B, Ha, IS, Mh, Tu, Ol, URO, Wa, We, WR.

chimney, *n.* A person much addicted to smoking. URO.

chin, *v. t.* 1. To "buzz," interrogate, gossip, talk to. 2. To talk to an instructor for the purpose of gaining favor. 3. To talk fraternity to one. 4. To get the advantage of in a joke. Ag (1, 2), Be (1), Bk (1, 2), Bo (2), Bu (1), Cin (1, 2), Cor (1), El (1, 2), Ha (1, 2), H-S (1), IS (1, 2), M (1, 2), Mh (2), Mk (1), Min (1), Mo (1), M&Hr (1), NW (1), O (1), Ol (1), P (1), PC (1), PE (1, 2), PSC (1), R-M (1, 2), RP (1), T (1, 2), Ta (1, 4), Th (1, 2), Tu (1, 2, 3), U (1, 2), URO (1, 2), Wa (1), V (1), WA (1), WE (1, 2, 4), WR (1), WS (1).

chinner, *n.* One who tries to curry favor with instructors (chin, 2). Bo.

Choctaw, *n.* Spanish. CC.

chocolate-drop, a young negress. WR.

Christian Brethren man. At Harvard there is a religious society known as the Christian Brethren. The college journals use the name of this society for the narrow, studious, shabby, underfed "grind."

chuck, *v. t.* In phrase 'to *chuck* a bluff' = make a bluff. See bluff.

chum, *n.* 1. Room mate. Generally used. [A term used in the universities (slang). Cent. Dict.]

chump, *n.* 1. A queer fellow. 2. One possessing few social attractions. 3. A butt for wit. 4. A blunderer. Ag (1, 2, 3), B (1), Be (1, 2), Bd (2), Bk (1, 2, 3), CCh (1), Bu (3), Cin (1, 2, 3), Cl (3), El (1, 2), Fa (1, 2, 3), H (1, 2), Ha (2), Hd (1, 3), Hk (1, 2), H-S (1, 2), Ia (2, 3), In (1, 2), IS (1, 2), LF (1, 2), M (1, 2, 3), Mh (1, 2), Min (1, 2), Mo (1, 2), MtH (2), MtHr (1, 3), ND (1, 2, 3), Min (1, 2), Mo (1, 2), NW (2, 3), O (3), Ol (2, 3), P (1, 2, 3), PC (1), Pe (1, 2, 3), R-M (1, 2, 3), RP (1, 2), Sm (2), T (1), Te (1, 2, 3), Th (1, 2), Tu (1, 2, 3), U (1, 2, 3), URo (1, 2), Wa (1, 2, 3, 4), V (2, 3), WA (1, 2, 3), WE (1, 2, 3), WR (1, 2, 3), WyS (1), WS (1). [A man as unintelligent as a chump of wood; a blockhead. Murray.]

chumpy, *adj.* 1. Foolish. 2. Mean, contemptible. Ag (1, 2), Bd (1), Be (1, 2), Bk (1, 2), Cin (1, 2), El (1, 2), Fa (1, 2), Ha (1, 2), H-S (2), Ia (1), In (1), IS (1), LF (1), Mh (1, 2), Min (1), ND (1), NW (1), O (1, 2), R-M (1), T (1), Tu (1, 2), U (1), URo (2), Wa (1, 2), V (1, 2), WR (1, 2), WS (2).

church paper, *n.* Formal statement, by a student excused from attendance at the Sunday service of the institution because of denominational differences, that he has attended the services at a church of his own denomination in town. PA; Y.

cinch, *n.* 1. Something obtained or done without difficulty. 2. An advantage. 3. An easy or agreeable study or occupation. 4. Foregone conclusion. (1) Used generally. A (2), Ag (2, 3), Bd (2, 3), Bk (2, 3), Bo (2), Cb (2), CC (2, 3, 4), CCh (2), Cg (2), Ch (2), Cin (2, 3), Cl (2), Ct (2, 3), El (2, 3), Fa (2, 3), H (2), Ha (2, 3), Hd (2, 3), Hi (2), Hk (2, 3), Ho (2, 3, 4), H-S (2, 3, 4), Ia (2), In (2, 3), IS (2, 3), IW (2), K (2), LF (2, 3), Lw (2), M (2, 3), Ma (2), Mh (2, 3), Mi (2), Min (2, 3), Mo (2, 3), MtH (2), MtHr (3), ND (2), NW (2, 3), O (2, 3), P (2), PC (2), PE (3), PSC (2, 3), Ps (2), R-M, RP (2, 3), S (2), Sm (2), T (2, 3), Te (2, 3), Th (2, 3), Tu (2, 3), U (2), URo (2, 3), Wa (2, 4), V (2, 3), WA (2, 3), WE (2, 3), WJ (2), WR (2), WS (4), WyS (2), Y (2).

cinch, *v. t.* To make sure of anything. Ag, B, Be, Bk, CC, Cin, Ct, D, El, H, Ha, Hd, Ho, Ia, In, IS, LF, M, Min, Mo, NC, ND, P, PE, PSC, R-M, T, Th, Tu, U, URo, Wa, V, W, WE, WR, WyS.

class, *n.* The social unit of the old college life. The members of each class are expected to stand by the others, individually and as a body, in preference to any other individuals or bodies of the college. Each member is known by the year of graduation of his class, as Smith '96, Jones '97, and it is accounted a misfortune to change to another class. The rivalries are often intense, and express themselves in various conflicts more or less formal, such as hazing, cane-rushes, flag-rushes, interference with each other's meetings, as well as in various athletic games. A large number of function-

aries, functions, and customs are named by self-explanatory compounds; some special ones follow.

class-baby, *n.* 1. The first child born to a member of the class after graduation. Several colleges have the custom of a traditional gift from the class to this child, *e. g.* the "class cradle" at Harvard and the "class cup" at Yale. 2. The youngest member of the class (perhaps oftener "the kid").

class-cap, *n.* Cap of certain form and ornamentation, adopted and worn by members of a certain class, as one with the class year embroidered upon it. WR.

class-day. A day of the commencement season devoted, in whole or in part, to exercises of a more or less formal nature, by the graduating class. These exercises consist of a literary program, the planting of a tree or vine, and entertainments of a social nature.

class dinner, *n.* A dinner generally given annually at various times during the undergraduate years, and at commencement, in the years of class reunions after graduation.

class election, *n.* An election, usually annual, to elect officers for the class organization.

class officer, *n.* 1. A member of the class elected to perform the usual duties of president, secretary, etc., of a class organization. 2. An officer of instruction of the college who has special charge of administrative matters for the class.

clean shave, *n.* Passing examination in every subject. CC.

clinker, *n.* A biscuit. Tu.

clusters. In phrase, 'his words come in *clusters*' it is applied to a windy or tediously loquacious person. Y.

coach, *n.* Director of any athletic team. Used generally, as the football coach.

coach, *v. t.* 1. To instruct, prepare. 2. To prompt in a recitation. 3. Used generally. Be, Bk, Bu, El, Hd, Hk, H-S, Ia, IS, LF, M, Mh, Min, MtHr, ND, NW, P, Pe, Rp, T, Tu, URo, WA, We, WR, WyS. [To instruct or train for a special examination. Cent. Dict.] [A private tutor who prepares a candidate for examination. Murray.]

coal-yard, *n.* The college privy. Local. Y. (So named from the "proximity of the two buildings." Four Years at Yale.)

coax, *v. t.* To curry favor with instructors. Y. (Hall.)

co-ed, *n.* A woman studying at a co-educational college or university. Used generally.

co-ed, *adj.* Used of an institution educating both sexes. 2. Of a board-walk in which the planks are two feet apart. Ag (1), Be (2), Bk (2), Bu (1), Cin (1), Dl (1), Ha (1), Hd (1), Hk (1), Ho (1, 2), Ia (1), K (1, 2), LF (1, 2), Lw (1), Mh (1), Min (1, 2), MtH (1), N (1), NC (1), O (1), P (1), PE (1), PSC (1), Sm (1), Tu (1), U (1), URo (1), UW (1), V (1), Wa (1), We (1, 2), WJ (1), Wl (1), WR (1), WS (1), Y (1).

co-educate, *v. i.* To talk to one of the opposite sex. Bd, Bk, S.

coffin-dodger, *n.* A person much addicted to cigarette smoking. URo.

coffin-nail or coffin-tack, *n.* A cigarette. B, Be, H-S, R-M, Tu, URo, WS.

cold, *adj.* Perfect, complete. In phrase: to have down *cold*=to be perfectly prepared, as on a lesson. Cf. *chill*. Cg, O, Tu, Y.

college-widow, *n.* A girl whom new men meet from year to year, but whom no one ever marries. Cor, Mh, Y.

commencement, *n.* The closing exercises of the college year, when the degrees are conferred, and the graduates go out to "commence" active life.

commons, *n.* 1. Board furnished to the students by purveyors on behalf of the college. 2. The dining rooms or buildings where the students partake of the college fare. 3. Dormitories for students. Two rows at PA are known respectively as Latin commons and English commons, because preferred by students of the classical and English courses.

comp, *n.* Essay, or other exercise in composition. SC, Tu.

condition, *n.* A student who has not passed a satisfactory examination in a subject either for admission or for a degree, is said to be under a condition, or to have a condition in that subject. This can be removed only by passing a satisfactory examination.

condition, *v. t.* (Of an instructor) to mark a student deficient in a subject.

Connecticut club at Harvard is an instance of a practice now increasing rapidly at our larger institutions. The students from a particular section unite in a social club, with regular officers, quarters, and meetings. Thus at Harvard there are an Ohio club, a Southern club, etc. The Connecticut club at Harvard has been the subject of some squibs in the college journalism, on account of the temerity of the idea of forming a club from the home field of the historic rival, Yale.

cooler, *n.* 1. The lock-up. 2. A pretty girl. 3. A sharp retort. 4. A smart person. 5. Treatment purposely rude. A (2), Ag (1), Bd (1, 2), Bx (1), Cin (1), Cor (1), Ha (1, 2), Hd (1), Hk (2), Ia (1), IS (1), M (2), Min (2), Mo (1), ND (1), NW (2), Ol (1), P (2), PC (2, 3), PE (1, 2, 4), PSC (1, 2), RP (1), Th (2), Tu (1, 2, 3, 5), WS (1, 2).

cooler, *adj.* Sharp, witty. RP, WR.

co-op, (*kō'op*), *n.* Co-operative store. Local H.

copeck, *n.* A silver dollar. A, Tu, V.

corker, *n.* 1. Anybody or anything all right. 2. Severe, as an examination. 3. An accomplished person, (often ironical). 4. A perfect recitation. B (1), A (2), O (3), Th (4). [An unanswerable fact or argument; that which makes further discussion or action unnecessary or impossible; a settler. (Slang.) A successful examination; a "rush." (College slang.) Cent. Dict.] [Something that closes a discussion; a monstrous lie. (Slang.) Murray.]

corporation. The President and Fellows at Harvard. The governing board which is the legal representative of the institution.

costume, academic, *n.* The cap and gown, of the English pattern, are worn by officers of some colleges on formal occasions, and are becoming more or less popular among the students as distinctive dress for the graduating class at commencement, and with women students for regular daily wear.

cottage course, n. In phrase 'to take a *cottage course*,' to marry before graduating. Ta.

cotton-top, n. A white-haired man. URo.

cow, n. 1. Milk. 2. Milk pitcher. A (2), B (1), P (2), PA (2), Tu (1), WA (1).

cow-juice, n. Milk. B, Tu.

crab, v. i. To borrow continually. P.

crackers, n. Beans. PSC.

cram, n. 1. One who does much extra work before an examination. 2. A course requiring hard study. 3. A lecture course. Ag (1), Bk (1), Cin (1), Ct (1), D (1), El (1), H (1), Ha (1, 3), Hd (1), H-S (1), IS (1), LF (1), Mk (2), Mo (1, 2), MtH (1, 2, 3), ND (1), P (2), R-M (1), Ro (3), Th (1, 2), Tu (2), U (1), URo (1), Wa (1), V (3), We (1, 2), Wl (1, 2, 3), WR (1, 2).

cram, v. i. 1. To attempt to store the mind hastily with a great number of facts preparatory to an examination. 2. To study hard. 3. To memorize without digesting. (1) Used generally. Ag (2), Bd (2, 3), Be (2, 3), Bk (2, 3), Bw (2, 3), CC (2, 3), Cin (2, 3), Ct (2, 3), El (2, 3), H (2, 3), Ha (2, 3), Hd (2, 3), Ia (2, 3), MtH (2, 3), ND (3), NO (2), NS (2, 3), NW (2, 3), O (2), P (2, 3), PE (2, 3), PSC (2), R-M (2, 3), Ro (3), RP (2, 3), T (2, 3), Te (2, 3), Th (2, 3), Tu (2, 3), URo (2, 3), Wa (2, 3), We (2), Wl (2, 3), WR (2, 3), WvS (3), Y (2).

crash, n. 1. Strong infatuation. 2. A complete flunk. CC (2), Cor (1), Fa (1, 2), Tu (1).

cream de goo, n. Milk toast. Tu.

crib, n. A paper, book, or other means to be used unlawfully in a recitation or examination, or in the preparation for the same. A, Ag, Al, B, Ba, Bd, Be, Bo, C, Cb, CC, Cg, Ch, Cin, Cor, CS, Ct, D, Dk, H, Ha, Hk, Ho, H-S, Ia, LF, Lw, M, Mk, Mi, Min, NW, Ol, P, PE, PSC, Ps, R, RP, S, Te, Tu, U, URo, V, We, Wa, WJ, Wp, WR, WS, Y.

crib, v. t. 1. To interline. 2. To cheat in recitation or examination. 3. To steal. A (2), Ag (2), Al (2), B (3), Ba (2), Bd (2, 3), Be (1, 2, 3), Bk (1, 2), Bo (2), CC (2), Cg (2), Cin (2), Cl (2), Cor (2), CS (2), Ct (1, 2, 3), Cu (1, 2, 3), D (3), Dk (2), Dl (3), H (2), Ha (1, 2), Hd (2, 3), Hi (2), Hk (1, 2), Ho (1, 2, 3), H-S (2, 3), Ia (2, 3), In (2), IS (2, 3), K (2), Ia (2), LF (2), Lw (2), M (2), Ma (1), Me (2), Mh (1, 2), Mi (2), Min (1, 2), Mo (1, 3), MtH (1), ND (2, 3), NW (2, 3), N (2), O (2), Ol (2), P (1, 2, 3), PC (2, 3), PE (1, 2), PSC (1, 2, 3), R-M (3), RP (2), S (2), Sm (1, 2), T (2, 3), Te (1, 2, 3), Th (2, 3), Tu (1, 2), URo (1, 2, 3), V (1, 2), W (1, 2), Wa (2, 3), WA (1, 2), We (1, 2, 3), Wl (2), Wp (2), WR (1, 2, 3), WS (2), Y (2). [To copy a translation (slang). Murray.]

cribber, n. One who is always borrowing. Tu.

Crimson, the, n. Whatever belongs to or represents Harvard, *e. g.* the crew in a boat race. (Crimson is the Harvard color.)

croak, v. i. 1. To flunk. 2. To play the informer, disclose secrets. 3. To make a speech, especially of a pessimistic turn. Bu (1), Cin (1), H (3), In (1), IS (2), LF (1), Mh (3), O (1), P (2), T (1), Tu (1), URo (1).

crush, n. 1. A liking for a person. 2. A reception. Bd (1), Be (1, 2), Bu (1, 2), El (1, 2), Ha (1), Hk (1, 2), LF (1), NW (1), P (1, 2), PE (1), PSC (1), RP (1, 2), Sm (1), Tu (1, 2), V (1), Wa (1, 2), We (1), Wl (1, 2), WR (1).

crush, *v. t.* To like a person. Be, Bu, El, Hk, P, RP, Tu, Wa, Wl.

crust, *n.* Forwardness. B, We.

crystal, *n.* Water-closet. P.

crystallize, *v. i.* To urinate. P.

cultivate, *v. t.* 1. To make considerable effort toward securing a man for a fraternity or society. See *rush*, *v. 1.* 2. To make friends. 3. Willfully to fail to recognize. 4. To seek acquaintance for selfish advantage. Ag (1), CC (1), Cin (1), El (2), Hd (1), IS (1), Mh (1), PSC (1), R-M (3), Tu (1, 4), We (1).

cultivation, *adj.* The time when fraternities are engaged in getting new men. We, WR.

cum laude, *prep. phr.* Term for degree with distinction. See *magna cum laude* and *summa cum laude*.

curl, *v. i.* To pass a perfect recitation or examination. R-M.

cut, *n.* 1. Self-imposed absence of student from recitation. 2. Absence of instructor from a lecture or recitation. (1) Used generally. H (2), Y (2).

cut, *v. t.* To absent oneself from a college exercise. Ag, Bd, Be, Bk, Bu, Cb, CC, Cg, Cin, CS, Ct, Dk, Fa, H, Ha, Hd, Hk, H-S, Ia, In, IS, K, LF, Lw, M, Ma, Mh, Min, Mo, MtHr, N, NS, NW, Ol, R-M, RP, PC, PE, PSC, Sm, T, Te, Tu, U, Up, URo, V, Wa, WA, Wl, WR, WS, Y.

dab, *n.* In phrase 'to make a *dab*', to make an attempt at a thing. Bk, C, El, M, IS, LF, In, M, Min, NW, P, PC, PE, T, Tu, V, WA, We, Wl, WR, Wys.

Dago, *n.* 1. The Italian language. 2. Professor of Italian. 3. One studying Italian. 4. An uncouth person. Be (1), Cin (1), H (1), Ha (1), Hd (4), Ia (1), LF (1), Mh (1), Min (1), Mo (1), ND (1), NW (1), P (1), PE (1), PSC (1), Sm (1), Tu (1), URo (1, 2, 3), We (1), WR (1).

dead, *n.* A complete failure in recitation. Be, Bo, CC, Min, MtHr, We, Ws, Y.

dead, *adj.* 1. Perfect, complete. 2. Accurate. Bd (1), Be (1), Cin (1), El (1), H (1), Ha (1), Hk (1), H-S (1), Ia (1), IS (1), LF (1), Lw (1), M (1), Mh (1), Min (1), Mo (1), ND (1), O (1), PE (1), PSC (1, 2), R-M (1), RP (1), T (1), Tu (1), U (1), Wa (1, 2), We (1, 2), WR (1), WS (1), Ws (1), Y (1).

dead, *adv.* Very. Used generally.

Dean, *n.* A university officer, generally one of the senior professors, who is the administrative head of a faculty in matters of educational and disciplinary details.

Dean's prize, *n.* Notice of delinquency. local, WR.

deck, *n.* 1. A declamation. 2. Period when declamations are heard by the Professor. Be (1), Ha (1), Hd (1), IS (1), LF (1), Mh (1, 2), Min (1), Mo (1), Ol (1), PE (1), Th (1), URo (1), Wa (1), We (1), WS (1), Ws (1).

deck, *v. i.* To make a speech. Mh.

deck, *n.* In phrase 'on *deck*', one who is next at bat in base-ball.

Deet, *n.* Member of Delta Tau Delta fraternity. T.

Deke, *n.* Member of Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity. Ag, Be, Bd, Bu, CC, Ct, Ha, Hk, In, LF, M, Min, NW, Ol, PSC, Sm, T, Tu, URo, V, Wa, We, WR. Cf. *Dickey*.

demerit, *n.* A mark for misconduct, a certain number of which brings penalties of suspension, dismissal, etc.

- denizen**, *n.* A town resident. Cor, Min, RP, WR.
- dents**, *n.* Dental students. Min.
- detur**, *n.* 'Let it be given.' Gift of books awarded to diligent students at Harvard.
- devil**, *n.* 1. A good fellow. 2. A brilliant student. An (1), Cin (1), Ct (1), K (1), Mh (1), Min (1), R-M (1), Tu (1), We (1), WP (1), WR (1, 2), WS (1).
- devil**, *v. i.* To talk back or scold. WR.
- Dickey**, *i. e.* **D. K. E.** The Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity. H.
- dig**, *n.* 1. A slap or a punch. 2. One who studies hard. 3. A significant remark at the expense of another. 4. A reprimand. (1) Used generally. Ag (2), B (2), Bd (2), Cb (2), CC (2), Cin (2), Ct (2), El (2), Ha (2), Hd (2, 4), Hk (2), H-S (2), Ia (2), In (2), M (2), Mh (2), NW (2), O (2), P (2), PE (2), T (2, 3), U (2), URo (2), V (2), Wa (2), WR (2), WyS (2), Y (2).
- dig**, *v. i.* 1. To study constantly. 2. To prompt or help slightly. (1) Used generally. CC (2).
- dingbat**, *n.* Muffin or bun. PA, Williston Sem.
- dink**, *n.* 1. Failure to pass an examination. 2. Dude. Ct (1), Ha (1), Tu (1, 2), WS (2).
- dip**, *n.* - A diploma. B, Be, Ha, H-S, Lw, Mh, Mo, P, PSC, R-M, RP, Th, WS.
- dip**, *v. t.* 1. To make stay in restricted bounds. 2. To take a contraband article from school boy. 3. To take hat off. Ha (2), Mh (1), PE (3).
- dismissal**, *n.* Complete separation of a student from college on account of misconduct, though not precluding his return. A less severe penalty than expulsion, more severe than suspension.
- dive**, *n.* The college commons. local, Tu.
- division officer**, *n.* Where classes are too large for one class officer, several may share in the duties, each for a division of the class. See class officer (2).
- doc**, *n.* Doctor. Used generally.
- dog**, *n.* 1. Style; good clothes. 2. Sausage. 3. Lunch. O (1), In (3), Sm (2), Tu (2).
- doggie**, *n.* A sausage. Bd, Bu, CC, Hk, Ia, IS LF, Min, Mo, P, PE, Tu, URo, Wa, We.
- dog-wagon**, *n.* Night lunch wagon. H.
- domus**, *n.* Water-closet. Ag.
- dorm**, *n.* Dormitory. Hd, Tu, WR.
- double**, *n.* In phrase 'go double', to accompany a young lady, as to an entertainment. Ag, Be, Bk, CC, Hd, Ia, IS, LF, Min, NW, O, PE, Rp, Ta, Te, Wa, We, WR.
- doubtful case**, *n.* A student who is of such low standing that it is doubtful whether it is best to allow him to go on with his studies. Cor.
- doubtful case committee**. The committee which decides upon doubtful cases. Cor.
- dough**, *n.* 1. Money. 2. Sufficient amount of learning to get along in class. (1) Used generally. Mh (2).
- drag**, *n.* 1. One who tries to curry favor. 2. A bore. 3. A poor student who is a drawback to the class. 4. Influence. 5. Personal but good-humored joke. Ct (1), M (2), Mh (3), PE (4), PSC (1), Ro (5), V (4), W (1).

drag, *v. i.* 1. To curry favor with an instructor. 2. To understand. 3. To tease. 4. To joke. A (2), Ct (1, 2), H-S (3), PE (1, 2), PSC (1, 2), Ro (4), V (1), W (1), WS (1).

drags, *n.* A personal joke. H-S.

drag in, *v. i.* To arrive. A.

drool, *n.* Nonsense.

drool, *v. i.* To talk indefinitely or aimlessly. H, Y.

drop, *n.* 1. An unexpected examination. 2. An unfair advantage. 3. An advantage. El (1), Ia (1), IS (1), Min (1), NS (3), T (3), R-M (3), Th (1), We (1), WR (1, 2).

drop, *v. i.* To understand. Bd, Be, Bk, Cin, Ha, Hd, IS, O, PE, PSC, RP, Th, Tu, U, URo, WaI, We, WR.

drop, *v. t.* To refuse to promote a student with his class. A "dropped" student is, for example, a freshman of the class of '96 who is required to repeat the freshman work with the class of '97, with which he ultimately graduates unless by hard work he overtakes his former class. Cor, Sm, WR.

drop-quiz, *n.* A short examination occupying the time of a recitation and not announced beforehand. IS, PE, T, Tu, Y.

dry cut, *n.* Attendance at recitation, with excuse from reciting on account of not having prepared the lesson. Y.

dry-goods, *n.* A woman, = calico, *q. v.* Wa.

dry nurse, *n.* An officer of instruction placed in special charge of a new student, to act as adviser in college matters. H.

duck, *n.* 1. A queer fellow. 2. A pretty girl. 3. Cipher in a game. B (1), CC (2), Min (3), WS (1). [A player who fails to score. (Cricket slang.) Murray.]

duck-egg, *n.* Cipher in a game (cricket game). Min, WS.

Dutch, *n.* German language. Min, T, Tu.

easy, *n.* One who gives easy lessons. Tu, PSC.

easy, *adj.* Innocent, simple, easily fooled. B, Cg, Cl, Mi, O, S, Tu, Y.

ecks, *n.* Political economy. Cf. polycon. Mh.

Egypt, *n.* Privy, water-closet. H-S, Mh, R-M, Te, V, Wa, We, WR.

elle, *i. e.* **electricity**, *n.* A good student. Cf. fiend. An.

elocute, *n.* Woman student of elocution. NW.

emeritus, *n.* A professor or other officer retired from active duty on account of age or other considerations, but retaining his connection with the institution and generally partial salary.

end, *n.* A certain dormitory at Bowdoin College. Local, Bo. (Hall.)

end-woman, *n.* A woman employed about the above mentioned dormitory. Bo.

equestrian, *n.* One who uses a translation. CC.

Ethiopian paradise. Top gallery in a theatre. URo.

ex, *n.* 1. Exercise. 2. Examination. Dl (2), V (1).

exam, *n.* Examination. Used generally.

eye, *n.* In phrase 'put his eye out.' 1. To pass a perfect examination. 2. To take another student's girl. (1) Be, Cg, Ho, H-S, In, M, Mh, Min, Mo, NW, Ol, PC, URo, WR, (2) Bk.

faculty, *n.* A professor or instructor. Bd, Bu, C, El, Ia, IS, Lw, NS, P, PE, Tu, We, Wl, WR.

faculty-man, n. A student who informs the faculty of the doings of the other students, hoping thus to gain favor. BR.

failure, n. Breaking of the college rules. O.

fairy, n. A pretty girl. A, Be, Bu, Cin, Hk, Ia, In, IS, LF, Min, Mo, NW, P, PE, RP, G, Th, Tu, URo, V, Wa, We, WR, WS.

fall apart or fall down, v. phr. 1. To flunk, or fail in recitation or examination. 2. To be pleasantly surprised. A (2), O (1).

fall down under the table, v. phr. To fail completely. O.

fall on the ball, v. phr. To commence studying. (From game of foot-ball.) We.

fan-out, v. phr. To strike out as in baseball. B. and fairly general.

feed, n. 1. The regular three meals. 2. Food. 3. A spread. 4. Money. Ag (1, 2), B (2), Bd (1, 2, 3), Be (1, 2, 3) Bk (3), Bu (1, 2, 3), CC (3), CCh (2), Cg (3), Cin (2, 3), Cor (1), Ct (1, 2, 3), El (1, 2, 3), H (2), Ha (3), Hd (3), Hk (2, 3), H-S (1, 2, 3), Ia (1, 2), IS (2), LF (1, 2, 3), M (1, 2), Me (2), Mh (2), Min (2, 3), Mo (3), MtHr (2, 3), NW (1, 3), P (1, 2, 3), PC (1, 3), PE (1, 2, 3), PSC (1, 2, 3), R-M (2), RP (3, 2), Sm (2, 3), T (2, 1, 3), Th (2), Tu (2, 3), U (2), URo (1, 2, 3), V (3), WA (1, 2, 3), Wa (2, 3), We (1, 2, 3), WR (1, 2, 3), Y (1, 2, 3), WyS (4). [A meal or the act of eating (archaic or low). Cent. Dict.]

feed, v. i. To take meals, board, 'where does he feed'? Cor.

fellow, n. 1. Holder of a fellowship, *q. v.* 2. Member of the Corporation. (1) General. H (2).

fellowship, n. A beneficiary foundation, the income of which is awarded to a talented student, almost universally a graduate, to enable him to continue his studies.

fem, n. A woman, dame. An, B, Cor, Ha, IS, M, Mh, Min, NW, PE, Tu, V, WR, WS.

fem-sem, n. 1. A seminary for women. 2. A girl at college or seminary. Be (1, 2), Cor (1), CS (2), LF (1), Mh (1, 2), NW (1), Pa (1, 2), PE (1, 2), RP (1, 2), Tu (1), We (1, 2), WR (1, 2), WS (1, 2), Y (1).

Fenian, adj. Green, in speaking of color. B.

fiend, n. 1. One who excels in anything. 2. One addicted to a habit. 3. An instructor who makes his students work hard. 4. A fool, a block-head. 5. An enthusiast. 6. A hard student. A (1), Ag (1, 2), Al (2), B (1, 2), Bd (1, 2, 3, 5, 6), Be (1, 2, 3, 5, 6), Bk (1, 2, 5, 6), Bu (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6), Cb (1), CC (1, 2, 6), Cg (1), Ch (1, 3, 4), Cin (1, 2), Cor (1, 2), Ct (2, 3, 5), D (1), Dl (5), El (1, 3, 5, 6), H (1, 2), Ha (1, 3, 5, 6), Hd (6), Hi (1), Hk (1, 2, 5), H-S (2), Ia (1, 2, 3, 5, 6), In (1, 2, 5, 6), IS (1, 2, 5, 6), IW (6), La (2), LF (1, 3, 2, 5, 6), Lw (1, 2, 6), M (2, 5), Me (1), Mh (2, 3, 5), Min (1, 2, 6), Mo (2, 5), MtH (1), MtHr (1), N (1, 2, 5, 6), ND (2, 3), NW (1, 2), O (1, 5), Ol (1) P (1, 2, 5), PC (2, 5), PE (1, 2, 3, 4, 6), PSC (1, 2), R (2), R-M (2, 5) RP (1, 5), S (1), T (2, 5), Th (2), Tu (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6), URo (1, 2, 3, 4, 6), UW (2), V (1, 3, 6), W (1), WA (1, 6), Wa (1, 2, 5, 6), We (1, 2, 3, 5, 6), WI (1, 2), Wp (1), WR (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6), WS (1, 2, 6), Y (1, 2, 6).

fire, n. In phrase 'to get the fire,' to be expelled. O.

fire, v. t. 1. To expel. 2. To order from a class-room. C (1, 2), Cg (1), Ia (1, 2), Ma (1), O (1), V (1). [To eject, dismiss, or expel forcibly or peremptorily; commonly with *out*. (Slang, U. S.) Cent. Dict.]

fire-insurance agent, *n.* A preacher. URO.

fire, ball of, *n. phr.* Brilliant student, usually with the added idea of great energy. Y.

fish, *n.* 1. A freshman. 2. A person easily fooled. In (2), PE (2), R-M (1).

fish, *v. i.* 1. To attempt to capture a man for a fraternity. 2. To copy from a fellow student. 3. To try to get a favor from. Be (1), Hd (1), IS (1), PE (1) Ta (1), Te (1), Tu (1), We (1), WR (1, 2), WS (3).

fish, *v. i.* To curry favor with instructors. (Hall.) H.

fish-scale, *n.* A five cent piece. B, Tu.

fizzle, *n.* 1. An unsuccessful attempt, a partial failure. 2. A poor recitation. Cor (1), Ia (3), K (1), MtH (1), We (1), Y (2).

fizzle, *v. i.* To make a poor recitation. Cb. [To stop abruptly after a more or less brilliant start; come to a sudden and lame conclusion; fail ignominiously; specifically, in school and college slang to fail in a recitation or an examination; often with *out*. (Colloq. or slang.) Cent. Dict.]

flag, *v. i.* To "cut" a recitation. IS.

flag-rush, *n.* 1. Contest between two classes for a flag placed in some conspicuous place by one of them. 2. A cane contest, cf. rush. Cor (1), Cin, RP, (2), WR (1). [1 is naturally the older and more general use.]

flam, *v. i.* To fail in an examination. An, Wp.

fluke, *n.* 1. An utter failure. 2. An accident. Ag (1), Bd (1), Be (1), CC (1), Cin (1), Ct (1), Hk (1), In (2), LF (1), Mh (1), Min (1), NW (1), O (1), PE (1), T (1), Tu (1), WA (1), We (1), Wa (1), WR (1), WS (1). Also in phrase 'to go up the fluke,' to fail in recitation or examination.

fluke, *v. i.* To fail utterly. Ag, Bd, Be, CC, Cin, Ct, Hk, LF, Mh, Min, NW, O, PE, T, Tu, Wa, We, WR, WS.

flunk, *n.* 1. A very poor recitation. 2. A failure. 3. One who fails. Ag (1, 3), Al (1), B (1), Bd (3), Be (1, 3), Bk (1, 3), Bo (1), Bu (1, 3), Cb (1), CC (1, 3), CCh (1), Cg (1), Cin (1, 3), Cor (1), CS (1), Ct (1, 3), D (1), Dk (1), Dl (1), El (1), Ha (1), H (1), Hd (1), Hi (1), Hk (1, 3), H-S (1), Ia (3), In (1, 3), IS (1), K (1), La (1), LF (1, 3), M (1, 3), Me (1), Mh (1, 3), Mi (1), Min (1, 3), Mo (1, 3), MtHr (1, 3), ND (3), NW (3), O (1, 3), Ol (1), P (1, 3), PC (1, 3), PE (1, 3), PSC (1, 3), Ro (1), R-M (1, 3), RP (1, 3), S (1), Sm (3), T (2), Ta (1, 3), Te (1, 3), Th (1, 3), Tu (1, 3), U (1, 3), URo (1, 3), V (1, 3), W (1), Wa (1, 3), We (1, 3), WJ (1), Wl (1), Wp (1), WR (1, 3), WS (1, 3), Y (1, 3).

flunk, *v. i.* 1. To fail in recitation or examination. 2. To fail in an undertaking. A (1), Ag (1, 2), Al (1), B (1), Bd (1), Be (1, 2), Bk (1, 2), Bo (1), Bu (1, 2), Cb (1), CC (1), CCh (1), Cg (1), Ch (1), Cin (1), Cl (1), Cor (1, 2), CS (2), Ct (1, 2), CuU (1), D (1), Dk (1), Dl (1), El (1, 2), H (1), Ha (1, 2), Hd (1, 2), Hi (1), Hk (1), H-S (1, 2), Ia (1, 2), In (1), IS (1), IW (1), K (1), La (1), LF (1, 2), Lw (1), Ma (1), M (1), Me (1), Mh (1, 2), Mi (1), Min (1, 2), Mo (1, 2), MtH (1), MtHr (1), N (1), NC (1), ND (1), NS (1), NW (1, 2), Ol (1), P (1, 2), PC (1, 2), PE (1, 2), PSC (1, 2), R (1), Ro (1), R-M (1, 2), RP (1), S (1), Sm (1, 2), T (2), Ta (1, 2), Te (1, 2), Th (1), Tu (1, 2), U (1), URo (2, 1), UW (1), V (1, 2), W (1), Wa (1), We (1, 2), Wl (1), Wp (1), WR (1, 2), WS (1, 2), Y (1, 2). [Flunk; origin obscure; To fail or give up; break down or back down, as from incompetence or fear. (Slang, U. S.) Cent. Dict.]

flunk, *v. t.* To cause to flunk, including to mark or report deficient. Ag, Bd, Be, Bk, Bu, CC, Cor, Ct, El, Ha, Hk, Ia, In, Mh, Min, Mo, MtHr, PC, PE, PSC, RP, T, Te, Tu, URo, V, We, WR, Y. [To cause to fail, as in a recitation or examination. (Slang U. S.) Cent. Dict.]

flunker, *n.* One who fails in examination. Ag, Be, Bu, Ck, Cin, Ct, Hd, Ia, IS, LF, Mt, Min, Mo, ND, AW, O, Ol, P, PC, PE, RP, T, Th, Tu, U, URo, V, We, WR, WS.

flunk-number, *n.* A number given to each student, and posted on the bulletin board when he fails to pass an examination. It is supposed to be known only to himself and the secretary of the faculty. Local, URo.

foot, *n.* In phrase 'to do a hot *foot*,' to absent one's self from recitation. Wa.

footless, *adj.* Generally incompetent. WR, Y.

forensic, *n.* An exercise in English composition of argumentative form.

foxy, *n.* 1. Sly. 2. Bright. 3. Well-dressed. 4. Shy, quiet. 5. Good in seizing an opportunity. 6. Extremely good. 7. Deceitful. 8. Scheming. Ag (2), Bd (2), Be (2, 3), Bk (4), CC (1, 2), Cin (1, 2, 4), Ct (3), El (1, 2), Fa (2), Ha (2), Hd (3), Hk (2), H-S (3), Ia (3, 8), In (6), IS (3, 7), LF (1, 2, 3), Lw (4), M (4), Mh (1, 2, 3), Min (1, 2, 3), Mo (1), MtH (2, 7), NW (2, 3), O (1, 2, 3), P (1), PE (2, 4), PSC (7), Ro (1), R-M (1), RP (2, 4, 8), S (1), Sm (2), T (2, 3), Th (2), Tu (1, 2, 5), U (2), URo (5), Wa (2, 5, 8), We (1, 2, 3), WR (1, 2, 3), WS (8), Y (1).

frat, *n.* 1. A fraternity. 2. A member of a fraternity. A (1), Ag (1, 2), Al (1, 2), B (1), Ba (1, 2), Bk (1, 2), Bo (1), Bu (1), CC (1, 2), Cg (1), Ch (1, 2), Cin (1, 2), Cor (1, 2), CS (1), Ct (2), Cu (1), Dk (1), El (1, 2), H (1), Ha (1, 2), Hi (1), H-S (1, 2), Ia (1, 2), IS (1, 2), IW (1), K (1), La (2), LF (1, 2), M (2), Ma (1), Mh (1, 2), Mi (1, 2), Min (1, 2), Mo (1, 2), NC (2), NW (2), O (1, 2), PC (1), PE (1, 2), Ps (2), PSC (2), R (1), R-M (1, 2), Ro (1, 2), RP (1, 2), S (1), Sm (2), T (2), Te (1, 2), Tu (1, 2), URo (2), UW (1), V (1, 2), Wp (1), WR (1, 2), Wa (2), Y (1, 2).

frat, *adj.* Pertaining to a fraternity. Ag, Ba, Be, Bk, Bu, CC, Ch, Cin, Ct, El, Ha, H-S, In, IS, LF, M, Mh, Min, Mo, NW, O, PC, PE, PSC, Ro, SC, T, Te, Tu, URo, WR, Wa, Y.

fraternity, *n.* A social organization, secret or otherwise, common at eastern colleges, less common or wanting in other parts of the country.

freak, *n.* 1. Somebody or something of a peculiar appearance. 2. A student who is exceptionally proficient in a given subject. 3. Fool, block-head. 4. An anomalous freshman. A (1, 2), Ag (1, 3), Al (1, 2, 3), B (1), Bd (1, 2), Be (1, 2, 3, 4), Bk (3), Bo (2), Bu (1, 2, 3), Cb (4), CC (1), Cg (1), Ch (3), Cin (1, 2, 3, 4), Cl (1), Cor (2), Ct (1, 3, 4), D (1), Dk (1), Dl (1), El (1, 2, 3), Fa (1), H (1, 2), Ha (1, 2, 3, 4), Hd (1, 2), Hk (1), H-S (1, 4), Ia (1, 2), In (1, 2), IS (1, 2, 3), IW (1), La (1), LF (1, 3, 4), Lw (1, 2, 3), M (1, 2), Mh (1, 2, 3), Mi (1), Min (1, 2, 3, 4), Mo (1, 2), MtH (1, 2), MtHr (1, 2), ND (1), NW (1, 2, 4), O (1, 2), Ol (1, 3, 4), PC (1, 2), PE (1, 2, 3), PSC (1, 2, 3, 4), R (1), R-M (1, 2, 3), RP (1, 2, 3), Sm (1, 3), T (1), Te (1, 3), Th (1, 2), Tu (1, 2, 3, 4), U (1, 3), URo (1), UW (1), V (1, 3, 4), WA (1), Wa (1, 2, 3), We (1, 2, 3, 4), WJ (1), Wl (1), Wp (2), WR (1, 2, 3, 4), WS (1, 3), Y (1, 2).

freeze, *v. t.* 1. To do easily. 2. To pass a high rank in examination. 3. To appropriate. 4. To slight. B (1, 2), Cor (3), Tu (4).

frenchy, *adj.* 1. Light headed, foolish (of a man). 2. Forward, flirtatious (of a woman). T.

fresh, *n.* A freshman. A, Ag, Al, Bd, Be, Bo, Bu, CC, CCh, Cg, Cin, Cor, CS, Ct, CuC, D, Dl, El, Ha, Hk, H-S, IS, K, LF, Lw, M, Ma, Me, Mh, Mi, Min, Mo, MtH, MtHr, N, NC, ND, NW, O, Ol, PE, PSC, R, Ro, RP, Sm, Te, Tu, U, URo, Wa, We, WR, Y.

fresh, *adj.* 1. Impudent, rude. 2. Conceited, officious. 3. Unsophisticated. Ag (1, 2, 3), Al (1, 2, 3), B (1, 2), Bd (1, 2, 3), Be (1, 2, 3), Bk (1, 2, 3), Bo (1, 2), Cb (1, 2), CC (1, 2, 3), CCh (3), Cg (1, 2, 3), Cin (1, 2, 3), Cl (2), Ct (1, 2), D (1, 2), Dk (1, 2), El (1, 2, 3), Fa (1, 2), H (1, 2), Ha (1, 2, 3), Hd (3), Hi (1, 2), Hk (1, 2, 3), H-S (1, 2, 3), Ia (1, 2, 3), In (1, 2, 3), IS (1, 2, 3), IW (1, 2), La (3), LF (1, 2, 3), Lw (1, 2, 3), M (1, 2, 3), Ma (1, 2), Me (1, 2, 3), Mh (1, 2, 3), Mi (1, 2), Min (1, 2, 3), Mo (1, 2, 3), MtH (3), MtHr (3), N (3), ND (1, 2), NW (1, 2), O (1, 2), Ol (1, 2, 3), P (1, 2, 3), PC (1, 2, 3), PE (1, 2, 3), PSC (1, 2, 3), Ro (1, 2), R-M (1, 2, 3), RP (1, 2, 3), S (1, 2), Sm (1, 2), T (1, 2), Ta (1, 2, 3), Te (1, 2, 3), Th (1, 2), Tu (1, 2, 3), U (1, 2, 3), URo (1, 2, 3), UW (1, 2), V (1, 2), W (1, 2), WA (1, 2, 3), We (1, 2), WJ (1, 2), Wl (1, 2), Wp (1, 2), WR (1, 2, 3), WyS (1, 2), Y (1, 2, 3).

freshie, *n.* A freshman. Ag, Ba, Be, Bk, Bu, CC, Cin, El, H, Ha, Hd, H-S, Ia, In, LF, Lw, M, Mh, Min, Mo, ND, NW, O, Ol, PC, PSC, RP, T, Th, Tu, U, URo, V, We, Wa, WR, WyS, Y.

freshman, *n.* A student in the first year at a college or scientific school. The term is sometimes used in other institutions.

fresh sophomore, junior, or senior, *n.* A student entering one of the above classes in *advanced standing*, *q. v.*

frivol, *v. i.* 1. To do something for amusement or not seriously. 2. To waste time. V (1), Wl (2).

frog, *v. i.* 1. To cheat or deceive, especially in examination. 2. To cheat in a mild form. Cl (2), Ia (1, 2), Min (2).

fruit, *n.* 1. A person easily influenced. 2. One easy to defeat. 3. An instructor whose course is not exacting. 4. An immoral woman. 5. A good fellow; a trump. 6. A social function. 7. A girl whose acquaintance is easy to make. 8. A tag which has been removed by a sophomore from a freshman's shirt. 9. A disagreeable person. 10. An immoral man. A (8), Al (4), Bd (1, 2), Be (1, 2), Cb (4), Cg (2), Ch (1), Cin (1, 2), Cl (1), Cor (1, 3), El (1, 3), Fa (1), H (1, 2, 3), Ha (1, 2), Hd (3), Hk (1), H-S (1, 2), Ia (1, 2), IW (6), La (5), Lw (1), M (1, 2, 3, 4), Me (4), Mh (4), Mi (1), Min (1, 2, 4), Mo (1), NW (3), O (3), P (2, 9), PE (1, 2), R-M (1, 2), RP (1, 2, 4), S (1), T (1, 2, 3, 10), Tu (1, 2, 3), URo (1, 2, 3), UW (1), V (2), WA (3), Wa (1, 2, 3, 4), We (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6), WR (1, 2, 3, 4), WyS (1, 2, 10), Y (3, 5, 7, 8).

fruit, *adj.* Easy to do or accomplish. A, B, Bd, Bo, Cin, Cor, CS, D, El, H, Ha, Hk, M, Mi, Min, NW, O, P, PE, R, R-M, RP, T, URo, W, WA, Wa, We, Wp, WR, WS, Y.

fruit, *v. t.* To cut a tag from a freshman's shirt. Y.

fruity, *adj.* 1. Easy, requiring no work. 2. Desirable. Ag (1, 2), B (1), Cin (1), Fa (1), H (1), Hk (1), H-S (1), LF (1), M (1), NW (1), O (1), P (1)

PE (1), R-M (1) RP (1), T (1), Tu (1, 2), URo (1), V (1), WA (1), Wa (1), We (1), WR (1), WS (1), WyS (1).

fudge, *n.* 1. A kind of candy. 2. A party at which fudge is made. Bd (1), Be (1), Cin (1), Ct (1), El (1), Hd (1), Hk (1), Ia (1), In (1), IS (1, 2), LF (1), M (1), Min (1), Mo (1), NS (1), NW (1) Ol (1) P (1), PE (1), Th (1), Tu (1), URo (1), V (1), Wa (1), We (1), Wl (1), WyS (1), Y (1).

fudge, *v. t.* A kind of cheating by 'doctoring' notes so as to make them appear complete. Ia, RP.

full, *n.* An examination; see pre-lim.

fume, *v. i.* To smoke. An.

fumigate, *v. i.* To smoke. Ag, CC, Cor, Hd, LF, Mh, Min, P, PSC, Tu, Wa, WR, WyS, Y.

funk, *v. i.* To fail in an examination. T.

fuss, *v. i.* 1. To call on a lady. 2. To pay much attention to one of the opposite sex. B (1), Fa (1), Hk (1), P (1), RP (1), Sm (1, 2), URo (1), Wa (1), We (1), WR (1).

fuss, *v. t.* To flatter. Fa.

fuss-fuss, *n.* A tea or a reception. P.

G. B., *v. n.* In phrase 'to get the G. B., i. e. grand bounce,' to be expelled.

gad-fly, *n.* Professor who makes his students work hard by witty remarks at their expense. Ta.

geranium, *n.* 1. One who has attractive qualities; used of either sex. 2. A pretty girl. 3. Anything easy to do. 4. Anything especially choice. MW (1, 2, 3, 4).

glass-arm, *n.* Base-ball term; (said of a pitcher in derision).

goo, *n.* 1. Any liquid. 2. Anything sticky. 3. Dirty moisture. A (1), Bd (1), CC (1), Cin (1), El (2), Fa (1), Ha (1), Hk (1), LF (1), Min (1), NW (1), P (3), PE (1), PSC (1), RP (1), Sm (1), Tu (1), URo (1), Wa (1), We (1), WS (1).

goody, *n.* A woman employed to make the beds, sweep, etc. in college dormitories. H.

goose-egg, *n.* 1. Cipher, as in score of foot-ball, or base-ball. 2. Zero, as in marks or other connection. Ag (1, 2), B (2), Be (1, 2), Bk (1, 2), Bu (1), Cb (1, 2), CC (1, 2), CCh (1, 2), Cg (2), Cin (1, 2), Ha (1, 2), Hd (2), Hk (1), H-S (1, 2), Ia (1, 2), In (1), IS (1, 2), LF (1), Mh (1, 2), Min (1, 2), Mo (1, 2), ND (1, 2), NW (1, 2), Ol (2), P (1), PC (1, 2), PE (1, 2), RP (2), T (1, 2), Ta (2), Te (1, 2), Th (2), Tu (1, 2), U (1, 2), URo (1, 2), V (2), Wa (1, 2), We (1, 2), WR (1, 2), WyS (1, 2), Y (1).

gospel-shooter, *n.* A preacher; used in contempt. Bk, O.

gospel-shark, *n.* A preacher, a goody-goody, or sanctimonious person. Be, P, WR, WyS. See Princeton Stories by J. L. Williams, p. 170.

gown, *n.* 1. The academic cloak of English university origin but becoming frequent in America. 2. Those connected with the institution as faculty and students.

graces, *n.* In expression 'the three *graces*,' the three women who sweep the buildings at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn. See Venus.

grad, *n.* Graduate. Tu.

graduate, *n.* A student in the graduate department. In the narrower use, a student continuing liberal studies for the degree of A.M. or Ph.D., but also applied to students in professional schools.

graduate, *v. i.* To be expelled. Be (1), Bk (1), Ia (1), In (1), Mh (1), ND (1), PE (1), PSC (1), Th (1), Tu (1), WA (1), WR (1), Y (1).

graduate, *v. t.* To cause to leave college because of incapacity or disinclination to work or study. WR.

grand-stand, *n.* The covered benches from which athletic games are witnessed. See also bleachers. Generally used.

grand-stand, *adj.* 1. Done for exhibition, as a 'grand stand play' in base-ball. 2. Showy. O (2), P (1). See Princeton Stories by Williams, p. 155.

graphite method, *n.* Practice of taking a chemical analysis from instructor's notes, and submitting it as the result of a pretended experiment. CS, We.

grease, *v. t.* To pass a student by giving a slightly higher grade than was deserved. CC, Min, URo, V, We.

grease through, *v. phr. i.* 1. To be passed by being greased. 2. To be liked. 3. To be a favorite. A (3), CC (1), Hd (1), Mo (2), V (1, 2), WyS (2, 3).

Greece, *n.* Room in which Greek is taught. Hd.

Greek, *n.* A member of a Greek-letter fraternity. Bu, Min, NW.

gridiron, *n.* Foot-ball field. Generally used.

grind, *n.* 1. A student who confines himself to persistent study. 2. A joke or take-off, usually personal. 3. An instructor who demands an excessive amount of work. 4. A course requiring an unusual amount of study. 5. An article given to a senior on Presentation Day. 6. A person who is tiresome. 7. A disagreeable task. Ag (1, 2, 7), Ab (1), B (1, 2), Bd (1, 2, 5), Be (1, 3, 4), Bk (1), Bo (1), Bu (1), Cb (1, 3), CC (1, 2, 5, 6), Cg (1, 2, 7), Ch (1, 4), Cin (1), Cl (1), Cor (1, 2, 3, 4), CS (2), D (1, 4, 6), Dk (1), El (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7), H (1, 2), Ha (1, 2, 3, 4, 5), Hd (6), Hk (1, 2, 5, 7), H-S (1, 2, 4, 7), Ia (1, 2, 4), In (1, 2, 7), IS (1), LF (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7), Lw (1), M (2, 3, 4, 7), Mh (1, 3), Mi (1), Min (2, 5, 7), Mo (1), MtHr (1, 2, 3, 4, 5), NC (1), NW (1, 2, 4, 7), O (1, 2, 4), Ol (1, 2, 3), P (1, 2), PC (1), PE (1, 6, 7), PSC (1, 6), R (1), Ro (1, 2), RP (2), S (1), SC (2), Sm (1, 2, 7), Te (1, 2), Th (1, 7), Tu (1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7), U (1, 2, 4, 7), URo (1, 2, 3, 4, 7), V (1, 2, 3, 4), W (1), WA (1, 2), Wa (1, 7), Wl (1), Wp (1, 2), WR (1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7), WS (1), WyS (1, 2), Y (1, 2, 7). [An inveterate jester. College slang. Cent. Dict.]

grind, *v. i.* 1. To devote an unreasonable amount of time to study, with or without commensurate results. 2. To ridicule or satirize. 3. To cause to work hard. 4. To be distasteful or burdensome. Ag (1, 2, 4), Al (1), B (1, 2), Bd (1, 2), Be (1, 2, 3), Bk (1, 3), Bo (1), Bu (3), CC (1, 4), Cg (1, 2), Ch (1), Cin (1, 3), Cl (1), Cor (1, 2, 3), CS (1), D (1, 2), Dk (1), Dl (1), El (1, 2, 3), Fa (1), H (1), Ha (1, 3, 4), Hd (4), Hi (1), Hk (1, 2), H-S (1, 2, 4), Ia (1, 2, 3), In (1, 4), IS (1, 3), K (1), LF (1, 2, 3), Lw (1), M (1, 3), Me (1), Mh (1, 3), Mi (1), Min (2), MtHr (1, 2), N (1), MC (1), ND (2), NW (1), O (1, 2), Ol (1, 3), P (2, 5), PC (2, 6), PE (1, 2, 3, 4), PSC (1, 2, 3, 4), R (1), Ro (1), R-M (1, 4), RP (1, 3), SC (1), Sm (1), Se (1), Th (3), Tu (1, 2, 3, 4), U (1, 4), URo (1, 2, 3, 4),

UW (4), Y (1, 2, 3), W (1), WA (1), Wa (1, 3, 4), We (1, 2, 3, 4), WJ (1), WI (1), Wp (1), WR (1, 2, 3, 4), WS (1), WyS (1, 2), Y (1, 2). [To prepare for examination by close application. College slang. Cent. Dict.]

grind, *n.* Close application to studies. In phrase 'on the grind.' LL, V.

grist, *n.* A large amount of work. WR.

grub, *n.* = **grind** *q. v.* Ag, D, El, P, Tu, Wa, We, WS, Y.

grub, *v. i.* Equivalent of to bone or to grind, *q. v.* Ag, Al, Ba, Be, Bk, CS, D, Dl, El, H, Hd, La, LF, Min, O, R, RP, Th, Tu, V, Wa, We, Y.

grub, *v. t.* 1. To borrow. 2. To obtain. La (2), T (1, 2), We (1, 2).

gun, *n.* 1. A professor with a certain reputation. 2. A student good in any subject. Mo (1, 2).

gym, *n.* Gymnasium: Ag, An, B, Bd, Be, Bk, Bu, CC, Cin, Cor, Ct, Dl, Eo, Fa, H, Ha, Hd, HK, H-S, Ia, In, IS, K, LF, Lw, M, Mh, Min, Mo, MtH, MtHr, ND, NS, NW, Ol, P, PC, PE, PSC, R-M, RP, Sm, T, Te, Tu, U, URo, V, WA, Wa, We, WR, WS, WyS.

gym-stick, *n.* Gymnastics. MtH.

hand-down, *n.* Any book or other article of student property transferred from one generation of students to another, generally as a gift. La.

hay rube, *n.* Country-man, farmer. NW.

haze, *v. t.* To annoy or subject to personal indignities as a sort of traditional initiation to the college; practised formerly almost universally upon freshmen by sophomores, but now generally given up or growing milder. Ag, An, Bd, Be, Bk, CCh, Cin, Cor, Ct, Ha, Hd, Hk, H-S, Ia, In, IS, LF, Mh, Min, Mo, NW, Ol, P, PC, PE, PSC, R-M, RP, Sm, Te, Th, Tu, URo, WA, Wa, We, WR, Wys.

heads out, *n.* A cry at Princeton when anything occurs on the campus. (Hall.)

heeler, *n.* One who accompanies the musical or athletic clubs and pays his own expenses. P.

heifer, *n.* Small milk-pitcher. Pa.

hell-sticks, *n.* Matches. B, Ha, P, PE, WR.

hen, *n.* A woman student. General at co-educational institutions.

hen-coop, *n.* Dormitory for women students. Cor, Tu, Wa, We, WyS.

hen-fruit, *n.* Eggs. Ag, B, Bd, Be, Bk, Bu, Cin, Ct, El, Hd, Hk, H-S, Ia, In, IS, LF, M, Min, NW, PC, PE, PSC, R-M, RP, T, Te, Tu, U, V, Wa, We, WR, WyS.

hen-medic, *n.* A woman studying medicine. M, Me, Min, ND, Wa, We, WR.

hen-ranch, *n.* A dormitory for women. WR.

hen-roost, *n.* The dormitory for women. Tu, We, WyS.

hilliau, *n.* A resident of East Hill. East Hill was formerly so separated from the city as to form a sort of community by itself. Local Cor.

hillian banquet, *n.* A banquet of "hillians" above mentioned. Local Cor.

himmel, *n.* 1. Topmost gallery in a theater. 2. Top floor of a dormitory. B (1), IS (1, 2), Tu (1), URo (1), We (1), WyS (1).

hit, *v. i.* 1. To get along with, succeed. 2. To answer all of a professor's questions. B (1), Ct (1, 2), We (1).

hit, *v. t.* In phrase 'hit the ceiling,' To fail in examination or daily recitation. Bk, CuU, H-S, R-M. In other phrases as 'hit a written,' pass a written examination easily, we; 'hit a five,' get a 'five' in recitation; IS, O, P.

hog, *n.* In phrase 'on the hog' used as *adj.* 1. Very poor, bad. 2. Out of money. 3. At a disadvantage. B (1), Be (1, 2, 3), Bk (2), Bu (1), Cin (1, 2), Ct (1, 2, 3), Dl (2), Hd (1, 2, 3), Hi (3), Hk (1), Ia (1, 2, 3), IS (1, 2, 3), LF (1), M (1, 2), Mh (1, 2, 3), Min (1, 2, 3), Mo (1), ND (1, 2), NW (1), O (1), PC (1, 2, 3), PE (1, 2, 3), PSC (1, 2, 3), RP (1), T (2), Te (1), Th (1, 2), Tu (1, 2, 3), URo (1), WA (1, 3), Wa (1, 2, 3), We (1, 2, 3), WR (1, 2, 3), WyS (1, 2, 3).

hog, *v. t.* To get from another without work. Ct, Hd, IS, Mh, Mo, NW, O, T, Ta, Tu, We, Wa, WR.

hold, *n.* In phrase 'in the hold.' In base-ball, the player whose turn at the bat follows that of the man striking is said to be 'on deck:' his successor is by further figure placed 'in the hold.'

Holy-Joe, *n.* The chaplain. An.

honeyman, *n.* One who repeats others' jokes. Said to be derived from the name of an old Princeton graduate who had that habit. The implication is that one lacks wit and ingenuity. P.

honors, *n.* Rewards given at graduation to the students who have distinguished themselves in their studies; the commonest practice is to give the valedictory to the highest scholar, the salutatory, to the second, and to name a certain number of others as "honor-men." These are sometimes called commencement honors. Final honors in special subjects are also assigned for excellent work, and in many institutions sophomore and junior honors are assigned in the same way.

honor-man, *n.* One who has gained college honors. WR.

hoodang, or **houdang**, *n.* A fraternity gathering, with or without refreshments, to which are invited freshmen whose names have been proposed as possible members. Tu.

hoofless, *adj.* Same as footless *q. v.* Y. (rare).

hook, *v.* To absent one's self from class. Cin, H-S, Min, S, Tu, WR.

horse, *n.* 1. A literal translation used in preparing a lesson. 2. Unfair help in examination. 3. A joke especially broad or humiliating. 4. A student of remarkable ability. 5. Term used in throwing dice. 6. An advantage. 7. A hard worker. A (1, 3), Ag (1, 3), Al (1, 3), B (1), Bd (1), Be (1, 2, 3, 4, 6), Bk (1), Bo (1), Bu (1), Cb (1), CC (1, 7), Cg (1), Cin (1), Cl (3), Cor (1, 3, 4), Ct (6), CuU (6), D (1), Dk (1), Dl (1, 2), Ha (1, 2, 6), Hd (1, 4), Hi (1), Hk (1, 3), H-S (1), Ia (1, 3), In (3, 4), IS (3, 4, 6), La (1), LF (1), M (1, 5), Ma (1), Mh (1), Mi (1), Min (1, 2, 3, 4, 5), Mo (1), MtH (1), N (1), ND (1), NW (1, 3), O (1, 3), Ol (1, 3, 4), P (3), PC (1), PE (1, 2), PSC (1), R (1), R-M (1, 3), RP (1, 2, 3), S (1), Sm (1, 3), Te (1), Th (1, 4), Tu (1, 3), U (1, 2, 3), URo (1, 3), V (1), WA (1), Wa (1, 3, 5, 6), We (2, 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7), WJ (1), Wp (1, 3), WR (1, 2, 3, 4, 5), WyS (1, 3), Y (1, 2, 3).

horse, *n.* Corned beef. Also called red-horse. NW.

horse, *v. t.* 1. To study with the help of a translation. 2. To joke some one. 3. To cause to wonder; used only in questions expecting an affirma-

tive answer. 4. To swindle or beat. A (1), Ag (1), Be (1, 2), Bk (2), Bo (1), Bu (1), Cb (1), Cg (1), Cl (2), Cor (1, 3, 4), CS (1), Ct (2), D (1), Dl (1), H (2), Ha (1, 2, 4), Hg (1), Ia (2), LF (1, 2), M (1, 4), Me (1), Mh (1), Mi (1), MtH (2), MtHr (2), NW (2, 4), O (2), P (2, 4), PC (1), PE (2), R (1), R-M (2), Sm (2), Th (1), Tu (1, 2), URo (1), UW (1), W (2), WA (1, 2), We (1, 2, 3, 4), WR (1, 2), Y (1).

horse, *v. i.* To get help from another in preparation of lessons. O, We. [To make out or learn by means of a translation or other extrinsic aid. (College slang.) Cent. Dict.]

horse-collar, *n.* Another name for the cipher when indicating the score of a game or the mark of a student; goose-egg *q. v.* Min.

hot, *adj.* 1. Tip-top, excellent. 2. Angry. 3. Of good quality; personal and often ironical. B (1), Cg (2, 3), Cl (1), Cor (1), K (2), O (1), Te (1).

hot-baby, *n.* 1. One very good in certain things, as 'He is a *hot-baby* in Greek. 2. One inclined to be fast. Tu (2), URo (1), Wa (1, 2).

hot-dog, *n.* 1. One very proficient in certain things. 2. A hot sausage. 3. A hard student. 4. A conceited person. B (1, 2), Be (1, 2, 3), Bk (1, 3), Bu (1), CC (1), Cin (1), CS (3), Ct (1, 2, 3), El (3), Ha (2), Hd (1, 3), Hk (1, 2), In (1, 2), IS (1, 2, 3), LF (1, 2), M (4), Min (1, 2), NW (1, 2, 3), O (1), P (1), PC (1, 2), PE (1, 2), PSC (1), RP (2), Sm (2), Th (1, 3), Tu (1, 2, 3), URo (3), V (1), Wa (1, 2), WA (1, 2), We (1, 2, 3), WR (1, 3), WYS (1, 2, 3).

hot-stuff, *n.* 1. A person of good quality; often ironical. 2. A person having merit. A (2), C (1), Cg (1), O (1).

hot-tamale, *n.* 1. A clever fellow. 2. One having merit. 3. One who excels in anything. See hot-dog. A (3), B (1), K (2), O (1).

ice, *n.* In phrase 'as thick ice,' perfectly prepared, as in recitation. Bk, Ps.

ice-pitcher, *n.* Refusal to recognize an acquaintance. Tu.

Ikey, *n.* A Jew. T.

independent, *n.* Non-fraternity man. M.

initiation, *n.* The ceremony by which a student is introduced into one of the various fraternities; it takes to a certain extent the place of the hazing of earlier times. The novice is put through all sorts of tests of pluck and patience, such as wearing absurd dress, or performing absurd actions in public; or he is tossed in a blanket, or blindfolded and subjected to alarming noises, etc. Many of the customs are traditional and regular in certain societies. For instance, one Harvard society requires its novices to refrain from speaking or recognizing any one for a number of days; another brands them on the arm with lighted cigars, etc., etc.

invisible blue. See blue, invisible.

invite, *n.* Summons to the Dean's office. H.

irrigate, *v. i.* To drink to excess. Cor, Hd, Ta, Wa, We.

it, *n.* 1. A word of contempt expressing that one is something less than a human being; hence an idiot, a dolt. 2. The person who plays the leading or active part in children's games; hence prominent, important, excellent; often ironical, with the sense of in disfavor. 'Did he know his Greek? I should say so. He was *it*.' Ag (1), Bd (1, 2), Be (1, 2), Bu (1), El (1), Fa (1), Mh (1), Min (1), Mo (1), O (1), P (1), PE (1), Sm (1), Th (1), Tu (1, 2), U (1), URo (2), V (1), Wa (1, 2), We (1, 2), WR (1, 2), Y (1).

- jab**, *n.* 1. A stab. 2. An attempt at anything. Pe (1, 2).
- jack**, *n.* 1. A translation. 2. Concealed notes for use in examination or recitation. Ag (1), Ct (1, 2), Hd (1), H-S (1, 2), Mh (1), NC (1), T (1), V (1).
- jack**, *v. i.* To use a translation. Ct.
- jail**, *n.* Dormitory for women students. Ta.
- jake**, *n.* Water-closet for men; see Ruth. Hd.
- jake-house**, *n.* Water-closet. Bu.
- jay**, *n.* 1. A farmer or greenhorn. 2. A person who does something disagreeable or foolish. B (1), Cin (1), MtH (1), O (2).
- Jerusalem**, *n.* Room for Bible study. Hd.
- jim**, *n.* The urinal. CC, Ha, LF, Mh, We, WyS.
- jim**, *v.* To urinate. CC, Ha, WyS.
- jockey**, *n.* One who uses a translation habitually. T.
- joe**, *n.* Water-closet. Ha, Hk, PA, URo, Wa, We, Y.
- joe**, *v.* To use the *joe*. Ha, Hk, PA, Wa, We, Y.
- joe-burning**, *n.* Hall reports that Joseph Penney, President of Hamilton, once refused the students some petition with reference to the college privies, whereupon, on the night of November fifth, a conflagration, probably of incendiary origin, destroyed the buildings in question. The Hamilton students still celebrate November fifth by some kind of bonfire, and it is one of the favorite escapades all over the student world to burn the joe, which name Hall attributes to the above incident. [Cf. *Dialect Notes* I, 18 and note, for possible explanation of date of celebration.]
- joc-trots**, *n.* Diarrhœa. Ha, Hd, Hk, URo.
- joc-wad**, *n.* Toilet-paper. Ha, Hk.
- jolly**, *n.* 1. Light, flippant conversation. 2. A story trumped up to deceive. Al (1), Be (1, 2), Bk (1, 2), Bu (1, 2), CC (2), Cin (1, 2), Ct (1, 2), El (2), H (1), Ha (1, 2), Hd (2), Hk (2), H-S (1, 2), Ia (1, 2), In (1, 2), LF (1, 2), Mh (1, 2), Min (1), ND (1, 2), NW (1), P (2), PE (1, 2), PSC (1, 2), R-M (1, 2), RP (2), Sm (1, 2), T (1, 2), Th (1), Tu (1, 2), URo (2), V (1), W (1), WA (2), Wa (1, 2), We (1, 2), WR (1, 2), WyS (1, 2).
- jolly**, *v. t.* 1. To give an instructor the impression that one knows more than one does. 2. To put a man in a good humor, in order to obtain something from him. 3. To tease a person, good-naturedly or otherwise. 4. To brace up, as in a game. 5. To intimidate. 6. To flirt with, to flatter. A (3), Ag (3, 4), Al (2), B (3), Bd (1, 2), Be (1, 2, 3, 4), Bk (1, 2, 3, 4, 5), Bu (1, 2, 3), Cb (2), CC (1, 2, 3), Cg (3), Cin (1, 3), Cl (3), Cor (3), CS (3), Ct (1, 2, 3), D (2, 3), Dk (3), El (1, 2, 3), Fa (2), H (1, 2, 3), Ha (1, 2), Hd (1, 3), Hi (2), Hk (2, 3), H-S (1, 2, 3), Ia (1, 2, 3, 4), In (1, 2, 3), La (3), I-F (1, 2), M (1, 2, 3), Me (3), Mh (1, 2, 3), Mi (2), Min (2, 3, 4, 5), Mo (1, 2, 3), MtH (3), NW (2, 3), O (2, 3), Ol (2, 3, 4), P (2, 3, 4, 5), PC (3), PE (1, 2, 3, 5), PSC (1, 2, 3), R (2, 3), R-M (2, 3), RP (1, 2, 4), S (2), Sm (2, 6), T (1, 2, 3), Te (3), Th (1, 2, 3), Tu (1, 2, 3, 5), U (1, 2, 3), URo (1, 2), UW (2), V (2, 3, 4), W (2), WA (3), Wa (1, 2, 3, 4), We (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6), WJ (2), Wp (2, 3), WR (1, 2, 3), WyS (1, 2, 5), Y (1, 2).
- jolly**, *v. i.* To have a good time. Min.
- josh**, *n.* A joke. Be, Ct, Fa, Hd, Ia, In, IS, LF, M, Min, Mo, ND, NW, Ol, PE, R-M, Sm, T, Tu, U, URo, We, WR, WyS, Y.

josh, *v. t.* To make fun of by teasing. 2. To joke. B (1), Be (1), Bk (1), Ct (1), El (2), H (1), Hd (1), Ia (1), In (1), IS (1), K (1), LF (1), M (1), Min (1), Mo (1), ND (1), NW (1), O (1), Ol (1), PE (1), R-M (1), Sm (1), T (1), Tu (2), U (1) URo (1), V (1), Wa (1), We (1), WR (1), WyS (1), Y (1).

jump, *v. t.* To absent one's self from a lecture. 2. To haze. An (2), Be (2), CC (2), IS (2), Min (2), Mo (1), Ol (1), We (2).

junior, *adj.* Pertaining to a junior.

junior, *n.* 1. A person in the third year of the regular college course, or in the first at many academies and preparatory schools with two and three-year courses.

junior-ex, *n.* An exhibition, or public entertainment, given by the junior class. Owing to various practical jokes played by sophomore or other students, it has been discontinued at many places.

junior promenade, *n.* A very elaborate social function given by each class in its junior year. Cor. WR, Y and doubtless other institutions.

junk, *n.* A small celebration with a spread. Cg, Min.

kai-gar, *i. e. καὶ γάρ*, *n.* The professor of Greek. Cg, Ia, NW, URo.

Kap, *n.* A member of Kappa Alpha fraternity. Cor.

Keys, *n.* The Yale senior society whose emblem is a scroll and key; its members are known as Keys men. See Bones.

kick, *v. i.* To oppose, object to. 2. To find fault needlessly. 3. To send for discipline (as to the President). CC (3), Cor (1), D (1, 2). In phrase 'have a *kick* coming,' to have a right to object or feel personally aggrieved. O.

kid, *n.* 1. Diminutive boy. 2. Youngest member of the class. Cor (1), PA (2), PE (1), T (1), Ta (1), Tu (1), We (1).

kid, *v. t.* 1. To make sport of. 2. To treat like a baby. 3. To deceive. Ag (1), Be (1), Bu (1), Cin (1), Ct (1), Fa (1), Ha (1), Hd (1), Hk (1), H-S (1), LF (1), M (1), Mh (1), Min (1), Mo (1), NW (1), O (1), Ol (1), P (1), PSC (1), T (1), Te (1), Th (1), Tu (2, 3), URo (1), V (1), Wa (1), WR (1), WS (1), WyS (1).

kid-prof, *n.* A young instructor. Tu.

kill, *v. t.* 1. To do easily. 2. To recite perfectly. 3. To do perfectly. B (1), Be (1, 2), Bk (3), H (1), H-S (2), In (2), IS (1), M (2), Mh (1, 2), Min (1), Mo (1, 2), P (1), PE (1, 2), R-M (1, 2), SC (2), Tu (1, 2), URo (2), Wa (1, 2), We (1, 2), WR (2), WyS (1).

killer, *n.* 1. One who does things easily. 2. One who recites perfectly.

kitchen-mechanic, *n.* 1. Servant in the college. 2. A hired girl. IS (1), O (2).

k. m. i. e. kitchen-mechanic, a servant girl. Cor.

K. P. i. e. Clark Prize, *n.* 1. An oration for the Clark prize at Hamilton. 2. Occasion when such oration is delivered. Ha.

kitten, *n.* In phrases 'get *kittens*,' 'have *kittens*.' 1. To get angry. 2. To be in great anxiety, or to be afraid. Ag (1), H (1), Mh (1), Min (1), P (2), PE (1), T (1, 2, 3), We (1), WR (1).

lab, *n.* Laboratory. B, Bd, Be, Bu, CC, Cin, Cor, Ct, Ha, Hd, Hk, Ho, H-S, Ia, In, IS, LF, M, Mh, Min, Mo, MtH, MtHr, NW, Ol, P, PC, PSC, R-M, RP, Sm, T, Te, Tu, U, V, WA, Wa, We, WR, WS, WyS.

lady, *n.* Queen at cards. Ha.

law, *n.* A law student. Min.

lay-off, *n.* Suspension. IS.

leg-pull, *n.* Influence or favor with some one, as 'he has a *leg-pull*.'
Cor.

let-in, *v. i.* To fail. A.

Libby, *n.* A college for women, because in Marietta the first was Elizabeth College. Local, Ma.

lieut (lūt), *n.* Commandant of a battalion. Min.

light, *n.* 1. A very bright man. 2. Money put on collection plate on Sunday. Used by the boys of Shattuck School, Faribault, Minn, and said to be derived from the text "Let your light so shine before men, etc.", read in the "offertory" of the Episcopal service. Cin, El, LF, Mh, Min, Th, Tu, We, WR.

lit, *n.* The Literary Monthly, Quarterly, etc., a student publication. C, Y.

live, *v. i.* In phrase 'live with,' to 'rush' a man for a society. Bk.

load, *v. i.* To prepare for an emergency, as for examination. Bd, Bk, CC, Hd, Ia, In, IS, Mo, ND, O, Ol, R-M, Tu, WR.

local, *n.* In phrase 'Irish local,' a hand-car. O.

lunch, *n.* Something easy. O.

lunch-hook, *n.* Generally used in plural. 1. The hands. 2. A finger. 3. A tooth. Al (1), Bk (1, 2), Ch (1), Cin (1, 2), Cor (3), CS (2), Ct (1, 2, 3), Hi (1), Mo (1), O (2), PE (1), URo (2), UW (1).

lung, *v. i.* To argue. Bk, O, T, We.

lush, *n.* Food. Cor.

lush, *v. i.* To drink to excess. M, Min, Tu.

magna cum laude, 'with great distinction;' between cum laude and summa cum laude, *q. v.* H. and often.

make-up, *n.* A recitation or examination which takes the place of one omitted or which a student has failed in.

marble-palace, *n.* Water-closet. A Wesleyan alumnus, moved by the inadequacy of the accommodations of the college in this respect, gave liberally to better them; so liberally that the building erected on his foundation outshines all the others of the institution. PE, We, WR.

dash, *n.* Infatuation, liking. Ag, Bd (obsolete), Be, Bu, CC, Cor, Ct, Ha, Hd, Hk, H-S, LF, M, Mh, Min, ND, P, PE, R-M, Ro, RP, T, Te, Tu, URo, Wa, We, WR, WyS. In phrase 'make a dash,' to please a professor, *i. e.* give him a favorable impression of one's ability. Ag, CC, P, V, WR.

math, *n.* Mathematics. Ag, An, B, Bd, Be, CC, Cin, Cg, Ct, El, Ha, Hd, HK, HS, In, LF, Lw, M, Mh, Mo, NW, Ol, P, PC, PE, PSC, R-M, RP, Ro, Sm, T, Te, Th, Tu, U, URo, V, WA, Wa, We, WR.

matriculate, *v. i.* To be duly enrolled, after passing the required examinations and payment of fee, as a student of an institution.

max, *n.* Maximum mark. CC, Mo, ND, R-M, Tu, We.

measly, *adj.* 1. Green. 2. Unsophisticated. 3. Unpopular. 4. Unattractive. 5. Not good. 6. Disagreeable. 7. Ill-assorted. 8. Low. 9. Very poor. 10. Bad. 11. Mean. 12. Small, insignificant. 13. Worthless. 14. Unsatisfactory. Ag (5, 6), Be (6, 7), Bk (2), CC (9), Ct (1), El (8), Fa (1),

H (5), Ha (1, 2, 13), Hd (14), H-S (12), In (9), IS (1, 2), LF (1, 2, 9), M (6), Mh (1, 2), Min (1, 2), Mo (1), NC (1, 2), PC (1, 2), PE (1, 9), R-M (2), T (9), Te (9), Th (9, 10), Tu (1, 9, 12), U (3, 4), URo (1), V (6), Wa (1, 2), We (1, 2), WR (1, 2), WyS (1), Y (6).

med, *n.* Medical student. Bu, Mh, Mo, NW, T, Tu, V, WR, WyS.

medic, *n.* Medical student. Min, Wa.

memorabil, *i. e.* **memorabilia** (memērəb'ıl), *n.* Photographs, programmes, old examination papers, and the like, collected during college days, and kept as souvenirs. H, PA, V, W1, Y.

middle-class, *n.* In many institutions having a three-year course, the classes are named junior, middle, and senior.

middler, *n.* Member of the middle class in institutions having such a class.

mine, *n.* Water-closet. In earlier days, a building of the kind stood in the rear of University Hall, and was known jocosely as Universitas Minor. This name was shortened to *minor*, and was used both as noun and verb (like *joe*, *q. v.*). It appears in this form in Hall. At present the form is *mine* (*n.* and *v.*) and probably very few students who use the word regularly, know its origin, as the association with *mine* in the sense of ore-working is natural; most of the Harvard mines are basements, and this may even have contributed to the change of form of the word. Local, H.

mine, *v. i.* To use the water-closet. See *mine*, *n.* above.

miss, *n.* See *cut* (1). (Hall.) H.

Mister, *n.* A freshman—a name applied to a freshman by a sophomore. T.

mock-program, *n.* A program, prepared as a practical joke, which caricatures the speakers at a college exhibition, especially one of the junior-exhibition, *v.* *junior-ex.*

moke, *n.* 1. An easy-going fellow; one in the habit of asking favors. 2. A moderate bore. Tu.

monastery, *n.* Dormitory for divinity students.

monitor, *n.* A student whose duty it is to mark the attendance at chapel or other college exercises.

monkey, *n.* A dormitory for divinity students. Tu.

moot-case, *n.* A case in a moot-court; see next word.

moot-court, *n.* A practice court for the trial of fictitious cases in a law school. Cor, WR.

mortar-board, *n.* The traditional cap worn with the academic gown.

Motzy, *n.* A Jew or Jewess. T.

Mountain Day, *n.* Day devoted to an annual excursion to Mt. Greylock. Local, Williams. (Hall.)

mucker, *n.* 1. A youthful inhabitant of the vicinity not belonging to the college—a "towney." 2. A mean, tricky fellow. 3. A boarder. 4. An ill-bred person. 5. A Yale man. 6. A local preacher in school. A (3), Be (1), Bu (2), CC (2), H (1, 2, 4, 5), Ha (1, 2), Hk (1, 2), K (1), L (2), Lw (1, 2), Mh (1, 2), Min (1), NW (2), P (1, 2), PC (1), PE (1, 2), PSC (1, 2), RP (1, 2), Tu (1, 2), URo (1, 2), V (4), WA (1), Wa (1, 2), We (1, 2), WR (2), WyS (2, 6).

mule, *n.* Translation. ND.

muscle, *v. i.* To go into class as if prepared, though unprepared. H-S.

nail, *v. t.* In phrase 'get it *nailed*,' to have perfect mastery of. Wa.

neophyte, *n.* Freshman. Tu.

neutral, *n.* Student not belonging to any fraternity or other college society. Y.

new, *adj.* 1. Fresh. 2. Unsophisticated. 3. Forward. Ag (1), Be (1, 2, 3), Bu (1, 3), Ha (1, 3), Hd (1, 2, 3), K (1, 2, 3), M (1, 3), Mh (1, 2, 3), Min (1), ND (2), PC (1, 3), PE (1, 2, 3), PSC (1, 2, 3), Th (2), Tu (1, 2), URo (1), V (2, 3), Wa (1, 2, 3), We (1, 2, 3), WR (1, 2), WYS (1, 3).

nigger-heaven, *n.* Topmost gallery of a theatre. B, URo, WR.

niggle, *v. i.* To hurry. El.

non-frat, *n.* One who is not a member of a fraternity. Ag, Be, Bu, Cin, Ct, H-S, LF, Mh, Min, PC, PE, PSC, Ro, SC, Te, Tn, URo, Wa, WR, Y.

non-resident, *n.* A graduate student who is not in residence, either because it is not required, or because his studies are temporarily suspended.

number ten, *n.* The basement of South Hall at Wesleyan. Same as marble palace, *q. v.* We. Ia, formerly, or also 'number two.'

nutty, *adj.* Lacking in mental capacity. We.

oak, *n.* The outer door of a dormitory room. The closing of this door, or 'sporting the *oak*,' as it is called, means that the occupant is out or does not wish to see visitors. The phrase and the practice belong to the English universities, but are occasional in America.

oat-cake, *n.* 1. Farmer. 2. Unsophisticated fellow. Wa.

O. C. W., *i. e.* 'out in the cold world' or 'old cow,' a non-fraternity man. Ma.

Olla Pod, *i. e.* **Olla Podrida**. The illustrated College Annual at Wesleyan. We.

optional, *n.* 1. An optional course selected by a student in addition to his regular work. 2. A student who elects only optional or special courses. See special.

ouden (oud'en), *i. e.* Gk. *οιδέν*, *n.* A non-fraternity man. We.

Overseers, board of. A special governing board at Harvard, chosen by the alumni from their own number.

owl-eyed, *adj.* Intoxicated. Tu.

owly-eyed, *adj.* 1. Intoxicated. 2. Wise. Ag (1), B (1), Bk (1), Cin (1), Ha (1), M (1), Min (1), PSC (1), Th (1), Tu (1, 2), URo (1), We (1), WR (1), WYS (1).

pack, *v. t.* To put in disorder, as the furniture of a room. WR.

panorama, *n.* A "crib" of a particular form; see roll and winder. CC.

pape, *n.* Playing card. B, C, T.

paper, *n.* Printed set of questions used at an examination. General.

parasang, *n.* An indefinite measure of distance. Used figuratively in the phrase 'To get into one several *parasangs*.' H.

paralyze, *v. t.* 1. To overcome. 2. In phrase 'to *paralyze* the professor'; to make a perfect recitation. SC (2), WR (1).

Parietal Committee, *n.* The college officers who room in the College buildings, and whose duty it is to preserve order on the college premises. H.

part, *n.* 1. The honor of speaking or preparing an oration for the commencement exercises. 2. In medical schools, one of the conventional divisions of the human body for dissection purposes.

party, *n.* An unpretentious repast in a student's apartments. In.

pat, *adj.* 1. Perfect, in the phrase 'to have down pat', as of a lesson. (Merely a particular application of the word in its ordinary meaning.) In general use. 2. Nobby, swell. Be, Cin, Cor, Ct, Ha, Mh, Min, MtH, ND, PE, V, Wa, We, WyS.

peach, *n.* 1. One who has attractive qualities; used of either sex. 2. A pretty girl. 3. Anything especially choice. 4. Equiv. to 3, but used ironically. 5. Anything easy to do. 6. A loose woman. (1) and (2) are universal, (3) nearly so. Ag (4, 5), Be (4), Bu (4), CC (4), Cin (5), CS (4), El (4), Fa (5), Ha (4, 6), Hk (4), Ia (4), In (4), LF (4, 5), Lw (5), M (4), Mh (4, 5, 6), MtH (6), MtHr (4, 5), NW (4), P (4), PE (4, 5), Ro (4), RP (4), T (4, 5, 6), Tu (4), U (5), URo (4), V (4), WA (4), Wa (4, 5), We (4, 5, 6), WR (4, 6), WyS (4, 5).

peach, *adj.* Good, excellent. Be, Bk, Bu, Cin, Ct, Ha, Hd, In, IS, LF, Mh, ND, O, PC, R-M, Ro, T, Th, U, Wa, We, WR.

peacherine, *n.* 1. Synonym for peach 1. 2. Synonym for peach 2. B (1), O (2).

peachy, *adj.* 1. Good, excellent; hence 2. Attractive. CC (1), Tu (2).

pen-juice, *n.* Ink. Bk, CC, Tu.

pensum, *n.* Extra work imposed upon a student for excess of unexcused absences. P.

P. G. *i. e.* **post-graduate**, or **pretty girl**, *n.* 1. A post-graduate student. 2. A pretty girl. (1) Bd (rare), Be, Bu, Cin, Cor, El, Ha, Hk, It, IS, LF, M, Min, NW, P, PE, PSC, Sm, Te, Tu, U, URo, WA, We, WR, WS, WyS. (2) Tu.

phase, *v. t.* 1. To confuse. 2. To distract one's attention. A (1), B (1), NC (2), S (1), Tu (1), We (1), Wp (1). [Cf. Cent. Dict. feeze, feaze.]

Phiz, *n.* The professor of Physics. Mh.

physical torture, *n.* Physical culture. Min.

piaster, *n.* A cent. WJ.

piddle, *v. i.* To make a poor recitation. Ct, Ha, We.

Pidgin-English, *n.* Anglo-Saxon. Be, Ha, Mh, Min.

pified, *adj.* Intoxicated. B, M, URo.

pificated, *adj.* Intoxicated. B, M, PE, We (r).

pig, *n.* In phrase 'on the pig,' of poor quality, bad. B.

pig-skin, *n.* A foot-ball. K, and generally.

pike, *v. i.* 1. To go, in general. 2. To walk. 3. To walk lazily. Ia (1), Mh (2), Wp (3). [Cf. Cent. Dict. pike 3, *v. i.* 'to go rapidly', ref. to turnpike.]

pike, *v. t.* To escort a lady. Mh.

piker, *n.* A term of reproach denoting poorness, worthlessness. Ia, M.

pill, *n.* 1. A tiresome, insipid person. 2. A non-fraternity man. 3. A hard student. 4. A hard question in examination. 5. A hard course or

lesson. 6. An instructor who makes his students work hard. Mh (4, 5) RP (2, 3, 6), V (1), Y (1). [Cf. Cent. Dict. *pill* (3) marked "slang."]

pill, *n.* 1. The science of Physics or a course in it. 2. The professor of Physics. 3. The professor of Medicine. [Cf. Cent. Dict. *pill* (4): marked "milit. and nautical slang."] Bu (1), CC (1, 2), Ha (1, 2), Tu (3), WyS (1).

pinch, *v. t.* 1. To steal. 2. To obtain in any way. 3. To learn perfectly. 4. To catch a student cheating in examination. [Cf. Cent. Dict. *pinched* 4, marked "thieves' slang."] B (1), CC (4), Cg (2), H (1), S (1) URo (1, 3).

pinched, *pp.* as *adj.* Hopelessly "conditioned." RP.

pink-a-pinks, *n.* A mandolin club. Mh. [Cf. Cent. Dict. *s. v. pink.*] Mh.

pip, *n.* Indigestion, stomach-ache. [Cf. Cent. Dict. *pip.*] 2. A pipe. 3. A pippin, *q. v.* C (2), Tu (1), We (2).

pip, *v. t.* To learn by rote. CC, Cin, Ha, URo. [Cf. Cent. Dict. *pip.*]

pipe down, *v. phr. i.* To stop talking. An. [Cf. Cent. Dict. for nautical use.] An.

pippin, *n.* An opprobrious epithet. MtH.

pitch, *v. i.* To fail utterly. Wa.

play ball, Cry of the umpire in base-ball to open the game, or resume it after "time" has been called. Jocosely used, quite generally, though not confined to the colleges, in the sense of "go ahead."

play horse with, *v. phr. t.* 1. To ridicule or make sport of. 2. To tease or annoy. 3. To act in an unruly manner toward an instructor. 4. To overcome easily. 5. To confuse. 6. To get help from another in the preparation of a lesson. 7. To flirt. A (1), B (4), Bd (1), Be (1, 2, 3, 5), Bk (3), Bo (3), Bu (1, 2, 4), C (1, 3, 4), Cb (4), Cg (2), Ch (4), Cin (1, 2, 3), Cor (1), CS (1, 2), D (2), El (1, 2, 4, 7), H (1, 2, 4), Ha (1, 2, 3), Hd (1, 2, 3, 4), Hi (4), Hk (1, 2), Ho (1), H-S (1, 2, 3), Ia (1, 4), In (1), IS (1, 2, 3, 5), IW (1), K (1), LF (1, 2), Lw (1, 2, 3), M (3), Me (2), Mi (1, 3), Min (1, 2, 3), Mo (1), MtH (1), MtHr (1, 2), NW (1, 3), O (5, 6), Ol (1, 2), P (2, 3, 4, 5), PE (1, 2, 4, 5), R (2), S (4), Sm (1), T (1, 2), Th (6), Tu (1, 2, 3, 4, 5), U (1, 2), URo (1, 2, 3), UW (3), V (1, 2, 3), W (2, 4), Wa (1, 4), We (1, 2, 3, 4, 5), WJ (1), Wp (1), WR (1, 2, 4, 5), WyS (1, 2, 4), Y (2, 3).

plebe, *n.* A fourth-classman; a freshman. An, WP. [Cf. Cent. Dict., marked "slang."]

plebeian, *n.* A preparatory student. WS.

pluck, *v. t.* 1. To report a student as deficient in examination. [Cf. Cent. Dict. *pluck* (5): marked "college slang, Eng."] 2. To report deficient through unfair marking, *i. e.* unjustly. 3. To expel. 4. To take down, call to account. 5. To obtain money from a person under false pretences; hence, to defraud. Ag (1), Ab (1), Be (1, 4), Bo (1), CC (1), Ch (4), Cor (1), Ct (4), Cu (1), D (1), El (1, 4), H (1), Ha (1), Hd (1), Hi (1), Hk (1), Ho (1), H-S (1), Ia (1), IS (1), M (1), Mi (1), Min (1), N (4), ND (1, 4), NW (1), Ol (1), P (1), PE (4), PSC (1), RM (4), Th (1), Tu (1, 2, 3), U (1, r), URo (1), UW (1), V (1), Wa (1), We (1), Wl (1), WR (1, 4, 5), Y (1).

plug, *n.* 1. Literal translation; cf. horse 1. 2. A hard student; cf. horse 4. 3. A slow, disagreeable person. 4. A short, thick-set person. [Cf.

Cent. Dict. marked "slang.]" 6. A derby hat, the student's usual dress hat, at least the lower-classman's. 5. A silk hat. [Cf. Cent. Dict. marked "slang.]" 7. A joke; cf. horse. 8. A silver dollar. Apparently so called from its form, cf. fire-plug; also Cent. Dict. plug: 4, 5, 6. A (8), Ag (1, 2), B (2), Be (2, 3, 4, 6), Bk (1, 2, 3, 6), C (2, 5, 6), Cb (2), CC (6), Cin (6), Cor (5), Ct (6, 8), El (2, 6), Ha (2, 6, 8), Hd (3), Hi (1), Hk (6), H-S (4, 6), IS (3), LF (6), Min (2, 6, 8), MtHr (2), NW (6), O (2), P (5), PC (1, 3, 6), PE (2, 6), R-M (3, 6), RP (1), T (4, 6, 7, 8), Te (6), Th (2, 6), Tu (2, 3, 4, 6, 8), URo (1, 2, 6, 8), V (3, 2), WA (2, 4, 6), Wa (2, 6), We (5), Wp (1, 7), WR (1, 2, 3, 6, 8), Y (2, 3, 4, 6). Synonyms: 1. Animal, bicycle, bohn, horse (1), jack, pony (1), trot, wheel. 2. Bone (6), dig (2), grind (7), poler. 3. Chump, freak, prune, stiff (3). 7. Grind (12), horse (3), roast (10). 8. Bone (7), copeck, wheel.

plug, *v. i.* 1. To study hard with commensurate results. 2. To study without commensurate results. A (1), Ag (1), B (1), Be (1, 2), Bo (1), C (1), Cb (1), Cg (1), Ch (1), Cin (1), Cl (1), D (1), El (1), H (1), Hk (1, 2), LF (1, 2), Me (1), Mi (2), Min (1, 2), MtH (1), MtHr (1, 2), ND (1), O (1), Ol (1), PC (1), PE (1), Sm (1, 2), Th (1), Tu (1, 2), URo (1, 2), W (1), WA (1, 2), We (1, 2), Wp (1), WR (1, 2), WS (2), WyS (1).

plug, *v. t.* To strike, as a person, a baseball, etc., with the hand or with a club. [Cf. Cent. Dict. of hitting with a bullet, marked "slang, western U. S.]" Be, Bk, C, CC, CCh, Ct, H-S, In, IS, Ia, LF, Mh, Ol, P, PC, PE, R-M, Th, Tu, U, URo, We, WR, WyS.

plugger, *n.* A hard student. Wa.

plunk, *n.* A dollar. A, B, Bd, Be, Bk, C, Cin, Ct, El, Hk, H-S, Ia, In, M, Min, NW, PA, PE, PSC, RP, T, Tu, U, URo, V, Wa, We, WJr, WR.

plunk, *v. t.* 1. To pay; in phrase to *plunk* down, [Cf. plank down, and Cent. Dict. plunk.] 2. To strike. Be (1), C (1), CC (1), Cin (1), El (1), Hd (1), Hk (1), H-S (1), IS (1), Mh (1), Min (1), P (1, 2), PSC (1), R-M (1), Tu (1), URo (1), V (1), WA (1), We (1), WR (1).

plunker, *n.* A dollar. B.

poach, *v. i.* To declaim, harangue. CC.

poco, *n.* Itinerant dealer in second-hand clothing. H, PA, Y.

poet's corner. The wardrobe. URo.

pole, poll, *v. t. and i.* To prepare a lesson by hard study; sometimes used with "out", as 'to *pole* out.' Bd, Be, Bk, CC, El, Lw, Mh, O, P.

poleck (p'oleck), *n.* Political economy. M.

poler, or **poller**, *n.* One who poles; a hard student. Lw, Mh, P, Tu.

polit (pol'it), *n.* Political economy. IS.

polst, *n.* Political science. Ia.

polycon (poly'con), *n.* Political economy. Also spelled *polycon*, *polecon*, *Pol-Econ*. Al, B, Bd, Be, Cin, El, H, Ha, Hd, Hk, Me, Min, MtH, NW, P, T, Te, Tu, URo, V, Wa, We, WR, WS, Y.

polyism, *n.* A personal note in a students' monthly publication called The Polytechnic. The personal column is headed Polyisms. Local RP.

pony, *n.* 1. A literal translation used unfairly in the preparation of lessons; hence also, 2. A key to mathematical problems. Ag, Bd, Hd, H-S, IS, LF, PE, R-M, Sm, T, Te, Th, We, WR, WyS, Y. General and apparently most frequent term for literal translation, usually of a Latin or Greek

author. [Cf. Cent. Dict. pony (3): marked "school and college slang".] Occasionally applied to a key, for which "crib" is the more common designation. Synonyms: 1. Animal, bicycle, bohn, horse (1), jack, plug (1), trot, wheel.

pony, *v. t.* 1. To translate with the help of a pony (cf. *n.* 1). [Cf. Cent. Dict., marked "school and college slang".] 2. To solve mathematical problems with the help of a key or pony (*n.* 2). 3. To urge, to hurry. 4. To pay, usually in phrase "to pony up". A (1), Ag (1, 2), Al (1), Bd (4), Be (1, 4), Bk (1, 2, 3), Bo (1), Bu (1), Cb (1), CC (1), CCh (1), Cg (4), Cin (4), Cor (1), Ct (1), Cu (1), Dk (1), El (1), Ha (1, 4), Hd (1, 2), Hk (1, 4), H-S (1, 2, 4), Ia (1, 4), In (1 (r), 4), La (3), LF (1, 2, 4), Me (1, 3), Mh (1, 4), Min (1, 2, 4, 3), Mo (1), ND (1), NW (1, 4), O (1, 4), Ol (1), P (4), PE (1), PSC (1, 2, 3, 4), R (1), R-M (1, 2, 4), Ro (1), RP (1), Sm (1, 2), T (1, 2, 3, 4), Te (1), Th (1, 2, 4), Tu (1, 3, 4), U (1), URo (1, 4), UW (1), V (1), Wa (1, 4), WA (1), We (1, 2, 4), Wp (1), WR (1, 2, 4), WYS (1, 2, 4), Y (1, 3, 2, 4).

pork, *n.* In phrase 'on the *pork*'. Very poor, bad. IS, URo.

porky, *adj.* Very poor, bad. URo.

possum, *n.* A negro, or negress. T.

post, *n.* 1. The bulletin-board where names of deficient students are posted. 2. A post-graduate student. An (1), WS (2).

poster, *n.* Certificate of membership in a college organization, or society, framed and put up on the walls of a student's room.

pound, *v. t.* In phrases 'pound one's ear, or one's pillow,' to sleep. O, URo.

prelim, *i. e.* **preliminary**, but used as *n.* Applied to one of various examinations as, 1. A part of the entrance examination taken a year before admission to college; usually in pl. prelims, cf. final and full. 2. A preliminary examination required when a student has absented himself from ten per cent. of the exercises in any course. 3. An examination on part of a term's work, given at various times announced beforehand or 'sprung' on some regular recitation day. (1) General. Cor (3), Y (2). Cf. test.

prep, *adj.* 1. Preparatory, as a 'prep school.' 2. Poor, mean. (1) Generally used. (2) El, H-S, Ia, LF, PE, Tu, WR.

prep, *n.* 1. A preparatory student. 2. A lazy student. 3. An undignified upper-classman. 4. Preparation. (1) Generally used. Be (3, 4), Ha (4), Hd (3), Hk (3), Ia (3), IS (3), M (3), NC (2), P (4), PC (3), PE (3), Th (3), Tu (2, 3, 4), U (4), Wa (3).

prep, *v. i.* To prepare. Be, Ch, Ia, P, PE, PSC, Tu, W, WYS.

prep-chapel, *n.* The water-closet. Ia.

prepdorm, *n.* The period of preparation for college. 2. The state of being a preparatory student. Ag (1, 2), Be (1, 2), Bk (1, 2), Bu (1, 2), Hd (1, 2), Ia (2), IS (1, 2), Mh (1, 2), Min (2), NW (1), O (1), Ol (1, 2), PSC (1, 2), Ro (1, 2), Th (1, 2), Tu (1, 2), Y (1, 2).

prepdorm, *n.* Dormitory for preparatory students. Be, Ps.

preppish, *adj.* Silly, immature. PE.

preppy, *adj.* Silly, immature. Ha, Hd, Ia, O, PE.

prex, or **prexy**, *n.* President of a college or university. First form is general; the second is used at Ag, B, Be, Bk, Bu, C, CC, Cg, Cor, El, H, Ha,

Hd, Hk, H-S, Ia, In, IS, M, Min, ND, NW, O, Ol, P, PSC, Sm, Tu, U, URo, V, We, WR, Y.

priest-farm, *n.* A college where many students prepare for entering a theological seminary. Local; applied to Mh by Lehigh Univ. students.

principle, *n.* In phrase 'to go on general *principles*'; to attempt to recite without preparation. Ag, Bk, Bu, CC, Cin, Ct, El, Ha, Hd, H-S, M, Ma, Mh, Min, P, PC, PSC, Tu, URo, Wa, WR.

privilege, *n.* A half-holiday. WS.

prize-man, *n.* One who has gained a prize or prizes in college. WR.

probation, *n.* A form of discipline in which the student, without being separated from the college, is held to stricter account for all his work and attendance than other students; it is followed by separation from the college if the student's stand is not maintained. During probation the student is generally prohibited from taking part in any athletic sports, or in theatrical or musical exhibitions; it is accordingly a favorite form of discipline for students who neglect studies for sports.

proctor, *n.* A minor officer, who gives no instruction, but generally serves on the Parietal Committee, and takes charge of examinations. H.

prof, *n.* Well nigh universal abbreviation of Professor. Ag, B, Bd, Be, Bk, Bu, CC, Cin, Cor, Ct, Dl, El, Ha, Hd, Hk, H-S, Ia, IS, LF, Mh, Min, Mo, MtHr, ND, NW, Ol, P, PC, PE, PSC, RP, SC, Sm, S, Te, Th, Tu, U, URo, V, WA, We, WyS.

project, *n.* The bulletin-board where the names of deficient students are posted. An. Synonyms, post, tree.

prom, *n.* A promenade. B, Bd, Be, Cin, El, Ha, Hd, Hk, LF, Lw, M, Mh, Min, NW, P, Sm, Te, Tu, URo, V, WA, We, WyS, Y.

provost, *n.* Head of the institution. Local, U of Pennsylvania.

prune, *n.* 1. A slow-witted fellow. 2. A queer or irritable person. 3. An error, mistake. B (3), CC, Ch (1), Cin (1), Cor (2, 3), Hd (1), Hi (2), Ho, La (3), LF (1), P (1, 2), PS (2), Tu (1), W (1), Wa (3), Y (3).

prune, *v. t.* 1. To absent one's self from a class exercise; to "cut." 2. To report a student deficient in examination. H (1), Hd (2).

psych, *n.* Psychology. CC, El, V.

psyche, *n.* 1. Psychology. 2. The professor of psychology. Bu (1), Cin (1), Ia (1), IS (1), LF (2), Mh (1), Min (1), Mo (1), MtH (1), T (1), U (1), URo (1), WR (1), WyS (1), Y (1).

psycholo, Psychology. Al.

Pudding, *n.* The Hasty Pudding club at Harvard.

Pudding man, *n.* A member of the Hasty Pudding club.

pull, *v. t.* 1. To obtain. 2. To gain favor, sometimes by deception. Especially in phrase '*pull* one's leg'. Cf. leg-pull. 3. To solicit to join a society. B (1), Be (1, 2), Bk (1, 2), Bu (2), C (1), CC (2), Ct (3), El (1, 2), Ha (2), Hd (1, 2, 3), Hk (1), H-S (1), Ia (1, 2), In (2, 3), IS (1, 2), LF (1, 2, 3), Mb (1, 2), Min (1), N (3), O (2), Ol (2), P (1), PC (1, 2), PE (1), PSC (1, 2), R-M (2), Sm (1), Th (1), Tu (1, 2), U (1, 2), WR (1, 2), WyS (1, 2).

pull, *n.* 1. Influence, or favor with anyone. 2. Favor, sometimes gained by deception. (1) is universal, or nearly so. (2) Be, Bk, Bu, Cin, El, Hk, Ia, IS, LF, Mh, Min, PC, PE, PSC, Ro, T, Tu, U, WR, WyS.

pullet, *n.* A young woman. R-M.

pumpkin, *n.* A student's best girl, *q. v.* P.

pup, *n.* In phrase 'to have *pups*', to get angry. P, T.

push, *n.* 1. A crowd. 2. A society affair or gathering. 3. A successful student. A (1), Ag (1), Be (1), Bk (1), Bu (1), C (1), CC (1), Cin (1), Ct (1), H (1), Ha (1), Hd (1), Hk (1), Ia (1), IS (1), LF (1), M (1), Mh (1), Min (1), Mo (1), ND (1), NW (1), O (1), Ol (1), P (1), PE (1), PSC (1), RP (1, 3), Sm (1), T (1), Te (1), Th (1), Tu (1), URo (1), V (1), W (1, 2), WA (1), Wa (1), WR (1), WyS (1). In phrase 'to be in the *push*', to be popular in society or among one's fellows. Generally used with push (1) and (2); also at Bd, El, H-S, K, R-M, Y.

put, *v. i.* 1. To vomit. 2. To eat, as one's lunch. 'May I *put* my lunch in your room?' H (1), P (1), PE (1), URo (1, 2), Wa (1), We (1), Y (1), Ex (2).

quad, *n.* Quadrangle about which the college buildings stand.

quail, *n.* A young woman student. Tu, We, WS.

quail-roost, *n.* The dormitory for women. Mh, Tn, We, WyS.

queen, *n.* An attractive girl. A, B.

queer, *v. t.* 1. To confuse. 2. To have a bad effect on. 3. To estrange. 4. To slight. 5. To prevent one's joining a fraternity. B (2), Dl (3), K (1), S (1), Tu (4, 5), W (2), Wp (1).

quickstep, *n.* Diarrhœa. PC. In compounds 'Pennsylvania quickstep,' Mh; Seminary quickstep, WyS; Tennessee quickstep, Wa, U.

quinquennial, *n.* A general catalogue published every five years of alumni and officers of an institution of learning. It sometimes also includes names of students who did not take a degree. See triennial, ten-year book.

quit, *v. i.* To fail in examination. RP.

quitter, *n.* One who does not fulfill his promises or obligations. B.

quiz, *n.* 1. A short examination. 2. An informal optional examination; sometimes a private recitation. A (2), Ag (1), Ar (1), B (1), Bd (1, 2), Be (1, 2), Bk (1), Bo (1), C (1, 2), Cb (1), Cg (1), Ch (1), Cin (1, 2), Cor (1), CuU (1), Dk (1), Dl (1), Ha (1), Hi (1), Hk (1), Ho (1), H-S (1), Ia (1), In (1), IS (1, 2), LF (1), Mh (1), Mi (1), Mo (1), MtH (1), MtHr (1), N (1), ND (1), NW (1), O (1), Ol (1), P (1), PC (1, 2), PE (1, 2), PSC (1, 2), R (1), R-M (1), RP (1), S (1), Sm (1), T (1, 2), Tu (1), U (1, 2), URo (1), V (1), W (1), Wa (1), We (1), WJ (1), WI (1), Wp (1), WR (1, 2), WS (1), Y (1, 2).

quiz, *v. t.* 1 To question. 2. To examine. 3. To tease. 4. To ask. Ag (1, 2), B (2), Bd (1, 2), Be (1, 2, 3, 4), Bk (1), Bo (2), Bu (1, 4), C (1, 2), Cb (2), CCh (1, 2), Ch (2), Cl (2), CuU (2), Dk (2), El (1, 2), Ha (1, 2), Hd (1, 2), H-S (1, 3), Ia (1), In (1), IS (1, 2, 3, 4), La (2), LF (1, 4), Mh (1, 2, 3), Mo (1), MtH (2, 3), MtHr (3), N (2), NC (2), ND, O (4), P (1, 2, 3), PC (1, 2, 3, 4), PE (1, 2, 3, 4), PSC (1, 2), R (2), Sm (2), T (1, 2), Te (1), Tu (1, 2), U (1, 4), URo (1, 2), UW (4), V (1), Wa (1, 2), WI (2), Wp (2), WR (1, 2, 3, 4), WS (1), Y (1).

quiz-course, *n.* A course covering lectures at a professional school. WR, and often.

race-course, *n.* The assembling of several students to prepare a lesson by means of a literal translation; cf. pony and trot. Tu.

race-track, *n.* The place where several students assemble to prepare a lesson by means of a literal translation; cf. race-course. Tu.

Rachel, *n.* A Jewess. T.

Radical, *n.* A student in Radcliffe College for women. Local. H.

rag, *n.* Diploma. RP.

rag, *v. t.* 1. To steal. 2. To tease, banter. B (1), Cl (1), H (1), Hk (1), IS (1), Lw (1), Min (1), ND (1), P (2), PE (1), T (1), URo (1), Wa (1).

rag, *v. i.* 1. To talk nonsense. 2. With 'up,' to dress up. Be (1), Cin (1), In (1), IS (1), LF (1), Lw (1), Min (1), MtHr (1), PE (1), PSC (2), T (1).

rat, *n.* A new student. Ro.

Rebecca, *n.* A Jewess. T.

red-horse, *n.* Corned beef; also called horse. NW.

red paint, *n.* Tomato catsup. Rp.

regent, *n.* 1. Governing officer of the college; generally in-State institutions. 2. A special officer at Harvard, who acts as head of the Parietal committee and has charge of all matters pertaining to the housing and external life of the students so far as the college has to do with them.

repeater, *n.* A student who is required by the faculty to repeat a course or a whole year's work.

res (rez), *i. e.* **reservoir**, *n.* A favorite place of resort on the grounds of Tufts College. Local. Tu.

resident graduate, *n.* Residence at the institution and attendance at University exercises, for a certain minimum time, is generally required of candidates for higher degrees. A longer period of study is often needed, and some of this additional time may, under special circumstances, be passed in study elsewhere, while a connection with the university is still maintained, as by a student who holds a fellowship which permits study in Europe. In such cases the student is catalogued as non-resident.

ride, *v. i.* 1. To use a translation. Ag, Al, B, Be, Bk, Bo, Bu, CC, Cg, Ch, Cor, CS, Ct, CuU, Dk, El, Ha, Hd, Hi, Hk, Ho, H-S, Ia, IS, IW, K, LF, Mh, Mi, Min, Ms, MtH, N, NO, NW, O, Ol, P, PC, PE, Ps, Py, R-M, Ro, S, SC, T, Te, Th, Tu, URo, UW, Wk, Wa, We, WR, WyS.

ride, *v. t.* 1. To solicit for a fraternity. 2. To censure. 3. To make a student work hard, especially because of disfavor. Ag (2, 3), Be (2), Bk (2), Bu (2), Hi (1), H-S (2), IS (1, 2), La (2), Ma (1), R-M (2), WR (2), WyS (2). In phrase 'ride the goat,' to be initiated into a fraternity. Tu.

rind, *n.* Brass, nerve. Be, Cg, Cor, Ha, Ol, PE, N, We, WR, WyS.

roachy, *adj.* Pertaining to poor work or preparation. WC.

road, *n.* used as *interj.* Out of the way, clear the track; an exclamation used in extended sense on various occasions. Ha.

roast, *n.* 1. Unfair treatment, as hard marking in a course. 2. A partial decision, as from an umpire. 3. A severe criticism. 4. A reproof. 5. A joke. 6. An allusion to another's weakness. 7. Something easy to accomplish. A (1), Ag (2, 3), Al (1, 4), Be (3, 4, 5), Bk (3, 4, 5), Bo (1), Bu (1, 2, 4, 5, 6), C (1, 2, 3, 4, 5), Cb (2), CC (3), Cg (1, 5, 6), Ch (3, 4), Cin (3, 4, 6), Cl (5), CS (5), CuC (1), D (3), Dk (2, 7), El (3, 5), H (1, 2), Ha (3, 2), Hd (3, 4, 5), Hk (2, 3, 4), H-S (2, 3, 5), Ia (3, 4, 6), In (3, 4, 5, 6), IS (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7), IW (4), LF (3, 4, 5), M (3), Mh (1, 2, 3, 4, 6), Mi (4), Min (3), Mo (5), NW (3), O (3), Ol (5), P (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7), PC (1, 3, 7), PE (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7), PSC (2, 5), R (3), R-M (1, 2, 3, 4), RP (3, 4, 5), Sm (5), T (3), Te (3, 4), Th (3),

4, 5), Tu (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6), U (3, 4), URo (1, 4, 5), UW (4), V (3, 4), W (3, 5), WA (3, 6), Wa (4, 3), We (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7), WJ (3), WR (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6), WyS (1, 2, 3, 4, 5), Y (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7).

roast, *v. t.* 1. To treat unfairly. 2. To censure. 3. To ridicule. 4. To get the better of. 5. To require a student to perform a task especially difficult. A (1), Ag (1, 2, 3), Al (3), B (1), Bd (1, 2, 3), Be (1, 2, 3), Bk (2, 3), Bo (1), Bu (1, 2, 3), C (1, 2, 3), CC (3, 5), Cin (2, 3), Cl (3), Cor (3, 2), CS (3), Ct (3), CuU (1), D (3), El (1, 2, 3, 4), H (1), Ha (1), Hd (2, 3), Hi (2), Hk (2), H-S (2, 3), Ia (2, 3), In (2, 3), IS (1, 2, 3, 4, 5), La (3), LF (1, 2, 3, 4, 5), Lw (1), M (2), Me (2), Mh (1, 2, 3, 4, 5), Mi (2), Min (2, 3), Mo (2, 3), MtH (2, 3), MtHr (1, 3), N (2), NC (4), ND (2, 3), NW (2), O (3), Ol (3), P (1, 2, 3), PC (1, 2, 3, 5), PE (1, 2, 3, 4, 5), PSC (1, 2, 3, 5), R (3), R-M (1, 2, 4), RP (2, 3), S (3), Sm (3), T (2, 3), Te (1, 2, 3), Th (2, 3), Tu (1, 2, 3, 4, 5), U (2, 3), URo (1, 2, 3), V (2, 3), W (3), WA (1, 3), Wa (2, 3), We (1, 2, 3, 4, 5), WJ (2), Wl (2), Wp (1), WR (1, 2, 3, 5), WyS (1, 2, 3, 5), Y (1, 2, 3, 4, 5).

rogue, *v. i.* In phrase 'rogue' through, to use a translation illegitimately. Ct.

roll, *n.* A paper containing information for use in examination; it is rolled at both ends in such a way as to be easily concealed, and also easily unrolled as needed. Cf. winder. H.

Rome, *n.* The Latin recitation room. Hd.

root, *n.* A cigarette. B, Hk, Mh, P, PE, Tu, URo, Wa, WC, WyS. [Perhaps abbreviation of cheroot.]

root, *v. i.* 1. To applaud or cheer at a game. 2. To study hard. Be (1), Bk (1), Bu (1), C (1), CC (1), Cin (1), Ct (1), El (1, 2), Ha (1), Hd (1), H-S (1), Ia (1), In (1), LF (1), M (1), Mh (1), Min (1), NW (1), O (1), Ol (1), P (1), PE (1), R-M (1), RP (1, 2), T (1), Te (1), Th (1), Tu (1), Wa (1), WR (1), WyS (1), Y (1).

rooter, *n.* One who "roots", or cheers at a game. Ia, K, CF, Min.

rot, *n.* Money. PE, Y.

rough-house, *n.* 1. A disorderly class. 2. Rough play. K (2), NW (2), URo (1).

rough-house, *v. i.* To put a room in disorder. Bk.

roxy, rocksy, *n.* The professor of geology. URo.

rub in, *v. phr.* 1. To humiliate, make a person feel his inferior position. 2. To ask a student questions that he cannot answer. Al (2), Cg (1), O (1).

rubber, *n.* 1. A story or action intended to deceive. 2. A person easily deceived. Mh.

rubber, *v. t.* 1. To annoy. 2. To deceive or trick. 3. To get the better of, as in a joke. 4. To question curiously. Cin (1), Ct (1), El (4), Hd (4), Hk (1, 3), K (1), Mh (1), Min (1), PSC (4), Sm (1), Wa (4), WyS (1).

rubber, *v. i.* To look around. 2. To stare, to gaze at. 3. To yawn, to stretch. 4. To go to a place uninvited, "to sponge." Be (1), Bk (2), Ct (4), Hd (1), IS (1, 2), LF (2), RP (3), URo (1), WR (2), Y (1).

rubber-neck, *n.* One who turns and stares or gazes with attention. 2. A term of contempt, used as an epithet. 3. A loafer. 4. A toady. B (2, 3), Ct (2), LF (1), NW (1), P (4).

rubber-neck, *v. i.* 1. To look around, to crane the neck. 2. To stare, to gaze. 3. To meddle. 4. To talk much to no purpose. Bu (3), Cl (4), LF (2), NW (1, 2), Tu (1), V (1).

Rube, *i. e.* **Reuben**, *n.* 1. A farmer. 2. A green, boorish, unsophisticated fellow. A (1), Be (2, 1), Bk (1, 2), Bu (1), Cin (1, 2), Ce (1, 2), Hd (1, 2), In (1, 2), M (1, 2), Mh (1, 2), Min (1, 2), Mo (1, 2), ND (1, 2), NW (1), P (1, 2), PE (1, 2), PSC (1, 2), RP (1, 2), T (1, 2), Te (1, 2), Th (1, 2), Tu (1, 2), U (1, 2), URo (1, 2), V (2), We (1, 2), WR (1, 2), WyS (1, 2).

run, *n.* 1. Excuse or dismissal of a class. 2. Suspension or expulsion from college. Cg (1), WR (2).

run, *v. i.* 1. To absent one's self from a college exercise. Cg, Hd.

run, *v. t.* To entertain a student preparatory to taking him into a certain society, "to rush" *q. v.* 2. To make freshmen who have been initiated do all manner of foolish things. An (2), H (1).

rush, *n.* 1. A good recitation. 2. A contest of any sort between rival classes. 3. A cane contest between rival classes; see cane-rush. A (1), Ag (3), Bd (2), Be (3), C (3), CC (3), Cg (1), Cin (3), Cor (3), H (1), Ha (3 obs.), Ia (3), IS (3), K (1), La (3), LF (3), M (3), Mh (3), Min (3), NW (3), Ol (3), P (2), PA (1, 3), PE (1), PSC (3), T (3), Tu (3), URo (3), We (1, 3), Y (1, 3). In phrase 'make a *rush*' (1 above), make a good recitation. H, Hk, PA, PE, RP, We. In phrase 'make a cold *rush*.' 1. To make a perfect recitation. 2. To attempt reciting a lesson which has not been prepared; to 'bluff.' Hk (1), PE (1), RP (1), Tu (2), We (1).

rush, *v. t.* 1. To entertain a freshman preparatory to taking him into a society. 2. To urge one to attend a certain college. 3. To show a lower classman marked attention. 4. To show a young lady marked attention. 5. To make a good recitation. 6. To engage in a cane contest. Ag (1), B (1), Bd (1), Be (1, 2), Bk (4), Bu (1), C (1, 6), CC (1), Cg (2), Cin (1), Cor (1), Ct (1), Dk (1), El (1, 2), Ha (1, 2), Hd (2), H-S (1, 2), Ia (1, 2, 3), In (1, 4), IS (1, 2), LF (1, 4), M (1), Mh (1), Min (1), Mo (1), Ol (1), PC (1), PSC (1, 2), R-M (1, 2, 4), Ro (1), RP (1, 5), Sm (3), T (1, 2), Te (1), Th (1, 2), Tu (1), URo (1, 2), V (1, 3), Wa (1, 4), We (1, 2), Y (1, 2).

rusher, *n.* 1. One who makes a good recitation. 2. A flirt. 3. A line player in foot-ball. 4. One who pays much attention to a person, as to a lower classman. 5. One who "rushes" a freshman for a certain fraternity. 6. One who urges the merits of a certain college. C (1, 5), Ha (5, 6), P (3), PE (1), Sm (4), V (4), WR (2), Y (5).

rust, *n.* A noisy demonstration at the end of the freshman year. Cg.

rustic, *n.* 1. A cant-name for a sophomore; used only by freshmen. 2. A green, unsophisticated fellow. Bk (1), Ha (1), Mh (2), U (2).

rusticate, *v. i.* To be suspended. Bd, Bu, CCh, Cor, H, Ha, Hk, H-S, Ia, IS, Mh, Min, PE, PSC, Wa, We, Y.

rusticate, *v. t.* To suspend. Tu.

rusticus, *n.* 1. A countryman. 2. A person of dirty, ragged appearance. T (1, 2).

Ruth, *n.* A water-closet for women. Hd. The use of *jakes* for the men's closet, a good old English word, but practically obsolete in many sections, has suggested *Ruth* as above on the basis of the popular etymology, *jake* from Jacob.

safety, *n.* A slip of paper handed to an instructor at the beginning of a recitation stating that the student is unprepared. Bk, We, WR.

Sage-hen, *n.* A woman student at Sage College, the dormitory for women, so named in honor of the donor, Henry W. Sage. Local. Cor.

Sage-rooster, *n.* A student who is assiduous in calling at Sage College. Local. Cor.

sail, *n.* 1. A perfect recitation. Bo, Hd, Min, We.

sail, *v. i.* To run swiftly. NW.

salutatory, *n.* Generally the second honor at commencement. Formerly a Latin oration delivered by the student who was second in rank in his class.

salve, 1. Flattery. 2. Good-natured imposition. Be (2), Bk (1), Cor (2), Tu (2), We (1, 2), WyS (2).

sausage, *n.* 1. A person easily imposed upon. 2. An easy-going, inoffensive person. Tu.

savey, *i. e. Fr. savez.* To understand; also written salve. O.

savez, *adj.* Smart, bright. An.

sawder, *i. e. solder*, *n.* In expression 'soft sawder,' flattery.

scab, *v. i.* To study overtime. PSC.

scholarship, *n.* The income of a special foundation, or other beneficiary money regularly assigned to the purpose, given to a poor student to meet his expenses while studying. Generally given to an undergraduate, while a fellowship, *q. v.*, is always given to a graduate.

scoop, *v. t.* 1. To beat, defeat. 2. To get an abundance of something. Ag (1), Be (1), Bk (1), CC (1), Cin (1), Ia (1), IS (1), LF (1), Mh (1), Min (1), Mo (1), NW (1), O (1), Ol (1), T (1), Tu (2), U (1), URo (1), Wa (1), WR (1), WyS (1).

scorcher, *n.* A swiftly batted ball. CuU.

score, *v. t.* In phrase 'score a V,' to pass a perfect examination or recitation at an institution where marks are on a scale of 5. Cg, IS, Min, Tu, U.

scrap, *n.* 1. A fight. 2. A quarrel of words, sometimes good-natured. 3. A class contest. Ag (1, 2), B (1), Bd (1, 2), Be (1, 2), Bk (1, 2), Bu (1, 2), C (1, 3), CC (1, 2), Cin (1, 2), Ct (1, 2), El (2), Fa (1, 2), H (1, 2), Ha (1, 2), Hd (1, 2), Hk (1, 2), H-S (1, 2), Ia (1, 2), In (1, 2), IS (1, 2), LF (1, 2), Lw (1, 2), M (1, 2), Mh (1, 2), Min (1, 2), MtHr (1, 2), ND (1), NW (1, 2), O (2), Ol (1, 2), P (1), PC (1, 2), PE (1, 2), PSC (1, 2), R-M (1, 2), Ro (1, 2), RP (1, 2), Sm (1, 2), T (1, 2), Te (1, 2), Th (1, 2), Tu (1, 2), U (1, 2), URo (1, 2), V (1, 2), WA (1, 2), We (1, 2), WR (1, 2), Wys (1, 2), Y (1, 2).

scrap, *v. i.* 1. To fight. 2. To quarrel, sometimes good-naturedly. Ag (1, 2), Bd (1, 2), Be (1, 2), Bk (1, 2), Bu (1, 2), C (1), CC (1, 2), Cin (1, 2), Ct (2), El (2), H (1, 2), Ha (1, 2), Hd (1, 2), Hk (1, 2), H-S (1, 2), Ia (1, 2), In (1, 2), IS (1, 2), LF (1, 2), Lw (1, 2), M (1, 2), Mh (1, 2), Min (1, 2), MtHr (1, 2), ND (1, 2), NW (1, 2), O (2), Ol (1, 2), P (1, 2), PC (1, 2), PE (1, 2), PSC (1, 2), R-M (1, 2), Ro (1, 2), RP (1, 2), Sm (1, 2), T (1, 2), Te (1, 2), Th (1, 2), Tu (1, 2), U (1, 2), URo (1, 2), V (1, 2), WA (1, 2), We (1, 2), WR (1, 2), WyS (1, 2), Y (1, 2).

screw, *n.* A poor recitation. (Hall.) Bo.

- screw**, *v. t.* To get the best of a person. Tu.
- screw**, *v. i.* To give a hard examination. Tu.
- screw-deal**, *n.* A misdeal, at cards. B.
- screwed**, *pp.* used as *adj.* In phrase 'to get *screwed*.' 1. Deceived. 2. "Flunked" in recitation or examination. Tu.
- scrub**, *n.* 1. A second-rate person. 2. An assistant in a laboratory or an assistant teacher. 3. A disreputable woman who frequents the streets. Ag (1), Be (1), Bk (1), Bu (1), Ct (1), Hd (1), H-S (1), Ia (1), IS (1), LF (1), Min (1), Mo (1), ND (1), NW (1), O (1), Ol (1), PE (1), R-M (1), T (1), Th (1), Tu (3), U (1), URo (1), Wa (1), WR (1), WyS (1), Y (1).
- scrub**, *adj.* 1. Pertaining to a substitute. 2. Secondary. 3. Junior. Ag (1, 2), Be (1, 2), C (1), Cin (1, 2), Ct (1, 2), Ha (1, 2), Hd (1), Hk (1), HS (1, 2), Ia (1), In (1), IS (1, 2), LF (1, 2), M (1, 2), Mh (1, 2), Min (1), O (1, 2, 3), P (2), R-M (2), RP (1), Sm (1), T (1, 2), Tu (1, 2), URo (1), Wa (2), WR (1), WyS (2), Y (1, 2).
- scrub-team**, *n.* Team for any athletic game, made up of miscellaneous members and not representing any institution or class.
- scurf**, *n.* 1. An epithet used to annoy a person or class. Ha.
- scurf**, *v. t.* To ridicule. Ha.
- seed**, *n.* 1. A fellow of small ability or promise. 2. A student from the country. 3. A girl one does not wish to take into society. 4. A poker chip. Be (1), C (4), CC (4), Cin (4), Ct (2, 4), H (4), IS (1), Mh (1, 2), NW (1), T (4), Wa (4), We (1, 4), WR (1), WyS (4), Y (1, 3).
- seedy**, *adj.* 1. Countrified. 2. Boorish. 3. Poor, at work or at play. LF (2), Mh (1, 3).
- sem**, *n.* 1. A seminary. 2. A theological student. 3. A young woman. 4. A Hebrew. Bu (4), K (3), LF (1, 3), Mh (2, 3), Te (3), Tu (3), WR (3).
- seminole**, *n.* A theological student. See Princeton Stories, p. 125. P.
- Senegambian**, *n.* A negro or negress. T.
- senior**, *n.* A student in the last year of the course.
- senior**, *adj.* 1. Pertaining to students of the last year. 2. Of longer connection with the institution, or of higher rank, as of college officers.
- serelia**, *n.* A cigarette. We.
- set-up**, *n.* A paper, book, or other means unlawfully used in examination; a 'crib.' Tu, WJ.
- set up**, *v. phr. t. and i.* To treat, to entertain with food and drink. Ag, Bd, Be, Bu, C, CC, CCh, Cin, Cor, Ct, El, Fa, Ha, Hd, Hk, H-S, Ia, In, LF, Lw, M, Mh, Min, Mo, ND, NW, Ol, P, PE, PSC, R-M, RP, SC, Sm, T, Ta, URo, V, WA, Wa, WR, Y.
- set up**, *pp.* of above used as *adj.* 1. Intoxicated. 2. Proud. C (1), Min (1), ND (1), RP (1), T (1), Tu (1, 2), WR (1), WyS (1), Y (1).
- shack**, *n.* 1. Beer-mug. 2. Small boy employed to attend tennis players and retrieve stray balls. H (2), Tu (1).
- shack**, *v. t.* 1. To gather tennis balls as above; hence. 2. To go in search of, hunt up a person or thing. H (1, 2).
- shake up**, *v. phr. i.* 1. To make things lively. 2. To make disturbance in class for the purpose of annoying the instructor. 3. To hurry. A (3), Cor (1), Ha (2), K (1).

shark, n. One who excels in anything. Be, Bk, C, CC, Cin, El, Ha, Hk, Ho, In, IS, LF, Lw, M, Mi, Min, Mo, NW, P, PE, PSC, Sm, Th, Tu, URo, V, WA, Wa, We, WR, WyS, Y.

sheeny, n. 1. A member of a Hebrew-letter society. 2. A second-rate person. Ct (2), Tu (1).

sheepskin, n. Diploma. A, Ag, Al, B, Bd, Be, Bk, Bu, C, Cb, CC, CCh, Cg, Ch, Cin, Cl, Cor, CS, Ct, CuU, D, Dk, Dl, El, Ha, Hd, Hi, Hk, Ho, H-S, Ia, In, IS, IW, K, La, LF, M, Ma, Me, Mb, Mi, Min, Mo, MtH, N, NC, ND, NW, O, Ol, P, PC, PE, Ps, PSC, R, R-M, Ro, S, SC, T, Ta, Te, Th, Tu, U, URo, UW, V, W, WA, Wa, We, WJ, Wp, WR, WyS, Y.

sheet-slinger, n. A chamber-maid. Tu.

shekel, n. A silver dollar. A, Be, Bk, Bu, Cin, Hd, Hk, Mh, Min, ND, NW, Ol, P, PE, PSC, R-M, T, Ta, Tu, URo, V, Wa, We, WR, WS.

shennyygag, v. i. To cheat in examination. P.

shike, n. In phrase 'to go on a *shike*,' to go beyond the limits of the school without permission. WS.

shike, v. i. To go beyond the limits of the school without permission. WS.

shingle, n. 1. Certificate of membership in a college society or organization, framed in a traditional way, with a special kind of crimson frame, displayed on the walls of owner's room; see poster. 2. Sign of young lawyer. H (1), (2) General in law schools.

shingled, adj. Nervous, disconcerted. Cor.

shot-tower, n. Water-closet. PSC.

shy, adj. Lacking. Bd, Be, Bk, C, CC, Cin, Ct, Ha, Hk, Ia, In, IS, M, Mh, NW, O, P, PE, PSC, RP, Sm, T, Th, Tu, U, URo, Wa, We, WR.

shy, v. i. To cheat in examination. HS, Mh, We.

silly, adj. In phrase 'to knock silly,' to surprise an instructor by answering all his questions. H-S.

sing-songs, n. The college glee club. Mh.

sink, n. The name given by Brown students to a Providence variety theatre. Local. B.

sinker, n. 1. A silver dollar. 2. A wheat or buckwheat cake. 3. A hot roll. 4. A doughnut. A (1), Be (4), C (1, 2), Cin (2), Min (1, 2, 4), P (2), PE (1), PSC (2), RP (3), T (1, 2, 3, 4), Th (2), Tu (1, 2), URo (2), Wa (2, 4), We (1, 2).

skate, n. 1. A reckless fellow. 2. A contemptuous epithet applied to a mean fellow, especially to one who does not pay his debts. 3. A cad, in the phrase 'a cheap *skate*.' 4. An intoxicated person. 5. The condition of being intoxicated. Ag (5), B (5), Be (1), C (1, 2, 5), Cin (1, 2), Ct (1), Hk (1), In (3), K (1), LF (1), M (4), Mh (5), Min (1), NW (1), PC (5), PE (1), RP (1), T (1), Tu (1), URo (5), V (5), Wa (1), We (1), WR (1).

skate, v. i. 1. To go, in general. 2. To hurry. 3. To do anything successfully. 4. To get intoxicated. Be (1), Bu (3), B (2), Cin (1), El (2), Ha (4), Hd (3), Ia (1), In (4), Mh (1), O (1), PSC (1), Tu (1), We (1).

skid, n. 1. An outline, skeleton of a book. 2. Concealed notes for use in an examination or recitation. We (1, 2).

skid, *v. i.* To cheat by using concealed notes in examination or class. We.

skin, *n.* 1. One who cheats or deceives. 2. A paper, book, or other means unlawfully used in an examination. B (1), C (1), RP (2).

skin, *adj.* 1. Unfair. 2. Mean. B (1), C (1), O (1, 2).

skin, *v. i.* To cheat, in general, especially in examination. B, Bd, C, CC, RP, Te, Y.

skin, *v. t.* To copy an answer in examination or an exercise in class-work. C, RP, Y.

skinner, *n.* A literal translation. Te.

skinny, *n.* Chemistry. An.

skip, *n.* An absence. Ag, Be, Hd, Me, Mh, Min, ND, NW, PC, PSC, Th, Tu, We, WR, Y.

skip, *v. t. and i.* 1. To depart. 2. To absent one's self from a recitation. Ag (1, 2), Bd (1), Be (1, 2), Bu (1), C (1), CC (1, 2), Cin (1), Cor (1), Ct (1), El (1, 2), H (1), Ha (1), Hd (1, 2), H-S (1, 2), Ia (2), In (1, 2), IS (2), M (1), Me (1), Mh (1, 2), Min (1, 2), Mo (1, 2), ND (1, 2), NW (1), Ol (1, 2), P (1), PC (1, 2), PE (1, 2), PSC (1, 2), R-M (1), Sm (1), T (1), Th (1, 2), Tu (1, 2), U (1, 2), URo (1), V (1, 2), Wa (1, 2), We (1, 2), WR (1, 2), W_YS (1), Y (1, 2). In phrase 'to get *skipped*,' to be expelled. W_YS.

sky-pilot, *n.* 1. A preacher, in general. 2. The college chaplain. WR (1), Wa (2).

sky-scraper, *n.* A ball batted high, as in base-ball. CuU.

slam, *n.* 1. Mean remarks about a person. 2. An uncomplimentary "grind" in a college publication. Ia (1), V (2).

slam, *v. t.* To make mean remarks about a person. Ia.

slammer, *n.* One who makes mean or uncomplimentary remarks about a person. Ia.

slave, *n.* 1. A servant in a college. 2. A skeleton. B (1), Ha (1), LF (1, 2), Min (1, 2), We (1), W_YS (1).

slay, *v. t.* To report deficient in examination; "to flunk." Bo, Min.

slaying-party, *n.* A faculty meeting at which the cases of delinquent students are considered. Tu.

slimer, *n.* Cant-name for a freshman, used only by the sophomores. Ha.

slit, *v. i.* To fail in getting something expected. Dk.

slog, *n.* 1. A student who confines himself to persistent study; "a grind." 2. A blunder, a bull. Rp.

slump, *v. i.* To fail in recitation or examination. Tu.

slut, *n.* The queen at cards. B, Cin, H, Ha, URo, We, W_YS.

smash, *n.* Failure in recitation. In expression 'a dead *smash*'.

smash, *v. i.* To fail in recitation. CC, Cin, Hd, We.

smear, *n.* Complete failure in recitation, or examination. R-M.

smooth, *adj.* 1. Excellent, pleasing. 2. Sly, crafty, facile in devices, adaptable. A (1), Ag (1, 2), Be (1, 2), Bk (1, 2), Bu (1), CC (1, 2), Cin (1, 2), Ct (1, 2), El (1, 2), Fa (1, 2), H (1), Ha (1, 2), Hd (1, 2), Hk (1, 2), Ho (1), H-S (1, 2), Ia (1, 2), In (1, 2), IS (1, 2), K (1), LF (1, 2), M (1, 2), Mh (1, 2), Min (1, 2), Mo (1, 2), ND (1), NW (2), O (1, 2), Ol (1), P (1), PA (1), Pe (1, 2),

PSC (1, 2), R-M (2), Sm (1), T (1, 2), Th (1, 2), Tu (1, 2), URO (1, 2), V (1, 2), Wa (1, 2), We (1, 2), WR (1, 2), WyS (1, 2).

smouge, *v. i.* To crib. *q. v.* Ho.

snab, *n.* The proper thing. Cor.

snag, *n.* A large amount of work. Cor.

snag, *v. t.* To fetch. Cg, WR.

snake, *n.* 1. One who excels in anything. 2. A hard student. Wa.

snap, *n.* 1. An easy task in any subject. 2. A course requiring little or no study. 3. An instructor who gives an easy course. 4. An unexpected written examination. 5. Advantage. 6. A foregone conclusion. A (2), Ag (1, 2), Al (1, 2), B (1), Bd (1, 2, 4, 5, 6), Be (1, 2, 3), Bk (1, 2, 5), Bo (1), Bu (1, 2), Cb (1, 5), CC (2, 3, 5, 1), Cg (1, 2), Ch (2), Cin (1, 2, 3), Cor (2, 3), CS (1), Ct (1, 2, 3), CuU (1), D (2), Dk (1), DI (1), El (1, 2, 3, 5), Fa (1, 2), H (2, 3), Ha (1, 2, 3, 5), Hd (1, 2, 3), Hk (1, 2, 3), Ho (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6), H-S (1, 2, 4, 6), Ia (1, 2, 3), In (1, 2, 3), IS (1, 2, 5), IW (1), K (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6), La (1), LF (1, 2, 3, 5), Lw (1, 2, 3, 5), M (1, 2, 3), Ma (1), Me (1), Mh (1, 2, 3), Mi (4), Min (1, 2, 3, 4, 5), MtH (1, 2), MtHr (1, 2), Mo (1), ND (1, 2, 3, 5), NW (1, 2), O (2, 3), Ol (1, 2, 3), P (1, 2, 5), PC (1, 2, 3, 5), PE (1, 2, 3), PSC (1, 2), R (1), R-M (1, 2, 3, 4), RP (2, 1), S (1, 2), Sm (1, 2), T (1, 2, 3), Te (1, 2, 3, 5), Th (1, 2, 5), Tu (1, 2, 3, 5), U (1, 2, 3), URO (1, 2, 3), UW (2), Wa (1, 2, 3, 5), V (1, 2, 3), W (1, 2, 3), WA (1, 2, 3), We (1, 2, 3, 5), Wl (2), Wp (1), WR (1, 2, 3), WS (1, 2, 3, 5), WyS (1, 3, 5), Y (1, 5). [Snap : a position, piece of work, etc., pleasant, easy and remunerative. (Slang.) Cent. Dict.]

snap, *adj.* Quite easy. Bd, Be, Bu, Cin, Ct, El, H, Hk, H-S, In, IS, K, LF, M, MtHr, ND, Ol, R, R-M, RP, T, Ta, Tu, URO, WA, We, Wl, WR, Y.

snap, *v. i.* To skip recitation. Ha, Ho, K, Min, NC, P, PC, R, T, Wa, WyS.

snap-course, *n.* An easy course in any subject.

snap-seeker, *n.* One who selects a course which is easy; also snap-hunter.

sneak, *n.* In phrase 'take a *sneak*', to go away. B, O, U.

sneak, *v. t.* 1. To appropriate. 2. To depart suddenly. 3. To absent one's self from a college exercise. Ag (2), Bd (2), Be (1, 2, 3), Bk (1, 2), Bu (2), CC (3), Ct (2, 3), El (1, 2, 3), H (2), Ha (1, 2), Hd (1, 2), Hk (1), H-S (2), Ia (1, 2, 3), In (1, 2), IS (1, 3), LF (1, 2, 3), Mh (1, 2), Min (1, 2, 3), Mo (1), MtHr (2), Ol (1, 2, 3), P (2), PE (1, 2), PSC (1, 2), R-M (1, 2), Sm (2), T (1, 2), Te (2), Th (2, 3), Tu (1, 2, 3), U (1), URO (1, 2), V (1, 2, 3), Wa (1, 2), We (1, 2, 3), WR (1, 2), WyS (1, 2, 3), Y (1, 2, 3).

snide, *adj.* Mean, contemptible. Cor, WA, We, Wl. [Sharp; characterized by low cunning and sharp practice; tricky; also false. (Slang.) Cent. Dict.]

snide, *n.* A mean, contemptible fellow. WA, We.

snit, *n.* An easy task in anything. Bu.

snooke, *v. i.* To absent one's self from class. El.

snoozer, *n.* A harmless fellow. Cor.

soak, *n.* 1. A very hard task. 2. A drunken fellow. 3. An unpopular fellow. 4. An instructor hard to work under. CC (1, 2, 3, 4), Ha (1), LF (1), Lw (1), P (1), PE (1), Te (1), Tu (1, 4), URO (1, 2), WA (1), We (1), Wp (1), WR (1).

soak, *v. t.* 1. To inflict hard work upon. 2. To hit or to strike. 3. To overcharge. 4. To entertain a candidate for a society. 5. To pawn. Ag (1, 2, 3), B (1, 2), Be (1, 2, 3), Bk (2, 5), Bu (1, 2, 3, 5), CC (1, 2, 3, 4, 5), Cin (1, 2, 3), CS (1, 3), Ct (5), H (1, 2, 3), Ha (1, 3), Hd (1, 3), Hk (1, 3), H-S (1, 2, 3), In (2, 3), IS (2), LF (1, 2), Lw (1, 2, 3), Mh (1, 2, 3), Min (1, 3), ND (1), NW (1), O (1), P (1, 2), PC (1, 2, 4), PE (1, 2, 3), PSC (1), R-M (1, 2), RP (1, 2, 3), Sm (1), T (1, 2, 3), Ta (3), Th (1, 2), Tu (1, 2, 3), URo (1, 2, 3), WA (1), Wa (1, 2, 3), We (1, 2, 3), Wp (1), WR (1, 3), WyS (1, 3, 2), Y (1).

soak, *v. i.* To drink to excess. Ag, B, Be, Bu, CC, Cin, Ha, Hd, H-S, M, Mh, ND, Ol, P, PC, PE, PSC, R-M, T, Te, Th, Tu, URo, Wa, We, WR, WyS, Y.

soaked, *pp.* as *adj.* in phrase 'to get soaked.' 1. To be asked a hard question. 2. To get drunk. B (2), Be (1, 2), Bu (2), CC (1, 2), H (1), MthR (1, 2), Ol (1, 2), PC (2), RP (1, 2), Ta (1, 2), Te (1, 2), Th (1), URo (1).

social, *n.* A social function of any sort. V.

socialize, *v. i.* To talk with one of the opposite sex. WyS.

soft, *adj.* Easily fooled. D.

soft, *n.* A silly person. [One who is weak or foolish, a fool. (Slang.) Cent. Dict.]

sonality, *n.* A dull time. T.

soph, *n.* A sophomore. Ag, Be, Bk, Bu, CC, Cin, Cor, Ct, El, H, Hd, Hk, H-S, Ia, In, IS, LF, M, Mh, Min, ND, NW, Ol, P, PC, PSC, RP, SC, Sm, T, Te, Th, Tu, U, URo, V, WA, We, WR, WyS, Y.

sophomore, *n.* A regular college student, candidate for a literary degree, in the second year of a four-years' course.

sophomore show, *n.* An amateur theatrical performance given each year on behalf of the sophomore class at Columbia.

sore, *adj.* 1. Chagrined. 2. Vexed at one's self. 3. Hurt. 4. Vexed at another. O (1, 2, 3), W (1, 4).

souped, *adj.* In phrase 'to be souped,' to fail in recitation or examination. H.

sour, *n.* A bad hit on somebody. We.

sour-ball, *n.* A chronic grumbler. P.

sour-balled, *adj.* Dissatisfied. PSC.

sour-belly, *n.* A chronic grumbler. H.

souve, *v. t.* To hand down as a souvenir. Fa.

spasmodics, *n.* Mathematics. PC.

special, *n.* A student not a candidate for a degree, engaged in more or less serious study in some of the regular courses. The practice of admitting such students, at least to any great extent, is relatively new, has been productive of some great abuses, and is now discouraged or very strictly regulated at most institutions.

spiel, *n.* 1. An eloquent speech or passage in an oration or essay. Bk, Cin, H, Ha, IS, LF, M, Min, Mo, NO, NW, PE, T, V, Wa.

spiel, *v. i.* 1. To play. 2. To dance. B (1), Be (1), Bu (1), C (2), Cin (1), Ct (1), El (1, 2), Hd (1), Hk (1), Ia (1), IS (1), LF (1, 2), M (1), Mh (1, 2), Min (1, 2), Mo (1, 2), ND (1), NW (1), P (1, 2), PE (1, 2), PSC (1, 2), RP (2), T (1, 2), Te (2), Th (2), Tu (1, 2), URo (1), T (1, 2), Wa (1, 2), We (1, 2), WR (1), WyS (1).

spieler, *n.* 1. A player, usually at cards. 2. Dancer. B (1), C (2).

spike, *v. t.* 1. To get possession of, in any way. 2. To join a fraternity.

3. To fortify a drink by adding wine or spirits. 4. To obtain an advantage by unfair means. [From base-ball in which shoes are worn with spikes to give a hold on the ground in running. These can be used to injure a player of the opposing side, and this can be done intentionally if a dishonest player wishes to disable the opponent.] Ag (2), Be (1, 2, 4), Cin (1, 2), SC (1, 3), Ct (1, 2), Hd (1), In (3, 4), M (2), Mo (2), NW (2), O (1, 4), PC (1), PSC (2), R-M (1), T (2), Te (4), Th (1), Tu (1, 2), V (2), Wa (1, 2, 4), We (1, 4), WR (2), WyS (1).

spinach, *n.* Beard. Wa.

spit-kit, *n.* A cuspidor. An, PE.

spoil, *v. t.* In phrase 'spoil the good ones,' to foul when a strike would otherwise be called. (Base-ball term.) B.

spon, *n.* Money. A, LF, MtH.

sponge, *n.* 1. A person with a large capacity for eating and drinking.

2. An easy professor. Ag (1), Be (1), Bk (1), Bu (1), CC (2), Cin (1), Cor (1), Ct (1, 2), El (1), Ha (1, 2), Hd (1, 2), H-S (1), In (1), IS (1, 2), Mh (1), Min (1), NW (1), P (1), PE (1), R-M (1), RP (1), Tu (1), URo (1), Wa (1), WR (1), Y (1, 2).

sponge, *v. i.* 1. To eat and drink continually at another's expense. 2.

To get from another without work. Ag (1, 2), Bd (1), Be (1, 2), Bk (1, 2), Bu (1), CC (1), CCh (2), Cin (1, 2), Cor (1), Ct (1, 2), El (1, 2), H (1), Ha (1, 2), Hd (1, 2), Hk (2), H-S (1, 2), Ia (1, 2), In (1, 2), IS (1, 2), Mh (1, 2), Min (1, 2), Mo (1, 2), O (2), P (1, 2), PC (2), PE (1, 2), R-M (1, 2), RP (1), Th (1, 2), Tu (1, 2), U (1, 2), URo (1, 2), Wa (1, 2), WR (1, 2), Y (1, 2).

spoon, *v. t.* To favor. An.

spoon-holder, *n.* A cushioned window-seat. 2. A divan or hammock.

Be (1), Cin (1, 2), LF (1, 2), O (1), PSC (1, 2), R-M (1), Tu (1, 2), We (1, 2).

spot, *n.* A professor's question guessed beforehand by a student.

spot, *v. t.* 1. To discover, detect. 2. To guess what a professor will ask. 3. To mark absent from chapel or recitation. Ag (1), Bd (1), Be (1, 2), Bk (1), Bu (1), CC (1, 2), Cin (1, 2), Cor (1), Ct (1, 2), El (1), H (1), Ha (1), Hd (1, 2), Hk (1), H-S (1, 2), Ia (1), In (1), IS (1), LF (1, 2), M (1), Mh (1, 2), Min (1), ND (1), NW (1), Ol (1), P (1, 2, 3), PC (1), PE (1), PSC (1), R-M (2), Te (1), Th (1), Tu (1, 2), URo (1, 2), V (1, 2), Wa (1), We (1, 2), WR (1, 2), WyS (1), Y (1, 2, 3). [To note or recognize by some peculiarity; catch with the eye; detect; find out. (Slang.) Cent. Dict.]

spotter, *n.* Monitor. See spot 4.

spout, *v. i.* To declaim, harangue. Ag, Bd, Be, Bk, Bu, CC, Cin, Cor, Ct, El, H, Ha, Hd, Hk, H-S, Ia, In, IS, LF, M, Mh, Min, ND, NW, Ol, P, PC, PE, PSC, R-M, RP, Sm, T, Th, U, URo, V, WA, Wa, We, WR, WS, WyS, Y. In phrase 'up to spout', prepared. CC, Ct, Mh, R-M, Sm, Tu, Wa, WR, Y.

spout, *n.* In phrase 'up the spout', having failed. Bu, H-S, Mh, R-M, Sm, Wa, WR, Y.

spread, *n.* 1. A banquet. Ag, Bd, Be, Bk, CC, CCh, Cg, Cin, Cor, Ct, El, Fa, H, Ha, Hd, Hk, H-S, Ia, In, IS, LF, Lw, M, Mh, Min, Mo, ND, NS, NW, O, Ol, P, PE, PSC, R-M, RP, Sm, T, Te, Th, Tu, U, URo, V, WA, Wa, We, WR, WyS, Y.

spread, *v. i.* To give a banquet. Ag, Bd, Bk, CC, Cin, Ct, Fa, H, Hk, H-S, In, IS, LF, Lw, M, Mh, Min, ND, N-S, NW, P, PE, PSC, R-M, Sm, T, Te, Tu, WA, Wa, We, WR, WyS, Y.

spreer, *n.* Contestant in cane-sprees, *q. v.* P.

spring, *v. t.* 1. To wear for the first time, as a suit of clothes. 1. To give, as an examination, without previous notice. H (2), In (1), Cor (2).

spring-exam, *n.* Unexpected examination. H.

spud, *n.* 1. Spade, in cards. 2. Potato. An (2), B (1).

stab, *n.* An attempt at recitation. A, Be, Bu, Cin, El, H, Ha, Hd, Hk, Ia, IS, LF, M, ND, NW, R-P, Th, Tu, U, URo, WA, We, WR, WyS, Y.

stab, *v. i.* To make such attempt at recitation. Cin, H, Ha, Hd, Hk, Ia, In, IS, LF, M, ND, NW, RP, Tu, WA, We, WR, WyS, Y.

stable, *n.* Shelf for literal translations. Tu.

stack, *v. t.* To put a room in disorder by overturning and piling up furniture, etc. In, IS, PA, URo, We, WR.

stack-up, *n.* A piled-up mass (foot-ball phrase). K.

stag, *v. t.* In phrase 'to *stag* it,' to go to a party without escorting a lady. Cor, Ia.

stagger, *n.* An attempt at recitation. Bu, Tu.

stagger, *v. t.* To surprise an instructor by answering all his questions. WR.

stand, *n.* Degree of proficiency in college studies, as evidenced by marks and honors.

stand-man, *n.* A student who works for a high stand. Y.

star, *n.* 1. One who is of high excellence; used also ironically. 2. A cadet who gets above 3.4 in final marks and is allowed to wear a star on his collar. An (3), B (1, 2), MtHr (1, 2).

star, *adj.* Of high excellence. B.

steal, *v. i.* To stay away from class. Be.

steer, *n.* 1. A bore; awkward fellow. 2. An equivocal statement. 3. A literal translation. 4. A hint. Be (2), Cor (1), Hd (2), Mo (3), RP (4), T (2), Th (1), WyS (2).

stew, *n.* Anything easy. WS.

stick, *n.* 1. An uninteresting person. 2. A cigarette. O (1), URo (2).

stick, *v. i.* In phrase 'get it *stuck* into one,' to fail in recitation or examination. In phrase 'get *stuck*,' be unable to get away from a young lady at an entertainment. T.

sticker, *n.* A hard examination. A.

stiff, *n.* 1. A cadaver; body for dissection; anatomical material. General and apparently only term in medical schools. 2. An attempt to impose on the assumption of knowledge or power not really possessed; particularly in recitation or examination. Phrase 'to put up a *stiff*,' to make an attempt as above. 3. A person whose manners or opinions are stiff and rigid, or one who is obstinate, or lacking in social qualities; a bore, one whose company is undesirable. 4. A reprimand. 5. Idle talk. Ag (1), Bd (1), Be (1), Bk (4), Bu (1), C (1), Cin (1), Ct (1), H (1, 3), Ha (1), Hd (2), H-S (1), Ia (1), LF (2, 1), M (1), Min (1), NW (1), P (1), PC (2), PE (1, 2), RP (3), T (1), Te (1), Tu (1, 3), V (1), Wa (1), We (1), WR (1, 3), WyS (1).

stiff, *adj.* 1. Very drunk. 2. In phrase 'scared *stiff*,' astonished, frightened. H (1), MtH (2), O (2).

stiff, *v. t.* To deceive. See *stiff*, *n.* 2. Wa.

stiff, *v. i.* To talk rubbish. See *stiff*, *n.* 5. Be (2), Bu (2), Cor (2), IS (2), LF (2), Mh (2), PC (2), PSC (2), Tu (2), URo (2), Wa (1, 2), We (2), WR (2), WyS (2).

stop-over, *n.* 1. An extension of time granted to a student who cannot pay his tuition. 2. An unsociable person. K (1), CC (2).

straight, *adj.* as *n.* In phrase 'make a *straight*,' to pass a perfect examination. Mh.

strike, *n.* In phrase 'go on a *strike*,' to be infatuated. O, IS.

striker, *n.* A college servant. Tu.

stuff, *n.* Money. A, Ct, Te, Tu.

stuff, *v. t.* To impose impossible or exaggerated statements upon a credulous person. Cor, Ct.

Styx, *n.* A room. A, We (rare).

sub, *n.* 1. A sub-freshman. 2. A preparatory student. 3. A substitute on an athletic team. 4. A water-closet. 5. An instructor in the preparatory department of an institution. B (1, 2), CC (1, 2, 3), Cor (1, 2), Ct (1), El (3), Ha (1), Hd (1), H-S (5), IS (1, 2, 3, 5), In (1), P (3), Sm (1, 2, 3, 5), Te (1), Tu (1), U (1(r)), We (1, 2, 3, 5), WR (1, 4), WyS (3).

sub-coattail, *v. t.* To take a book away from the library surreptitiously. URo.

sub-freshman, *n.* A preparatory student. Generally used.

sucker, *n.* One who flatters an instructor. See *supe* and *swipe*.

suck, *v. t.* To curry favor; *swipe q. v.* Mh.

summa cum laude, *adj. phr.* 'With highest distinction.' Perhaps one to five per cent. of a class obtain a *summa cum* at present. H.

supe, *i. e. superlative*, *n.* 1. A person or thing of high qualities or great excellence. 2. A student who flatters an instructor for the sake of marks. Ag (2), Cg (1), Ha (2), URo (2), WyS (1).

supe, *v. t.* To flatter an instructor for the sake of marks. Ha, URo.

suspension, *n.* Separation of the student from college, on account of misconduct; sometimes accompanied by requiring residence in a specified place, or the performance of specified tasks, or both.

sweat-box, *n.* Examination room. PC.

sweep, *n.* A care-taker of college rooms at Yale, where negro boys are employed.

swine, *n.* In phrase 'on the *swine*' = 'on the hog'. *q. v.*

swing, *v. i.* To join a fraternity. Cor, El, Ha.

swing, *v. t.* 1. To initiate into a fraternity. 2. To escort a lady to a reception or other social function. Cg (2), Cor (1), Mh (2), T (1), WyS (2).

swipe, *n.* 1. A blow. 2. One who tries to curry favor. 3. One who rubs down the athletes. 4. An exchange of papers in examinations. 5. The act of currying favor. CC (4), H (2, 5). Ia (3), K (1, 2, 3, 4), S (1, 2, 3, 4), U (1), We (1, 2, 3, 4).

swipe, *v. t.* 1. To steal. 2. To take without permission, not necessarily with intent to steal. 3. To attempt to curry favor with, as with an instruc-

tor. 4. To defeat badly. 5. To strike. 6. To strike the ball hard, as in baseball. Ag (1, 2, 4, 5), B (1), Bd (1), Be (1, 2, 4, 5, 6), Bk (1, 2, 4, 6), Bo (2), Bu (1, 2, 4, 5, 6), CC (1, 2, 5, 6), CCh (1), Cg (1, 2), Cin (1, 2, 4, 5, 6), CS (1, 4, 5), Ct (1, 2, 5, 6), CuU (5, 6), El (1, 2, 4), Fa (1), H (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6), Ha (2, 1, 4, 6), Hd (1, 2, 4, 5, 6), Hk (1, 2, 5, 6), Ho (3), H-S (1, 2, 3, 5), Ia (1, 3, 4, 5, 6), In (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6), Lw (1, 3), M (1, 2), Mh (1, 2, 4, 5, 6), Min (1, 2, 4, 5), Mo (2), ND (1, 2, 5, 6), NS (1, 2), NW (1, 2, 5, 6), O (1, 4), Ol (1, 4, 6), P (1, 3, 4), Pe (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6), PSC (1, 2, 4, 5, 6), R-M (1, 2, 5, 6), Ro (1), RP (1, 2, 5), S (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6), Sm (1, 2), T (1, 2, 5, 6), Ta (3), Te (1, 2, 5, 6), Th (1, 4, 5, 6), Tu (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6), U (1, 2, 5, 6), URo (1, 2, 5, 6), V (1, 2), WA (1, 2, 6), Wa (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6), We (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6), Wl (1, 2), Wp (1), WR (1, 2, 6), WS (2, 5, 6), WyS (1, 2, 5, 6), Y (1, 2).

synagogue, *n.* The house of the Hebrew letter society, composed of divinity students. Local. Tu.

tacky, *adj.* 1. Poor, worthless. 2. Confused. 3. Untidy. 4. Intoxicated. Bu (2), CCh (1), Cin (1, 2, 3, 4), Ct (1, 2, 3, 4), El (3), Fa (1, 2, 3, 4), Hd (1), H-S (1, 2, 3, 4), La (1, 2, 4, 3), In (1), IS (1, 2, 3, 4), LF (1), Mh (1, 2, 3, 4), Mo (1), NW (1), O (1), P (1, 2, 3, 4), PC (2, 1, 4), PSC (1), R-M (1), Ro (1), T (1), Ta (3), Te (1, 2, 3, 4), Tu (1), Wa (1, 2, 3, 4), WyS (2).

tank, *n.* 1. One who has a great capacity for beer or other drink. 2. One who can drink a great deal of beer without becoming intoxicated. 3. Top gallery of a theatre. B (1), URo (2).

team, *n.* Students chosen from the whole body, or from a class or other division within an institution, to represent such body in athletic contests with others.

tear, *n.* 1. Protracted spree. 2. A brilliant success. An (1), Cor (1), H-S (1), In (1), PSC (1).

tearer, *n.* A fine fellow. Cor.

tear, *v. i.* 1. In phrase 'tear out,' a room, to put in disorder. 2. In phrase 'tear up the back,' to censure. Bu (1, 2).

tear, *v. t.* In phrase 'tear one's shirt,' to make a brilliant success.

temple, *n.* Water-closet. Bo, We.

ten, *i. e. number ten*, *n.* Water-closet. PC, We.

ten-paper, *n.* Toilet paper. PC.

tenner, *n.* Perfect recitation. PSC.

ten-spot, *n.* A perfect recitation mark, in an institution where marks are on the scale of ten. CCh, Dl, Ha, Hd, M, Min, Mo, Tn, U(r), URo.

ten-strike, *n.* A perfect recitation. Bo, Bu, CCh, Pe, Tu, U(r), Y.

ten-year book. A general catalogue, published once in ten years, in which are the names of all who have been connected with the institution. Cor. Local.

test, *n.* Examination on part of a term's work; cf. prelim. WR.

theme, *n.* A short written exercise on any subject.

thesis, *n.* A written exercise, of a greater extent than an ordinary theme, and generally embodying the results of some original investigation.

Theta (þêta), *n.* A member of the K. A. Θ. fraternity. Cor.

Thick (þêt), *n.* Member of Θ. Σ. X.. Local. Tu.

thick, *adj.* 1. Angry. 2. Stupid. 3. Very friendly. B (1), Bu (2), Ct (1), LF (3), Mh (2), NW (3), PSC (3), Te (3), WR (2).

thinning-season, n. Time of year when men are solicited to join fraternities. Tu.

Tiger, n. The Princeton colors, orange and black, are worn in athletic uniforms, etc., in stripes.

time-eater, n. A course consuming a large part of a student's time. Ba, We.

tin, adj. Best, as of clothes. A, B, H-S, O, P, Tu, Wa.

tiu, n. Money. A, B, H-S, O, Tu, Wa.

tombstone, n. Pudding (particularly white blanc-mange) turned from an oblong mould. Local. V.

toot, n. A spree. Cor, We. [A blow-out. (Slang.) Cent. Dict.]

tore, adj. Worsted; defeated. We.

Tough, n. Name applied to the Tufts students by students at Harvard.

town, n. in phrase 'town and gown,' an expression of English university origin for people of the town or city in which the institution is situated; adopted in some American institutions.

towny, n. A town resident not a student. Bk, Bu, Cor, Ha, Hk, Pa, We. [A citizen of a town as distinguished from a member of a college situated within its limits. (Slang.) Cent. Dict.]

trade-last, n. 1. An exchange of compliments. 2. A quoted compliment. Ag (1, 2), Bk (1, 2), Bu (1), Cin (1, 2), Ct (1), El (1, 2), Fa (1, 2), Hd (1, 2), Hk (1, 2), H-S (1, 2), Ia (1, 2), In (1, 2), IS (1, 2), M (1, 2), Min (1, 2), Mo (1, 2), NS (1, 2), NW (1, 3), O (1, 2), P (1, 2), PE (1, 2), PSC (1, 2), Sm (1, 2), T (1, 2), Te (1, 2), Tu (1, 2), V (1, 2), Wa (1, 2), We (1, 2), WR (1, 2), WyS (1, 2), Y (1, 2).

trade-last, v. i. To exchange compliments. Ag, Bk, Bu, Cin, Ct, Fa, Hd, Hk, H-S, Ia, In, IS, M, Min, Mo, NS, NW, O, PE, PSC, Sm, Te, Tu, V, Wa, We, WR, WyS, Y.

transmittendum, n. An article of some kind which is passed on from a class or set of students to their successors. Often used sarcastically of lecture notes or composition exercises useful to a succeeding class, and of students who repeat the work of a class.

tree, n. 1. The class bulletin board on which the names of students who have failed to pass an examination are posted. 2. The class-day tree. An, local (1), Cor, H, Ia, WR.

tree-day, n. The day annually set apart for planting a tree or trees by a class or classes. WR.

tree, n. In phrase 'up a tree,' unprepared when called upon for a recitation. URo.

treed, pp. or adj. Unprepared when called for recitation. URo. [Cornered; entrapped. Cent. Dict.]

triennial, n. A complete catalogue of alumni and officers issued triennially. By some institutions, such a catalogue is issued only every five years, and is called a quinquennial *q. v.* or every ten years, and is called a ten-year book *q. v.*

trig, n. Trigonometry. Al, An, B, Cor, Me, MtH, V.

triumph, n. Celebration at the end of the sophomore year. Bd, C.

trot, *n.* 1. A translation. 2. In plural, diarrhœa. A (1), Ag (1), B (1), Bd (1), Be (1), Bo (1), Bu (1), Cg (1), Ch (1), Cin (1), Cor (1), O (1), H (1), Ha (1), Hk (1), Ho (1), H-S (1), K (1), LF (1), Lw (1), M (1), Mh (1), Min (1), Me (2), O (1), P (1), Pe (1), PE (1), PSC (1), R (1), RP (1, 2), Sm (1), Tu (1), URo (1), V (1), W (1), WA (1), Wa (1), We (1), WR (1), WyS (1), Y (1).

trot, *v. i.* 1. To make use of a translation. 2. In phrase 'trot out,' *v. i.* to bring out, to produce. [To use a pony or similar means in studying. (Slang.) Cent. Dict.] A (1), Ag (1), Al (2), Bd (2), Be (1), Bo (1), Bu (2), Cor (1), CuU (2), D (1), Dk (1), El (1, 2), H (1), Ha (1, 2), Hk (1), Hi (1), Ho (1, 2), K (1, 2), La (2) LF ((1), M (1), Mh (1), Mi (2), Mh (1), O (1), PE (1), PSC (1, 2), R (1), R-M (2), RP (2), Sm (1), Th (2), Tu (1), URo (1, 2), UW (1), V (1, 2), W (1), WA (1, 2), Wa (2, 3), We (1), WJ (1), WR (1, 2), WyS (1, 2), Y (2).

trustee, *n.* Most frequent designation for a member of the governing board at endowed institutions, as regent is at state institutions.

tumble, *v. i.* To understand. Bk, Cin, Ia, Mh, Mh, Mo, O, Wa.

tunk, *n.* An informal banquet. Cg.

turf, *n.* In phrase 'to go on the turf'. 1. To call on a young lady. 2. To frequent a house of ill-fame. 3. To go to a gambling house. 4. To become a prostitute. Bo (1), M (2), Min (5), Tu (1, 2), We (1), WR (1), WyS (1), In phrase 'on the turf' = on the hog, *q. v.* PSC.

tutor, *n.* 1. Officer of instruction of lower rank. 2. A person who gives private instruction; see coach (1).

twins, *n.* A double in tennis. URo.

twice, *adv.* In phrase 'to go twice', to accompany a young lady; same as 'go double'. Be, Bk, CC, Min, O, RP, Ta, Te, Wa, We, WR.

twist, *v. i.* To pass a perfect examination. R-M.

twisted, *pp.* as *adj.* 1. Wrong. 1. Crazy. 3. Confused. B (1, 2), CC (1), PC (3), Tu (3).

uncle, *n.* A name applied by freshmen to sophomores. T.

under-class, *adj.* Pertaining to a member of the freshman or sophomore class, in distinction from upper-class *q. v.*; but a junior is an under class man to a senior, and a sophomore is an upper-class man to a freshman.

under-grad, *n.* An undergraduate; see next.

undergraduate, *n.* A student in the collegiate as distinct from graduate courses.

university box. Gallery in theater. Min.

university student. Student in a professional or post-graduate school; opposed to undergraduate. C.

unwashed, *pp.* as *adj.* In phrase 'the great unwashed,' the non-fraternity body. Tu.

under-class, *adj.* Generally pertaining to a junior or senior; but see under-class above.

valedictorian, *n.* Member of the senior class chosen—generally by the faculty on account of the highest scholarship, but sometimes by classmates, or by them jointly with the faculty—to make the farewell address at commencement.

valentine, *n.* Official written communication from secretary of faculty, generally of warning or dismissal. Local. Tu, where meeting of the faculty is near February fourteen.

varsity, *n.* An abbreviation of university originating in England, but often adopted in this country.

varsity, *adj.* Pertaining to the crew or team representing the whole institution, in distinction from class crews or teams; used generally, even at institutions making no claim to the title of university.

velvet, *n.* The balcony in a theater. WR.

Venus, *n. pl. Veni*, or **Venuses**. A woman who takes care of college buildings. Min, NW, Tu, We.

wad, *n.* 1. The mouth. 2. Money. 3. A queer, unattractive person. 4. An unpopular person. A (1), Ag (1), Bu (2), Ct (2), El (3, 4), Rp (2), Tu (1), Wa (2), WyS (1, 2).

waddy, *adj.* 1. Queer and unattractive. 2. Mean, contemptible. El (1, 2).

wagon, *n.* In phrase 'on one's wagon', in one's control. O.

walk, *v. i.* To go through a recitation without aid. Mo.

warm, *adj.* good, clever (= hot). Tu.

warm-baby, *n.* One very good in certain things (= hot dog, etc.). Wa.

warm-boy, *n.* A clever fellow. K.

warning, *n.* 1. Notice to a student that he is falling behind in the work of a course. 2. In institutions where the demerit system is in use, a notice to the student that his score of marks is nearing the danger line. 3. Notice to a student or to his legal guardian, or both, that he will be disciplined unless his conduct is more satisfactory.

wart, *n.* 1. Anything small, diminutive, mean. 2. A contemptible person. NW (2), WJ.

whale, *n.* 1. A phenomenal scholar. 2. A skeleton. Be (1), Bk (1), LF (1, 2), Min (1, 2), Mjn (1, 2), ND (1, 2), NW (1), Ol (1), Th (1), URo (1), V (1).

wheat, *n.* An unsophisticated fellow. Ag, Th, We.

wheel, *n.* 1. A translation. 2. A dollar. Bk (1), Ct (2), Dl (1), Ia (2), Min (1), Te (2), WyS (1). In phrase 'to have wheels in one's head. 1. To be cranky. 2. To be mistaken. 3. To know what one is about. LF (1), O (1, 2, 3), Tu (1, 2). In phrase 'to have wheels,' to be mistaken. B.

whistle-berry, *n.* In plural, beans. Cin.

whitewash, *v. t.* To prevent from scoring. B.

Widow, Widow Jones, *n.* Water-closet. WA.

wife, *n.* 1. Chum, room-mate. 2. Young lady taken to an entertainment. In (2), NW (2), PA (1).

wiggle, *n.* In phrase 'get a wiggle,' to hurry up. A, B.

wiggle, *v. t.* In phrase 'wiggle a flipper,' to hurry up. A.

Willy, *n.* In expression 'warm Willy,' a person or thing to be entirely approved of. B. In phrase 'to have the willies,' to be nervous or generally out of sorts='to have the woolies.' El.

Willy boy, *n.* An effeminate, dandified young man. O, V.

winder, *n.* A "crib" constructed of a long strip of paper rolled on two pencils for convenient manipulation; common in expression 'long winder.' See roll and panorama.

wood-up, *v. i.* To applaud a professor's joke with the feet. 2. To tap on wood after *crepitem ventris*. Bo (1), H (1), Hd (1, 2), M (2), Min (1, 2), T (1, 2), URo (1), We (1, 2 (rare)), WR (1, 2), WyS (1, 2).

wooden, *adj.* Dull, stupid; opposite of *savez*. An.

woodinup, *v. i.* The same as wood-up (1). D, Hd, WR.

wool, *v. t.* 1. To blind, befool. 2. To muss. 3. To defeat badly. Be (1), Bk (1), CC (1), Ct (1, 2), H-S (3), LF (1), Min (1), O (1, 2), Th (1), Tu (1), URo (1), Wa (1), We (1, 2), WR (1).

woolly, *n.* In phrase 'to have the *woolies*', to be nervous or generally out of sorts. El.

woolly-goat, *n.* A gay time. MtH.

woozy, *adj.* Confused; the same as twisted, *q. v.* Tu.

work, *v. t.* 1. To gain favor, as of an instructor. 2. To gain favor as in 1, by deception. Ag (1, 2), Bd (1, 2), Be (1), Bk (1, 2), Bu (1), CC (1), Cin (1, 2), El (1), H (1), Ha (1, 2), Hd (1, 2), Hk (1, 2), H-S (1, 2), Ia (1, 2), In (1, 2), IS (1, 2), LF (1, 2), M (1, 2), Me (1), Mh (1, 2), Min (1, 2), Mo (1), ND (1, 2), PSC (1, 2), RP (1), T (1, 2), Th (1), WA (1), Wa (1, 2), We (2), WR (1, 2), WyS (1, 2), Y (1, 2). In phrase '*work* for keeps', to befool completely. Used at very nearly the same places as 2. In phrase '*work* out', to call upon a student in a part of the subject upon which he is unprepared.

written, *n.* A written recitation in place of an oral one. Be, H-S, MtHr, P, URo, Wa, We, WR, WyS.

X, *n.* Water-closet. Th.

yap, *n.* 1. A contemptible person. 2. The mouth. 3. A countryman. Ag (1), An (1), Be (1), Bk (1), Bu (1), Cin (1), Ha (1), Hd (1), LF (1), M (1), Min (1), ND (1), NW (1), O (1), Ol (1), P (1), PC (1, 3), PE (1), PSC (1), U (1(r)), URo (1, 2), V (1, 2, 3), Wa (1, 2), We (1, 2), WR (1, 2), WyS (1).

yap, *v. i.* 1. To talk. 2. To meddle. Ag (1), M (2), Min (2), O (2), PC (2), PE (2), URo (1), V (1, 2), WyS (2).

yard, *n.* The original quadrangle at Harvard about which the old buildings stand.

yea-a, *n.* A shout of applause or welcome; often used ironically. P.

yearling, *n.* A second year man. Wp.

yell-up, *v. i.* To call to the window for conversational purposes. Cf. call-up on telephone. Ag, Bu, CC, Ha, Hk, IS, LF, Mh, P, PE, Tu, We, WR.

youngster, *n.* A third classman. An. (Local.)

zebra, *n.* In phrase 'to get *zebras*,' to get angry, 'to get *kittens*.' PE.

Zete, (*zêt*) *n.* Member of Z. Ψ.

zip, *n.* A zero in marks. Bk, Bu, H-S, Ia, IS, Lw, Mh, PC, PSC, Th.

zoolix, *n.* Syrup. Bu.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE AMERICAN DIALECT
SOCIETY.

MEETING IN 1896.

The Society met in the Public Library building, Cleveland, Ohio, on Tuesday, December 29. In the absence of the President and Vice President, the meeting was called to order by the Secretary. Prof. Emerson was appointed Chairman *pro tem.*, on the motion of Prof. Thomas. The usual committees were appointed by the chair;—to audit the Treasurer's accounts, Dr. Woodward, Prof. Greene; to nominate officers, Profs. Thomas, Hempl, and Learned. The Secretary's report was presented and accepted. In the absence of the Treasurer, his report was presented by the Secretary, and referred to the Auditing Committee.

Reports of standing committees were called for. Prof. Hempl, as chairman of the committee for issuing circulars of information, reported that the present set of questions continues to bring answers, and that it seems best to await a sufficient number of these before issuing any more circulars. It was voted to continue this committee for another year. Prof. Emerson in behalf of the committee appointed to supervise the reading of American books for the dictionary of the English Dialect Society, reported as follows: The English Dialect Dictionary is to contain Americanisms, only when representing usage current in some English dialect, and also found in America. Dialectal words and usages existing in America and not in England, whether survivals of old usages or of American origin, are not to appear in the English dictionary at all. Moreover, the English Society has already printed the first part of the dictionary without any consideration of American usage and intends to issue a part semi-annually; and it is apparent that whatever we can send them in the time which we shall have will be incomplete at best. The committee therefore recommends that their field of work be extended to cover all American usage which can be found in print, with a view to having as complete a store of material as possible for

an American Dialect Dictionary, which may now be considered as a definite possibility. It was voted to extend the powers of the committee as proposed and to continue this committee also for another year.

The Auditing Committee reported the Treasurer's accounts correct, and his report was accepted. The Nominating Committee reported the following list of officers for 1897: President, G. L. Kittredge, Cambridge, Mass.; Vice President, O. F. Emerson, Cleveland, Ohio; Secretary, E. H. Babbitt, New York; Treasurer, L. F. Mott, New York. Editing Committee, the Secretary, *ex-officio*; E. M. Brown, Cincinnati, Ohio; R. L. Weeks, Columbia, Mo. Executive Committee, the above and Alcée Fortier, New Orleans, La.; J. B. Henneman, Knoxville, Tenn.; H. Schmidt-Wartenberg, Chicago, Ill. These nominations were confirmed by vote of the Society.

Prof. Hempl moved that a committee be appointed to revise the phonetic alphabet of the Society. In support of his motion he said that this alphabet, which was devised by New Englanders, is in many respects inadequate to indicate the pronunciation of some parts of the country outside of New England. It should be revised by a committee of phoneticians some of whom are familiar with the usages of every part of the country, and some distinct character should be provided for every type of sound which is found to exist. Prof. Learned expressed a desire that the alphabet might be made sufficiently comprehensive to represent sounds of other languages as well as English. After some further discussion it was voted to appoint such a committee, and the Chair named Prof. Sheldon (chairman), Prof. Hempl, Prof. Learned, Prof. Weeks, and Mr. Babbitt.

Prof. Bright stated that Mr. Farmer, the author of "Americanisms Old and New," is engaged in collecting material for a work on "Slang and its Relations" and asked that any material, especially in the line of obscene words and usages, which any member or committee of the Society may have, be placed at Mr. Farmer's disposal. No motion was made, but the Secretary said that he would communicate with Mr. Farmer.

No further business being presented, the meeting adjourned.

E. H. BABBITT, *Secretary*.

REPORT OF TREASURER.

From December 27, 1895, to December 25, 1896.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand, December 27, 1895	\$ 6 07
Dues for 1894	3 00
Dues for 1895	18 00
Dues for 1896	172 00
Dues for 1897	1 00
Two life memberships	50 00
Sale of publications	18 20
Total	<u>\$268 27</u>

EXPENDITURES.

Printing Circulars	\$ 7 75
Postage	14 59
Transcribing and Typewriting	50 70
Expressage	25
Deposited in Savings Bank, two life memberships	50 00
Cash on hand, December 25, 1896	144 98
Total	<u>\$268 27</u>

MEETING IN 1897.

The meeting of the Dialect Society at Philadelphia, December 28, was very brief, and no important business was transacted. In the absence of the President and Vice President, Prof. Grandgent was appointed chairman. Committees were appointed as follows: To audit Treasurer's account, Prof. Hale; to nominate officers, Profs. Thomas, Kent, Elliott.

The Secretary's report was read as follows:

"Our plans were fully made to have Vol. ii, Part I of Dialect Notes appear in September of this year in the shape of a dictionary of college words and phrases. This grew out of a collection undertaken by the New York branch, whose executive committee a year or so ago, sent a short circular to the leading colleges and universities, and received therefrom a large amount of material. It seemed clear that a second circular, containing full questions on a sufficient number of words and phrases, would bring enough

material for the publication of a fairly complete dictionary, such as Kluge's, or at least some of its predecessors, in Germany. It was hoped that such a circular could be sent out before the end of the college year, and the results made ready for publication in September. This plan failed for various reasons. To send out such circulars costs money. The amount needed for the first one (about \$30) was raised by subscription among the members of the New York branch. Twice as much was necessary for a second circular, and it was impossible to secure that amount before the close of the college year. From June to September your Secretary was prevented from doing any work whatever for the Society by serious illness in his family. It happened, also, that all the members of the committee in charge of the work on the college dictionary were prevented from doing any active work upon it during the summer; and therefore the matter had to rest until college opened in October.

Your Executive Committee voted to print an index in the last number, and close the volume. This, in addition to the usual amount of other matter, made the cost of the number much higher than usual. To meet this we had to encroach upon the funds (from the dues for 1897) which would otherwise have been used for the next number. Our expenditures for the past three years have been calculated on the assumption that the membership would increase in future at something like the rate at which it had begun, and that all, or nearly all, the members would pay their dues promptly. If either of these hopes had been realized, there would be plenty of money to print at any time; but as it is, we cannot pay for any more printing until some of the dues for 1898 are collected, unless the dues now outstanding are paid at once. These amount to \$132, which is about what it has cost to print one of the smaller numbers of *Notes*; and there would be material enough to make a small number if it were edited. The word-list, however, which would be the main part of it, is not in shape to print, for it has been found best to leave this list as long as possible each time before going to press, in order to make it more complete, and as we intended to print the college dictionary first, this was of course not done. For this reason, as well as on account of the lack of money, it has seemed best to the Executive Committee not to attempt a new number of *Notes* until the college dictionary is done, even though that be somewhat delayed. We therefore ask the forbearance of the members for this

year, promising a good number when the dictionary appears. Meanwhile we are much in need of money, because the dictionary will make a number of considerable size, and because the printing of *Notes* is only one of the ways in which we can spend money advantageously. We have regularly had somewhat more than this printing costs, and have spent most of it in the work of recording our material on the set of cards at headquarters. Prof. Hempl's committee will soon need a good deal of money for clerical work in arranging the material which has come in answer to its circulars, and in printing and sending out more circulars of the same sort. We therefore urge all members to pay all arrears of dues, as well as the dues for 1898 promptly, and above all, to prosecute vigorously the work of recruiting new members for the society. The committee in charge of the work for the college dictionary also needs money at once in order to send out its circulars as early as possible, and any subscriptions to that end would be thankfully received by the Treasurer. The Society is by no means dead, nor even sleeping. The fact is simply that the work has taken such shape that it is necessary to give the results to the public in larger instalments. We hope that the interest of the members will continue to be as active and intelligent as before, and that the publication of this college dictionary will bring us sufficiently to the public notice to make the financial success of the Society assured."

The Secretary's report was adopted, and on motion the Secretary was authorized to proceed with a second circular at the expense of the Society. The Treasurer's report was then read as follows and referred to the Auditing Committee.

REPORT OF TREASURER

From December 25, 1896, to December 27, 1897.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand, December 25, 1896,	\$144.98
Dues for 1893-1895,	4.00
Dues for 1896,	20.00
Dues for 1897,	189.00
Dues for 1898-1902,	8.00
Sale of publications,	12.80
	<hr/>
Total,	\$378.78

EXPENDITURES.	
Printing Notices,	\$3.50
Printing Bill Heads,	2.00
Printing Notes, Part IX, 1896,	289.30
Postage,	16.45
Envelopes for Notes,	2.00
Expressage,	1.04
Clerical work, entering matter on cards,	24.17
Cash on hand, December 27, 1897,	40.32
Total,	<u>\$378.78</u>

Permanent fund in Union Dime Savings Bank, \$50.00 and accrued interest.

The committees on circulars of information (Prof. Hempl chairman), and on revision of alphabet (Prof. Sheldon chairman), reported progress, and were continued for another year. The Committee on Nominations reported the following list of officers for 1898, and they were elected: President, O. F. Emerson; Vice President, John Philpot; Secretary, E. H. Babbitt; Treasurer, Lewis F. Mott; Editing Committee, the Secretary *ex-officio*, F. H. Chase, F. N. Scott; Executive Committee, John M. Manly, W. H. Carruth. There being no further business, the Society adjourned.

E. H. BABBITT, *Secretary*.

MEETING IN 1898.

A meeting of the American Dialect Society was held at the University of Virginia, December 28. In the absence of both President and Vice-President, Prof. Sheldon was called to the chair. Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. The Chairman read a report from Prof. Emerson, chairman of the Committee on Readers, which was accepted, as follows: (This report was sent to the Philadelphia meeting last year; but for some reason failed to reach the city in time to be read.)

In my unavoidable absence from the meeting this year, I beg to submit the following report of the committee appointed to supervise the reading of American books. Let me say also, in apology to the other members of the committee, that time has prevented submitting this report to them, so that I must take the whole responsibility for its contents.

Our letter in the *Nation* of March 18, 1897, brought about one hundred favorable answers. Further correspondence narrowed the number to between fifty and sixty who actually undertook the reading. The first books assigned were the novelists and other writers who have used American dialect to a greater or less extent. As these were exhausted, American books in other fields, especially older works, have been assigned. It seemed wise to enlarge the scope of the work so as to include American dialect words from the colonial period to the present time. This is in general accord with the scope of the English Dialect Dictionary, which extends its collection over the last two centuries. As comparatively few books were printed in this country before 1700, about the same period ought to include all "Americanisms" in the broadest sense of that term.

With each assignment of books was sent a circular of directions, including a classification of the kinds of words desired, and a form for recording them. Some copies of this circular are sent with this report for distribution at the meeting, and among members of the Modern Language Association. Others may be obtained of the chairman of the committee, who would also gladly receive any suggestions concerning the circular or the work in general. The experience of nearly a year has suggested some slight changes which will be made when the next circulars are issued.

The work of the readers thus far has been by no means insignificant. Several thousand cards have been already received by the committee, and recent reports indicate that many more will be sent in during the next few months. Readers naturally find the work of copying especially laborious, so that many books have been read for which the cards have not yet been written. In this connection special mention should be made of an important offer to the Society. Mr. Albert Matthews of Boston, has put into our hands a list of over three hundred books read by himself for words of American usage, the cards for which are at our disposal at any time. This offer has been made before, but as it is especially connected with the work of this committee, it seems only right to recognize it here. The thanks of the Society are certainly due to Mr. Matthews for this generous contribution from his past labors, as for his coöperation in the future. A list of our readers is perhaps unnecessary, but I gladly mention the large lists of words from the following persons: Mr. M. Grant Daniel

of Roxbury, Mass., the first to send in his cards; Miss Kate M. Warner of Elizabeth, N. J.; Mr. H. D. Gaylord of Pasadena, Cal.; Prof. D. L. Maulsby and the local circle at Tufts College, Mass.; Mrs. H. C. G. Brandt, Clinton, N. Y.; George F. Flom, University of Wisconsin; George Parker Winship, librarian of the John Carter Brown Library, Providence, R. I.; Mr. Wilton W. Truesdale, Lake Forest University, Lake Forest, Ill.; Rev. Silvanus Hayward, Globe Village, Mass.; and A. S. Bartholomew of Lansing, Mich.

The results so far accomplished have been attended with the comparatively small expense of a little over ten dollars, an itemized account of which is sent with this report. So far as I can see, the expense of carrying on this part of the Society's work need never be large, or at least not for some years. As the cards accumulate, some receptacle will become essential both for preserving them and making them easy of access. For this purpose the chairman of the committee offers the Society a case which will hold about twenty-five thousand cards, provided at least there is no better way of disposing of them.

As to the work of the ensuing year, the following suggestions are urged. So far as possible local circles have already been established through the efforts of individual readers. There ought, however, to be many more such circles, especially at the colleges and universities, where the reading may be directed by competent scholars. For this purpose, the committee would be glad to issue a small circular early the coming year, directed especially to professors of English in the higher institutions of learning, and possibly to teachers of English in the best secondary schools.

It was suggested some time ago by the Secretary of the Society that we should begin a collection of American Dialect books, which should remain in the possession of the Society for reference. The experience of the present year shows that such a collection is almost indispensable to this committee. I propose, therefore, that special effort be made to begin such a collection at once. It is hoped that publishers may be willing to donate some of their publications to the Society. For this purpose also a circular letter should be prepared.

O. F. EMERSON, *Chairman.*

A vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Albert Matthews for his offer of the use of his card catalogue.

Committees were appointed : To nominate officers, Profs. Kent, Grandgent and Marcou ; to examine the Treasurer's accounts : Prof. Cohn.

The Chairman then read a letter from Mr. Babbitt, asking to be relieved of the secretaryship, and also his report as Secretary, which was accepted, as follows :

The editorial work of the year has been devoted to the projected dictionary of college words. In the spring a list of words was prepared from the returns of the former circular sent out, and other sources, making in all some three hundred words, covering most of the points which seemed to be indicated by former experience as promising for further investigation. These were printed with explicit questions as to their use, equivalents, variations, and a general request for further contributions, and sent to about 400 institutions, with stamped envelopes for reply. About 100 answers were received, many of them very complete and painstaking and altogether furnishing material enough for a fairly comprehensive first edition of the book contemplated. The matter was roughly collated as it came in, and in August a week's session of the committee was held, and after discussion, elimination and classification, the results were entered provisionally on slips. The recopying of these for the printer was divided among the workers, and is now in progress. The work has progressed very slowly, for many reasons beyond any human control, prominent among which were the disturbance in the plans of the Secretary caused by illness and death in his family during the summer. It is, however, possible to issue the results of this work without too great belatedness as Vol. 2, Part 1, under date of 1898, and furnish it to members of that year, and the Secretary recommends such a course, and pledges himself and his fellow-workers, with their approval, to complete the manuscript for the printer.

In the opinion of the present Executive Committee, this Dictionary should be printed, with the usual reports in Dialect Notes, for members of the Society, and then reprinted without extraneous matter, in an edition which may be put on the market through some regular publisher. Just how this shall be managed financially is a question for the new Executive Committee, but it seems entirely feasible ultimately if not just at present.

Our membership has kept up, in spite of the inability of the Secretary to do an aggressive work in recruiting. There has

been accumulating for two years a supply of good contributions to our general list, which Mr. Chalmers has duly recorded, and the new Editorial Board will find material for a very considerable and interesting further publication in that line. Interest in this work increases in a very sound way; the majority of our new contributors are students and graduates from the institutions where an interest in the work has been developed, and older amateurs who have learned through such students the fact that our organization exists. The supply of Dialect Notes is verging on exhaustion. There are only nine complete sets left, and the libraries are beginning to realize the importance of the publication. Of course we have the plates, and if there is any great demand, any number can be reproduced. But it is perhaps well to request members to preserve carefully their copies in case there should be a call for back numbers. Parts 3 and 4 are those of which the smallest stock is left.

E. H. BABBITT, *Secretary.*

The committee appointed to audit the Treasurer's accounts having reported them to be correct, the Treasurer's report was read and accepted.

REPORT OF TREASURER.

From December 27, 1897, to December 27, 1898.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand, December 27, 1897	\$40 32
Dues for 1897	9 00
Dues for 1898	164 00
Dues for 1899	1 00
Sale of publications	40
Contributions to the Dictionary Fund	66 00
Total	<u>\$280 72</u>

EXPENDITURES.

Circulars and Postage for Committee on Readers	\$10 34
Printing Leaflets	3 75
Printing and Mailing Circulars for Dictionary	65 23
Transcribing	16 20
Envelopes	1 00
Postage for Secretary	3 17
Postage for Treasurer	6 87
Cash on hand, December 27, 1898	174 16
Total	<u>\$280 72</u>

Permanent fund, in Union Dime Savings Bank, \$50.00 and accrued interest.

A verbal report from the Committee on the Society's Alphabet was made by its chairman, Prof. Sheldon. The Committee on Nominations reported the following list of officers for the year 1899 and they were elected: President, Lewis F. Mott; Vice President, Sylvester Primer; Secretary, O. F. Emerson; Treasurer, R. W. Deering. Editing Committee, the Secretary *ex officio*, E. S. Sheldon, Alcée Fortier. Executive Committee, John M. Manly, W. H. Carruth, E. H. Babbitt. It was voted that, in case the persons elected Secretary and Treasurer declined to serve, the Executive Committee shall have the power to fill the vacancy. There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

LEWIS F. MOTT, *Secretary, pro tem.*

MEETING IN 1899.

The Dialect Society met at Columbia College, December 29, with President Mott in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved, after which the Secretary made an informal report to the effect that the Dictionary of College Words and Phrases would go to press in the early part of 1900. He also made the following recommendations:

To discontinue printing Dialect Notes from plates, on account of extra expense, and print only from type. This would necessitate a change of printer, and Tuttle, Morehouse & Taylor of New Haven were recommended on the ground of the lowest bid for the work.

To discontinue sending notices of dues until a number of Dialect Notes should appear, such discontinuance to apply to the year 1899, as already authorized by the Executive Committee.

To add to the list of District Secretaries Dr. C. H. Northup for western New York and Mr. E. H. Babbitt for eastern New York, and to revise the list in other respects.

To reduce the price of volume one of Dialect Notes to four dollars, and to place the publications of the Society in the hands of some regular publisher for sale, if proper arrangements can be made.

On motion these recommendations were adopted, and the revision of the list of District Secretaries was referred to the Executive Committee with power. The Secretary also made a brief report from the committee to supervise the reading of

American books indicating progress in that work and the reception of a considerable number of cards.

The Treasurer's report was then presented by the Secretary, in the former's absence, and then was accepted and referred to the auditing committee, Professor Edgar. The report is as follows:

REPORT OF TREASURER.

From December 28, 1898, to December 29, 1899.

RECEIPTS.

Received cash from the retiring Treasurer*	\$196 08
Yearly dues	4 00
Sale of Dialect Notes	32 00
Total receipts	<u>\$232 08</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

Expressage	\$5 19
Postage	1 53
Total disbursements	<u>\$6 72</u>
Balance on hand, December 25, 1899	\$225 36

* Life Membership Fund, additional, \$50 and accrued interest.

The Nominating Committee, consisting of Professors Grandgent, Jackson, and Hempl, reported the following list of officers for the ensuing year: President, Lewis F. Mott; Vice President, Sylvester Primer; Secretary, O. F. Emerson; Treasurer, R. W. Deering. Editing Committee, the Secretary, *ex-officio*, E. S. Sheldon, E. H. Babbitt. Executive Committee, John M. Manly, W. H. Carruth, F. H. Stoddard. The report was adopted and the officers duly elected. The Auditing Committee reported the Treasurer's accounts correct, after which the meeting adjourned to meet at the time and place chosen by the Modern Language Association, as usual.

O. F. EMERSON, *Secretary.*

MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN DIALECT SOCIETY.

- Loring, Miss K. P., Pride's Crossing, Mass. (Life member.)
 Matthews, Albert, 145 Beacon St., Boston, Mass. (Life member.)
- Abbot, E. V., 22 West 34th St., New York City.
 *Allen, Prof. F. D., 45 Brewster St., Cambridge, Mass.
 Andrews, Miss E. F., Wesleyan College, Macon, Ga.
 Arrowsmith, Robert, 806 Broadway, New York City.
 Babbitt, Prof. E. H., Columbia University, New York City.
 Baker, G. C., Attorney-General's Office, Albany, N. Y.
 Baker, Dr. G. S., Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.
 Baker, O. M., 499 Main St., Springfield, Mass.
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 Brewster, W. T., Columbia University, New York City.
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 Bright, Prof. J. W., Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.
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 Clark, A. H., 354 Giddings Ave., Cleveland, O.

* Deceased.

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 Cohn, Prof. Adolphe, Columbia University, New York City.
 Collitz, Prof. H., Bryn Mawr, Pa.
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 Cook, Prof. A. S., Yale University, New Haven, Conn.
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 Crow, Prof. C. L., Weatherford College, Weatherford, Tex.
 Cumming, Alexander, Grove City, Pa.
 Cutting, Prof. S. W., University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
 *Daell, Prof. A. M. van, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, Mass.
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 Denison, Mrs. F. A., Deep River, Conn.
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 Fortier, Prof. A., Tulane University, New Orleans, La.

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 Hale, Prof. E. E., Jr., Union College, Schenectady, N. Y.
 Hale, Prof. W. G., University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
 Hale, Philip, The Boston Journal, Boston, Mass.
 Hall, Prof. E. W., Colby University, Waterville, Me.
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 Ingraham, Andrew, New Bedford, Mass.
 Ireland, O. B., Springfield, Mass.

* Deceased.

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 Lyon, Prof. D. G., Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
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 McNulty, John J., College of the City of New York, New York City.
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 Mason, W. I., 37 W. 48th St., New York City.
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 Matthews, Prof. Brander, Columbia University, New York City.
 Matzke, Prof. J. E., Leland Stanford, Jr., University, Palo Alto, Cal.
 Maulsby, Prof. B. L., Tufts College, Medford, Mass.
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Rockwood, Prof. F. E., Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pa.
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DIALECT NOTES

Volume II, Part II, 1900.

ON THE USE OF THE WORDS COLLEGE AND HALL IN THE UNITED STATES.

In the autumn of 1895 a discussion took place in the *Nation* (LXI, 293, 327, 346, 362, 387) in regard to the use in this country of the word College. Professor O. F. Emerson thus defined such use: "The word college, as applied in any way to college buildings, has at least three distinct senses. These are: (1.) The building occupied by a college. (2.) The group of buildings so occupied. (3.) One of a group of buildings used by a college or university. The meanings under (1) and (2) are common to England and America. The third meaning is the one I suggested as probably American, though not recognized by lexicographers." (LXI, 387.) The purpose of this paper is to illustrate, by copious extracts, the history of the words College and Hall in America. The usage at Harvard, at Yale, and at Princeton will be shown in detail, after which a general view will be taken of other American collegiate institutions.

As regards Harvard, the question has assumed a wider importance than elsewhere. Mr. W. G. Brown,¹ in the discussion alluded to, wrote: "The increase in the number of students at Harvard again draws attention to the administrative problem, and may perhaps bring on further discussion of the late Secretary Bolles's suggestion that there might be an administrative division of the college. It will be remembered that the chief opposition to his suggestion—it was hardly specific enough to be called a plan—sprang from the fear that the name Harvard College might

¹ Mr. Brown is Deputy Keeper of the University Records. I desire to express my thanks to him for his courtesy in allowing me, at different times, to examine the college archives.

be lost, or might come to be applied to only one of several groups of buildings, officers, and students. Possibly this objection would lose some of its force if it were known that, in the early history of the institution, there was, at least so far as names went, a certain adherence to the English usage in the matter of separate colleges." After citing from the college archives some references to the second Harvard College and to Stoughton College, Mr. Brown continued: "Numerous other extracts from the records might be given to show that the term College was commonly applied to each building after more than one had been built. Moreover, there is evidence that each of the seventeenth-century buildings contained the chambers necessary for such physical wants of the students as they were allowed to gratify in those days—chambers, studies, a dining hall, etc." (LXI, 293.) In a second letter, Mr. Brown said: "It may be worth while to add that after the building of Massachusetts Hall, in 1720, we find constant mention of 'Stoughton College,' and 'the old college' (Harvard Hall, built in 1672), alongside of references to 'Massachusetts Hall.' Such are the names given the three buildings respectively in the faculty vote of 1725 dividing the college yard into districts for purposes of inspection and police. Later in the century the two buildings called 'colleges' disappeared, and with them the use of the word in that sense seems to have disappeared also." (LXI, 346.) Mr. John Corbin, after some remarks upon the English use of College and Hall, proceeded, from the statements made by Mr. Brown, to draw the conclusion that "in America, now, as is evident from Mr. Brown's discoveries, the buildings in question were used for all purposes of residence. 'Old College' contained 'a Hall, Kitchen, . . . & therein 7 chambers for students in them.' Obviously this was a residential hall or college. It is interesting to note that the final substitution of the word hall for such buildings as Hollis and Stoughton coincides roughly with the elimination of the kitchen and buttery. Those of us who are most eager to attempt to solve the residential problem in American Universities by adopting the English *College* system, ask no more than that we should revert to the original type of residential *halls*." (LXI, 362.) By a residential hall I understand Mr. Corbin to mean a building in which students lodge and board.

It thus becomes important to know exactly what the Harvard usage in regard to the words College and Hall has been, especially

as exception may be taken to some of Mr. Brown's statements. If these can be shown to be at variance with the facts, then the conclusions drawn by Mr. Brown and by Mr. Corbin are vitiated. It will be necessary, for our purpose, to speak of the different buildings which were erected in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The original building, of wood, called Harvard College, was begun certainly as early as 1639 (J. Quincy's *Hist. of Harvard Univ.*, 1840, I, 452), but it was not until September, 1642, as we learn from President H. Dunster, that the "students dispersed in y^e town & miserably distracted in their times of con-course came into commons into one house." (*Publ. of the Col. Soc. of Mass.*, III, 420.) The building was thus described in 1643: "The Edifice is very faire and comely, within and without, having in it a spacious Hall;¹ (where they daily meet at Commons, Lectures) Exercises, and a large Library with some Bookes to it, the gifts of diverse of our friends, their Chambers and studies also fitted for, and possessed by the Students, and all other roomes of Office necessary and convenient, with all needfull Offices thereto belonging." (*New Englands First Fruits*, pp. 12, 13.) In the inventory of 1654, as cited by Mr. Brown, this same edifice is thus alluded to: "Imp's. The building called the old colledge, conteyning a Hall, Kitchen, Buttery, Cellar, Turrett & 5 Studeys & therin 7 chambers for students in them. A Pantry & small corne Chamber. A library & Books therin, vallued at 400^{1b}." It is of course obvious that this was a residential hall. It may be observed, however, that at no time did the President of Harvard live in this building or its successors. Early falling into decay, the original Harvard College disappeared at an uncertain period, but doubtless between 1677 and 1680.

In the same inventory there is also mention of "Another house called Goffes colledge, & was purchased of Edw: Goffe. conteyning five chambers. 18 studyes. a kitchen cellar & 3 garretts." When this house was bought,² how long it remained in use, and

¹ It may be observed that each of the three buildings to which the name of Harvard has been given contained a "Hall" or "College Hall," as it was variously called, and that in them commons were served from 1642 until the erection of University Hall in 1815.

² Mr. A. McF. Davis is of the opinion that the house was bought about 1651. Every inquirer into the history of the early buildings at Harvard is perforce indebted to Mr. Davis. See articles by him in *Proc. Amer. Antiquarian Soc.*, 1888, 1890, V, 469-486, VI, 323-349; *Mag. of Amer. Hist.*, 1890, XXIV, 33-39; *Harvard Graduates' Mag.*, 1893, I, 363-375.

what became of it, are questions which cannot now be answered ; but allusions to it are rare in the extreme. As it had no dining-room and apparently no kitchen, it was not a residential hall.

In September, 1653, "the Commissioners for the Massachusetts" were desired to "order the building of one Intyre Rome att the Colledge for the Conveniencye of six hopfull Indians youthes to bee trained vp there . . . which Rome may bee two storyes high and built plaine but strong and durable;" but in September, 1654, it was left to the Commissioners "to giue order for the finishing of the building at the Colledge and to alter the forme agreed vpon att the last meeting att Boston as is desired by the p^resident of the Colledge provided it exceed not thirty foot in length and twenty in breadth." (*Plymouth Col. Records*, X, 107, 128.) This building, called the Indian Colledge, was described by D. Gookin in 1674 as follows: "One thing falls in here fitly to be spoken of, as a means intended for the good of the Indians ; which was the erecting a house of brick at Cambridge in New-England, which passeth under the name of the Indian college. It is a structure strong and substantial, though not very capacious. . . . It is large enough to receive and accomodate about twenty scholars with convenient lodgings and studies ; but not hitherto hath been much improved for the ends intended, by reason of the death and failing of Indian scholars. It hath hitherto been principally improved for to accomodate English scholars, and for placing and using a printing press belonging to the college." (*Mass. Hist. Colls.*, 1792, I, 176.) Having neither kitchen nor dining hall, the Indian Colledge was not a residential hall. It was taken down in 1698.

In 1672 a subscription was started for the building of a new edifice of brick, to take the place of the original wooden structure, fast falling to pieces. In June of that year a committee was appointed to oversee the construction of the new building (*Analysis of the Early Records of Harvard Colledge*, 1895, p. 15) ; the building was raised 7 August, 1674 (see extract below) ; on 31 August, 1676, there was "paid Mr Dan^l Gookin, one of the Fellowes, money 50s in Satisfaction for his paines in removing the libray to the new Colledge & placing them" (*Proc. Mass. Hist. Soc.*, VI, 340) ; and on 18 October, 1682, the accounts rendered by the committee were approved (*Mass. Col. Records*, V, 380). This building, called Harvard Colledge, was "42 feet broad, 97 long, and four stories high" (*Mass. Gazette*, 2 February, 1764,

p. 2 note); and was thus described in 1788: "On the lower floor, in the middle, was a hall, which served as a dining-room for the students, and a lecture-room for the professors; and till the chapel [*i. e.* Holden Chapel, 1744] was built, as a place for the daily devotions of the college. Over it was the library, and at the west end an apparatus chamber for the professor of natural philosophy. The other apartments were the kitchen, buttry, and about twenty lodging chambers." (*Columbian Mag.*, II, 673.) Hence this building, like its predecessor of the same name, was a residential hall. It was destroyed by fire 24 January, 1764.

In 1698-9 Lieut. Governor W. Stoughton erected a brick edifice which was called Stoughton College after him. "It contained sixteen chambers for students, but no public apartments. Its length was one hundred, and its breadth twenty feet." (*Columbian Mag.*, II, 673.) It was, therefore, not a residential hall but a dormitory. It was pulled down in 1780.

It is thus seen that of the five seventeenth century buildings, only two were residential halls; and as one of those two was the successor of the other, they may practically be regarded as a single building. The word College was applied to all five buildings alike, and was the only word employed during that century.

In 1718-20 Massachusetts Hall was erected. "It is," said a writer in 1788, "one hundred feet long, and forty wide, and contains thirty-two convenient chambers, each accomodated with two closets, for the use of the students." (*Columbian Mag.*, II, 673. See, also, *The Harvard Book*, 1875, I, 55.) Hence it was, like Stoughton College, merely a dormitory. Massachusetts Hall has a two-fold interest. First, it is, with one exception, the oldest college building in existence in this country; and, secondly, it was the first building at Harvard, and also the first in this country, to be called a Hall.

In 1763 Hollis Hall was finished, and was thus described by President E. Holyoke in 1764: "We immediately . . . erected a very fair building, much more beautiful and commodious than any we had before, which was finished the last summer, and contains two-and-thirty chambers." (B. Peirce's *Hist. Harvard University*, 1833, pp. 271-2.) Like Stoughton and Massachusetts, Hollis was merely a dormitory.

The General Court of Massachusetts held its session in January, 1764, in the second Harvard College, and on the night of the 24th that building was destroyed by fire, but was immediately replaced

by the present Harvard Hall. The new edifice was thus described by Peirce: "It is entirely of brick, and stands on the very spot where the building did, which was burnt, and from which it has received the name of Harvard Hall. There have never been any apartments in it, as there were in that, for the occupation of students or others; but it has been used exclusively for the general purposes of the institution." (*Hist. H. U.*, p. 298.) And also by the Rev. J. F. Clarke: "For many years the rooms in Harvard were distributed as follows: In the basement was the kitchen, to which a buttery was attached at the east end of the building. On the first floor, the room towards the west was the chapel, that on the east the dining-room. Over the chapel was the library; over the dining-room was the philosophical apparatus and lectures. When University Hall was finished, in 1815, the chapel, dining-room, and kitchen were removed to that building." (*The Harvard Book*, 1875, I, 75.) Harvard Hall differed from its two predecessors of the same name in having no chambers, hence it was not a residential hall.

Having completed our survey of the Harvard buildings of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries,¹ it is unnecessary to pursue the inquiry further in that direction; suffice it to say, that every building erected at Cambridge since 1800 has been called a Hall or a House.² Reviewing the descriptions which have been given, we find that of the eight buildings only two—the original Harvard College and the second Harvard College—were residential halls; and, as has already been observed, those two were practically but a single building. In short, except for the five or six years after the beginning of the second Harvard College and before the demolition of the original Harvard College, there was never a period when at Harvard there was more than one resi-

¹ Holden Chapel was erected in 1744.

² I say Cambridge advisedly. Early in this century the Medical School needed a building, money was raised by subscription, a grant was obtained from the State, and "in 1816, the building erected in Mason Street [Boston] was opened for lectures, under the name of the 'Massachusetts Medical College.'" This building proving insufficient after forty years, Dr. G. Parkman offered "a piece of land in North Grove Street as a site for a Medical College, . . . the estate in Mason Street was sold . . . and the new structure, known, as was the former one, under the name of the Massachusetts Medical College, was ready for occupation in the autumn of 1846." (O. W. Holmes, in *The Harvard Book*, I, 242, 245.)

dential hall; and with the destruction of the second Harvard College in 1764 the residential hall, after an existence of about a century and a quarter, disappeared forever. Yet from 1642 to 1720, we find the word College applied to every description of building. With the appearance of Massachusetts in 1720, there also appeared a new word—Hall. Why a new term should have been introduced, it is impossible to say; probably it was one of those changes in nomenclature which so frequently occur and yet for which no adequate reason can be assigned. From 1720 until 1780, the words College and Hall were used indifferently; but with the demolition of Stoughton College in 1780 the word College, as an official designation, disappeared forever from Cambridge. Yet, as will be shown by the extracts which follow, the word College has remained in popular and colloquial use to the present day. This continued existence as a colloquialism of a word which officially disappeared more than a century ago, is certainly noteworthy.

When a word is applied both to a building and to an institution, it is not always easy to know whether, in a given case, the building or the institution is referred to. When, for instance, in 1636 “the court agreed to give 400£ towards a schoale or colledge, whereof 200£ to bee paid the next yeare, & 200£ when the worke is finished, & the next Court to appoint wheare & w^t building” (*Mass. Col. Records*, I, 183); the words “when the worke is finished” seem to indicate that the “college” must have been a building. When, in 1639, it was “ordered, that the colledge agreed vpon formerly to bee built at Cambridg shalbee called Harvard Colledge” (*Ibid.*, I, 253), the use of the word “built” again appears to refer to a building. When, in 1655, it was stated that “the Corporation have nothing under their hands which they can make use of, either for payment of debts or for the repairing of the College,” and that “these two things above mentioned, viz., payment of debts and repairs of the College, are of present absolute necessity” (Quincy, I, 463-4), it would once more seem as if a building were meant. Rejecting, however, all such cases in regard to which there may be doubt, there remain before the writer scores of examples where by College is clearly meant a building. A selection of these follows.

“At Cambridge they haue a small colledge, (made of wood) for the English; and a small brick pile for the indians, where there was but one; one was lately dead, & 3, or 4 more they had at schole, as they

said. It may be feared that this colledge may furnish as many scismaticks to the church, and the Corporation as many rebelles to the King, as formerly they haue donne, if not timely prevented." 1665, G. Cartwright, in *Colls. N. York Hist. Soc.* for 1869, p. 87.

"New Colledge raised. John Francis helping about raising of the new Colledge had his right legg (both bones) broke a little above his ankle, and his left thigh about 4 inches below the joint, by a peece that fell on him, and had like to have killed several others and yet hurt none." 1674, August 7, S. Sewall, *Diary* (1878), 1, 5.

"There are three colleges built in Cambridge, one with timber at the charge of Mr. Harvard and bears his name; a small brick building called the Indian colledge, where some few Indians did study, but now is a printing house; new-colledge, built at the publick charge, is a fair pile of brick building covered with tiles, by reason of the late Indian warre not yet finished. It contains twenty chambers for students, two in a chamber; a large hall, which serves for a chappel; over that a convenient library, with some few bookes of the ancient fathers and school divines." 1676, October 12, E. Randolph,¹ in T. Hutchinson's *Coll. of Original Papers Relative to the Hist. of Mass.-Bay*, 1769, p. 501.

"The necessity of the case presseth vs to write these lines to excite & stirr vp the . . . inhabitants of Ipsuich, &c, to joyne yo^r helping hands in a free contribution for finishing the new bricke colledge at Cambridge, w^{ch} being begvnn about two yeares since, and advanced in a good measure, but during the warre hath stood at stay for want of mony to finish it; but now the old colledge being fallen doune, a part of it, and thereby rendered not habitable, and the new colledge is like to suffer much damage if it be not speedily finished, these considerations vrge vs to desire yow will . . . speedily collect what the Lord doth incljne the hearts of the good people of yo^r toune to contribute for this good & publick worke." 1677, *Mass. Col. Records*, V, 143-4.

"This is a true Coppye off the subscription of the inhabittance of Med-Field towards the building of the new Collidg at Cambridg." 1678, *New England Hist. & Gen. Register*, X, 49.

"The select men hauing Receiued a warrant from the generall Court deated (2^d) of october 1678 Requiring the select men to Choose sum meete parsons: to gather in such of the Contribution for the nue Colledge as is yet behind they haue chosen leftenant Sharmon and Corporall Bond to do that Saruic." 1678, *Watertown Records* (1894), p. 136.

¹ This extract, and that from Col. Cartwright (1665), are the only ones I give except from writers who were either born in this country or lived here sufficiently long to be regarded as Americans. It may be worth while to utter, in this place, a word of warning in regard to the remarks made about America and things American by writers like R. Blome, D. Neal, J. Ogilby, J. Oldmixon, etc., who never visited this country. What they say, being necessarily taken from other writers, must be received with caution.

"Moreover the funnels of ye chimnies passing out into one sheeit set ye kitchen chimney on fire wth being foul burned a pretty space and great gobs of fire came out and ligh't upon the College but the Roof being wetted and scholars standing wth water to extinguish it was easily secured." 1682, N. Russell, in *N. E. Hist. & Gen. Register*, VII, 55.

"In the beginning of this Moneth of May, the old Brick Colledge, comonly called the *Indian* Colledge, is pull'd down to the ground, being sold to Mr. Willis, the builder of Mr. Stoughtons colledge." 1698, S. Sewall, *Diary*, I, 480.

"It was his [President J. Rogers] Custom to be somewhat *Long* in his *Daily Prayers* (which our *Presidents* used to make) with the *Scholars* in the Colledge-Hall. But one Day, without being able to give Reason for it, he was not so *Long*, it may be by Half as he used to be. Heaven knew the *Reason!* The *Scholars* returning to their Chambers, found one of them on Fire, and the fire had proceeded so far, that if the *Devo-tions* had been held three Minutes longer, the Colledge had been irrecoverably laid in Ashes." 1702, C. Mather, *Magnalia*, Book iv., Part i., p. 130.

"Wee are of Opinion wth respect to the Old College, That the best way is to take off the Roof." 1712, July 9, cited by Mr. Brown in the *Nation*, LXI, 293.

"Barnard, Eustace and others view'd the Roof of the Colledge which S. Andrews built, and judg'd it necessary to be taken down." 1712, July 25, S. Sewall, *Diary*, II, 357.

"At length the question was put, Whether it be the mind of the Overseers of Harvard College, that the General Assembly be addressed to perfect the new building of a College in Cambridge to one hundred feet in length? Which passed in the affirmative." 1718, President J. Leverett, in Quincy, I, 223.

"I wait on the President, and Chuse a Chamber in the New-College [Massachusetts Hall] for Cousin Quincey, and Sam. Hirst." 1720, November 12, S. Sewall, *Diary*, III, 259.

"Some on the top of the New College [Massachusetts Hall] took observations which differed slightly." 1722, T. Robie, in *Harvard Mag.* (1864), X, 96.

"[A Committee of both Houses was appointed] to inquire into and examine the state of the Colledge Treasury and Revenues, and how the same is appropriated and disposed of, and to inquire into the Rents and profits of the *New Colledge* or *Massachusetts-Hall*." 1725, in Peirce, p. 147. At a corporation meeting held in May, 1726, there was an allusion to "the Massachusetts College." (*Early Records of Harvard College*, p. 21.)

"I am told that Stoughton College is gone much to Decay, and not without danger of falling." 1730, J. Belcher, in *N. E. Hist. & Gen. Register*, X, 35.

"As for y^e oblong parcel of land, on which y^e three Colleges & y^e President's house & barn now stand; I suppose ye Easterly part of it was granted by y^e Town of Cambridge An. 1638, . . . The Westerly part of

y^e South End (where y^e President's house now is) was bought of Edwd. Goffe with a building on it, afterwards call'd Goffe's College. . . . The Northwest corner of y^e land where y^e Colledges are was sold by Thomas Sweetman to Michael Spencer, Dec. 10, 1677." 1733, President E. Holyoke, in *Early Records of Harvard College*, p. 18.¹

"The College-Building consists of a Court built on three Sides, the Front being open to the Fields; the Building on the first Side was by a Contribution, 1672, . . . it was called by the former Name *Harvard College*; the Building on the Bottom Side was erected *Anno 1699*, . . . and is called *Stoughton College*, consisting of 16 Chambers, Garrett Chambers included; the third Side was built *Anno 1720* . . . and is called *Massachusetts Hall*, consisting of 32 Chambers." 1749, W. Douglass, *Summary*, I, 543-4.

"Went to See Cambridge which is a neat Pleasant Village and Consists of ab^t an Hundred Houses and three Collages, which are a Plain Old Fabrick of no manner of Architect and the Present much Out of Repair is Situated on one Side the Towne and forms a Large Square, its Apartments are Pretty Large The Library is very Large and well Stored with Books, but much Abused by Frequent use. . . . Drank a Glass Wine with the Collegians." 1750, F. Goelet, in *N. E. Hist. & Gen. Register*, XXIV, 60.

"James Otis, jun. Esq; one of the Committee of both Houses appointed to erect a New College in *Cambridge*, acquainted the House that the Committee desir'd Admittance, to lay upon the Table an Account of their Doings, &c. . . . We who are now admitted into this Honorable House were some Time since appointed a Committee for the building a new Hall in Cambridge, for the Accomodation of the Students at Harvard-College. We have caused an Hall to be erected accordingly." 1763, *Mass. House Journal*, 30 December, p. 147.

"The General Court came up to College. The President opened the assembly by mentioning the occasion of the present meeting, and requested the Governor to give a name to the new house. Then the Governor said, I name it *Hollis Hall*. . . . Harvard Hall reduced to ashes, with the whole library and apparatus, &c." 1764, January 13, 24, S. Deane, *Journal* (1849), p. 302.

"As it was a time of vacation, in which the students were all dispersed, not a single person was left in any of the Colleges, except two or three in that part of *Massachusetts* most distant from *Harvard*, where the fire could not be perceived till the whole surrounding air began

¹ There is an allusion in 1646 to "such students . . . as . . . may issue forth of y^e colledges" (*Mass. Col. Records*, II, 167); but "colledges" is probably an error for "colledge." We have seen (1676) Randolph using the plural. In the Boston News-Letter of 14 July, 1726, there was advertised: "This Day is Published a Prospect of the Colleges in Cambridge in New England, curiously Engraven in Copper." (S. Sewall's *Diary*, III, 378 note.) With these exceptions, President Holyoke was the first to use the word in the plural.

to be illuminated by it. . . . The other Colleges, *Stoughton-Hall* and *Massachusetts-Hall*, were in the utmost hazard of sharing the same fate." 1764, *Mass. Gazette*, 2 February, No. 3128, p. 2.

"Vote . . . 2. That *Stoughton College* be repair'd, so far as to keep up the Building, & render it comfortable for the Scholars to live in." 1764, July 24, *College Book No. 7*, p. 123.

"He died a bachelor. Instead of children, he saw, before his death, a college reared at his expense, which took the name of *Stoughton hall*." 1767, T. Hutchinson, *Hist. Mass.*, II, 128.

"Last Saturday in the afternoon, we had the most violent thunder storm that has been known here for many years; . . . In this interval, there was a prodigious explosion upon *Hollis-Hall*. . . . Tho' there was a great number of persons in all parts of that College, yet, by the good Providence of GOD, no life was lost; nor were any much hurt. . . . None of the other Colleges were affected with this shock. *Harvard-Hall*, which is nearest to *Hollis*, and is furnish'd with pointed wires, escaped." Prof. J. Winthrop, in *Boston Weekly News-Letter*, 7 July, 1768, No. 3379, p. 1.

"Voted, That the quarter master general be directed to clear that chamber in *Stoughton College*, occupied by S. Parsons, Jr., for a printing office for Messrs. Hall." 1775, May 1, *Journals of the Com. of Safety of Mass.* (1838), p. 530.

"The Colleges and Houses of this Town are necessarily occupied by the Troops which affords another Reason for keeping our present Situation." 1775, July 10, G. Washington, *Writings* (ed Ford), III, 11.

"In the evening, the students, to express their joy on the occasion [of the inauguration of President Willard], by the leave of their instructors, illuminated the Colleges, which . . . exhibited a very pleasing and brilliant appearance." 1781, in S. Willard's *Memories of Youth & Manhood* (1855), I, 346.

"At his expense *STOUGHTON HALL* was erected; after standing nearly a century, it was taken down, and a new College [the present *Stoughton Hall*] has been since raised near its sight, which bears the same name." 1828, *Columbian Centinel*, 12 November, No. 4653, p. 2.

"With respect to *Stoughton Hall*. I was at College at the time of the earthquake [1755] to which you refer, and believe the effects of it were as visible at Cambridge as in any part of the country; but I don't know that the injury done to *Stoughton College* at that time was greater than to brick buildings generally." 1831, P. Wingate, in Peirce, p. 314.

"The *Massachusetts Medical College* also pertains to this university. The college is in Boston." 1832, S. G. Goodrich, *System of Universal Geography*, p. 61.

"Yesterday, *Dane Law College* (situated just north of Rev. Mr. Newell's church), a beautiful Grecian Temple, with four Ionic pillars in front,—the most architectural and the best-built edifice belonging to the college,—was dedicated to the law." 1832, October 24, C. Sumner, in *Memoir & Letters* (1878), I, 116.

"The two friends lived together in the upper story of the south-easterly corner of Massachusetts College." 1851, W. W. Story, *Life and Letters of J. Story*, I, 47.

"The first object of any interest in approaching the colleges from Boston, . . . is a large imposing structure . . . commonly known as the headquarters of General Putnam." 1871, T. C. Amory, in *N. E. Hist. & Gen. Register*, XXV, 231.

"Beyond, as I looked around, were the Colleges, the meeting-house, the little square market-house, long vanished." 1872, O. W. Holmes, *Poet at the Breakfast-Table* (1891), p. 22.

"I had an old worn-out catechism as my text-book on the one hand, and a Unitarian atmosphere on the other, surrounding me as soon as I stepped out of my door, for I was born close to the colleges." c. 1894, O. W. Holmes, in *Life and Letters* (1896), I, 39.

Mr. Brown's statement that "there is evidence that each of the seventeenth century buildings contained the chambers necessary for such physical wants of the students as they were allowed to gratify in those days—chambers, studies, a dining hall, etc.," is in direct conflict with the descriptions of those buildings which have been given in this paper; and Mr. Corbin's belief that "the final substitution of the word hall for such buildings as Hollis and Stoughton coincides roughly with the elimination of the kitchen and buttry," is totally at variance with the facts which have been adduced above. Unquestionably the first college was a residential hall, and so, too, was its successor, the second Harvard College; but for two centuries and a half the word college has been applied to a building of any kind—except a chapel—which is used for collegiate purposes. The present writer is unable to see that there is any foundation for the notion that the use of the word College ever had any reference to the English system of separate colleges. If it shall be thought best to adopt at Harvard a system corresponding to or resembling the English system of separate colleges, by all means let the innovation be made; but let it be made with the distinct understanding that it will be an innovation, and not a return to a system which has ever previously existed.

The first college building to be erected at New Haven was a wooden structure, the frame of which was raised 8 October, 1717, and at commencement, 1718, the trustees, in the words of Tutor Johnson,¹ "in the Hall of the new College first most

¹The Rev. S. Johnson afterwards joined the Episcopalians, and later became the first President of King's College, now Columbia.

solemnly named our College by the name of YALE COLLEGE, to perpetuate the memory of the Hon^{ble} Gov^r. Elihu Yale, Esq; of London, who had granted so liberal and bountiful a donation for the perfecting and adorning of it." (F. B. Dexter's *Yale Biographies & Annals*, 1885, I, 177.) "It was," wrote President T. Clap in 1766, "170 Feet long, 22 Feet wide, and 3 Story high; made a handsome Appearance, and contained 50 near Studies in convenient Chambers, besides the Hall, Library and Kitchen." (*Annals or History of Yale-College*, p. 24.) In President E. Stiles's diary for 17 August, 1782, is this entry: "As we are about to build a new dining Hall & Kitchen, this day began to pull down the Remnant of old college. The old Coll. Edifice was built 1717 three Stories high & 170 feet long. Two Thirds of it was pulled down 6 or 7 years ago—leaving the Hall, Buttery & Kitchen standing." (*Yale College*, 1879, I, 453) It is thus seen that Yale College, like the original Harvard College, was a residential hall.

The second building to be erected at New Haven was called Connecticut Hall, but is now known as South Middle College. "The Foundation of the House," wrote President Clap, "was laid April the 17th, 1750. And the Outside was finished in September, 1752. It is 100 Feet long, 40 Feet wide, and three Story high, besides the Garrets; and a Cellar under the whole containing 32 Chambers, and 64 Studies." (*Annals or Hist. of Yale-College*, p. 55.) Thus originally the building contained no hall or kitchen; but "not long after the building was erected, the southwest corner room was appropriated for the butler's room, or buttery as it was usually called." (*Yale College*, I, 447.)

Another building was begun in April, 1793, and completed in July, 1794; and "in commemoration of the union, now completed, of civilians with the old Board of Fellows, it received the name, at the time, of 'Union Hall.'" (*Yale College*, I, 110.) It was a dormitory, and was later called South College. In 1803 another dormitory, at first called Berkeley Hall, but later known as North Middle College, was erected; and also a building which was intended "for recitation-rooms, for the library,¹ and for the chemical laboratory," and was called the Connecticut Lyceum. (*Yale College*, I, 118.)

¹In 1761 a chapel was built, which was also used for a library, and was long called the Athenæum.

In 1820 it "was determined to erect a new dormitory of the same general description with those already built. The new building was placed in line with those already erected, and finished in 1821. It is known as 'North College.'" (*Yale College*, I, 127.) The buildings erected between 1821 and 1879 seem to have been called Colleges or Halls indifferently; but since 1879 some of the older Colleges have been demolished, the names of others have been changed, and there are now only two buildings which are officially called Colleges—South Middle and North. (*Catalogue of Yale University*, 1899–1900.)

It has been shown that the word Hall was introduced at Harvard in 1720, and that by 1780 it had won the day officially and had driven College entirely from the field; but it has also been shown that College clung tenaciously to its popular and colloquial life. At Yale the history of the two terms has been rather singular. At first College obtained a foothold at Yale as it did at Harvard, but the second building was called Connecticut Hall. The original Yale College was pulled down in 1782, and a Yalensian of the class of 1818 might well have thought—with no College in existence for thirty-six years and with two Halls (Berkeley and Union) before him—that Hall was likely to remain the official designation. But in 1819 along came the first catalogue in which the buildings were indicated by name, and presto! the Halls appear as Colleges, and the word College, after being officially dead for more than a generation, is restored to its pristine importance as an official designation. On the face of it this change is singular, and is hardly explained by Prof. J. P. Peter's statement that "it was found more convenient to designate the buildings by their position in the row." (*Yale College*, I, 470.) It would have been just as easy to have called them Halls as Colleges. Doubtless the true explanation is found in the fact that the word College, though it disappeared officially in 1782 (almost exactly at the time of its disappearance at Harvard), yet remained in popular use; and this statement is sufficiently proved by the citations which follow.

"The committee appointed . . . to view the state of Yale College, . . . reported that it will be best that the roof, with some part of the backside and ends, also the kitchen, the doors and back windows, be all mended, the foreshide new coloured, and the fences erected." 1785, *Connecticut Col. Records*, VIII, 15.

"And the money which shall be raised by the lottery as aforesaid shall remain in the hands of the aforesaid directors of said affair, to be disposed of in erecting a college as aforesaid." 1747, *Ibid.*, IX, 280.

"The Rev. President Clap hath had the care and oversight of building the new college, called Connecticut Hall, . . . which appears to have been done with great prudence and frugality; and the college built in a very elegant and handsome manner." 1757, in B. Trumbull's *Hist. of Conn.* (1818), II, 326.

"It [Connecticut Hall] makes a good Appearance, and was set back in the Yard that there might be a large and handsome Area before it, and towards the North Side of the Yard, with a View that when the old College should come down, another College or Chapel or both should be set on the South of the present House." 1766, T. Clap, *Annals or Hist. of Yale-College*, p. 56.

"Yale College is built with wood, and painted of a sky colour; is 160 feet long, and three stories high, besides garrets." 1781, S. Peters, *Hist. Conn.*, p. 203.

"Be it further enacted, That said balances . . . be . . . appropriated to, and for the use and benefit of *Yale College* . . . to be applied . . . for the purpose of erecting a new building or college, for the reception and accommodation of the Students." 1792, in E. Baldwin's *Annals of Yale College* (1831), p. 111.

"Voted, That the new college edifice proposed be erected south of the chapel; the north end to be equidistant from the chapel southerly, as the south end of the present college [Connecticut Hall] is northerly." 1793, *Yale College*, I, 459.

"Voted, That the north College be called by the name of Berkeley Hall." 1804, *Ibid.*, I, 469.

"The Academical buildings consist of three Colleges, of four stories, each containing thirty-two rooms: named Connecticut Hall, Union Hall and Berkely Hall; a Chapel, . . . and a building resembling the Chapel in form, and named the Connecticut Lyceum." c. 1817, President T. Dwight, *Travels* (1821), I, 205.

"Rode up to N. Haven, took a view of the town, the Colleges all in a range, the Churches." 1821, W. D. Williamson, in *N. E. Hist. & Gen. Register*, XXX, 189.

"The extensive lawn spread out in front of the Colleges, it is presumed, must contribute as much to health, as it certainly does to beauty of prospect." 1831, E. Baldwin, *Annals of Yale College*, p. 199.

"The present ugly row of colleges cannot remain for more than twenty-five years: that is to say one or two of them will probably need to be pulled down within a quarter of a century for very age." 1850, President T. Woolsey, *Historical Discourse*, p. 125

"Yale College then was very different from what it is now. The main building then was Connecticut Hall, three stories high, now South Middle College . . . The present South College, then Union Hall, was commenced the year I entered, 1793, and finished the next." c. 1863, L. Beecher, in *Autob., Corr., &c.* (1864), I. 39.

“In the last two years of his college life he roomed in the fourth story and northwest corner of what is now called Old South-Middle College.” 1866, J. H. Ward, *Life and Letters of J. G. Percival*, p. 32.

The College of New Jersey, after two migrations, became permanently settled at Princeton. In accordance with the American custom of naming a building after a benefactor, it was proposed to call the first edifice erected at Princeton Belcher Hall, after Jonathan Belcher, a graduate of Harvard, a former Governor of Massachusetts, and at that time Governor of New Jersey. Belcher, however, declined the honor, and suggested the name adopted,—Nassau Hall. Begun in 1754, Nassau Hall was ready for occupancy in 1756; and in 1764 was thus described: “The edifice . . . will accommodate about 147 students, computing three to a chamber. These are 20 feet square, having two large closets, with a window in each, for retirement. It has also an elegant hall, of genteel workmanship, being a square of near 40 feet, with a neatly finished front gallery. Here is a small, tho’ exceeding good organ, . . . The library, which is on the second floor, is a spacious room, . . . There is, on the lower floor, a commodious dining-hall, large enough to accommodate as many as the house will contain, together with a large kitchen, steward’s apartments, &c. The whole structure . . . is esteemed to be the most conveniently plan’d for the purposes of a college, of any in *North-America*.” (*Account of the College of New-Jersey*, pp. 11–13.) Here we have a building corresponding in its interior construction to the original Harvard College and to Yale College, and yet called a hall from the very beginning, and still so called officially, though it has long been known colloquially as North College.

The next buildings were erected in 1803. In that year it was voted that “a building . . . be erected on the northeast side of the front yard of the College edifice; in which building there shall be a kitchen, or cooking-room, for the use of the Steward of the College; a large and convenient dining-room, . . . a room for the philosophical apparatus of the College, and a room for the recitations;” and that “on the opposite or west side of the College yard there shall be erected another building,” containing rooms for study, recitation, and the library. (In President J. Maclean’s *Hist. of the Col of N. Jersey*, 1877, II, 47–48.) Maclean adds that “these buildings were all erected, and without delay;” but oddly enough I have not been able to ascertain what

their original names were. J. F. Hageman writes : "The Geological Hall. This is the building in the rear of the President's house and nearly opposite the west end of Nassau Hall. It was built in 1803, just after the college [Nassau Hall] was burnt. It has formerly been used for recitation rooms, the college library, literary societies, geological cabinet and lecture room, and the Philadelphian Society. It has just now been converted into college offices, . . . A building corresponding to this one, known as Philosophical Hall, on the opposite side of the campus and at the same distance from Nassau Hall, was built at the same time. The refectory, the Museum of Natural History, the philosophical apparatus and lecture rooms, were for many years in this building ; but the building was taken down to give place to the new Library, after Dr. McCosh came to Princeton." (*History of Princeton and its Institutions*, 1879, II, 304.) If these were the original names, we have another instance of a building containing a kitchen being called a Hall. The next buildings erected at Princeton were East College and West College. "As the numbers of students increased," says the Rev. W. Harris, "this has necessitated from time to time the erection of additional 'dormitories,' so-called, that is, buildings entirely devoted to study and lodging rooms. . . . East College was erected upon this plan in 1833, originally four stories high, with two entries, and four apartments opening upon each entry on each floor, thus giving accomodation for sixty-four students. West College was erected in 1836, of the same size and on exactly the same ground-plan." (*The Princeton Book*, 1879, p. 275.) Both kitchen and buttery were wanting in these buildings, and yet both were called Colleges. It was presumably about this time that Nassau Hall came to be colloquially known as North College, though I have been unable to ascertain this point with certainty. Since 1836 the buildings have been called Halls ; and, East College having recently been demolished, West College is now the only building officially called a College. (*Catalogue of Princeton University 1899-1900.*) Perhaps, therefore, the time is coming when College will disappear as an official designation at Yale and at Princeton, as it has already disappeared at Harvard. But at Princeton, as at Harvard and at Yale, the word College has always had a colloquial vogue, as the following extracts show.

"There has been a striving at what place the College should be built, but I have persuaded those concerned to fix it at Princeton." 1747, J. Belcher, in Maclean, I, 83.

"Voted, That the College be fixed at Princetown, upon condition that the inhabitants of said Place secure to the Trustees those two hundred acres of wood-land, and that Ten Acres of cleared land which Mr. Sergeant viewed; and also one thousand pounds proc. money. The one half of which sum to be paid within two months after the foundation of the College is laid, and the other half within six months afterwards." 1752, in Maclean, I, 144.

"Voted—That the college be built of brick, if good brick can be made at Princeton, and sand be got reasonably cheap. . . . Voted—That the college be of stone, and the president's house of wood." 1754, July 22, September 25, in President A. Green's *Discourses* (1822), p. 270.

"September, 1754, the first corner stone of the New Jersey College was laid in the northwesterly corner of cellar by Thomas Leonard, Esq., John Stockton, Esq., John Hornor, Esq., Mr. William Worth, the mason that built the stone and brick work of the college, myself and many others." F. Randolph, in Hageman, II, 246.

"The trustees have been obliged to complete the chambers of one whole story of the building, which were at first left unfinished, not being then wanted; and to build a large kitchen, with servants apartments, both to answer its peculiar intention, and, at the same time, to leave more room for lodgings in the college itself." 1764, *Account of the Coll. of N. Jersey*, p. 42.

"About twelve o'clock we arrived at the tavern in Princeton, which holds out the sign of Hudibras, near Nassau Hall College. . . . The college is a stone building, about as large as that at New York [*i. e.* King's College]. . . . The college is conveniently constructed; instead of entries across the building, the entries are from end to end, and the chambers on each side of the entries." 1774, J. Adams, *Works*, II, 355.

"The College (Nassau Hall) is spacious, built of stone, and stands on the highest ground in the town. . . . The building is three stories, has three cross and one long entry in the first story." 1787, M. Cutler, in *Life, Journals and Corr.* (1888), I, 245, 247.

"Resolved, That . . . be a committee to enquire and report . . . whether the existing walls of the College are such as to be left standing, or whether it be best to reduce them; . . . and what sum will probably be necessary to put the College in as good state as it was when it became a prey to the flames." 1802, in Maclean, II, 32. The interior of Nassau Hall was burned in 1802, and again in 1855.

"The door to the cupola of the College was ordered to be kept constantly locked." 1877, J. Maclean, *Hist. of the Coll. of N. Jersey*, I, 263.

"Nassau Hall, or North College, is in the centre of the group." 1878, J. F. Hageman, *Hist. of Princeton & its Institutions*, II, 303.

Turning, now, to other American colleges, it is interesting to note that the original building at William and Mary was designed by Sir Christopher Wren and was intended to be in the form of a square. Owing to lack of money, only two sides of the quad-

range were built, and in 1705 these were destroyed by fire. Rebuilt on a somewhat different plan, the edifice was injured by fire in 1859 and again in the civil war; but President L. G. Tyler informs me that the walls are those of 1705: hence it is the oldest college building now existing in this country. This main college building is, apparently, the only building at William and Mary to which the word College has been applied. The original building and its successor of 1705 were doubtless residential halls. There is nothing in the history of other institutions which seems to call for particular comment.

"Be it therefore enacted . . . That *Middle Plantation* be the place for erecting the said college of *William and Mary* in Virginia and that the said college be at that place erected and built as neare the church now standing in *Middle Plantation* old fields as convenience will permitt." 1693, *Virginia Statutes at Large* (1823), III, 122. The name of *Middle Plantation* was soon changed to *Williamsburg*.

"In Obedience to y^r Excell^ys letter of the twenty-fourth of March last wee doe humbly certify to y^r Excel^y that wee have carried on the building of two Sides of the designed Square of the Colledge (w^{ch} was all wee judged wee had money to goe through with) and have brought up the Walls of y^e Said building to the roof w^{ch} hope in a Short time will be finished." c. 1695, in *William & Mary Coll. Quart.*, VII, 171-2.

"There are two fine Publick Buildings in this Country, which are the most Magnificent of any in *America*: One of which is the College before spoken of, and the other the Capitol or State-House, as it was formerly call'd." 1705, R. Beverley, *History of Virginia*, Book iv., ch. xvi., p. 52.

"Amongst other losses suffered by the burning of the College, the whole Records of the Visitors and Governors, together with their accounts, were unfortunately consumed." 1712, A. Spotswood, *Letters* (1882), I, 177.

"Ordered, that Sash Glass be provided from England for the Colledge Hall and that the same be fitted up in frames . . . and that some spare Glass be also writ for to repair the windows of the Colledge." 1716, in *Virginia Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, IV, 175.

"The College . . . is a lofty Pile of Brick Building adorn'd with a *Cupola*. . . . The Building is beautiful and commodious, being first modelled by Sir *Christopher Wren*, adapted to the Nature of the Country by the *Gentlemen* there; and since it was burnt down, it has been rebuilt, and nicely contrived, altered and adorned by the ingenious Direction of *Governor Spotswood*." 1724, H. Jones, *Present State of Virginia* (1865), p. 26.

"We . . . do . . . ordain, That . . . there be erected and made on the said Lands, a College, and other Buildings and Improvements, for the use and conveniency of the same, which shall be called and Known by the name of *King's College*." 1754, in J. H. Van Amringe's *Hist. Sketch of Columbia College* (1876), p. 207.

"Ordered, that a conductor be fixed to the cupola of the college, as a security against lightning." 1764, in N. F. Moore's *Hist. Sketch of Columbia College* (1846), p. 49.

"They tell us . . . that I may remove with my family & scholars immediately, and be comfortable while they are building my house & the College, &c." 1770, President E. Wheelock, in F. Chase's *History of Dartmouth College* (1891), I, 138.

"All students but those in Medicine, are obliged to lodge and diet in the College, unless they are particularly exempted by the Governors or President; and the edifice is surrounded by an high fence, which also encloses a large court and garden, and a porter constantly attends at the front gate, which is closed at ten o'clock each evening in summer, and nine in winter; after which hours, the names of all that come in, are delivered weekly to the President." c 1773, President M. Cooper, in N. F. Moore's *Hist. Sketch Columbia College* (1846), p. 56.

"The plain where the college stands is large and pleasant, and the land good. The college is about seventy or eighty feet long and thirty broad, containing twenty chambers. The hall is a distinct building, which also serves for a meeting-house, and the kitchen is in one end of it. The President's house stands on a rising ground east of the college; and to the north of this is the place proposed to build the new college, near a quarry of grey stone, which is intended for the material of the building." 1774, J. Belknap, in *Life* (1847), p. 67. Belknap refers to Dartmouth College.

"We have an elegant encampment close to town, behind William and Mary College. This building occupied as an hospital." 1781, E. Denny, *Military Journal* (1859), p. 39.

"Mr. Oliver and I go to Providence and ride round to the spring, [from] which we have a very fine prospect of the college and whole town." 1783, W. Pynchon, *Diary* (1880), p. 158.

"The present college or school-house is a small patched-up building of about sixty by fifteen feet." 1788, J. Penn, in *Pennsylvania Mag. of History*, III, 291. Penn refers to Dickinson College.

"Considerable talk in town about the situation of the new college . . . The scholars clean the ground around college thoroughly." 1796, T. Robbins, *Diary* (1886), I, 9. Williams College is referred to.

"The frame of the college, eighty feet in length, and two stories in height, was soon after raised, and partially covered." 1811, D. McClure and E. Parish, *Memoirs of E. Wheelock*, p. 54. Dartmouth College is referred to.

"I have been introduced to Gardiner Kellog. A few weeks ago, as I was entering the door of the college, somebody took hold of my cloak and said that 'Kellog wished the honor of Mr. Hathorne's acquaintance.' . . . This interesting interview took place before numerous spectators, who were assembled round the door of the college." 1823, N. Hawthorne, in *N. Hawthorne & Wife* (1885), I, 112. Bowdoin College.

"The trustees were enabled to meet the demands upon them by the disposal of stock, and the sale of a portion of the old college and adjoin-

ing premises." 1827, G. B. Wood, in *Memoirs Hist. Soc. Pennsylvania*, III, 248. The University of Pennsylvania.

"This beautiful village is the seat of Waterville College, an institution of the Baptist order. . . . On the estate of Mr. Baxter Crowell in West Waterville, near the outlet of Snow's Pond, 5 miles W.S.W. from Waterville Colleges, there occurs an important deposit of limestone." 1839, C. T. Jackson, *Third Report on the Geology of Maine*, pp. 13, 15.

"In a moment the beautiful valley and village of Williamstown, with the Colleges and Astronomical Observatory, burst like a bright vision upon the eye." 1841, E. Hitchcock, *Final Report on the Geology of Mass.*, I, 231.

"During this command he resided principally at Forts Hoosack and Massachusetts, situated in the town of Hoosack, the former near the present locality of the colleges, and the latter three miles and a half to the east." 1847, D. A. Wells and S. H. Davis, *Sketches of Williams College*, p. 10.

"The walls of the college were commenced in 1801—in 1802 they were so far erected that we finished off rooms at our own expense and occupied them." 1854, *Semi-Centennial Anniversary of the University of Vermont*, p. 120.

"Dr. Nott, recently, in some remarks to the junior class at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., stated that many years ago, when the students went to take their meals together in the subterranean portico of the South College, he was one day in the midst of an interesting lecture when the breakfast-bell rang, and symptoms of uneasiness were very evident among the class." 1855, *N. E. Hist. & Gen. Register*, XII, 21.

"The Board . . . went on, with renewed spirit, in their enterprise of erecting a new college—purchased from Mrs. Canon her lot, the most eligible in the town for the site, directed a committee to sell the old college and lot, and pledged themselves to the amount of \$200 additional." 1857, J. Smith, *History of Jefferson College*, p. 97.

"The occasion of the assembling was a fire which destroyed the east wing and the centre building of Rutledge College on the 26th of January past. This was the second fire which had occurred within a few years; the first having destroyed the west wing of De Saussure College." 1859, M. LaBorde, *History of the South Carolina College*, p. 322.

"The high point of the Holyoke range directly south of the Colleges is now called Norwottuck. . . . Old Hadley is the town just west of the Colleges." 1860, *Annals of Amherst College*, p. 67.

"The larger groups of maple and ash trees which now embellish the grounds in front of the Colleges, were planted by President Penney, in 1836." 1862, S. W. Fisher, in *Memorial of the Semi-Centennial Celebration of Hamilton College*, p. 82 note.

"This name I apply to a dome-shaped hill, half a mile south-west of the Colleges, on the farm of Mr. Alfred Baker. . . . There is, however, a spot about the same distance north-east of the Colleges, . . . where in the winter nearly all the buildings can be seen." 1863, E. Hitchcock, *Reminiscences of Amherst College*, p. 214.

"In 1770 the foundations of the 'Old College,' University Hall, were laid at Providence." 1864, *N. E. Hist. & Gen. Register*, XIX, 172.

"The old North College caught fire [1857] in a student's room. The occupants of the room and nearly all the occupants of the building were in attendance on the meetings of the Literary Societies in the Middle and South Colleges." 1873, W. S. Tyler, *History of Amherst College*, p. 399.

"The Old College, not now in use, could be used to great advantage." 1895-96, *Catalogue of Mount Union College*, Alliance, O., p. 63.

"On the first floor of North College is a reading-room." 1896, *Annual Catalogue of Wesleyan University*, 1896-7, p. 76.

"The Old College is on the campus at the south end of the town." 1896, *The Indiana University Catalogue*, p. 19.

"The oldest college building is South College, rearranged (1873), and named Hungerford Hall. North College, extensively and soundly rebuilt (1884), is now Skinner Hall." 1896, *Hamilton College, Annual Register*, p. 47.

"South College. The central portion of this building is the original college building, erected in 1833. . . . West College contains the English lecture rooms and the offices of the Registrar and Treasurer of the College." 1896, *Catalogue of Lafayette College*, pp. 99, 100.

"North College was the original dormitory of the College (1854), and is still in use." *50th Catalogue of Beloit College (Wisconsin)*, p. 73.

"The opening of the seventies found East and West Colleges full; but in 1871 East College, the original 'Grinnell University,' was burned." 1898, J. I. Manatt, in *New England Mag.*, June, p. 475. Iowa College is referred to.

Reviewing the evidence which has been presented in this paper, certain facts stand out amid much that is confusing. One is that the original building at each of the older institutions was a residential hall, and to that building the word College was always applied. In this respect, the colonists were merely following the English practice. A second fact is that when an institution grew and buildings were needed, at Harvard, at Yale, at Princeton, and at most of the institutions, both old and new, to each new building was given the name of College, regardless of the particular use to which that building was put. If, as Professor Emerson thinks, this application of the word is probably peculiar to America, the usage unquestionably arose at Harvard, where, as we have seen, it occurs as early as 1654. On the other hand, Mr. Brown argues that "in 1654 the institution was less than twenty years old," that "the building called 'the old colledge' was only about twelve years old," that "its founders, and probably a majority of its governors even as late as 1654, had been born

Englishmen," that "some of them came directly from the atmosphere of English university life," and that "it is hard to see how any American dialectal use of the word college could have grown up so rapidly under such conditions." (*Nation*, LXI, 346.) The force of these objections is much diminished, when it is pointed out that fifteen years earlier we find at Harvard a peculiarly American expression. In Nathaniel Eaton's account of "the old colledge," written in his own hand, is this entry: "Imprimis. The frame in the College yard." (Quincy, I, 452.) The account is undated, but as Eaton was dismissed in September, 1639 (*Mass. Col. Records*, I, 275), obviously the entry must have been made not later than that date. Here, then, not more than three years after the first suggestion of a college, and three years before the completion of "the old colledge," we find that time honored Americanism "college yard." Again, it may be observed that though the original William and Mary College was designed by Sir C. Wren, yet it was, according to the Rev. Hugh Jones, who wrote in 1724, "adapted to the Nature of the Country by the Gentlemen there." In short, even in Virginia, where the colonists were in closer relations with the mother country than elsewhere, there was no blind adherence to English notions. These were modified according to the needs of a new country. There can, therefore, be no objection to Prof. Emerson's contention in regard to the word College on the ground that such a use could not have grown up so rapidly in this country.

The suggestion of the adoption in this country of a system of separate colleges is one which has occurred to others as well as to Mr. Frank Bolles. The late Prof. W. S. Tyler, speaking of the Greek letter societies at Amherst, recently said: "A distinguished classmate of President Seelye, the Honorable Wm. G. Hammond, lately chancellor of the law department in Iowa University, and now dean of the law school in Washington University, Missouri, in a recent address at a convention at Amherst of one of these societies, suggested the possibility and desirableness of a further development of them into something like the colleges in the English universities." (*History of Amherst College*, 1895, p. 264.) Prof. W. M. Sloane, after enumerating the many new buildings which have been erected of late years at Princeton, went on to say, alluding to the dormitories: "But these also . . . are entirely inadequate to even the present wants of the university. To preserve that precious col-

legiate life which once characterized all institutions of the higher learning in the United States, and which still survives in perfect development in Princeton, there must be new and larger dormitories, or, better still, hostels, or inns or colleges, whatever they should be called, which would attract to their walls men of similar tastes and standing, and under the careful supervision of the university give their inmates food as well as lodging." (In *Four American Universities*, 1895, p. 108.)

But so far as I am aware, only one attempt has been made in this country to carry such a suggestion into effect. As early as 1818 a committee was appointed at Princeton "to consider of measures for extending the College establishment and to print a report on that subject;" the report was considered by the Board of Trustees in November of that year, and the following was the result of their deliberations:—

"Resolved, 1st, That an additional edifice is wanted.

"Resolved, 2d, That the Board will as soon as possible proceed to the erection of an additional edifice.

"Resolved, 3d, That it be a distinct and separate edifice.

"Resolved, 4th, That the new edifice when erected shall be placed under the government of a different faculty, as soon as the number of students shall render it expedient."

Resolutions, designed to encourage liberal subscriptions to the contemplated improvements, were then adopted, and an application for aid was made to the State of New Jersey. The latter was refused, the effort to obtain funds failed, and in a few months the whole scheme was abandoned. "As the proposed plan," wrote President Maclean, "did not succeed, and as it is highly probable, if not morally certain, that no attempt will be made by the College authorities to revive the scheme of having under one Board of Trustees a collection of colleges, with separate Faculties, it is not worth while to discuss the wisdom or expediency of such a measure." (*History of the College of New Jersey*, II, 177-179.)

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NOTES ON AMERICAN-NORWEGIAN WITH A VOCABULARY.

The speech of our foreign-born population, it seems to me, offers some peculiarities well worth the attention of philologists. I refer not to the foreigner's pronunciation of English, but to the prevailing custom of adopting English words and turns of expression into the language of every-day conversation by those who yet cling to their mother tongue. It is not my purpose to go into a general discussion of this custom, which, I believe, prevails more or less among all our foreign-born citizens, no matter of what nationality, but to make a few remarks on the Norwegian as spoken in this country and to submit a vocabulary of such English words as are most commonly used by the Norsemen when speaking their own language.

In the community where I was brought up¹ Norse is spoken almost exclusively, but with a vocabulary freely mixed with English words and idioms, the words often mutilated beyond recognition by an American, and, of course, utterly unintelligible to a Norseman recently from the old country. In the case of many words the younger generation cannot tell whether they are English or Norse. I was ten or twelve years old before I found out that such words as *paatikkelé* (particular), *stæbel* (stable), *fens* (fence), were not Norse but mutilated English words. I had often wondered that *poleit*, *trubbel*, *søpperéter* were so much like the English words *polite*, *trouble*, *separator*. So common is this practice of borrowing that no English word is refused admittance into this vocabulary provided it can stand the treatment it is apt to get. Some words are, indeed, used without any appreciable difference in pronunciation, but more generally the root, or stem, is taken and Norse inflections are added as required by the rules of the language.

Let me illustrate by a few examples the changes an English word has to undergo when subjected to the laws of sound and

¹ That is, in the neighborhood of Northfield, Minnesota, and in Rice and Goodhue counties. Every word in the vocabulary which follows is used by the Norwegians of this region.

inflection in one of the Norwegian dialects, that of the province of Valdres.¹ Good examples are the words *swindler*, *crew*, *curtain*. The Norse having no *w* substitutes *v*; the suffix of agency (-*er*) is -*ar*; this gives us *svindlar*, which in this particular dialect is declined as follows:—

Indefinite :

		SINGULAR.
Nom.	<i>ein svindlar</i>	a swindler.
Gen.	<i>aat ein svindlar</i>	a swindler's, of a swindler.
Dat.	<i>(te) ein svindlar</i>	(to) a swindler.
Acc.	<i>ein svindlar</i>	a swindler.

PLURAL.

Nom.	<i>noko svindlara</i>	some swindlers.
Gen.	<i>aat noko svindlara</i>	some swindlers', of some swindlers.
Dat.	<i>(te) noko svindlara</i>	(to) some swindlers.
Acc.	<i>noko svindlara</i>	some swindlers.

Definite :

		SINGULAR.
Nom.	<i>svindlarn</i>	the swindler.
Gen.	<i>aat svindlaré</i>	the swindler's, of the swindler.
Dat.	<i>(te) svindlaré</i>	(to) the swindler.
Acc.	<i>svindlarn</i>	the swindler.

PLURAL.

Nom.	<i>svindlaradn</i>	the swindlers.
Gen.	<i>aat svindlaro</i>	the swindlers', of the swindlers.
Dat.	<i>(te) svindlaro</i>	(to) the swindlers.
Acc.	<i>svindlaradn</i>	the swindlers.

Kru (crew) is feminine and is thus inflected :

Indefinite :

		SINGULAR.
Nom.	<i>ei kru</i>	a crew.
Gen.	<i>aat ei kru</i>	a crew's, of a crew.
Dat.	<i>(te) ei kru</i>	(to) a crew.
Acc.	<i>ei kru</i>	a crew.

PLURAL.

Nom.	<i>noko krué</i>	some crews.
Gen.	<i>aat noko krué</i>	some crews', of some crews.
Dat.	<i>(te) noko krué</i>	(to) some crews.
Acc.	<i>noko krué</i>	some crews.

¹ Valdres, or as it is sometimes spelled Valders, is a province of central Norway. I was born there, as were most of the Norwegians among whom I was brought up.

Definite :

SINGULAR.

Nom.	<i>krué</i> ¹	the crew.
Gen.	<i>aat krun</i>	the crew's, of the crew.
Dat.	<i>(te) krun</i>	(to) the crew.
Acc.	<i>krué</i>	the crew.

PLURAL.

Nom.	<i>kruidn</i>	the crews.
Gen.	<i>aat kruo</i>	the crews', of the crews.
Dat.	<i>(te) kruo</i>	(to) the crews.
Acc.	<i>kruidn</i>	the crews.

Kört'n (curtain) is neuter and either forms the plural regularly without any ending, or takes the English plural ending *s* :

Indefinite :

SINGULAR.

Nom.	<i>eit kört'n</i>	a curtain.
Gen.	<i>aat eit kört'n</i>	a curtain's, of a curtain.
Dat.	<i>(te) eit kört'n</i>	(to) a curtain.
Acc.	<i>eit kört'n</i>	a curtain.

PLURAL.

Nom.	<i>noko kört'n, kört'ns</i>	some curtains.
Gen.	<i>aat noko kört'n, kört'ns</i>	some curtains', of some curtains.
Dat.	<i>(te) noko kört'n, kört'ns</i>	(to) some curtains.
Acc.	<i>noko kört'n, kört'ns</i>	some curtains.

Definite :

SINGULAR.

Nom.	<i>kört'ne</i>	the curtain.
Gen.	<i>aat kört'né</i>	the curtain's, of the curtain.
Dat.	<i>(te) kört'né</i>	(to) the curtain.
Acc.	<i>kört'ne</i>	the curtain.

PLURAL.

Nom.	<i>kört'né, kört'nsé</i>	the curtains.
Gen.	<i>aat kört'no, kört'nsno</i>	the curtains', of the curtains.
Dat.	<i>(te) kört'no, kört'nsno</i>	(to) the curtains.
Acc.	<i>kört'né, kört'nsé</i>	the curtains.

These examples will suffice to show some of the changes in nouns adopted into the dialect above mentioned. The verb inflections are fewer and simpler; they will appear from the sentences quoted below and from the vocabulary.

¹ This form in pronunciation should be given the falling inflection on the first syllable to distinguish it from the plural indefinite, which should receive the rising inflection. Compare the English *Mr. HÜNTER the HÜNTER*.

To give any sort of outline of the phonetic laws which govern the changes of words in passing from the English into the Norwegian would be beyond the scope of this paper, nor is the subject of sufficient importance to warrant such an undertaking. That this lingo spoken by our Norwegian-Americans ever will become a dialect of like importance with the so-called Pennsylvania Dutch is hardly possible. Conditions are not favorable for dialect formation in America, and the Norwegians are among those of our foreign-born citizens most willing to part with their mother tongue. There can be no doubt, however, that the future American language will be materially influenced by the many foreign idioms spoken here, and not least by the Scandinavian. The language of school children in Minneapolis contains expressions entirely foreign to English idiom, and yet these children, born of foreign parents, neither speak nor understand any other language than English. I hear almost daily the expression *go with*, as in "I am going to such and such a place, *will you go with?*" This "*will you go with?*" is certainly not good English. I have taken it for a translation of the Norwegian "*Vil du gaa med?*" So, also, expressions like "I will *follow* you to church," for "I will *go with* you to church," are frequently heard. Students at our Norwegian denominational colleges use the term *pug* a great deal in the sense of *cram*, i. e., study up for examination, as in "he has begun to *pug* for examination," "he gets his lessons by *pugging*." I have spoken with many who had the idea that *pug*, in this sense, was a good old Anglo-Saxon word instead of being the anglicized form of the Norse *pugge*.

The combinations that may arise in the use of the Norwegianized English vocabulary by a Norwegian farmer, are often strange and ludicrous. I will quote a few sentences, for the correctness of which any Norwegian American who has resided for some time in this country can vouch :

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. E ha <i>pruva up klémen</i> min. | 1. I have <i>proved up</i> my claim. |
| 2. Han er uti <i>bæk-jarden</i> aa <i>fixa fense</i> . | 2. He is in the <i>back yard</i> <i>fixing</i> the fence. |
| 3. Hos'n <i>fila</i> du? <i>puddi gud</i> . | 3. How do you <i>feel?</i> <i>pretty good</i> . |
| 4. Den <i>spattute stiren</i> brækka sig ut av <i>pastre</i> aa <i>rønna</i> langt ind i <i>fila</i> aa je va ikke <i>æbel</i> te aa <i>kaetsche'n</i> ; men saa <i>sigga</i> je <i>doggen</i> min paa'n. | 4. The <i>spotted steer</i> broke out of the <i>pasture</i> and ran far into the <i>field</i> before I was <i>able</i> to <i>catch</i> him; but then I " <i>sicked</i> " my <i>dog</i> at him. |

- | | |
|--|---|
| 5. I aar <i>lusa</i> je hele <i>kroppen</i> min. | 5. This year I <i>lost</i> my entire <i>crop</i> . |
| 6. Det <i>meka</i> ingen <i>difrens</i> . | 6. That <i>makes</i> no <i>difference</i> . |
| 7. Det <i>kötta</i> ingen <i>figger</i> . | 7. That <i>cuts</i> no <i>figure</i> . |
| 8. Den <i>kolten</i> <i>belongs</i> te mig. | 8. That <i>colt</i> <i>belongs</i> to me. |
| 9. Je kunde ikke faa <i>resa</i> saa mye <i>kæs</i> at je fik betalt <i>morgesen</i> i <i>farmen</i> min. | 9. I could not <i>raise</i> enough <i>cash</i> to pay the <i>mortgage</i> on my <i>farm</i> . |
| 10. Kan du <i>plea</i> <i>jukker</i> ? | 10. Can you <i>play</i> <i>euchre</i> ? |
| 11. Han ha <i>liva</i> <i>kontrie</i> . | 11. He has <i>left</i> the <i>country</i> . |
| 12. <i>Reilraaden</i> ha <i>muva</i> <i>schappa</i> sine. | 12. The <i>railroad</i> has <i>moved</i> its <i>shops</i> . |
| 13. Ha du gaat ind i <i>bisness</i> ? Ja, je ha <i>starta</i> <i>hardvær</i> - <i>staar</i> . | 13. Have you gone into <i>business</i> ? Yes, I have <i>started</i> a <i>hardware</i> <i>store</i> . |
| 14. Han kunde ikke <i>meka</i> nogen <i>jus</i> af den <i>informéschen</i> . | 14. He could not <i>make</i> any <i>use</i> of that <i>information</i> . |
| 15. Je var <i>schur</i> te aa <i>bite</i> denne <i>kesen</i> men je hadde en saa <i>pur laajert</i> at je ble' <i>disæppöinta</i> , aa ble' <i>kjita</i> uta et hundre i <i>kæs</i> <i>maanne</i> <i>beseids</i> . | 15. I was <i>sure</i> of <i>beating</i> (winning) this <i>case</i> but had such a <i>poor</i> <i>lawyer</i> that I was <i>disappointed</i> , and was <i>cheated</i> out of a hundred in <i>cash</i> <i>money</i> <i>besides</i> . |
| 16. Je <i>fila</i> saa <i>bed</i> ; je ha <i>kætscha</i> <i>kold</i> . | 16. I <i>feel</i> so <i>bad</i> , I have <i>caught</i> (<i>caught</i>) <i>cold</i> . |
| 17. Mrs. Olsen va <i>aafel</i> <i>bisi</i> idag ; hun maatte <i>béke</i> <i>kék</i> . | 17. Mrs. Olsen was <i>awful</i> (ly) busy to-day ; she had to <i>bake</i> <i>cake</i> . |

For purposes of comparison I will quote a sentence of Pennsylvania Dutch given by Haldeman,¹ and translate it into Minnesota Norse. The sentence is in English : "My stallion jumped over the fence and horribly damaged my neighbor's wheat." This rendered into Pennsylvania Dutch is : "Mein *stallion* ist über die *Fensz* *gescheumt* und hat dem Nachbar sein *whiet* abscheulich *gedämütscht*." In Minnesota Norse : "*Stelliön* min *jumpa* *fense* aa *dæmedscha* skrækkelig *kveite-fila* for naboen." This horrible jargon of mutilated English words is used very sparingly by the educated Norwegians, and far less by those speaking the Dano-Norwegian than by those whose vernacular is one of the dialects. I have, however, heard the phrase "*dont kær*" (*don't care*, in the sense of *indifferent*, *unconcerned*) spoken from the pulpit by a prominent Norwegian clergyman.

The vocabulary given below is far from complete. I have aimed at including only such of the most common words as are used by all classes. Most of them are given in the form adapted both to the Norse dialects and to the Dano-Norwegian.

¹ Haldeman, S. S., *Pennsylvania Dutch*. London, 1872.

VOCABULARY.

NOTE.—Pronunciation: Vowels are pronounced as in German (ö = Ger. ö, æ = Ger. ä); consonants, as in English except that *r* is trilled and *j* = Ger. *j*. The following need special mention: é = French é; *e* final = French *e* in *te*; *aa* = Eng. *aw*; *ei* = Ger. *ei* (almost); *au* (*ou*) = Ger. *au*; *öi* (*oi*) = Eng. *oi* (almost; the *ö* is distinctly brought out); *kj* = Eng. *ch*; *sch* = Eng. *sh*, Ger. *sch*. The accentuation is in all cases the same as in the English original.

- aafel**, *adj.* awful.
aalreit, *adv.* all right.
aaltugedder, *adv.* altogether.
æbel, *adj.* able.
ædde, *v.* add.
æddeschön, *s. m.* addition.
ædverteise, *v.* advertise.
ædverteisement, *s. n.* advertisement.
æcepte, *v.* accept.
ækschön, *s. m.* action.
ækte, *v.* act.
ænté, *s. f.* aunty.
æpt te, *adv. phr.* apt to.
anest, *adj.* honest.
- baal**, *s. m.* ball.
bader, *s. n.* bother.
badersamt, *adj.* bothersome.
badre, *v.* bother.
bæd, *adj.* bad.
bæke, *v.* back.
bænd, *s. f.* band.
bærel, **barel**, **baril**, *s. m.* barrel.
bæsket, *s. m.* basket.
bar, **bare**, **barn**, *s. f.* barn.
bar, *s. m.* bar; a counter over which liquor is sold.
bargen, *s. m.* bargain.
barlé, *s. m.* barley.
bar-tendar, *bar-tender*.
bax, *s. m.* box.
baxar, *s. m.* boxer.
baxe, **baxast**, *v.* box.
bedrum, *s. m.* bed-room.
belongs, *v.* belongs.
bés, *s. m.* base.
bés-baal, *s. m.* base-ball.
- bése**, **beis**, *s. f.* basin; tin pan.
bett, *s. m.* bet.
bette, *v.* bet.
bins, *s. m.* beans.
bir, *s. n.* beer.
bisnes, *s. n.* business.
bite, *v.* beat.
bogg, *s. m.* bug.
boggé, *s. m.* buggy, as in expression 'to-sita boggé,' two-seated buggy.
bord, *s. m.* board; as in 'kjorse for horden,' do chores for one's board.
borde, *v.* board.
bost, **böst**, **bösta**, *p. p.* "bust," "busted;" failed; 'det gaar böst,' it will fail.
boun' te, *p. p.* as in 'boun te,' bound to; obliged to.
bræs, *s. n.* brass; 'han har meir bræs enn ein gover'ment mjul,' he has more, &c.
brand, *s. m.* bran.
brekkfæst, *s. m.* breakfast.
brés, *s. m.* brace.
brése, *v.* brace.
bull, *s. m.* bull.
busel, **bussel**, *s. m.* bushel.
- did**, *s. m.* deed.
dide, *v.* deed.
diffrens, *s. m.* difference.
digge, *v.* dig.
dipo, *s. m.* depot.
disk, *s. m.* desk.
diss, **disch**, *s. m.* dish; also
dissis, **dischis**, *s. m.* (collect. sg.)

- ditsch**, *s. f.* ditch.
dogg, *s. m.* dog.
dræft, *s. f.* draft.
drægge, *v.* drag; harrow.

elekshön, *s. m.* election.
elekte, *v.* elect; **elekta**, elected.
elevéter, *s. m.* elevator.

fæn, *s. m.* fan.
fæne, *v.* fan.
fæning-mölle, *s.* fanning-mill.
farm, *s. m.* farm.
farmar, *s. m.* farmer.
farme, *v.* farm.
faset, **fæset**, *s. m.* faucet.
feine, *v.* fine.
fein, *s. m.* fine.
feit, *s. m.* fight.
feitar, *s. m.* fighter.
feite, **feitast**, *v.* fight.
fens, *s. n.* fence.
fense, *v.* fence.
fid, *s. m.* feed.
fide, *v.* feed.
fil, *s. f.* field.
file, *v.* feel, as in 'han fila bæd,' he feels bad.
fils, *s. m.* fill; shaft of a carriage.
fix, *s. m.* fix.
fixe, *v.* fix.
flaur, *s. m.* flour.
för, *s. n.* fur; **för-kot**, *s. m.* fur-coat.
forde, *v.* afford, as in 'kan ikke forde det,' can't afford it.
fork, **förk**, *s. m.* fork.
forse, *v.* force.
foss, *s. m.* fuss.
foundra, *p. p.* foundered; said of a horse.
foundri, *s. n.* foundry.
frain, *s. m.* frame.
frain-hus, *s.* frame-house.
front, *s. m.* front.
fronte, *v.* front.
ful, *s. m.* fool.
fule, *v.* fool.

gaaffer, **gaafert**, *s. m.* gopher, as in 'e ha killa ein gaafert,' I have killed a gopher.
gaa'n, *p. p.* gone.
gang, *s. m.* gang.
galon, *s. m.* gallon.
gard'n, *s. m.* garden.
gém, *s. m.* game.
gemlar, **gemblar**, *s. m.* gambler.
gemle, **gemble**, *v.* gamble.
gén, *s. m.* gain.
géne, *v.* gain.
géters, *s. m.*, pl. **gétersa**, gaiter.
gitte long, *a. v.*, *phr.* get along; 'hos'n gitta du long?' how do you get along?
government, **gouvernement**, *s. n.* government.
græduéte, *v.* graduate.
grévé, *s. m.* gravy.
gris, *s. m.* grease.
grise, *v.* grease.
grönri, *s. n.* granary.
grubb, *s. m.* grub; that which is grubbed up.
grubbe, *v.* grub.

haa, *s. m.* hoe.
haae, *v.* hoe.
haale, *v.* haul.
haalter, *s. m.* halter.
hændel, *s. m.* handle.
hændle, *v.* handle.
hæpne, *v.* happen.
hæs, **hæsch**, *s. m.* hash.
hand-kars, *s. m.* hand-car; cf. **kars**.
hardvær, *s. n.* hardware.
hardvær-staar, hardware-store.
harvist, *s. m.* harvest.
harvistar, **harvister**, *s. m.* harvester.
harviste, *v.* harvest.
harvister. See **harvistar**.
haske, *v.* husk (corn).
hill, *s. m.* hill.

- hitsche**, *v.* hitch; 'hitsche op time,' hitch up the team.
höi-ræk, *s. m.* hay rack.
hontar, *s. m.* hunter.
honte, hönte, hunte, *v.* hunt.
hörte, *v.* hurt.
hospaar, hospauer, *s. m.* horse-power.
hyppel-tré, *s. n.* whipple-tree.

impruve, *v.* improve.
impruvment, *s. m.* improvement.
injein, injöin, *s. f.* engine.
injenir, *s. m.* engineer.
inschurings, *s. f.* insurance.
isé, *adj.* easy.
iven, *adj.* even.
ivener, ivenör, *s. m.* evener.

jaais, *s. m.* joist.
jabb, *s. m.* job.
jækket, *s. m.* jacket.
jæm, *s. m.* jam.
jard, *s. m.* yard (enclosed place).
jard, *s. f.* yard (measure of length).
jeil, *s. f.* jail; 'han vart putta paa jeilé,' he was put in jail.
jellé, *s. m.* jelly.
jelös, *adj.* jealous.
jenuain, *adj.* genuine.
jöd'j, *s. m.* judge.
jöd'je, *v.* judge.
jöd'j'ment, *s. n.* judgment.
jogg, *s. n.* yoke.
jöine, *v.* join.
jöint, *v.* joint.
jöis, *s. m.* joist.
jok, *s. n.* joke.
jöstis, *s. m.* justice.
jugg, jugge, *s. f.* jug.
jukker, *s. m.* euchre.
jukre, *v.* euchre; outwit.
jumpe, *v.* jump; 'stir'n jumpa fense,' the steer jumped the fence.
jus, *s. n.* use.
juse, *v.* use.
- kaal**, *s. n.* call.
kaale, *v.* call; 'kaale paa en,' call on some one.
kaamen, common.
kaavre, *v.* cover.
kaavver, *s. n.* cover.
kæmp, *s. f.* camp.
kæmpe, *v.* camp.
kæmp-mid'n, camp-meeting.
kær, *s. n.* care.
kære, *v.* care; 'e kæra kje ein snæp,' I don't care a snap.
kæse, kæsehe, *v.* cash.
kæss, kæsch, *s. n.* cash.
kæs maanne, cash money.
kard, *s. n.* card.
kars, *s. m., pl.* karsa, car.
katt, *s. n.* cut.
kattar, *s. m.* cutter.
katte, *v.* cut.
katten, *s. m.* cotton.
kék, *s. m.* cake.
kersin-olje; *s. f.* kerosene oil.
ketsch, *s. m.* catch.
ketsche, *v.* catch.
ki, *s. m.* key.
kikke, *v.* kick.
kille, *v.* kill.
kipar, *s. m.* keeper.
kipe, *v.* keep.
kjæns, *s. m.* chance.
kjæns-bogg, chinch-bugg.
kjæense, *v.* (1) chance; (2) change, as in 'kan du kjæense ein kvart?' can you change a quarter?
kjek, *s. m.* check.
kjit, kjitar, *s. m.* cheat, cheater.
kjite, *v.* cheat.
kjöis, *s. m.* choice.
kjokfuldt, *adj.* chock-full.
kjokke up, *v.* choke up, clog.
kjors, *s. m. sg.* chores.
kjorse, *v.* do chores.
kjuse, *v.* choose.
klém, *s. m.* claim.
kléme, *v.* claim.
klerk, klörk, *s. m.* clerk.
klerke, klörke, *v.* clerk.

- kline**, *v.* clean.
klining, *s. f.* cleaning; e. g. 'hus-
 klining,' house-cleaning.
klir, *adj.* clear.
klire, *v.* clear; often used in the
 sense of to clean, as 'klire kveite,'
 clean wheat, i. e. run it through the
 fanning-mill.
klos, *adj.* close, closed.
klosa, *p. p.* closed.
kloun, **klaun**, *s. m.* clown.
klövis, *s. m.* clevis.
kolekte, *v.* collect.
kol-kjisel, *s. m.* cold-chisel.
kolt, *s. m.* colt.
kontri, *s. n.* country.
kord, *s. m.* (1) cord (solid meas-
 ure), (2) cord (string).
kordevé, cord-wood.
korna, **kornar**, **korner**, *s. m.*
 corner.
kört'n, *s. n.* curtain.
kot, **kaat**, *s. m.* coat.
kötte, *v.* cut.
kounte, *v.* count.
kounter, **kountar**, *s. m.* counter.
krap, **krop**, *s. m.* crop.
kraud, *s. f.* crowd.
kraude, *v.* crowd.
krésé, *adj.* crazy.
krill, *s. m.* cradle (for cutting
 grain).
krimeri, *s. n.* creamery.
krobar, *s. m.* crow-bar.
kru, *s. f.* crew.
kvilt, *s. m.* quilt.
kvilte, *v.* quilt.
- laajer**, **laajert**, *s. m.* lawyer.
laasut, **lovsut**, *s. f.* law-suit.
leik, **lék**, *s. m.* lake; pl. **leikji**.
likker, **likkers**, *s. m.* liquor.
lofar, *s. m.* loafer.
lofe, *v.* loaf.
logg, *s. m.* log.
lokéschön, *s. m.* location.
lokéte, *v.* locate.
lonsch, *s. m.* lunch.
louns, **lounsch**, *s. m.* lounge.
- lumber**, **lomber**, **lombor**, *s. m.*
 lumber.
luse, *v.* lose.
- maanné**, **monné**, *s. m.* money.
mæpel, *s. m.* maple.
magis, *s. m.* moccasin.
mæka, **méke**, *v.* make.
maind, **meind**, *s. m.* mind; 'E
 meka upp min meind,' I made up
 my mind.
malasi, **mallasis**, *s. m.* molasses.
map, *s. n.* map.
map, *s. m.* mop.
mappe, *v.* mop.
mék, *s. n.* make.
mél, *s. m.* mail.
mid'n, **miting**, *s. f.* meeting
 (church services).
min, *adj.* mean.
mistéck, *s. n.* mistake.
mistéken, **mistékjín**, *p. p.*
 mistaken.
mixe, *v.* mix.
mjul, *s. m.*, **mjule-asen**, *s. n.*
 mule.
mjule-drivar, *s. m.* mule-driver.
moar, **movar**, *s. m.* mower (ma-
 chine).
moe, **move**, *v.* mow.
morgédj', **morgés**, **morgét**,
s. m. mortgage.
morgedje, **morgese**, **morgéte**,
v. mortgage.
moschön, *s. m.* motion.
mounte té, *v.* amount to.
munke-rins, *s. m.* monkey-
 wrench.
- natmeg**, *s. m.* nutmeg.
nekk-jogg, **nett-jogg**, *s. n.*
 neck-yoke.
nekk-töi, **nekk-tai**, *s. m.* neck-
 tie.
nid, *s. m.* need.
nide, *v.* need.
nigge, *v.* nig.
nois, *s. m.* noise.
nominére, **nominéte**, *v.* nom-
 inate.

- not**, *s. f.* note; *pl.* **nöta**.
notifeie, *v.* notify.
notis, *s. m.* notice.
notise, *v.* notice.

ofis, *s. m.* office.
öisters, *s. m.* oysters.
opinjön, *s. m.* opinion.
overaal, *s. m.* overalls.

paale, *s. m.* pole.
paaleit, *adj.* polite.
paatikkelé, *adj.* particular, hard
to suit.
pække, *v.* pack.
pæl, *peil*, *s. m.* pail.
pæn, *s. m.* pan.
pæntri, *s. n.* pantry.
paket, *s. m.* pocket.
panki, *s. m.* pumpkin.
parlör, *s. m.* parlor.
partnar, *s. m.* partner.
partnerskap, *s. n.* partnership.
paster, *s. n.* pasture.
pastre, *v.* pasture.
peddlar, *s. m.* peddler.
peddle, *v.* peddle.
pein, *s. f.* pine.
peinri, *s. n.* pinery.
peint, **pent**, *s. m.* pint.
pen, *s. m.* pen (enclosure).
pikke, *v.* pick (choose).
pills, *s. m.* pill.
pitsche, **pitse**, *v.* pitch.
pits-fork, *s. m.* pitch-fork.
pjur, *adj.* pure.
plæn, *s. m.* plan.
plé, *s. m.* play.
plea, **plée**, *v.* play.
plén, *adj.* plain.
plenti, *adj.* plenty.
plét, *s. m.* plate.
pléta, *p. p.* plated.
pléte, *v.* plate.
point, *s. m.* point.
pointar, *s. m.* pointer.
pointe, *v.* point.
pli, *s. m.* plea.
plide, *v.* plead; 'plide en kes,'
plead a case.

plise, *v.* please.
pöisen, *s. n.* poison.
pöisne, *v.* poison.
pol, **paale**, *s. m.* pole.
polis, *s. m.* policeman.
post-ofis, *s. m.* post-office.
präsent, *s. m.* present.
prafit, **prafet**, *s. m.* profit.
printe, *v.* print.
produse, *v.* produce.
pruf, *s. n.* proof.
pruve, *v.* prove.
pudi, used only as adverb. pretty.
pulle, *v.* pull.
pur, *adj.* poor.
pur-hus, *s. m.* poor-house.
pusch, *s. m.* push.
pusche, *v.* push.

raabar, *s. m.* robber.
raabber, *s. m.* rubber.
raad, *s. m.* road.
raad-bas, *s. m.* road-boss.
rad, *s. f.* rod.
ræk, *s. m.* rack.
rækomende, *s. m.* recommend.
ræle, *s. f.* **ræls**, *s. n.* rail.
rættle, *v.* rattle.
rættl' snék, *s. m.* rattlesnake.
refjuse, *v.* refuse.
reid, *s. m.* ride,
reil-raad, *s. m.* railroad.
reit évé, *adv. phr.* right away.
renue, *v.* renew.
rés, *s. m.* raise.
rése, *v.* raise.
resit, *s. m.* receipt.
reste, *v.* arrest.
ret av, *adv. phr.* right off.
rins, *s. m.* wrench.
ripe, *v.* reap.
riper, **ripert**, *s. m.* reaper (ma-
chine).
riplar, *s. m.* one who reaps (cuts
grain).
riple, *v.* reap.
risk, **resk**, *s. m.* risk.
riske, **reske**, *v.* risk.
rob, *s. m.* robe.

- roff**, *adj.* rough.
rönn, *s. n.* run.
rönnar, *s. m.* runner (commercial traveller).
rönne, *v.* run.
rop, *s. n.* rope.
röver, *s. m.* river.
rubbe, *v.* to rub.
ruf, *s. n.* roof.
- sæmpel**, *s. n.* sample.
sætjel, *s. m.* satchel.
sas, *s. m.* sauce.
savear, *s. m.* surveyor.
savére, *v.* survey.
schær, *s. m.* share.
shed, *s. n.* shed.
schede, *v.* shed.
schingel, *s. m.* shingle.
schingle, *v.* shingle.
schorts, *s. m.* shorts.
schövríe, *v.* charivari.
séf, *s. m.* safe.
seidvaak, *s. f.* sidewalk.
sein, *s. n.* sign.
seinar, *s. m.* signer.
seine, *v.* sign.
sél, *s. n.* sale.
sessar, *s. m.* assessor.
sesse, *v.* assess.
sessment, *s. n.* assessment.
settlement, *s. n.* settlement (community).
settl'ment, *s. n.* settlement (of an account).
séve, *v.* save.
séva, *p. p.* saved.
sid, *s. n.* seed.
side, *v.* seed.
sider, **sidar**, *s. m.* seeder.
sigge, **sikke**, *v.* "sick" (set the dog on).
sikkel, **sirkel**, *s. m.* sickle.
sit, *s. m.* seat.
sjaa, *s. m.* show.
sjante, **sjænti**, *s. f.* shanty.
skim, *s. m.* scheme.
skimar, **skimer**, *s. m.* schemer.
skime, *v.* scheme.
- skippe**, *v.* skip.
skrép, *s. f.* scrape.
skvær, *s. m.* (1) square. (2) squire, esquire.
skvære, *v.* square.
"skvære" se, *v. phr.* "squire" one's self.—Said of a couple who have the marriage ceremony performed by a justice of the peace.
slide, *v.* slide.
slue, *s. f.* slough (marsh).
smart, **smarte**, *adj.* smart.
söpper, *s. m.* supper.
söpperéte, *v.* separate. Cf. **supperoit**.
sörkis, *s. m.* circus.
sörpreis, *s. m.* surprise; **sörpreis-parti**, surprise party.
sörpreise, *v.* surprise.
soshibel, *s. m.* sociable.
spat, *s. m.* spot.
spatta, **spattet**, **spattute**, *p. p.* spotted.
spatte, *v.* spot.
speik, *s. m.* spike.
speike, *v.* spike.
speila, **spoila**, *p. p.* spoilt.
speile, **spoile**, *v.* spoil.
spenne, *v.* spend.
spike, *v.* speak (recite).
spitsch, *s. m.* speech.
sponké, *adj.* spunky.
sprinklar, *s. m.* sprinkler.
sprinkle, *v.* sprinkle.
staar, *s. n.* store.
staar-kipar, store-keeper.
staav, *s. m.* stove.
stabel, *s. m.* stable.
stable, *v.* stable.
staliön, *s. m.* stallion.
stæms, **stæmps**, *s. m.* (sing. and pl.), stamp.
stænd, *s. m.* stand.
stæts-præssen, *s. m.* state-prison.
start, *s. m.* start.
starte, *v.* start.
stim, *s. m.* steam.
stimar, *s. m.* steamer.

- stim-baat**, *s. m.* steam-boat.
stinc, *v.* steam.
stir, *s. m.* steer.
stræp, *s. m.* strap.
strét, *adj.* straight.
strit, *s. m.* street.
strit-kars, street-car.
sue, *v.* sue.
suporte, *v.* support.
superoiter, söpperréter, *s. m.* separator. Cf. söpperéte.
sut, *s. n.* (1) suit (at law); (2) suit (of clothes).
sute, *v.* suit.
svindel, *s. m.* svindleri, *s. n.* swindle.
svindlar, *s. m.* swindler.
svindle, *v.* swindle.
svindleri. See svindel.
svitsch, *s. m.* switch.
svitsche, *v.* switch.
- tabel, tébel**, *s. n.* table.
tæk, tæks, *s. m.* tack.
tækle, *v.* tackle.
tænk, *s. m.* tank.
tæx, *s. f.* tax.
tæxe, *v.* tax.
taul, taul, *s. m.* towel.
teier, *s. m.* tire.
teis, *s. m.*, *sg.* and *pl.* tie.
teit, *adj.* tight.
teit'l, *s. m.* title.
temprens, temperance.
tende, *v.* tend.
tensjôn, *s. m.* tension.
tensjôn, *s. m.* attention.
test, *s. m.* test.
testifeie, *v.* testify.
tim, *s. n.* team.
timster, *s. m.* teamster.
tise, *v.* tease.
titsche, *v.* teach.
titscher, *s. m.* teacher.
tobb, *s. m.* tub.
toff, toft, *adj.* tough.
- togg**, *s. m.* tug (of harness).
törn, *s. m.* term.
tötsche, *v.* touch.
træk, *s. m.* track.
træmp, *s. m.* tramp.
træp, *s. f.* trap.
trævlar, traveler, travlar, *s. m.* traveler.
trævle, *v.* travel.
travlesæk, *s. m.* satchel.
trævling-mæn, *s. m.* traveling man (commercial traveler).
tréd, *s. m.* trade.
tréde, *v.* trade.
treil, *s. m.* trial.
trén, trin, *s. n.* train.
treschör, *s. m.* treasurer.
trikk, *s. n.* trick.
trikké, *adj.* tricky.
trit, tryt, *s. m.* treat.
trite, tryte, *v.* treat.
tronk, trunk, *s. m.* trunk.
tru, *prep.* through.
tru trin, *s. n.* through train.
trubbel, *s. n.* trouble.
trubblasamt, *adj.* troublesome.
trubble, *v.* trouble.
tuls, *s. m.*, *sg.* and *pl.* tools.
- uxe-jogg**, *s. n.* yoke of oxen.
- vaak**, *s. m.* walk.
vælju, *s. m.* value.
væljue, *v.* value.
væljuéte, *v.* valueate.
værhous, *s. n.* warehouse.
varant, *s. m.* warrant.
varante, *v.* warrant (guarantee).
vatsche, *v.* watch.
vei'r, veier, *s. m.* wire.
vél, *s. n.* veil.
vel af, well off.
velis, *s. m.* valise.
vete paa, wait on.
vote, vodde, *v.* vote.
vot, vod, *s. n.* vote.

READERS FOR THE AMERICAN DIALECT SOCIETY.

Some years ago a committee was appointed by the American Dialect Society to supervise the reading of American books, for the purpose of collecting dialect words and expressions. The success of the work so far has been considerable, and some thousands of cards have already been sent to the Society. More readers are needed, however, since the field is large and important. The following circular shows the kind of material desired, and gives directions and suggestions for readers.

Note words and uses of words belonging to the following classes and subclasses :

1. Words already recorded in dictionaries but clearly dialectal, as
 - (a) those marked U. S., local U. S., New England, Southern, etc.
 - (b) those marked obsolete, obsolescent, rare, colloquial, etc.
2. Words not found in dictionaries, including
 - (a) simple words, as *wuzzy* 'confused', *scads* 'money.'
 - (b) new compounds, as *iron-glass* 'mica', *tub-sugar* 'coarse-grained sugar.'
 - (c) new formations on the basis of old words, as *bookery* 'bookstore'; *haily* 'wild, reckless' from 'hail.'
 - (d) new modifications of old words, as *blasks* for 'blasts,' *red-heater* for 'radiator'; *popocrat* for 'populist-democrat.'
3. Words abbreviated in forms not yet recorded, as *nuf* for 'enough'; *spect* for 'expect'; *Haio* for 'Ohio.'
4. Words used in new functions, as noun for verb, adjective for noun or adverb, etc. 'It *sored* him'; 'a *sooner*'; 'play *energetic*, boys.'
5. Words differing from standard, or correct, inflectional forms, as in 'I *done* it'; '*him* and I'; 'If I *was*'; 'The public *are* invited.'
6. Words in new idioms, as '*pick a crow*' for 'have a controversy'; *beat done* in 'he *beat* me done.'

7. Words in recorded, but clearly dialectal, meanings, as
 - (a) those marked U. S., local U. S., etc.; see 1a above.
 - (b) those marked obsolete, obsolescent, etc., see 1b above.
8. Words in new meanings, as *gust* 'storm'; *wħang* 'nasal twang.'

Readers should make themselves familiar in a general way with this classification, which, it is believed, is distinctive and easily understood by the aid of the examples. In reading, however, it is scarcely necessary to consider the divisions at all, since all words that strike one as peculiar should be jotted down without regard to classification. In cases of doubt record the word with a (?) after it.

The following explanations in regard to some of the above divisions may be of service. New compounds are not always marked by a sign of union as in (2b). If, however, the words form the sign of one idea, they may be regarded as a true compound, whether united or not. The Mrs. Partington blunders in words, as honey-seed for homicide, which would come under (2d), do not always represent actual speech, but should be recorded in all cases. Many words belong under (3) and (5) but, as they are to be recorded but once for each book, will not greatly delay the reading. Many of them may be marked as common to all the works of one author. Slightly diverging meanings (8) will easily escape notice, as they may be common to all parts of our country, and yet not found in dictionaries or in the usage of Great Britain. Readers well acquainted with British usage will be especially helpful in noting such American variations.

At first, note every word or usage which seems possibly dialectal. The simplest way is to have a slip of paper always at hand on which to jot down word and page without delaying the reading. When a list has been collected, compare it, word by word, with the dictionaries at your command, as the Century, International, Standard, and if possible with the dictionaries of so-called Americanisms by Bartlett, Farmer, and De Vere. You will thus save the labor of recording in final form those words which are not dialectal in the sense of the divisions above. Do not be discouraged at not finding a great number of dialectal words or meanings at first. You will soon notice such words

and usages more readily and become better able to separate the dialectal, from the commonly accepted, material. In sending words to the committee, please state with what dictionaries you have compared the list.

When ready to make the final record of results, use paper or cards, cut to the size of that used in the card catalogue of a library.¹ Record the following facts in the order here given: word, meaning, date of book (copyright date if given), author, title, volume, chapter, page, quotation showing use of word. Sample, showing the best form in which to record these facts upon the card, will be sent upon request. Record a word but once for each book unless it occurs in some other important form, when each form should be recorded. At the bottom and left hand of the card, the number and subdivision of the class to which the word or meaning belongs may be indicated in brackets, as (1b) for a word marked obsolete or obsolescent. Much time may be saved by abbreviating title of book and author's name, as well as by using the simplest abbreviations for volume, chapter, and page. Please see that all abbreviations are used consistently, and are carefully explained on separate card when necessary. For pronunciation use the Society's system of phonetic spelling.

Write legibly. Be especially careful of letters easily mistaken, as n-u, r-v, n-v, a-o, etc. In cases where there may be doubt, make each letter of the word separately as in printing.

In selecting a book to be read choose one with which you are not familiar, since you will be more likely to notice dialectal usage in an unfamiliar work than in one with which you are well acquainted. If possible, choose also a book representing another dialect than that of the district in which you are living. A resident of New England would perhaps be more likely to see peculiar words or uses of words in the novels of Craddock than in those of Miss Wilkins. If you wish the committee to select books for you to

¹ Cards of this size will be furnished by the Society, but as they may be obtained at any printing office for about fifty cents a thousand, readers will confer a great favor by providing their own supplies. Please see that the cards are cut with care so that they shall be neither larger nor smaller than that of the library card, that is seven and one-half by twelve and one-half centimetres, or three by five inches.

read, please give some idea of those to which you have easy access. The kinds of books to be read may be summarized as follows :

1. Books professedly representing local usage, as the so-called dialect novels, stories, sketches, poems.
2. Books incidentally representing local usage, as local histories, and books of local circulation.
3. Periodical literature and newspapers, either national or local.
4. Technical books, trade circulars and lists for many technical terms.
5. Books published in America in early times, especially those printed before 1800.

For the Committee,

O. F. EMERSON,

Secretary.

WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY,
CLEVELAND, OHIO.

NOTE.—The American Dialect Society is also interested in collecting examples of spoken usage, and will gladly receive collections of this sort. Attention is also called to the fact that the Society relies for its support upon membership fees of one dollar a year. Readers are not asked to become members but will be gladly welcomed to active membership if they desire it. Members receive each year the number, or numbers, of DIALECT NOTES, the official organ of the Society, in which contributions of dialect material are regularly published. Applications for membership may be sent to the Secretary, whose address is given above.

DIALECT NOTES

Volume II, Part III, 1901.

BINNEKILL.

In certain parts of New York State a word is found in common use which has never received recognition at the hands of lexicographers. It belongs, however, to the living speech of the people, and has an interest which is both historical and linguistic. The discussion of this word may aptly begin with the one known case of its occurrence in literature. John Burroughs in his essay "Pepacton" describes a voyage down the East Branch of the Delaware River, in Delaware County, New York. As he neared the town of Downsville—so the description runs—he met some boys who warned him that "there was a whirlpool, a rock eddy, and a binocle within a mile." The boys explained that the binocle was "a still, miry place at the head of a big eddy." A few pages later in the essay, the author in referring to the binocle says, "I am not sure about the orthography of the word, but I suppose it means a double, or a sort of mock eddy."

For our purpose, certain points are worthy of remark in this piece of description. We observe that the word in question is a part of the local speech, that it refers to a body of water, and that the orthography as given in the essay is influenced by the author's endeavor to interpret the unknown term. That would seem, at least, to be the connection between his spelling, *binocle*, and his definition, double eddy, as if the first element of the word were of Latin derivation. Our word, then, has at least a local habitation and an approach to a definition. It is used in Delaware County, New York, and is applied to a body of water. From this as a starting point let our investigation proceed.

The writer of this article was born and reared on the West Branch of the Delaware, scarcely a dozen miles from the spot where the incident occurred which Mr. Burroughs describes. His testimony may therefore be taken to supplement and amplify the facts already given. It is as follows: Along the West Branch of the Delaware, "binnacle" is a familiar designation for a lesser river channel, a mill race, a river inlet into the flat land, or a pool of water in the flat land adjoining the river. The word has been for years a part of the current speech of the people who live in the river valley. Where such a body of water forms a natural boundary line, local surveyors have always freely used this term. An illustration may be of interest. In the records of Delaware County, Book 53 of Deeds, p. 358, under date of November 14, 1860, is to be found a deed conveying a parcel of land in the town of Tompkins, "bounded as follows,—Commencing on the bank of the Delaware River at the southwesterly corner of Lot C and running thence down along the shore of said river at low water mark to a point at the mouth of the binacle, thence up along the western side of said binacle at low water mark," etc. In further illustration of local usage, the following clipping from the Walton Reporter of October 14, 1899, is offered: "A car load of brown trout was shipped to Walton Thursday from the State Hatchery at Caledonia, N. Y. They were placed in the river above and below Walton village, and in the *binnacles* opening into the river." The Utilitarian, a paper published at Margaretville, N. Y., a few miles above the point where Mr. Burroughs began his voyage, contained in its issue of April 25, 1901, the following: The water of the Delaware had overflowed its banks, and some boys "entered a boat and enjoyed rowing upon the water which had filled the yard. At length they ventured to enter the *binnacle* and the current at once began to take them down the stream."

Along the course of the Susquehanna River, between Otsego, N. Y., and Afton, N. Y., the word binnacle is known. It has also been reported from Ithaca, N. Y., and Kinderhook, N. Y. A word concerning orthography may be in point here. In the regions mentioned the prevalent spelling, so far as can be ascertained, is *binnacle*. But variations occur, as *binacle*; and even *benacle* has been reported.

When the investigation is carried into a wider field, the true form and derivation of the word appear. In Ulster County, N. Y., in the vicinity of Kingston, two words exist side by side, *binnewater* and *binnekill*. Both refer to bodies of water and both are felt as Dutch words. Binne is Dutch for inner. A *binnewater* is a lake. In Ulster County there is a post office, Binnewater, which receives its name from a neighboring chain of five lakes, called respectively First Binnewater, Second Binnewater, etc. A binnacle or a *binnekill* is an inner kill. The word is parallel with binnewater and has the same Dutch origin as *vly*, *clove*, and the syllable *kill* in Walkill, Catskill, and kindred names. Assuming the correctness of the derivation given, one may fairly look for traces of the word in those parts of the State where Dutch influence was prominent in colonial days, along the Hudson, in the Catskills, and outlying counties. Such evidence is at hand. Bouck's Island in the town of Fulton, Schoharie County, is formed by a division of the Schoharie Kill. The smaller channel running back of the island has always been called the Bennakill. A lesser channel of the Mohawk River above Schenectady bears the name of Binne Kill, and is so designated on the map of the U. S. Geological Survey, Schenectady Sheet.

It is plain that we have to do here with a word which is a token of early Dutch influence. That the word should have established itself so firmly in Delaware County, where the Dutch stratum of population is so inconsiderable, is probably due to the hunters and trappers who first roamed through that region. Around the head waters of the Delaware, *kill* occurs very frequently. In fact, the West Branch of the Delaware was at first known as the great Fishkill. In the same region *vly* and *clove* are still in use.

Variation in orthography need cause no surprise when one remembers that the word has rarely been written down, and that its early associations were easily forgotten. In response to a letter of inquiry published in the New York Sun, a resident of Albany, who signs himself "Hollander," writes as follows: "The *binnekill* is a very crooked part of the Mohawk separating two islands. My grandfather, who was a Mohawk Dutchman and spoke that language, told me that binnekill meant crooked creek. I have also heard it called bendy-

kill, but never binnacle. Kill is Dutch for creek and binne crooked." Similar is the testimony of Mr. J. F. Callbreath of White Lake, N. Y. "I have always spelled it *benderkill*. I have no authority for its spelling, only my first impressions fifty years ago, when I first heard the word on the Delaware river at Narrowsburg, where there is an eddy caused by a bend in the river. Below the eddy is an inland or small stream forming the island on one side, thus a bend-stream or benderkill. I have used the word for fifty years to denote a digression from the main channel." In cases like these, one needs to remember that the conscious or unconscious attempt to explain a word often affects the form of the word. This is the way of the popular etymology. Again, one must discern between fact and inference. To say that a binnekill is a crooked kill may be nothing more than a conclusion based upon a non-essential particular. It becomes a valid conclusion only when there is some independent evidence that binne is used with the meaning crooked.

It is hoped that this article may stimulate interest and so make possible a larger collection of facts.¹ The regions of New York from which material has been obtained form only a small part of the area of early Dutch influence.

EDWARD FITCH.

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¹ The word has just been reported by a Cleveland resident as known in boyhood near Kinderhook, Columbia County, New York. There was a binnekill in the meadow near by.

O. F. E.

CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE CORNELL UNIVERSITY
DIALECT SOCIETY.

The following word-list represents the accumulations of the above Society of students and instructors for the years between 1896 and 1900, and was compiled by B. S. Monroe and Dr. C. S. Northup. The localities reported are those authenticated by members of the Society, and do not of course imply that the words are used exclusively in these localities. Other members of the American Dialect Society would confer a favor by reporting any information regarding their use elsewhere. The Cornell Society is to be congratulated on its work, and the editor of *Dialect Notes* suggests that this list is a good example of what might be done by any local society with zeal and persistence.

The following abbreviations are used: D. N., *Dialect Notes*; Cent. Dict., *Century Dictionary*; Wb., *Webster (The International)*; names of states as usual, and different parts of the state by c., center, e., eastern part, etc.

abs, *n. pl.* In phrase a b abs; a b c's. "He doesn't know his a b abs" (of a stupid boy). N. Y. c., e. More strictly the uniting of separate sounds into syllables. "Of course, the a, b, c's, were first, then a, b, abs, and when the child could put two syllables together and form a word, as ba-ker, baker, it was a proud day to the little fellow."—*Centennial Celebration of Romulus, N. Y., 1894*, p. 97.

agate-agate, *n.* A very fine variegated marble from Lake Superior. Detroit. Cf. Cent. Dict. 1.

air-car, *n.* Freight car with air brakes. N. Y. c.

Aleck, smart, *n.* Cf. D. N. i. 411; also Kan., N. Y. w.

all the, *adv.* "Here's *all the* deeper I can go" (said by a diver), N. Y. s. e.; here's *all the* far I got"; Ia. s. e.; "that's *all the* farther I got." N. Y. e.

all-day-sucker, *n.* A piece of candy on small stick to be disposed of by sucking for some time. N. Y. c. e., O. s. w.

all week, *adj.* In phrase, '*all week*,' for '*all the week*.' Cf. all day. So all morning, all afternoon. Ithaca.

ambitious, *adj.* Industrious. Cortland Co., N. Y.

banter, *v. tr.* Cf. D. N. i. 235. Also used in Ill. In Cent. Dict. and Wb. as southern and western U. S.

banter with, *vb. phr. tr.* "A certain judge was *bantering with* [Lincoln]." Cf. *Wb. banter*.

barbaree, *n.* A game similar to black-a-li-lo (*q. v.*), both cries in this case being "barbaree."

basin, *n.* The hole in bed of stream at foot of rapids.

batter-bread, *n.* A preparation like hominy, eaten with butter, possibly like the *egg bread* of Tenn. e.

batto (bætô), for **bateau**, *n.* Va. e., among the negroes.

bigger, *n.* In phrase 'one's *biggers*'—one's *betters*. Ithaca.

bill, *n.* Bill of divorce; cf. D. N. i. 340. Otsego, Washington Co., N. Y.

Binghamton, N. Y.; sometimes pron. *bimington*. Otsego Co., N. Y.

black-a-li-lo, *n.* "In this game the one who is *it* must find the others by calling out 'holler or I won't foller,' which they must answer by 'black-a-li-lo.' Through the dark and tangled garden the timid hunter must follow that fleeting cry." Marion, Wayne Co., N. Y. In Steuben Co., N. Y., the first cry is "hoop hoop holler or I shan't foller."

black-man, *n.* In the game of stealin' apples (*q. v.*), the person who is *it*.

blacksmith-shop, *n.* A game. Elmira, N. Y.

black-Tom, *n.* A game. Brooklyn. The cry used is pron. *blæk tòm*.

blame, *adj.* Emphatic epithet; "not a *blame* thing." Cf. *blum*.

blind-hauded, *adj.* The same as *unsight unseen*, D. N. i. 231. Essex Co., N. Y.

blind pig, *n.* A speak-easy (*q. v.*); saloon without a license. Crawford Co., Pa., N. Dak.

block, *n.* See *foot-and-a-half*.

blow, *v. 3rd sg.* Pres. for blows. "The wind *blow* don't it"; cf. *know*. Oswego Co., N. Y.

blow-out, *v. phr. tr.* Like *blow in*, to spend freely. Washington Co., N. Y. In Ithaca *blow-out* is a noun in sense of a celebration, esp. a noisy one. A person may therefore *blow in* money on a *blow out*.

blue-bird, *n.* The game of *scoot*, *q. v.* Orleans Co., N. Y. A different game of the same name is played in Oneida Co., N. Y.

blum (bləm), *adj.* Variant of *blame* in same use, "not a *blum* thing." N. Y. n., c.

bob, *v. i.* To coast. Portland, Me. Evidently from *bob* (Cent. Dict.) 13.

bob-tail, *n.* A very small sled. Ithaca.

bog (bôg), *v. i.* To move; "*bog* along"; cf. *mog*, i. 398.

Bombay, *n.* Same as *Spanish fly*. St. Louis, Mo.

boo (bû), *n.* Usually in *pl.* Mucus in nose. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y. "There are *boos* in your nose." Also, but more rarely, in *sing.*, "there's a big *boo*."

bound-backs. Same as *bombalics*. A game of marbles played at Ithaca.

bread-and-butter, *adj. phr.* "A *bread-and-butter* girl" is a very ordinary sort of girl, of no brilliancy. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y. Cf. Cent. Dict.

bring, *v. tr.* Used like *take* in Davenport, Ia.

- brownny**, *n.* Cheap marble. Cleveland, O.; cf. clay.
- buck-and-billy**, *n.* Name of a game, practically the same as *pussy* (D. N. i. 422); the pussy is called the "billy," the bat the "buck." Rome, N. Y.
- buddy**, *n.* A fellow, comrade. Pa. e., O. s. e.
- bully-in-the-barnyard**, *n.* Name of a game; same as bull in the barnyard. Lowville, Lewis Co., N. Y.
- bumbersoll** (bʊmbəsəl), *n.* Umbrella. Seneca Co., N. Y.; used chiefly by children or playfully by adults.
- burn the city**, *n.* A game. Albany Co., N. Y.
- butcherer**, *n.* Applied by Louisville *Post* to Weyler in Spanish War; known also in Washington Co., N. Y. Cent. Dict. says [rare].
- buttery**, *n.* In Washington Co., N. Y., still used distinctively to denote the provision room, while pantry denotes the utensil room. In Otsego Co. and Seneca Co., buttery is used for both, and pantry is rarer.
- buttons**, *n. pl.* as *sg.* Bell-boy. N. Y., and elsewhere. Cent. Dict. button 2.
- bye**, *n.* A goal in any game; in mossy, *q. v.* Auburn, N. Y. Cent. Dict. restricts to hide-and-seek, but used in several games.
- cab**, *n.* Baby carriage. Mich.
- cackany** (kək'əni), *n.* Wax of maple sugar; also home-made molasses candy in small lump, to be held in fingers; something like all-day suckers, but without stick. Seneca Co., N. Y.
- capital**, *n.* A game of N. J. n.
- card**, *n.* A dissolute fellow; "he was a *card*." Buffalo, N. Y. Cf. Cent. Dict. card 7.
- carps**, *n.* Metathesis for craps. Brooklyn.
- cat**, *n.* A game like pickie, *q. v.*, but more elaborate. Cleveland, O.
- catch**, *n.* A cutting as of grass; "to get a good *catch* of grass." Essex Co., N. Y. Cf. Cent. Dict. catch 6.
- catch**, *v. i.* To take root; "the seed *caught*." N. Y. n. c.
- catch-colt**, *n.* An illegitimate child. N. Y. c.
- catter-cornered** (kætər'kɔrnərd), *adj.* For cater-cornered. D. N. i. 6. N. Y. c.
- cellar-way**, *n.* Applicable to either the outside or the inside entrance to a cellar; D. N. i. 235; also N. Y. c., Me. s. e. Bulk-head, cellar-case, not known in N. Y. c.
- center-ball**, *n.* A game.
- chank**, *v. i.* or *tr.* To chew loudly; cf. D. N. i. 385. Otsego, Steuben, Tompkins, Washington Co., N. Y.
- chin**, *n.* A rush. Dartmouth.
- chipped-beef**, *n.* Dried beef cut up in thin slices. Tompkins, Washington Co., N. Y.; not in Otsego Co.
- churchianity**, *n.* Religiosity. "The true spirit of realism, as here defined, strikes a vigorous blow at the claims of *churchianity*."—R. S. McArthur, in *The Examiner*, 16th June, 1898, p. 7, col. 1.
- clapper**, *n.* The mouth; used in iron factories; "shut your *clapper*." Buffalo, N. Y. Cf. Cent. Dict. clapper 7.

- clay**, *n.* A cheap marble. Gloversville, N. Y.
- clew**, *n.* A blow, slap. <Staffordshire? Uncommon. Otsego Co., N. Y.
- clip**, *n.* 1. "It's an awful *clip*," an awful case, situation. Oswego Co., N. Y. 2. A lively girl; "she's a *clip*." Clinton Co., N. Y.
- chick**, *adj.* Well; not ill. "She's feeling quite *chick*." Cayuga Co., N. Y.; used by an Englishman.
- coach**, *n.* Baby wagon.
- coal-bucket**, *n.* Coal-hod.
- codge**, *n.* Like codger (see Cent. Dict. or Wb.), but less definite; of any shiftless, worthless person. Otsego Co., N. Y.
- cold-feet**, *n.* Weariness; lack of interest. "To get *cold-feet* in a subject," abandon it for weariness. Ithaca.
- come it on**, *v. phr.* Cf. Wb., come it over. Oswego, Otsego Co., N. Y.
- compeviate**, *v. i.* Harmonize, as with furniture.
- coon**, *v. tr.* Steal; "to go *cooning* melons." N. Y. c., n.
- cork**, *n.* Failure in recitation; cf. *Corks and Curls*, name of annual at University of Virginia. Charlottesville, Va.
- cover in**, *v. phr.* "We are glad to find Dr. Murray, of the great Dictionary, *covered in* [in *Who's Who*, 50]"—*Nation*, lxvi. 342. Not in Webster.
- cow**, *n.* A dull young man. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick. Cf. Cent. Dict. cow 3.
- coward**, *n.* Specifically, in Dickie's land, a person who stays by his goal. Cattaraugus Co., N. Y.
- cow's breakfast**, *n.* A large straw hat for farmers. Nova Scotia.
- crabbed**, *adj.* Miserly. Oswego Co., N. Y.
- crapper**, *n.* A wealthy but stingy man. Oswego Co., N. Y.
- crock**, *n.* A spot for ironing. Davenport, Ia.
- cross-the-road**, *n.* A game, the same as mosey, D. N. i. 332, 421, and mossy, *q. v.* Cry, "All over!" Eastern Dutchess Co., N. Y.
- crud**, *n.* Curd. Detroit; in Cent. Dict. marked obsolete, dialectal.
- cruddle**, *v. i.* and *tr.* To curdle. Pa. c., s. Cf. Cent. Dict.
- curb**, *n.* In phrase "on the *curb*," on the street, outside of 'change; a speculative term. New York.
- curl**, *n.* Fine recitation; cf. cork. Charlottesville, Va.
- cut fast**, *v. phr. i.* Spending, as in "*cutting it fast*," spending freely. Nova Scotia.
- dare**, *v. i.* May. "*Dare* I go with you?"—"May I go?" Lehigh Co., Pa.
- dead-load**, *n.* Very much; great quantity. "It was *dead-loads* of fun." Washington Co., N. Y., Ithaca.
- dead**, *n.* In phrase "on the *dead*." Confidentially. N. Y.
- declare**, *v. i.* In phrase '*declare* for it,' used in exclamations. "Well, I *declare* for it." Washington Co., N. Y.
- depth** (pron. *debð*). Wayne Co., N. Y. Consistently written *debth* in a Cornell freshman essay, 1898.
- deuce**, *n.* In phrase 'to raise the *deuce*'; cf. raise Cain, D. N. i. 399 common throughout N. Y.
- dibby**, *adj.* Fine. Brooklyn (school girl expression).

Dickie's land, *n.* A game much like mossy except that the person who is *it* does not call for others to cross. Cattaraugus Co., N. Y. Cf. Dixie, D. N. i. 398, of which this may be a corruption; or the reverse may be true, the word going back to Dick (=Old Hick; cf. Transactions APA. xxiv. 128). Note rime:

"I'm on Dickie's land,
Dickie don't know it,
He's got a sore toe
An' he can't go it."

This is sung by the players in leading out. In the South the verses begin,

"I'm on Dixie's land."

digger, *n.* A grind. Wellesley; cf. plug, plugger.

dike up, *v. phr.* Dress up. Charlottesville, Va.; cf. D. N. i. 210, 382, 387.

dingfad, *n.* A good time; "doin's." St. Louis, Ontario Co., N. Y.

dingus, *n.* The same as dingfad, *q. r.* Portland, Me.

do, *n.* In phrase, 'a great *do*,' a child's word for a mass of woman's back hair. N. Y. *n.*

do out, *v. phr.* Exhaust one's self. "The snow was piling up the road. We were nearly *done out*, yet never giving up," etc. Nova Scotia.

drape, *n.* "She arranged about her shoulders a *drape* that the photographer had given her." Ithaca. Cf. mantel-drape.

dressmake, *v. i.* To make dresses; act as a dressmaker. N. Y., c. e.

driving spiles, *n.* A game. Steuben Co., N. Y.

duckity-duck, *n.* The same as *duck on a rock*. D. N. i. 21, 77, 215. Allentown, Pa.

ducks and drakes, *n.* A variant of duck and drake, duck on a rock, etc. Ithaca. Cf. i. 21, 77, 214, 215.

dutchy, *adj.* 1. Slovenly; unkempt; the same as tacky. Me. s. w., N. Y. e. 2. Loud, of ill-matched colors. N. Y. w.

duffer, *n.* A boaster; cf. Webster. Oswego Co., N. Y.

egg-bread, *n.* See batter-bread.

elder, *n.* A clergyman of any denomination; common in N. Y. Cf. Cent. Dict. 5 (c).

entry, *n.* Door, rather than doorway. "We came in the front *entry*"—front door. Oswego Co. In Otsego Co., only of a covered entrance from outside.

everlastins, *n. pl.* In head and footer, said when one is to get down where his predecessor was. Ithaca.

face tag, *n.* The name of a game; the same as *last tag* (cf. *Jour. Am. Folk-Lore*, iv. 223). Ithaca.

fail up, *v. phr. i.* To fail as in business. K. D. Wiggin, *Polly Oliver's Problem*.

fan, *n.* A base ball enthusiast; common among reporters.

feel, *v. i.* Desire; wish for. Used with infinitive, as "I *feel* to go." Cayuga Co., N. Y. Cf. Cent. Dict. 7.

feest (fist), *adj.* Untidy, not clean. "Her house is just *feest*." St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.; heard from a lady who formerly lived in Canada; cf. D. N. i. 371. Perhaps connected with *feeze*. Cent. Dict.

fins, *n.* In head and footer, said when a boy is to get down at the mark. Ithaca.

first-rate, *n.* "First-rate of a man."—F. L. Pratt, in *Atlantic*, March, 1870.

fixed, *adj.* Well off; rich. Nova Scotia, N. Y.

flat, *n.* Flatiron; cf. Cent. Dict. 4, Wb. 4. N. Y.

flat around, *v. phr. i.* Stir, hustle. N. Y. c., e.

flimflam, *v. tr.* To trick, cheat. Dayton, O. Cp. *flimflam*, *n.* A trick. Cf. Cent. Dict.

foot-and-a-half, *n.* The name of a game somewhat like Spanish fly. N. H. The player over whom the others leap is called the block.

foresee, *v. tr.* Understand. Oswego Co., N. Y.

forty miles to Borneo, *n.* The name of a game played on ice.

forty-rod, *adj.* Applied to strong whiskey, as "*forty-rod* whiskey."—*Cosmopolitan*, Sept., 1896, xxi. 550.

foyer, *n.* Often applied to hotel lobby; cf. Cent. Dict., Wb. "I went into the hotel and registered. I walked around the *foyer*, looking at the rest of the arrivals and then went in to dinner." Chicago.

fresher, *n.* Another name for prisoner's base. Buffalo, N. Y.

fried-hole, *n.* Fried-cake. N. Y. c.

from, *prep.* Often used in Canada, where in U. S. we should use *of*. "He bought it *from* Brown & Jones."

fudgins, *n. pl.* (D. N. i. 417). "No *fudgins*"—"mustn't crawl up." Clinton Co., N. Y.

galded, *pp. as adj.* To get dry so as to need oil. "The left back eccentric strap *galded*" (of a locomotive). Properly reduplicated *pp.* from *gall v.*

galivant, *v. i.* In Webster marked slang: is it?—Washington Co., Otsego Co., N. Y.

gally-west, *adv.* "John knocked him *gally-west*," *i. e.*, gave him a telling or finishing blow. Seneca Co., N. Y.

gamble, *v. i.* To bet. Ithaca, N. Y.

genæ horum, *n.* Latin phrase. The cheek of them. New Brunswick.

ghost, *n.* Any unnatural light spot.

gig, *v. i.* "He *gigged* there." Backed out at that point from his undertaking. Otsego Co., N. Y.

gillyflower, *n.* A variety of apples. Otsego, Tompkins, Seneca Co., N. Y.; gilly-flower apple in Cent. Dict. and Wb.; see also sheepnose, niggertoe, pig nose.

gillyflirt, *n.* Gillyflower. Otsego Co., N. Y.,

glad, *adj.* Fine; to put on one's glad clothes. Buffalo, N. Y.

go forward, *v. phr. i.* Become converted. N. Y. c., e.

go with, *v. phr. tr.* to pay attention to, receive attentions from; to court. "He and she *go with* one another." Oswego, Otsego Co., N. Y.

goliwog, *n.* See *The Goliwog in War*, by Misses Upton, Longmans, 1899.

goopy (gū-i), *adj.* Weird, making one creep. Ithaca, Tioga Co., N. Y.

gooseberry, *n.* A person *de trop*; the third person who makes a "crowd." Pacific slope, Portland, Me. Cf. Cent. Dict. to play gooseberry.

granny off, *n.* The name of a game; same as duck on a rock. Oswego Co., N. Y.

greaser, *n.* "I'll do it or eat the greaser." Probably obsolescent. Steuben Co., N. Y.

greeny, *adj.* "Stanley used to relate that about the year 1840, being in conversation with some Americans in quarantine at Malta, and thinking to please them, he declared his warm admiration for Emerson's *Essays* . . . However, the Americans shook their heads, and told him that for home taste, Emerson was decidedly too *greeny*."—Matthew Arnold, *Discourses in America*, London, 1885, p. 161, l. 13. Cf. *greeny n.* Cent. Dict.

grindius (graindins), *n. pl.* In Hampden Co., Mass., a boy pirate sometimes swooped down on a game of marbles and saying "grindius!" seized and carried off all the marbles.

grind organ, *n.* Hand organ. Pa. e.

grow, *v. i.* "An old horse that got fleshly *grewed*." Tioga Co., N. Y.

guardianship, *n.* Pron. *gard ʒ infip*. Ithaca.

gulf, *n.* A creek with steep wooded banks. Otsego Co., N. Y.; a creek with steep banks wooded and more or less rocky, the bed being somewhat difficult of access. N. Y. c.; cf. D. N. i. 397.

Hades, *n.* "In phrase 'to raise *Hades*,' to carry on. "He raised merry *Hades*"—cf. D. N. i. 399.

hand's turn, *n.* "Hadn't done a *hand's-turn*"—not a thing. N. Y. n.

hang and drain, *v. phr. i.* Said of an unfinished piece of work; also, in deliberative bodies, of business discussed at unnecessary length. "That motion seems to *hang and drain* a long time." Seneca Co., N. Y.

happenstance, *n.* Contamination of happening and circumstance. An incident, happening. N. Y. c.

hatchway, *n.* Outside cellarway. N. Y. c., e.; cf. D. N. i. 18. Cf. Cent. Dict. 2.

haunt, pron. *hænt*. Otsego Co., N. Y. Brooklyn. Cf. D. N. i. 65, 68, 451.

hayrow, *n.* The name of a game like I-spy, in which, after the blinder has counted, he says "hayrow" three times, then seeks the hiders. Crawford Co., Pa.

head-and-footer, *n.* The name of a game somewhat like leap-frog. Ithaca.

header, *n.* In head and footer the first man; cf. *heeler*. In Webster marked rare. Ithaca.

head on, *n.* The name of a game like king (D. N. i. 398), played on ice. N. Y. n., e.

heeler, *n.* In head-and-footer, the last man; cf. header.

hello, *interj.* In phrase, '*hello*, yourself.' N. Y. c., e.

hep, *v. tr.* From help. "I can't *hep* it." Tioga Co., N. Y.

here come three dukes a-roving, *n.* The name of a game, possibly of Spanish origin. Elyria, O.

hey wat, *interj.* Hello. Columbia Co., N. Y.

hike, *v. tr.* Carry, lug. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.; cf. D. N. i. 61, 331, 397. "He *hiked* the basket off home." In sense "hasten" (D. N. i. 397, No. 4) reported also from N. Y. n.

hike, *v. i.* To stick up. "Your collar *hikes* up." Dayton, O.

hook up, *v. phr. tr.* To harness. N. Y. c., e., n. e.; Dayton, O.

hop skot, *n.* The name of a game; the same as hop scotch. N. C. w.

host, *n.* A good deal. "A *host* of work." Cobleskill, N. Y. Cf. Cent. Dict. *host*.

hotfoot, *adj.* Very anxious. Cleveland, O., Ithaca. In Cent. Dict. as *adv.*—in great haste.

hounds and deers, *n.* Another name for hare and hounds. Buffalo, N. Y.

how, *adv.* Used to introduce a clause, "if so be as *how*."

huffy, *n.* (D. N. i. 397); reported from N. Y. c., n. e., Ark., Ill., Tenn.

illconvenient, *adj.* Inconvenient. Oswego Co., N. Y.

in the cross, *adv. phr.* Unwillingly. "I did it *in the cross*." Harford Co., Md.

in the hole, *n.* The name of a game at marbles. Bath, Me.

indeedy, *adv.* (D. N. i. 22, 78, 216). Mark Twain in *Harper's*, Aug., 1896, p. 346.

Irish nightingale, *n.* Bull frog. Newburgh, N. Y.

jawbreakers, *n.* The same as niggerheads, *q. v.* Pa. c.

jelly-fish, *n. as adj.* "A *jelly-fish* girl," an ordinary sort of girl. Monroe Co., N. Y.

jerk of a lamb's tail, *n. phr.* Very short time. "I'll do it in three *jerks of a lamb's tail*," i. e., very quickly; cf. D. N. i. 66, shakes.

jig-water, *n.* A drink made from a mixture of alcohol, sugar, water and wintergreen. University of Michigan.

jiminetlies, *interj.* Meaning the same as *jiminetty*, *q. v.* Dayton, O.

jiminetty, *interj.* Used in surprise, anger, etc. N. Y. c., s. w., Ind.

Johnny Pry, *n.* The name of a curious fellow. N. Y. Cf. Paul Pry.

Jonah, *v. tr.* "There is of course no one to blame, as all were caused by accident; but it does seem as though we were *Jonahed* by something" (in reference to violent death of a Cornell student). Ithaca.

juba, *n.* In rhyme, "Juba dis, and juba dat,
Juba kill de yellow cat."

Tenn. Cf. Cent. Dict. s. v. *juba*. New Brunswick, N. Y. c.

jumper, *n.* 1. The same as thank-you ma'am, D. N. i. 394. 2. A large home-made sled; N. Y. s. e.; cf. Webster. 3. A small sled with high seat. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.

jumping Judas, *n.* Used in an oath. "By the *jumping Judas*." New Brunswick, N. Y. c.

just, pron. *d ʒ ist* and *d ʒ est* frequently. N. E., N. Y. c.

kick the stick, *n.* The name of a game somewhat like hide and seek.

kill-house, *n.* In Washington Co., N. Y., used of a building in which farm utensils are stored. Origin <kiln-house? (There had been no hop-yard near.)

kitty, *n.* The same as cat (N. E. *n.*) *q. v.*; cf. D. N. i. 414.

know, *v. 3rd sg.* For knows. "He *know* what he is about." Oswego Co., N. Y.; cf. blow similarly used.

laugh, *n.* Laughter. "I was full of laugh." Oswego Co., N. Y.

law school box, *n.* The upper gallery in the Lyceum Opera house, Ithaca; also lawyer's box; cf. shoot.

lead through, *v. phr. i.* In Dickie's land, to run directly from one goal to the other.

leadman, *n.* The name of a game. Oneida Co., N. Y.

leave *v. tr.* Let, allow, as in "leave me go," "mother won't leave me," etc. Ia. s. e. Washington Co., N. Y.

let 'er go, *n.* The name of a boys' street game. Albany, N. Y.

lobster, *n.* A generally uncomplimentary term applied to one who is awkward, unsociable, etc.; but not=chump. N. Y.

log, *v. i.* "To log it," draw logs for burning, not for lumber. Tioga Co., N. Y.

lopp, *v. tr.* "To lopp oneself down," i. e., to recline comfortably. N. Y. c., e., n. w., O. s. w. Webster not specifically this; cf. Cent. Dict. s. r.

lope, *v. i.* Saunter carelessly; "to lope along." N. Y. c., Pa. e.; in Webster marked U. S.

lumber, *v. tr.* To clear land. In Webster, but not in this sense.

mad, *adj.* D. N. i. 398. "Madder'n Sam Hill." N. Y. c., e., Dayton, O. "Madder'n a hen." N. Y. c. "Madder'n a hatter." N. Y. c.

mantel-drape, *n.* A drapery made of a mantel; cf. drape. Portland, Me.

mattress, pron. *mætr'æs.* La. This pron. is occasionally used in Seneca Co., N. Y.

mauger (*møgər*), *adj.* Sickly, weak in appearance. Otsego Co., Washington Co., N. Y.

May-basket, *n.* In the ordinary English sense common in N. E., but rare in N. Y.; sometimes heard in N. Y. n.

meet up, *v. phr. i.* To meet; heard in the sentence, "It don't pay to own a wheel if a man *meets up* with accidents all the time," from a person who had spent the greater part of his life in Texas and who now lives in Seneca Co., N. Y. Cf. also, "He *met up* with him in New Orleans" (put in the mouth of a southern woman).—*Colonel's Opera Cloak*, Boston, 1879, p. 15. In Wb. and Cent. Dict. marked Southern.

ment, *v. tr.* Pret. of mend. "I *ment* my trousers." Seneca Co., N. Y.

mild (*maild*), *n.* A form of *mile* with excrescent *d.* N. Y. c.; cf. D. N. i. 9. 166, 210.

misty-moisty, *adj.* Misty, threatening rain. "When the day came, it was rather *misty-moisty*."—*Colonel's Opera Cloak*, Boston, 1879, p. 70. Perhaps suggested by the nursery rhyme,

"One misty, moisty morning,
When cloudy was the weather," etc.

mizzen, *n.* A spirit, imp. "It was just as if a sprite or a little *mizzen* had bobbed up beside me, whistled my tune, and disappeared again into the dark." Broome Co., N. Y.

moon, *v. i.* To think of solemn things.

mossy, *n.* The name of a game; the same as pom-pom-pull-away. N. Y. c., w.; cf. mosey, D. N. i. 332, 421; cf. also D. N. i. 398.

mother-tree, *n.* An old tree, e. g., a pine, under which has sprung up a growth of young trees from seeds borne by the old tree; cf. wolf-tree. N. Y. State College of Forestry, Ithaca.

mule, *n.* A machine. "To run a *mule*" = to tend a certain kind of machinery. Oswego Co., N. Y. Cf. Wb. mule 4.

muley-cow, pron. myuli. Ill. See muley in Cent. Dict. and note pron.; cf. D. N. i. 231, 342.

nigger-baby, *n.* Same as *roly-poly* (D. N. i. 423). Fla., Syracuse, N. Y.

niggerhead, *n.* A kind of hard, black candy made both in spheres and in flat pieces. Pa., e.; cf. D. N. i. 342, 421; cf. jawbreakers, another name in the same region.

niggertoe, *n.* A variety of apples also called *sheepnoses*, *gillflowers*. Seneca Co., N. Y.

night, *n.* In the language of school children, four to six p. m. "What are you going to do after school *tonight*?" N. Y. c., e. Common. Cf. the Southern use of evening for afternoon.

nips, *n.* A pussy, *q. v.* Schuyler Co., Pa.

noi, *adv.* No. Buffalo, N. Y.

nosegay, *n.* Use rare or unknown in N. Y. c., common in N. Y. e.

nuts o' May, *n.* Name of a game somewhat resembling "Here come three dukes a-roving," except that the girls chosen to the opposite side, instead of going over voluntarily, are pulled over. Warsaw, N. Y. Cf. Gomme's *Traditional Games of England*, etc., vol. i.

of, *prep.* For with, as in "what's the matter *of* it." N. Y. c., e.

off'n, *prep.* Off from, as in "The leaves are *off'n* the trees." Maine.

one man stand the gang, *n.* Name of a game. Buffalo, N. Y.

order, *n.* Program for a dance. Portland, Me.

ouncels, *n.* Steelyards. South Ontario, Canada.

over-street, *adv.* So pron. with accent on first syllable in Otsego Co., N. Y.; cf. over-town.

over-town, *adv.* So pron. with accent on first syllable in Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., Ithaca, St. Joseph, Mo.

oxalis, *n.* Pron. oks'ælis is very frequent if not universal in N. Y. c.; dictionaries give 'okselis.

pack, *n.* Much; a great deal. "It was just *packs* of fun." Washington Co., N. Y.

pantod, *n.* The colic or a similar disorder. Cortland, St. Lawrence, Tompkins Co., N. Y.

par, *n.* Distance of length and width of foot in the game of the same name. Ithaca.

parachute, *n.* A variant of *parasol*. Crawford Co., Pa., Ithaca.

parley, *n.* The same as *I tebar*, D. N. i. 397. Pa.

patch, *n.* In the mining villages of Pa., the part of the village occupied by the miners, distinct from that occupied by the superintendent and manager.

pen-point, *n.* A steel pen. Ark., Mo.

pen-staff, *n.* A pen-holder. Ark.

pickie, *n.* Name of a game. Hamden Co., Mass.; cf. cat.

pig in the ring, *n.* A game like bull in the ring. Davenport, Ia.

pig-nose, *n.* A variety of apples called also gillflower, niggertoe, sheep nose. Tioga Co., N. Y.

pig-snoot, *n.* Same as pig-nose. Orleans Co., N. Y.

pitch-forks, *n.* In phrase, 'It rained *pitch-forks*.' N. Y., c. e.; of an especially heavy rain; sometimes "it rained *pitch-forks* and hammer handles." N. Y. c.

plug, *n.* A hard student, a grind. Smith College. In Dartmouth plugger is used; cf. digger.

plug, *n.* A book left on author's or publisher's hands. N. Y. City.

Pollock (pôlôk), *n.* A Pole. Cattaraugus Co., N. Y. In Tompkins Co. pron. *pôlôrk*.

power, *n.* In phrase, 'Have the *power*,' to go into an extraordinary state of religious excitement. Otsego, Seneca, Tompkins Co., N. Y. In Fulton Co., N. Y., to be under conviction, to be on the anxious seat, to go forward.

printery, *n.* A printing-office. Ithaca, Woodbury, Conn. In Cent. Dict. and Wb. marked (rare).

prisoner's goal, *n.* Another name for prisoner's base; cf. D. N. i. 398.

prize, *v. tr.* To ask the price of goods in a store. N. Y.

pucker, *n.* In phrase, 'Don't get a *pucker* on' = don't get angry. Binghamton, N. Y. Cf. Cent. Dict. pucker 2.

pudd'n' tame, *n.* Cf. D. N. i. 392. "What's your name?"

"Pudd'n' tame :

Ask me again

An' I'll tell you the same."

N. Y. c., e.

pull-away, *n.* The name of a game; the same as pom-pom-pull-away. N. Y. c.; cf. D. N. i. 398.

pull-the-rope, *n.* Name of a game; the same as pom-pom-pull-away but played chiefly on ice. N. Y. n.

pumps, *n. pl.* Specifically, boys' slippers.

purry, *n.* Agate, higher-priced marble. Cleveland, O.; cf. brownies, clays.

pussy-foot, *n.* The saxifrage. *Colonel's Opera Cloak*. Boston, 1879. p. 72.

put out, *v. phr.* To place for hire, as a boy from the orphan asylum. Columbia Co., N. Y.

Putnam, in Essex Co., and Washington Co., N. Y., pron. *potnəm*, also *potmən*; cf. D. N. i. 399.

Putney, *n.* In phrase 'go to *Putney*.' New Brunswick. Probably of English origin.

quail, *n.* A young lady student at co-educational institution. Wesleyan Univ. *Quail-roost*=women's dormitory.

Quarry, *n.* Name of a street in Ithaca sometime pron. *kəri*, even by those who live upon it. The frequency of this pron. is shown by the remark of a student: "I haven't lived in Ithaca long enough to say *Kəri* street."

Queer St., *n.* In report of prize fight, "to live on *Queer St.*"=to be queered.

quitter, *n.* A shirk. N. Y. c.

reback (*ribæk*), *v. i.* To catch on bobs. N. Y. w.

regalia, *n.* One's best clothes. Oswego Co., N. Y.

reinikaboo, *n.* "A newspaper story which is midway between a fake and a statement of fact; a statement of news out of all proportion and almost out of relation to the facts, yet having a certain origin and shadowy foundation." Washington corr. St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*.

rep, *n.* A disreputable person. Otsego Co., N. Y.

ring alevio (*æl'ívio*), *n.* Name of a game; same as run, sheep, run. Brooklyn. In Ithaca, guard the sheep; in Essex Co., N. Y., pig in the pen; in *Journal Am. Folk-lore*, iv. 224, *ring relieve*.

rix, *n.* A dispute, quarrel. Oswego Co., N. Y.; cf. obsolete rixation < rixa, a quarrel.

rizzy-boiler, *n.* A sheet-iron boiler attached to a wood stove. Ark., Tenn.

roadster, *n.* A vehicle. "I went to a farmer near and hired a young horse and a *roadster*." Buffalo, N. Y.

roll-way, *n.* A cellar-way. Portland, Me.

root the peg, *n.* A variety of mumblety-peg. L. I.

runlet, *n.* A small barrel or keg in which to carry water to laborers in the field. Otsego Co., N. Y.

sallet, *n.* Celery. Seneca Co., N. Y. Formerly common. Cf. Hamlet ii. 2, 462; 2 Henry VI. iv. 10, 9, King Lear iii. 4, 137, All's Well iv. 5, 15, where the word means "a salad."

scrum, *adj.* Scrumptious, fine. Me. s. e., N. Y. c., e., Pa. e. "A *scrum* fellow."

scrunch, *v. tr.* "To *scrunch* the farmers"=to oppress them. *Utica Herald*, Feb., 1900.

scullduggery, *n.* Rascally conduct. Ithaca. Cf. Cent. Dict. *skulduddery*.

scutty, *adj.* Various meanings generally uncomplimentary and disparaging, disagreeable, "tacky"; used largely among girls in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. Kipling uses *scutt* in *The Courting of Dinah Shadd*, i.

shacklin, *adj.* Loose-jointed, rickety. N. Y. c.

shake, *n.* A fall as of snow. "A little after noon I started for the woods, thinking that the little *shake* of snow which had fallen would be just sufficient to show my tracks plainly." Onondaga Co., N. Y.

sheep-nose, *n.*=gillflower, *q. v.* Seneca, Tompkins Co., N. Y. Schuyler Co., Pa. See also niggertoe, pignose.

sheep pole down, *n.* Name of an out-door game similar to *sic-a-nine-ten*, D. N. i. 399.

shirk, *v. i.* To cut a class. Chester Co., Pa.; cf. *skip*.

shiver, *v. tr.* A child's word for *grate*, *v.* "Let me *shiver* the potatoes for you." Gouverneur, N. Y.

shoot, *n.* Upper gallery in the Lyceum Opera House, Ithaca; see law school box.

shuck, *n.* In phr. 'all pulled to *shucks*'=pulled to pieces. Oneida, Orleans Co., N. Y. In phr. 'gone to *shucks*'=gone to pieces financially, failed, petered out. Washington Co., N. Y. Cf. Cent. Dict. *shuck* 2.

sides, *n.* Name of a ball game. Brooklyn, N. Y.

sigelman's base, *n.* A corruption of *single man's base*=prisoner's base. Cattaraugus Co., N. Y.

skeezix, *n.* Cf. D. N. i. 62, 218. In Otsego, Steuben Co., N. Y., used only of a person dishonest in business; in Washington Co., N. Y., Dayton, O., of mischievous persons; in Seneca Co., N. Y., only of children.

skeleton, *n.* An old buggy. Oswego, Washington Co., N. Y.

skill-witted, *adj.* "It will not be his privilege to know my affairs and hand out his *skill-witted* comments." Jane Roseboom, *The Starless Crown*, Lansing, Mich., 1889, p. 120.

skimp, *v. tr.* To crowd. "To be *skimped*"=to be crowded, hard pressed, for time, etc. Md., N. Y. *n.* General entry in Webster.

skinpy, *adj.* "A number of low *skinpy* houses relieved now and then by a more pretentious building." Otsego Co., N. Y.

skin a goat, *v. phr. i.* To vomit. Ithaca.

skip, *v. tr.* To cut a class. Wells College; cf. *shirk*.

skip, *n.* A bee-hive; still heard occasionally in N. Y. c., where, according to report, it was formerly the universal name. See Wb. s. *v.* skip, *skep*.

skipple, *n.* A measure for grain, formerly used in N. Y. e., s. e. "The *skipple* was a measure used by the early German settlers in Schoharie Co., to measure their grain. Its capacity varied somewhat from the bushel used subsequently."—D. B., Lockport, N. Y. Its capacity was about three pecks.—H. N. M., Tiskilwa, Ill.; J. C. N., Fort Plain, N. Y. J. H., North Fairfield, O., recalls the Dutchman in Orange Co., N. Y., going to mill with a bushel of grain in one end of his sack and the *skippel-stone* in the other end to balance. "Many years ago an Englishman worked for us who applied this name to the common splint corn basket."—L. M. S., Canajoharie, N. Y.

slab, *n.* Name of a game at marbles. Me.

sled, *n.* In Essex Co., N. Y., this distinction holds: a *sled* is made with beam (rounded down); a *sleigh* is made with beam and knees mortised in.

sleigh, *n.* See *sled*.

smart, *adj.* In phrase, '*Smarter'n* pig tail lightning,' '*smarter'n* a cricket.' Washington Co., N. Y.; '*smarter'n* chain lightning.' N. Y. c., e.; '*smarter'n* a whip.' N. Y. c.

smidgen, *n.* D. N. i. 424; reported also from Dayton, O.

smoked-beef, *n.* Dried-beef. Me., N. Y., Pa.

snap-shot, *n.* A guess. "To take a *snap-shot*"=to make a guess. Ithaca.

- sneak**, *n.* Shoe with rubber sole and cloth top. Ithaca.
- snide**, *adj.* Cheap. N. Y.
- snide**, *n.* A term of contempt, though often merely playful. Ithaca.
- snitch**, *n.* One who scents and runs down law-suits on commission for a lawyer. Ithaca *Journal*, 23 Dec., 1899.
- sock ball**, *n.* A game in which ball is thrown at player, = patch scrub. Cleveland, O.
- socking**, *adv.* Very; "socking good." N. Y. c.
- soluble**, *n.* In phrase, "Soak the *solubles*," pawn things worth it. Halifax, N. S.
- some-placc**, *n.* "Let's go *some-place*," D. N. i. 425; reported also from Perth Amboy, N. J., Washington Co., N. Y.
- span**, *n.* A term used in slab, *q. v.*
- Spanish**, *n.* Guff; cf. spinach.
- Spanish fly**, *n.* A kind of leap-frog, played at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H.
- speak-easy**, *n.* A saloon. The same as blind-pig, *q. v.* Crawford Co., Pa.
- speer**, *v. tr.* "Speer the like of that." N. Y. c., e., w.
- spend the day**, *v. phr.* Said of a visitor if he eats one meal. Washington Co., N. Y.
- spiel**, *v. i.* and *tr.* Specifically, to dance. N. Y.
- spieler**, *n.* A dancer. N. Y.
- spinach**. guff; cf. Spanish.
- squash** (skwəʃ), *v. tr.* To jam down. N. Y. c., e., s. e. Also of one in a pressing crowd. "I'm almost *squashed*." N. Y. c.
- squinch**, *v. tr.* Pinch. Northern Seneca Co., N. Y.
- squinguntum**, *n.* Oil of tar. Rome, N. Y.
- squit**, *v. tr.* Quit. Formerly school-boy slang in Seneca Co., N. Y.
- squitch**, *v. tr.* Switch. Northern Seneca Co., N. Y.
- stand**, *n.* A variety of I-spy. Hamden Co, Mass.
- starch your boots**. Folk-etymol. *Start your boots*. Fulton Co., N. Y.
- state's prison**, *n.* In N. Y. c., of any place of confinement higher than the county jail.
- steal goods**, *n.* A game at Ithaca, N. Y. A game known also as steal sticks (Schuyler Co., N. Y.), steal stones (Lowell, Mass.), steal wedges (Governor, N. Y.). Also sticks (Steuben Co., N. Y.).
- stealin' apples**, *n.* A game like mossy. Md. w.
- stickery-leivo**, *n.* The same game as sic-a-nine-ten, D. N. i. 399. Hudson River valley.
- stinker**, *n.* Another name for prisoner's base. Allegany Co., N. Y.
- stob**, *n.* Stake; "tied to a *stob*." Cf. T. N. Page. Prov. Eng. Cf. Cent. Dict.
- stodge**, *n.* Any kind of mixture. N. Y. n. Potato-stodge. A preparation of sliced potatoes and water. Otsego Co., N. Y.; cf. Cent. Dict. and Wb., D. N. i. 394.
- stone-fence**, *n.* A glass of cider with plenty of whiskey added. "The testator drank large quantities of milk and gin, and sometimes drank thirty *stone-fences* a day."—N. Y. *Sun*, 8th March, 1898.

stoop, *n.* Piazza. N. Y. c.; never of steps alone; N. Y. c.; in Washington Co., N. Y., always without cover; cf. D. N. i. 343; not known in this sense in Tenn., Ark. In Ark., gallery.

string on, *v. phr. tr.* Usually in pret. *strung on*; said of one's clothes when they are worn carelessly. Otsego Co., N. Y.

stringy, *adj.* Slovenly, tacky in dress. Va. Said also of a present which does not arouse admiration. Slovenly. Dayton, O.

such. Pron. *sitf*, *setf* not infrequent in N. Y. c.

sugar-camp, *n.* The same as sugar-bush. Ohio. See Cent. Dict.

sugar-orchard, *n.* The same as sugar-bush. Me. In Ontario Co., N. Y., sugar-bush is prevalent, if not universal. See Cent. Dict.

sumac (pron. *sûmêk*), *n.* Otsego Co., N. Y.

Sunday, *v. i.* "Roscoe Manley *Sundayed* with his uncle, Dr. W. E. McDuffie, in Orlan."—*Cattaraugus Republican*, 9th Feb., 1900. Reported also from Woodbury, Conn., 1898, and mentioned in Bardeen, *A System of Rhetoric*, p. 364, 1884.

sunny side up, *adj.* Of eggs, to fry on only one side.

swan (*swun*), *v.* N. Y. c., e.; *swoni*, Washington Co., N. Y.; cf. Cent. Dict.

swim out, *v. i.* Said on hearing an exaggerated yarn; cf. *tell it to the marines*. Nova Scotia.

tacky, *adj.* Usually slovenly. Rarely heard in sense of fine. "I had my lessons right up *tacky*." Del.

tagger, *n.* *Tag*. Pa. s. e.

take up, *v. phr. tr.* Take in. Ark.

tally-ho, *n.* A game like hare and hounds. Ithaca.

tamale, hot tamale. A game. "In addition to the singing, the committee has decided to have various 'stunts,' such as games of 'hot tamale' and 'duck on a rock.'—*Cornell Daily Sun*, 20th April, 1890. In Otsego Co., N. Y., Dayton, O., applied to a clever person; may be ironical or jocular, usually the latter. Cf. D. N. i. 194.

tatty, *n.* The same as *cat* (N. E. n.), *q. v.*; D. N. i. 414.

taunch, *n.* Ridge of low hills. Columbia Co., N. Y.

team, *n.* Wagon. "Get into the *team*"=get into the wagon. Mass. n., Washington Co., N. Y. Double team, two horses and wagon. Mass. n. N. Y. c.

tew, *v. i.* To fret, worry. Otsego Co., N. Y. In Webster marked local.

tew, *n.* A worry, fretting. "Don't be in such a *tew*." N. Y., Otsego Co.

tike (*taik*), *n.* A mischievous, frolicsome person, esp. a child. N. Y. c., e.

Toby's heel, *n.* In expression, "Blacker'n *Toby's heel*"=very black. N. Y. c., n.

tow-head, *n.* In expression "To run ilke a *tow-head*"=very fast. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y. Cf. white-head.

troup-pond, *n.* For trout pond. Newark Valley, Tioga Co., N. Y.

trudge, *n.* A child. Orleans Co., N. Y.; cf. *trudget*.

trudget, *n.* A little child. Orleans Co., N. Y.; heard in St. Lawrence Co.; prob. rare.

twig, *n.* A child's word for a lock of hair straying out of a woman's coiffure. N. Y. n.

up Jenkins, *n.* Name of a game at matching coins. Me., N. Y.

used to could, *v. phr.* Common, but vulgar. N. Y. c., n.

used to was, *v. phr.* For used to be. Ostego Co., N. Y.; very vulgar; occasional in Seneca Co., N. Y., where, however, it is always intentional.

visit, *v. i. and tr.* To make an afternoon call. N. Y. c.; to have a talk with. "We *visited* fifteen or twenty minutes." N. Y. c., Pa. e. In sense of short call not known in N. E.

wait on, *v. phr.* 1. "Wait on me"=wait for me. Washington Co., N. Y., Pa. e., s. e. 2. to court, pay attentions to, N. Y. c., e. Webster has not this sense.

water-tag, *n.* tag played by swimmers. Fla.

wearables, *n. pl.* Clothes. Jane Roseboom, *The Starless Crown*, Lansing, Mich., 1889, p. 357. (Analogy of *eatables*?)

white-head, *n.* In phrase 'To run like a *white-head*'=very fast. N. Y. c., n., w. cf. tow-head.

wink 'em, *n.* A parlor game. N. Y. n.

wolf, *n.* A game played in Denver, Colo.

wolf-tree, *n.* Applied by foresters to a mother-tree (q. v.) when it keeps food and light from the younger trees under it. N. Y. College of Forestry.

wood up, *v. i.* To applaud by stamping with the feet. Boston, Dartmouth, Middlebury, Mass.

wrack, *v. tr.* "Wreck the blinds"=close the shutters. Gloversville, N. Y.

wrack, *n.* Ruin. In the International marked obs.; but very common in the phrase "Everything is going to *wreck* and ruin." N. Y. c., O. s. w.

wrist, *n.* A *wrist* of corn, an ear of corn whose husks have been pulled back and tied for hanging up. "In one end of the building were pumpkins and numerous *wrists* of corn." Common among old settlers in Cayuga, Oswego Co., N. Y.

yard wide, *n.* The old narrow-gauge railroad of the oil regions. N. Y. w.

yell, *n.* Mew of a cat. Otsego, Suffolk Co., N. Y.

yours, *poss. pron. as n.* In phrase, 'yours come and see ours'=your folks (family) come and see our folks; heard in some parts of the Mohawk Valley.

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE ENGLISH AND FRENCH
LANGUAGES IN AMERICA FROM 1894 TO 1900.

Contributions to the bibliography of the English and French languages in America have already appeared in DIALECT NOTES I. 13-16, 53-56 (on Canadian speech), 80-83, 254-258, 344-347. The present list includes books and articles which have appeared between September 1, 1894, the date with which the last instalment ended, and April 1, 1900; also a few earlier articles and reviews not previously reported, and one or two notes which have appeared since April 1. The list is believed to be complete for *The American Journal of Philology* (AJP.), *The Dial*, *The Journal of Germanic Philology* (JGP.), *Modern Language Notes* (MLN.), *The Nation*, *Publications of the Modern Language Association* (PMLA.), and *Proceedings of the Modern Language Association* (PrMLA.); and *Proceedings and Transactions of the American Philological Association* (PrAPA., TrAPA.), except the volume for 1899. As for other titles, the list is as complete as the compiler's bibliographical facilities and the limitations of space would permit. Books marked with a star (*) merely illustrate dialect; the list of such books might have been greatly extended. Other abbreviations are Acad., *Academy* (London); JAF., *Journal of American Folk-lore*; Amer. Jour. Psychol., *American Journal of Psychology*; Athen., *Athenæum* (London); Atlan. Mo., *Atlantic Monthly*; Cur. Lit., *Current Literature*; Jour. Educa., *Journal of Education* (Boston); Liv. Age, *Living Age*; NQ., *Notes and Queries*; Spect., *Spectator* (London); Times Sat. Rev., *Times* (New York) *Saturday Review*.

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CLARK S. NORTHUP.

THE LANGUAGE OF THE KENTUCKY NEGRO.

It will be interesting to students of dialect to know something of the methods employed by the writers of dialect stories to represent the language of their characters. The following list of words was prepared by Mr. John Uri Lloyd, author of "Stringtown on the Pike," a story of northeastern Kentucky, in order to ensure accuracy and consistency in printing the negro language of the novel. In a circular accompanying the list, and sent us with his permission to use, he says that he first excluded dialect entirely, but found it necessary to rewrite the book in order to portray adequately the people he was studying. When so doing, however, he included not all words employed by the negro characters, but those most commonly used and such as would readily "carry their meanings to persons unfamiliar with the old Southern negro."

In speaking of this he says: "In my opinion, the so-called dialect of the Southern people, of whom I was a part in my boyhood, and with whom I still maintain relationship both concerning kinship and affiliations, was not so much due to corruption of words as to the charming and peculiar accent and modulation of words, which were scarcely changed other than by failure to sound the letter *r*, or by introducing a combination sound of *ah*, *uh*, or *eh*, into the place of the letter *r*. Those most gifted and accomplished, in perfect ignorance of the fact, used this rich special mode of speech, unconscious of the tongue-touch that comes only to those unaware of its existence. If this Southern accent be due to corruption of language, as some assert, it is delightfully bewitching, and I believe, if it is ever abandoned, the English language will not be the gainer, while the South will be the loser. One of the charms of the 'Southron' is this unique accent, which carries no sense of vulgarity and no touch of ignorance, but rather the stamp of an accomplishment to be envied. Knowing no accents by which to convey these melodious modulations and sounds, I have made

no endeavor, in this story, to intrude on the Southern gentlemen's field other than by touching the letter *r*.

But in contradistinction to this, the talk of the old slave, as well as the language of ignorant whites raised among the negroes, in my opinion, was largely *patois*. Words were beheaded, curtailed, conglomerated, broken; and the negro also had an *idiom* of his own: sentences were now and then run together, as if made of a few words. Understanding correct language, when addressed, the old slave spoke back in a degraded tongue. Barbarisms that came from illiteracy were mixed with expressions peculiar to himself. Nor did there seem to be any particular rule. The letter *r* was often rolled. For example, Cupe said *nigger*. *E* might become *i*, as in *chist* for chest; or replace another letter instead of being itself displaced, as in *chile* for child; or, together with the neglected letter *r*, be altogether brushed away, as in *pussion* for person, in which it became *u*. The final *g* was usually dropped, and the final letter *d* seldom touched, the determination *ed* being seldom, if ever, employed, although I have given place to the word *bended*, which, I think, was introduced by a popular song. The letter *o* often became *u*, and *th* became *f*; thus, nothing became *nuff'in'*—or even *nuff'n*—wherein but two of the original letters remain. The letter *v* became *b*, as *blebe* for believe; but in 'breathing' the *th* became *v*, although in 'breath' it was *breff*. But my aim is to introduce the glossary, not to analyze its contents, concerning which, closer observation will, I think, show that the tongue and brain of the old slave followed the channel of least resistance. With the negro the aim seemed to be either to shorten and simplify words and to drop letters which require an effort, or to show his 'smartness' by using words too big for his comprehension, and thus to torture them."

In further explanation of the list below Mr. Lloyd says: "The words italicised indicate a preference, or are words preferred out of two or more spellings. Thus *bo'n* stands where *bohn* might also have been employed, and *harf* where *hearf*, *hauth*, and *harf* might all have been cited."

WORD-LIST.

About	'bout	Canada	Canerdy
According	'cordin'	Cannot	cain't
Acquainted	'quainte'	Cards	keards
Acting	actin'	Carrollton	Cah'lton
Advice	'vice	Catch	cotch
After	{ <i>ahftah</i> { oftuh	Catching	<i>cotch'n</i>
Again	ag'in	Cedar	cedah
Ain't for	is not	Certain	sah't'n
Alive	alibe	Chair	cheer
Along	'long	Chest	chist
Altogether	altogeddah	Child	chile
Am	is	Children	chillun
(is yo' gwine?)		Circumbent for	evade
And	an'	Climb	clime
Another	'nuddah	Cold	cole
Answer	<i>ansah</i>	Comfortable	comf'ble
Are	{ is { am	Coming	com'n'
Argument	{ argyment { yargyment	Company	comp'ny
Around	'roun'	Concern	consahn
As	es	Concerning	consahnin'
Ask	ax	Constable	const'ble
Asked	axt	Corn	{ co'n { (cohn)
Because	'case	Court	co'ht
Been	be'n	Cover	cubbah
Before	<i>befo'</i>	Coverlets	cubbahlets
Behind	<i>b'hin'</i>	Curious	ku'yus
Being	bein'	Curse	cuss
Believe	b'lebe	Dancing	<i>danc'n'</i>
Belongs	b'longs	Dear	deah
Besides	'sides	Death	deff
Better	bettah	Defy	'fy
Bless	bress	Deserted	desahted
Blossom	blos'm	Devil	<i>debbil</i>
Born	{ bo'n { (bohn)	Difference	diff'ence
Brand	bran'	Doctor	doctah
Breath	breff	Documents	dokyments
Breathing	breevin'	Does not	doan
Burn	{ bu'n { (buhn)	Dogs	dawgs
		Doing	doin'
		Door	doah
		Dying	dyin'

Earth	earf	Heart	heajt
Educated	edyecate'	Hearth	harf
Enough	nuff	Here	heah
Eseaping	'scapin'	Hereafter	heahoftah
Evening	ebenin'	Hickory	hick'ry
Ever	ebah	Himself	hisse'f
Every	eb'ry	Hollow	hollah
Evil	ebil	However	howsumebbah
Exactly	'zac'ly	If	ef
Excepting	'cep'n'	Indeed	'deed
Explain	'splain	Iron	i'on
Family	fam'ly	Is	am
Father	{ pap fahdah		(am yo' de' man ?
Field	fiel'	Just	jes
Fighting	fit'n	Kissing	kiss'n'
Figure	figgah	Knew	{ kno'd (knewed)
Find	fin'	Know that	kno's
Fire	fiah	Land	lan'
Floor	flo'	Landing	lan'n'
Follow	follud	Lands	lan's
For	fo'	Last	las'
Friends	fren's	Laughed	laff
Gentleman	gem'n	Learn	larn
George	Dgawge Wash'n't'n	Learned	larn
Get	git	Left	lef'
Getting	git'n	Listen	lis'n
Ghost	hant	Listened	lis'n'd
Girl	gearl	Live	lib
Give	gib	Lively	libely
Going	gwine	Living	libbin
Gold	gol'	Lord	Lawd
Goldcoast	gol'coas'	Love	lub
(African coast)		Madagascar	Ma'gasca'
Goliah	G'liah	Master	Ma'se
Got	gits	Meaning	mean'n'
Grandfather	gran'pap	Mexico	Mexiky
Grave	grabe	Mightily	might'ly
Ground	groun'	Mind	min'
Hand	han'	Mistress	Missus
Has	hab	More	moah
Has not	hain't	Morning	mahn'n
Have	hab	Mother	{ mammy muddah
Hear	heah		
Heard	hea'd		

Mountain	mount'n	Saucy	sarse
Mouth	mouf	Saw	seed
Moving	mov'n'	Scare	skeah
Murder	mu'd'h	Serious	serous
Murdering	mu'd'h'n'	Serve	sarve
Must	mus'	Set	sot
		Shadows	shaddahs
Negro	nigger	Shining	shinin'
Neither	need'h	Shut	shet
Never	nebbah	Sir	{ Sah
Newcomer	newcomah		{ Suh
Next	nex'	Sleep, for [did sleep]	
North	nauth	Smooth	smooove
Northern	nauth'u	Smother	smuddah
Nothing	nuffin	Soft	sof'
Nursed	nuss'd	Softly	sof'ly
		Solemn	sollum
Of	ob	Something	sump'n'
Old	ole	Sorrowful	sah'ful
Open	op'n	Sorrowing	sah'rin'
Opossum	'possum	Sorrows	sorrahs
Other	uddah	South	souff
		Stands	stan'
Paper	papah	Such	sech
Parson	pahson	Sugar	sugah
Pasture	pastyah	Superstitious	'stishus
Penitentiary	pen'tensh'ry	Suppose	s'pose
Perhaps	p'r'aps	Sure	suah
Persimmon	'simmon	Surprised	s'prized
Person	pussion	Suspect	'specte'
Planting	plant'n'	Suspicioned	'spishen'
Point	pint	Sweetest	sweetes'
Pointed	pinted		
Polite	p'lite	'Taint, for [it is not]	
Poor	poo'	Tavern	tab'n
Preacher	preachah	Teachers	teachahs
Precious	pres'h'us	Tell	tole
Predicted	p'dicted	Temp	temp'
		Than	dan
Qualified	gollified	Thank	t'ank
		The	de
Reading	readin'	Them	dem
Recollect	ricolec'	Themselves	demsels
Remember	memberlec'	Then	den
Remembering	'memb'h'n	There	dah
Rising	ris'n'	Thereabout	dahabouts
Round	roun'	There will	dah'l

These	dese	Was	<i>wah</i>
Things	tings	Warned	wahn'
This	dis	Weather	<i>weddah</i>
Three	free	Wedding	<i>wed'n</i>
Through	fru	Were	wah
Throw	fro	Where	wha'
To	t'	Whereforeof	whahfoh
To-day	t'-day	Whether	wheddah
Together	t'geddah	Wild	wile
Told	tole	Will not	won't
To-morrow	t'-morrah	Worse	wussah
To-night	t'-night		
Truth	truff	Year	yeah
		Yelping	yelpin'
Uncertain	onsaht'n	You all or you	yo-uns
		(mountain white)	
Want	wan'	You	yo'
Warm	{ wa'm	Your	<i>yoah</i>
	{ (wahm)		

DISTRICT SECRETARIES FOR THE AMERICAN DIALECT SOCIETY.

In urging the appointment of District Secretaries for the several states, it is hoped to stimulate all work of the Dialect Society, and especially the localization of dialect material as one of the most important elements, though hitherto neglected to a great extent. There is now a considerable body of American dialect words easily accessible to all. They are already printed (1) in the dictionaries of so-called Americanisms, especially Bartlett's; (2) the first volume of Dialect Notes, our own publication; (3) the standard dictionaries, where they are marked merely "local", "U. S.", etc. The English Dialect Dictionary, now appearing, also contains thousands of dialectal words used in America as well as in England, and of course belonging to our material, when dialectal in this country, as truly as to the dialectal material of Britain. Just where these words are used, however, we do not know with certainty, or as fully as we wish. Yet this work of localization of usage is particularly important for lexical purposes, and may be carried on without great expenditure of effort. The following plan is suggested.

Start with any of the above collections of material, say Bartlett's *Dictionary of Americanisms*, which is generally accessible. Let students or others from various parts of each state look over and check, with a sign indicating locality, the words and meanings known to them individually. As to locality, the District Secretary should indicate, if possible, the real dialectal divisions of the state, and plan some simple scheme of abbreviations for indicating them. Thus Massachusetts has five dialectal divisions as reported by Prof. Grandgent of Harvard. These are Cape Cod (CC), Boston and vicinity (B or Bv), the North Shore (NS), the rest of the state east of the Connecticut river (c), and the part west of the Connecticut (w). Where no such exact dialectal divisions can be made, it would be sufficient for the present to indicate from three to five localities, with additional reference to large cities or special dialectal influences, if any. For example,

in a state approximately square like Ohio or Iowa, five localities might be given, as center (c), northeast (ne), northwest (nw), southeast (se), southwest (sw). In a long and narrow state like Tennessee or California, three localities would perhaps be sufficient, center (c), east (e), west (w), or north (n), south (s), as the case may be. Any state may be dealt with more fully, but this scheme will do for the present. By using the standard abbreviation for the state, as Tenn.c, Tenn.w, the localization would be sufficiently accurate for practical purposes.

No such examination of Bartlett, or of any list of dialectal material can be made without suggesting some words not recorded, or some differences in use from those already on record. It is of course important that all such words or uses should be noted and recorded as carefully as those already in print. But the great bulk of dialectal material should be localized in any case.

Finally, the words so localized should be recorded for convenient reference. This latter work will naturally be the most laborious, but it may be simplified to a great extent and rendered less tedious by co-operation. Advanced students in our colleges and schools may usually be relied upon to do the work with accuracy, and will often be glad to assist in so important an undertaking. Teachers and persons of leisure may also be interested. The following plan for record is believed to be simple and complete. Cards of record for all work of the Society should be of the standard size used in the card catalogue of a library, that is seven and one-half by twelve and one-half centimetres, or three by five inches. A reasonably stiff paper can be cut to cards of this size at any printing office for from fifty to seventy-five cents a thousand. The cards should be cut as exactly and smoothly as possible, however, so that they may be filed and easily handled with the other collections of the Society. A word for record should be placed near the top and reasonably near the left side of the card. All but the first line, however, should begin about three quarters of an inch from the left side, or with the "hanging indentation" of the printer. A sample card is given below.

Following the word should come its pronunciation in the phonetic alphabet of the Society, and next the sign for grammatical function, as noun (n), adjective (adj), verb (v), transitive or intransitive (tr or i), adverb (adv) etc. The latter are not usually given in dictionaries of Americanisms or in our own

first volume, but should be added in all cases, as they will be in future publications of the Society. Frequently also the same word is used as noun and verb, or noun and adjective, and each should be treated as a separate word and placed on a separate card. Following the grammatical function should come the meaning or meanings, an illustrative example if possible, and last the locality, or localities. In some fairly conspicuous place, as the lower left corner, may be placed an abbreviation indicating the source of the word if from one of the dictionaries, as Bt for Bartlett's Dictionary of Americanisms, Wb for Webster, or the International Dictionary. A word would appear on the card as follows:*

[Full size, five inches]

grouchy (grautʃ'i) adj. Disgruntled; disagreeable. Stingy.

“He's very *grouchy* this morning.” O.ne.

[Full size, three inches]

Such a plan for localizing dialect material will gradually result in vocabularies of the dialect words used in different states and districts. These may be printed separately or united, in time, into a great Dialect Dictionary for the whole country.

* A larger size for cards of record was formerly suggested and used, but all such are folded to the size here advised so that all the Society's collections can be filed together. As to examples, it is better not to make up one unless the dialect is native to the recorder. Do not fail to make and send in cards even if the pronunciation can not be given exactly. Give name of place if better than abbreviations suggested, or combine two or more for greater exactness, as n-c for place between n and c. A clearly written, definite report is better than any slavish following of a complicated system. It is believed, however, that the system here suggested can be followed without difficulty.

The collections from the dictionaries should be supplemented by additions of words not yet found in print, until the whole approaches a complete record of dialect usage.

The above is only one way in which District Secretaries may aid the Society. They can encourage studies of phonology and pronunciation by special students who have sufficient preparation for the work. They can form local circles for the collection of dialect words. Students and others are easily interested in this work and will gladly gather for an occasional meeting, say once a month, to report and discuss words they have gathered. Words and expressions reported at such meeting should be recorded on cards, as explained above, with indications of locality by as many as can be induced to look them over. When a sufficient collection is made, it should be sent to the Secretary of the Dialect Society for publication, after which it may be returned to the local circle or placed with the Society's collections. District Secretaries can also encourage readers of American books for words and expressions not belonging to the standard language. They can also encourage membership in the Society on the part of individuals and libraries or societies, and draw attention to the Society's investigations in local papers or in periodicals with which they are connected.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE AMERICAN DIALECT SOCIETY

The American Dialect Society met, pursuant to call, at half-past five o'clock, December 27, 1900, with President Mott in the chair. The Treasurer's report was read and referred to Professor Grandgent as an auditing committee.

The Secretary made a report on various recommendations of last year, especially regarding the reduced cost of printing under the present contract, and the sales of Volume I of Dialect Notes compared with those of previous years. He also reported on the advisability of reprinting, from the plates already made, parts three and four of volume I, in order to complete the remaining sections of that volume. On motion it was voted to reprint at the discretion of the secretary. On recommendation it was also voted to enter into contract with Henry Holt and Company for the sale of the publications of the Society.

In accordance with the motion of last year it was voted to confirm the appointment of the following revised list of District Secretaries. For the North Atlantic division of states: Maine, Prof. Henry Johnson, Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me.; New Hampshire, Prof. C. F. Richardson, Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.; Massachusetts, Prof. C. H. Grandgent, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.; Connecticut, Prof. W. E. Mead, Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.; New York, western division, Dr. C. S. Northup, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.; Pennsylvania, Dr. C. G. Child, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.

South Atlantic Division: Delaware, Prof. E. W. Manning, Delaware College, Newark, Del.; Maryland, Prof. J. W. Bright, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.; South Carolina, Prof. J. P. Kinard, Normal and Industrial College, Rock Hill, S. C.

North Central Division: Ohio, Prof. J. V. Denney, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio; Indiana, Prof. G. Karsten, University of Indiana, Bloomington, Ind.; Michigan, Prof.

George Hempl, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Wisconsin, Prof. F. H. Hubbard, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.; Missouri, Prof. Raymond Weeks, University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.; Kansas, Prof. W. H. Carruth, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kans.

South Central Division: Tennessee, Prof. E. H. Babbitt, University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn.

On request of the Philological Association, it was voted to appoint Dr. C. S. Northup of Cornell University as member of a committee to consider the preparation of an index of the philological literature of the last twenty-five years.

The secretary reported a satisfactory letter from Mr. Silva Chapin of Worcester, Mass., regarding an apparently unwarranted use of the Society's name in some privately printed circulars. He also presented the resignation of the treasurer, Prof. R. W. Deering, and his recommendation that the offices of secretary and treasurer be combined for convenience in the transaction of business. It was voted to accomplish the latter by electing the secretary as treasurer.

The auditing committee reported the accounts of the treasurer correct, and the report was adopted.

On the recommendation of the Secretary it was voted to ask the Modern Language Association to give place, on its annual program, to one paper of the American Dialect Society, in order to further the interests of the Society with the members of that body.

The committee on the Society's system of phonetic spelling reported that the definitions of *a*, *â* and *o* should read thus, *â* being placed before *a*:

â, as in *father*, *ah*, *card*.

a, for the sound of *o* in *not*, *cot*, *top*, when the quality is nearer *â* than *o*.

The report, as made by Prof. Sheldon, was adopted.

On motion it was voted to appoint a committee consisting of Professors Grandgent, Babbitt and Emerson to revise the constitution of the Society.

The Committee on Nominations, consisting of Professors Sheldon, Greene, and Manning, reported the following list of officers for the coming year and they were unanimously elected: President, Prof. George Hempl of the University of Michigan;

Vice-President, Prof. Sylvester Primer of the University of Texas; Secretary and Treasurer, Prof. O. F. Emerson of Western Reserve University; Editing Committee, the Secretary, *ex-officio*, and Professors C. H. Grandgent and W. H. Carruth; Executive Committee, the officers named above and Professors H. C. G. Brandt of Hamilton College, H. Schmidt-Wartenberg of Chicago University, C. H. Kent of the University of Virginia. On motion the Society then adjourned to meet at the same time and place as the next meeting of the Modern Language Association.

REPORT OF TREASURER

From Dec. 25, 1899, to Dec. 25, 1900.

PERMANENT FUND.

Received from former treasurer, June 13, 1899.....	\$54.92
Interest accrued to date	3.33
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Total in permanent fund	\$58.25

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand Dec. 25, 1899*.....	\$220.44
Yearly dues collected.....	166.00
Sales of Dialect Notes.....	139.17
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Total receipts.....	\$525.61

DISBURSEMENTS.

Stationery, printing receipts and circulars.....	\$ 7.75
Stamped check-book for treasurer.....	1.15
Postage, expressage, clerk-hire.....	54.78
Printing Vol. II, Part I	207.19
Vol. II, Part II.....	91.73
reprints of Vol. II, Part I.....	7.80
Balance on hand Dec. 25, 1900.....	155.21
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Total.....	\$525.61

* Printed as \$225.36 in last published report, but then including \$4.92 of accrued interest on permanent fund, which has since been placed to our credit in the separate account.

MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN DIALECT SOCIETY.

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LIBRARIES AND SOCIETIES SUBSCRIBING TO DIALECT NOTES.

- Albion College Library, Albion, Mich.
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DIALECT NOTES

Volume II, Part IV, 1902.

THE TERM STATE-HOUSE.

In 1859 Lowell said: "State-House. This seems an Americanism. Did we invent it, or borrow it from the *Stadhuis* (town-hall) of New Amsterdam?" (*Atlantic Monthly*, IV, 641; *Poetical Works*, 1890, II, 197.) Similarly, De Vere remarked in 1872 that State-house is "a term either specially made to serve the purpose, or possibly derived from the Dutch *Stadhuis*, but in either case peculiar to this country." (*Americanisms*, p. 254.) In 1899 Professor Brander Matthews observed: "These American contributions to the English language are not a few. . . . Some of them are taken from foreign tongues, either translated, like *statehouse* (from the Dutch), or unchanged, like *prairie* (from the French), *adobe* (from the Spanish), and *stoop* (from the Dutch)." (*Parts of Speech*, 1901, p. 110.) The purpose of the present paper is to show the history of the term State-house.¹

The word State, meaning the body politic, was in common use in the American Colonies, as of course it was in England, in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and towards the close of the colonial period the expressions "the American States" or "the States of America" were occasionally employed;² but it was not until after July 4, 1776, that what had hitherto been a colony or province was officially styled a State. There can be no doubt that in certain instances the adoption of the term

¹ Lowell was apparently the first person to call attention to the term, and the first dictionary to recognize it was the 1860 edition of Webster, where we read: "STATE-HOUSE, *n.* The capitol of a state."

² For examples, ranging from 1773 to 1776, see the *Nation*, May 1, 1902, LXXIV, 343, 344.

State-house was due to, or at least influenced by, the change in style from colony or province to State.¹ Thus, in Rhode Island what had previously been known as the Colony House² was, soon after the Declaration of Independence, termed the State-house. Again, in Georgia, where various terms had been employed before 1786, State-house did not appear until 1791.³ Neither in New Jersey nor in North Carolina was there a fixed seat of government until Trenton became the capital of the former in 1790 and Raleigh⁴ was laid out in the latter in 1792; and not until or after those dates did the term State-house appear in those two States. But the facts that, for several years before the Declaration of Independence, the term State-house had been in daily use in Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, and South Carolina; that it had been in vogue in Virginia between 1638 and 1699; and that it had occasionally been employed in New York in the seventeenth century,—prove that the origin of the term could not have been due to the change in style from colony or province to State. Let us now consider these facts in detail.

VIRGINIA.

The first meeting of the Virginia Assembly in 1619 was held in the choir of the church at Jamestown;⁵ but in less than twenty years the need was felt for better accommodations.

¹ To the same cause we owe the name State Street, now so familiar a designation in our cities and towns.

² See *Rhode Island Col. Records*, III, 235, 236, 262, 273, 302, 384, 391, 414, 508, 520, 567, 577, IV, 26, 34, 46, 65, 73, 98, 101, 139, 187, 191, 195, 240, 349, 365, 407, 551, 557, 558, V, 11, 71, 158, 160, 342, VI, 37, 270, 346, VII, 118, 124, 154, 605; G. Keith, *Jrnl. of Travels* (1706), p. 24.

³ See *Colls. Georgia Hist. Soc.*, I, 117; C. C. Jones, *Hist. Georgia*, I, 471; J. G. W. De Brahm, *Hist. Prov. Georgia*, p. 36; G. White, *Statistics Georgia*, p. 85; G. White, *Hist. Colls. Georgia*, pp. 265, 502, 621, 624; W. P. Stevens, *Hist. Georgia*, II, 151, 396, 491, 493; I. W. Avery, *Hist. Georgia*, pp. 412, 507.

⁴ A remark made in 1892 by Prof. K. P. Battle may be noted: "The proceeds of the sales of 1792 were used in building the first State-house, as it was called in the Act of Assembly, the name taken from the United States of Holland. The more ambitious term 'Capitol' was not adopted till 1832." (*Early History of Raleigh*, 1893, p. 36.)

⁵ In the early days throughout the country the meetings of the legislature were held in churches, meeting-houses, or private house.

The history of the term State-house in Virginia, from 1638 to 1699, when it was displaced by the word Capitol,¹ is shown by the extracts which follow.

"Rich. Kemp, Sec. of Virginia, to Robt. Reade, secretary to Sec. Windebank. A levy has been raised, according to instructions, upon all tobacco in the colony for the repair of the Fort at Point Comfort and building a state house at James City, part of which tobacco is sent to England by the bearer George Menefie to sell, and with the proceeds to send over workmen to accomplish those public works." 1638, April 10, *Cal. State Papers, Colonial Series, 1574-1660*, p. 268.

"A Levye likewyse by his Ma^{ties} commands is raised for the building of a State howse at James Cittie, and shall wth all diligence be p^rformed." 1639, Jan. 18, *Virginia Mag.*, III, 30.

"How public charges and impositions is to be laid, vizt. . . . Two lbs. to be raised next year, to build a new fort at Point Comfort and 2 lbs. more to build a state house." 1640, Jan. 6, *Virginia Statutes at Large*, I, 226.

"Ordered that Collo. Francis Morrison take assurance of S^r Wm. Berkeley, Knt., of the middle brick house in James Citty bought of him the said S^r Will^m Berkeley, as also that he give Mr. Tho. Woodhouse Livery & Seizen of the late State house." 1655, *Virginia Mag.*, VIII, 389. 390.

"IT is request of the house that the right Hon. Sir William Berkeley would take into his care the building of a state-house. . . . ORDERED That the honourable the governour have power to presse tenne men of the ordinarie sort of people, allowing each man two thousand pounds of tobacco per annum for their services and to employ them towards the building of a state-house." 1660, Oct., *Virginia Statutes*, II, 13.

"WHEREAS the present grand assembly takeing into serious consideration the great charge brought yearly upon the country and the severall inhabitants by want of a State house for the Right Honourable the Governour and councill to keep courts and future Grand Assemblies to meet in and consult of the weighty affaires of the country have thought fitt that a State house be erected and built." 1661, March, *Ibid.*, II, 38.

"Since the charge the country is yearly at for houses for the quarter courts and assemblys to sit in would in 2 or 3 years defray the purchase of a state house. Whether it were not more profitable to purchase for that purpose then continue for ever at the expence accompanied with the dishonour of all our laws being made and our judgments given in alehouses. . . . ORDERED to treat with the governor about a state house." 1663, Sept., *Ibid.*, II, 204, 205.

"On ye 23th June he [Bacon] came into the towne, there being no fforce to resist him, or could be Gotten in soe short a tyme, and presently drawes up his men before the state house door where the Governor, Councill & Burgesses were sitting." 1676, P. Ludwell, *Virginia Mag.*, I, 183.

¹ For the history of Capitol, unknown in the Colonies except in Virginia, see the *Nation*, May 9, 1895, LX, 361.

"*IT is hereby ordered*, whereas the state house being now burnt downe by that arch rebell and tratour *Nathaniell Bacon, junr.* and alsoe all the houses in James Citty, and for as much as *Tindalls point* is supposed and accounted to be the most convenient place for the accommodation of the country in generall to meete att, that therefore the state house for the tyme to come be built at Tyndalls point." 1677, Feb., *Virginia Statutes*, II, 405. The State-house was rebuilt at Jamestown.

"Since which I have little to adde; our Assembly have done, as formerly, nothing in relation to Townes or Trade, only the Statehouse to bee rebuilt, and the law for encouragement of flax was repealed." 1684, W. Byrd, *Virginia Hist. Register*, I, 117.

"Mr. W^m. Sherwood, did this day at y^e State house doore, Sitting y^e Hon^{ble} Genl. Co^{rt}, Speak, Say & utter publicly before a Crowd of People, y^t he would prove on record y^t y^{or} pe^{tr} did subborn Evidences ags^t M——." 1692, *Cal. Virginia State Papers*, I, 37.

"They make a Computation of all the publick Charges of the Country, viz. . . . Writs for Assemblies, building and repairing the State House, Rent for the Council Chamber." 1697, H. Hartwell, J. Blair, E. Chilton, *Present State of Virginia* (1727), p. 54.

"WHEREAS the state house of this his majesties colony and dominion in which the generall assemblyes and general courts have been kept and held hath been unhappily destroyed and burnt downe [in October, 1698], and it being absolutely necessary that a capitoll should be built with all expedition, . . . *Be it enacted*, . . . That four hundred seventy-five foot square of land, lying and being at the said *Middle Plantation* [Williamsburg], . . . be the ground appropriated to the only and sole use of a building for the general assemblies and courts to be held and kept in: And that the said building shall forever hereafter be called and known by the name of the *Capitol*." 1699, *Virginia Statutes*, III, 193, 419, 420.

It is thus seen that from 1638 to 1699, State-house was the only term employed in Virginia. Though ousted in 1699 by the word Capitol, State-house was occasionally employed in the eighteenth century,¹ but its further history need not detain us. Exactly how many buildings at Jamestown between 1638 and 1698 were called State-houses, is a difficult matter to determine,² but fortunately the point is of no material importance in

¹ See R. Beverly, *Hist. Virginia* (1705), I, 91, 97, IV, 11, 52; H. Jones, *Present State of Virginia* (1724), pp. 25, 30; Sir W. Keith, *Hist. Brit. Plantations in America* (1738), p. 170; W. Stith, *Hist. Virginia* (1747), p. viii.

² It is, for instance, in view of the extracts dated 1660, 1661, and 1663, not easy to see how a building could possibly have been erected by the Colony at Jamestown before 1663. Yet land patented Feb. 22, 1643, is described as "towards the State house;" in a land grant dated Aug. 28, 1644, there is allusion to "the land appertaining to the State House;" in a

the present discussion, The essential fact is that the term was applied to a building which was either owned or rented by the Colony and in which the meetings of the Assembly were held.

MARYLAND.

In 1639 an act was passed providing that "at such time and place as the Leiuent^t. Generall & Councell shall think fitt there shall be a Towne house built." (*Archives of Maryland*, I, 36.) Nothing, however, appears to have been done until 1662, when it was proposed to build a State-house at St. Mary's; but the building was not actually erected until 1674. In 1695 Annapolis became the capital, the State-house there built was burned in 1704, but was at once rebuilt, and the new building was occupied until 1769, when it was demolished and still another State-house erected. It was in this last building that Washington laid down his sword at the close of the Revolution.

"Then came from the lower howse this following paper It is voted in this howse necessary that some howse be built or purchased to keepe Courts in, or Assemblies for the benefit of the Country . . . Whereupon the Vpper howse took into Consideracōn the place for the Seateing of the State howse." 1662, April 8, *Archives of Maryland*, I, 434.

"Then came from the Lower howse this following paper Whereas the place can not be readily agreed vpon nor the Manno^r. how a State howse may for the p^rsent be built, and the Widd Lee proposing to this howse, to sett that howse she now liues in to Sayle; it is thought most convenient that the said howse be bought for the p^rsent vse of the Country till a better

grant dated Jan. 1, 1667, there is allusion to three houses "all which joyntly were formerly called by the name of the State House;" and in abstracts of deeds dated April 3, 1670, "the old State House" is referred to and is shown to have been destroyed by fire. (*William & Mary College Quarterly*, IX, 144; L. G. Tyler, *Cradle of the Republic*, pp. 110-116; *Virginia Mag.*, VIII, 408, 409; W. G. Stanard, *Notes on a Journey to Jamestown*, p. 15.) The extract in the text dated 1655 shows that this fire occurred in or before that year. Cannot these seemingly conflicting statements be reconciled by supposing that the building called in 1643 the State-house, and later the "old State House," was not erected by the Colony, but was a private house merely rented by the Colony for the use of the Colony? The complaint made in 1663 about "the charge the country is yearly at for houses for the quarter courts and assemblys to sit in" would seem to confirm this suggestion; and when we take up Maryland we shall find that previous to the erection of a building by that Colony, a private house or building was rented for the use of the Colony.

and more convenient be found out." 1662, April 9, *Ibid.*, I, 436. On April 11 an "Acte for the purchasing of a State howse and Prison" was passed. (*Ibid.*, I, 438.)

"The Upper House do think fit to repeal the Act for building a State House saving that Clause which obligeth Will^m. Smith to repair this old House and keep Ordinary in it for seven Years & that Smith repay the Tobaccos next year which he hath already received towards the building of the Great Stadt house." 1666, April 19, *Ibid.*, II, 28.

"Bee itt enacted . . . That there be a state house and Prison built att the City of St. Maries the said state house and Prison to be built of brick or stone with lime & sand." 1674, April 13, *Ibid.*, II, 405.

"Taking into Consideration the Ruinous Condition of the State house . . . this house desire the Lower house to Consider thereof and Concurr with this house in new covering and making . . . Necessary Repairs thereof." 1682, *Ibid.*, VII, 294.

"We Signify unto your Ex^{ty} that Wee have agreed with Coll Casparus Herman and have concluded he shall build the new Court house as formerly proposed with little or no alteration." 1695, *Ibid.*, XIX, 159.

"Proposed by his Ex^{ty} to this house That a Law or Ordinance of Assembly pass for separate Rooms to be made in the new State House for the severall Officers . . . That Dutch Stoves be sent for to be kept in the Offices. That the Court house Table have severall Boxes made in it for the ready laying by of & securing the Clerks and lawyers papers . . . That a Chimney be carryed up at the other End of the Stad^t house from the first Story above, &c." 1696, *Ibid.*, XIX, 330, 331.

"WHEREAS this Province hath been at great Charge and Expences in the Building a State-House, or Public House of Judicature, at this Port of *Annapolis*, . . . Be it Enacted . . . That the said State-House . . . is hereby appointed and appropriated to the Uses and Purposes hereafter mentioned, and no other." 1697, June 11, T. Bacon's *Laws of Maryland* (1765), ch. vi, § 2.

"There is also a State-House, and a Free-School built with Brick, which make a great shew among a parcel of wooden Houses." 1698, H. Jones, *Philosophical Trans.* (1700), XXI, 441.

"A great clap of thunder and lightning fell upon the State House, the House of Delegates sitting therein, which splintered the flag staff." 1699, J. T. Scharf's *Hist. Maryland* (1879), I, 365.

"What is proper to be done in rebuilding your stadt-house, so very necessary for the accomodation of the public, I leave entirely to your own serious debates and decision." 1704, Gov. Seymour, in D. Ridgely's *Annals of Annapolis* (1841), p. 105.

"The original Plat of Survey of the Town of *Annapolis*, now erected into a City, has been destroyed by the Fire of the Stadt-house, in the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred and Four." 1718, T. Bacon's *Laws of Maryland* (1765), ch. xix, § 1.

"About 4 in the afternoon, the Company broke up, and from thence went to the Stadt-house, where the Assembly of that Province was then Sitting." 1744, W. Black, *Pennsylvania Mag.*, I, 127.

"Annapolis is the metropolis of Maryland; it is situated on the side of a sandy hill, in a little bay, within the main bay. It is said, that the original plan of the town was laid in circular streets, with cross streets running from the centre like radii. The State House, Governor's House, Assembly, Courts &c. were to have formed the centre, at the top of the hill, with concentric streets going round the hill." 1754, T. Pownall, Almon's *Remembrancer for the Year 1777*, p. 490.

"A sum not exceeding £7,500 sterling, is to be applied to the building a new stadt-house at Annapolis. . . . The superintendents are . . . to cause the present stadt-house to be immediately demolished, and the materials either to be applied to the new building, or sold." 1769, *Laws of Maryland made since M,DCC,LXIII* (1787), ch. xiv.

"In the court-house, the representatives of the people assemble, for the dispatch of provincial business. The courts of justice are also held there." 1769, W. Eddis, *Letters from America* (1792), p. 14. In 1773 (p. 146), the same writer spoke of the "new stadt-house."

It will be observed that so long as St. Mary's remained the capital of Maryland, the public building of the Province was always called State-house¹ except in a single instance (1666), when it was termed Stadt House; that when the capital was removed to Annapolis, the public building was occasionally called Court House,² sometimes Stadt House,³ but generally State-house;⁴ and that in the eighteenth century the usual designation was Stadt House. Why this last term should have been used at all is not clear, but it is certain that the term originally employed was State-house. Referring to the building begun at Annapolis in 1695, Scharf says:

"The State-house, or 'Stadt-house,' as it was at first called (probably as a delicate compliment to 'Dutch William'), was finished about 1697. . . . This building is frequently called the 'Stadt-house,' the Dutch word Stadt,⁵ with many others of that tongue, having grown familiar to English ears since the acces-

¹ For other examples of State-house, between 1662 and 1695, see *Archives of Maryland*, I, 455, II, 370, 371, VII, 16, 22, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 116, 299, 309, XV, 40, 78, XIX, 159, XX, 21, 35; J. T. Scharf's *Hist. Maryland*, I, 345.

² See *Ibid.*, XIX, 189, 294, 331, 334, 555.

³ See *Ibid.*, XIX, 331, 334, 335, 340, 360, 562.

⁴ See *Ibid.*, XIX, 285, 293, 294, 315, 330, 514, 517, 536, 547, 594, XX, 554, 555, 589; J. T. Scharf's *Hist. Maryland*, I, 358, 365; D. Ridgely's *Annals of Annapolis*, p. 104.

⁵ It need scarcely be said that *Stadt* is not Dutch, but German.

sion of 'Dutch William.'" (*Hist. of Maryland*, I, 349, 422 notes.)

As shown in this paper, the building was called Court House and State-house before it was termed Stadt House; and the occurrence of Stadt House in 1666, long before the accession of William, has been pointed out. There is, however, something in Scharf's suggestion, for in May, 1695, it was—

"Enacted . . . That the Two ports of Ann Arundel and Oxford for the future shall be Called known and distinguished by the Names or Appellations of Annapolis and William Stadt. That is to say the Porte of Ann Arundell to be Called by the name of Annapolis and Oxford by the name of William Stadt." (*Archives of Maryland*, XIX, 211.)¹

NEW YORK.

Writing in 1655, D. P. De Vries said:

"ANNO 1642. As I was daily with Commander Kieft, generally dining with him when I went to the fort, he told me that he had now a fine inn, built of stone, in order to accomodate the English who daily passed with their vessels from New England to Virginia, from whom he suffered great annoyance, and who might now lodge in the tavern." (*Colls. N. Y. Hist. Society*, 2d Ser., I, 101.)

The building referred to, which stood in Pearl street, facing Coenties Slip, was owned by the Dutch West India Company, in 1653 became the Stad Huis² of New Amsterdam, and in 1654³ was granted by the Directors of the Company to the City of New Amsterdam. In 1664 New York came into the possession of the English, a few years later was recaptured by the Dutch, and in 1674 was restored to the English. The first assembly was held in 1683.

¹ It may be added that C. A. Herman, the builder of the first State-house at Annapolis, was of foreign parentage if not of birth, having been the son of Augustine Herman, a Bohemian, of Bohemian Manor, Maryland.

² "Their Honors, the Burgomasters and Schepens of this City of New Amsterdam, herewith inform everybody, that they shall hold their regular meetings in the house hitherto called the City tavern, henceforth the City Hall." (1653, Feb. 6, *Records of New Amsterdam*, I, 49.)

³ See, under dates of May 18, July 21, 1654, and March 1, 1655, *Records of New Amsterdam*, I, 217, 219, 291.

"A°. 1665. this 27th. off June. Att a Court holden upon the Citty Hall of N. Yorke." *Records of N. Amsterdam*, V, 267.¹

"June the 28th. 1665. Att a Court held upon the Citty howse² off New York." *Ibid.*, V, 268.

"[The Governor and Council adjudged certain papers] to be both scandalous and illegall and seditious, and that they be openly and publicly burnd before y^e Towne howse of this citty at y^e next mayors court." 1670, *Journal Legislative Council N. York* (1861), I, p. viii.

"Hans Dyckman Imprisoned upon Suspicion of being accessory to setting the Windowes of the State House on fire, . . . denied all and every thing what was Laid to his Charge." 1671, March 7, *Records N. Amsterdam*, VI, 287.

"Benjamin Johns this day deliver^d. in Court his Acc^t. of disbursem^{ts}. in making of the Stone Well in the State-House-Yard amounting to fl. 194. 10. Sew^t." 1671, July 11, *Ibid.*, VI, 308.

". . . would not permitt mee to goe into my house to take leave of my wife and children nor fetch my bootes or a shirt, but commanded the fiscall to see mee imbarqt in a Canew soe soone as my Sentence was publisht, which was with great solemnity ringing the towne house bell 3 tymes. and the major part of the towne congregated together to heare it, on a purpose to infuse into the beleife of the people a beleife the States of Holland would never part with such an invincible strong hold or fort." 1674, J. Sharpe, 3 *Mass. Hist. Colls.* X, 109.

"There was at the City Hall an Order of the last Gen^{al} Court of Assizes, publisht the 12th Instant, strictly prohibiting the Sale of Powder or Strong Drink to Indynans in any part of Yorkshire." 1675, Sir E. Andros, in J. Easton's *Narrative* (1858), p. 106.

"The Cittizens and Inhabitants of the said Citty have erected Built and Appropriated at their owne Proper Costs and Charges several Publique Buildings Accommodations and Conveniences for the said Citty (that is to say) the Citty Hall or State House with the Ground thereunto belonging." 1686, *Col. Laws N. York*, I, 182.

"His Excellency and Council having sent for the house of Representatives are Resolved to goe in solemne manner to the Citty hall and there Publish such Acts as are already passed." 1691, May 16, *Jrnl Leg. Council N. York*, I, 10.

"The House went to the Fort to his Excellency and Council; who, altogether, went to the Town-Hall,³ and there read off and proclaimed the sev-

¹ E. B. O'Callaghan says that "the Records from 1665 to 1673 were kept partly in English though the greater portion was in the Dutch Language. Wherever entries occurred in English the peculiarity of the Style and Orthography has been carefully preserved. By this means such entries can be easily distinguished from those originally in Dutch, in the Translation of which the modern mode of spelling has been followed." (*Ibid.*, V, 252.)

² City House occurs again, V, 269, 272.

³ Town Hall occurs again in 1689 (*Colls. N. Y. Hist. Society for 1888*, p. 288).

eral Acts following." 1691, May 16, *Jrnl Votes & Proc. Gen. Assembly N. Y.* (1764), I, 14.

"The House went a second Time to the Fort, to his Excellency and Council, who together went to the Town-House, and read of and proclaimed the Acts, which the badness of the Weather prevented doing a *Saturday* last; and after accompanying his Excellency to the Fort, returned to this House." 1691, May 18, *Ibid.*, I, 14.

"Upon which, Mr. Speaker left the Chair, and with the House went to the *Fort*, where with his Excellency and Council, &c. they all went to the State-House, and proclaimed these 7 Acts following." 1692, Nov. 14, *Ibid.*, I, 28.

"Mr. Speaker left the Chair, and went with the House to the *Fort*, to wait upon his Excellency and Council, who, with the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of this City, went all to the *City-Hall*,¹ and there published these 5 following Acts." 1694, March 26, *Ibid.*, I, 41.

"Mounted on the basis . . . are three batteries of great guns; one of fifteen called Whitehall Battery, one of five by the Stadthouse, and the third of ten by the Burgher's Path." 1695, J. Miller, *Description of N. York* (1843), p. 6. In a plan of New York facing page 10, Miller says: "The Explanation of Fig. 1. . . . 6. Stadthouse of 5 guns. 7. The stad-(or state) house."

"WHEREAS . . . their City hall and fferry house are fallen into Such a Decay as there is an absolute necessity for ye rebuilding of ye Same, . . . they . . . are hereby authorized . . . to raise a reasonable tax upon all & every ye Inhabitants freeholders and Sojourners within the Said City towards ye Erecting a new City hall rebuilding their fferry house & ye other necessary publick buildings in ye said City." 1699, May 16, *Col. Laws N. Y.*, I, 425.

In 1699 the old Dutch building was sold, and a new building, almost always called City Hall,² erected in Wall street. It was

¹ For other examples of City Hall, as applied to the old Dutch building between 1665 and 1699, see *Col. Laws N. Y.*, I, 126, 127, 183, 187, 227, 304, 349; *Jrnl Leg. Council N. Y.*, I, 10, 58, 143; *Jrnl Votes & Proc. Gen. Ass. N. Y.*, I, 19, 45, 70, 75, 84; *Colls. N. Y. Hist. Soc. for 1868*, p. 268; W. Dunlap's *Hist. New Netherlands*, I, 156.

² It was called Town House by Bellomont in 1701 (*N. York Col. Documents*, IV, 826), and Town Hall by G. Whitefield in 1739 (*Continuation of Jrnl*, 1740, p. 39); but City Hall was the usual designation. In 1718 J. Winthrop wrote: "If you were to see the actions of the people on the Sabbath at [New] York, you would imagine it was more like a Boston Training-day than like Sunday; tho the Dissenters are now tolerated to preach publicly in the State House and are building a church in the city, w^{ch} has heretofore been denied them." (6 *Mass. Hist. Colls.*, V. 381.)

Winthrop lived in New London, and this example, which is the only instance known to me of the application of the term State-house to the building which stood in Wall street, does not indicate the local usage of New York.

in this new building, its name changed to Federal Hall, that Washington was inaugurated President of the United States.

It will be seen that the old Dutch building facing Coenties Slip was variously called City Hall, City House, Stadt House, State House, Town Hall, and Town House. The building was owned by the City, the meetings of the colonial Assembly seem never to have been held in it, it was used wholly for municipal purposes, and the only connection between it and the Colony appears to have been that, after the passage of laws by the Assembly, those laws were proclaimed from the City Hall.¹ In short, that building is completely differentiated from all other buildings in America to which the name State-house was given.²

SOUTH CAROLINA.

In 1682 T. Ashe wrote that in Charleston "they have reserved convenient places for Building of a Church, Town-House and other Public Structures." (*Carolina*, p. 38.) In 1712 there was passed "An Act for building a convenient State-House for the holding of the General Assemblies, Courts of Justice, and other Publick Uses." (*South Carolina Statutes at Large*, II, 378.) As however, the term State-house does not occur in the body of the Act, and as the original has been lost,³

¹ There was at Albany a building which, between 1683 and 1700, was variously called City Hall, Stadt House, Town Hall, and Town House. See *Col. Laws N. York*, I, 126, 227, 304; *Annals of Albany*, II, 63, 64, 65, 74, 91, 92, 93, 108, 120, 142; A. J. Weise's *Hist. Albany*, p. 207; *N. Y. Col. Documents*, III, 557, 559; J. Miller, *Description of N. York* (1843), fig. 3; *Colls. N. Y. Hist. Soc. for 1869*, p. 169.

² When the seat of government was removed from New York City to Albany, a building was erected by the State in the latter place. In 1797 this was referred to as "a suitable building," in 1798 as "a public building," in 1804 as "the new state house," in 1808 as "the state-house," and in 1809 it was enacted that "the public building in the city of Albany . . . shall hereafter be denominated the CAPITOL." (See *Laws of the State of N. York*, 1807-9, IV, 36, 234, V, 359, 570; *Jrnl N. Y. Assembly*, 1808, p. 402; A. J. Weise's *Hist. Albany*, pp. 432, 433.) It was, therefore, only between the years 1804 and 1809 that the Colony or State of New York possessed a building which was called a State-house.

³ The editor of the *Statutes at Large* says that "the original Act [is] not now to be found" and that the Act as printed by him is copied from N. Trott's *Laws of S. Carolina* (1736), I, 209.

possibly the name in the title is a later addition. Exactly when a State-house was actually built at Charleston is not certain. In 1786 Columbia became the capital of the State.

"Be it enacted . . . that then the remaining part . . . is hereby appropriated towards the building of a Publick State House with convenient apartments for the sitting of the Governour and Council and the other house of Assembly, and for holding the Publick Courts of Judicature." 1719, *S. C. Statutes*, III, 47.

"Charles-Town . . . is the Capital of the South Province. . . . The Town is regularly laid out with spacious strait Streets, most of them terminating with the Rivers. Here are several public Edifices very well built; a State-House, Armory, Magazines, Barracks for Soldiers, St. Philips Church, the handsomest in N. America." 1755, J. Palairet, *Concise Description of the Eng. & Fr. Possessions in North-America* (2d ed.), p. 49.

"The sum of twenty-five thousand pounds likewise granted for the building of a State House in Charlestown, for the service of this government, . . . [is] expended or near expended . . . so that it is now become necessary to raise . . . the sum of twelve thousand and five hundred pounds, for completing the said State House." 1757, *S. C. Statutes*, IV, 38, 39.

"Near the Center of the Town is the State-House, a large, commodious Brick Building." 1763, *Short Description of S. Carolina* (1770) p. 35.

"Charlestown (South Carolina.) Nov. 21. The General Assembly of this province met, at the state house, on Tuesday last." *Boston Chronicle*, Dec. 26, 1768, to Jan. 2, 1769, No. 55, II, 5/1.

CONNECTICUT.

In 1712 Governor G. Saltonstall asked: "What provision may be requisite to be made, in the present want of a suitable house for the holding our General Assemblies." (*Conn. Col. Records*, V, 325 note.) Nothing was done until 1717, when it was enacted—

"That a quantity of the ungranted lands in this Colony shall be sold to procure the sum of fifteen hundred and fifty pounds, six hundred fifty pounds of which shall be improved towards a state house in Hartford, three hundred to be improved towards a court house in New Haven." *Ibid.*, VI, 36.

"Ordered, That William Pitkin, Esq., Joseph Talcot, Esq., and Capt. Aaron Cook, be a committee to provide what may be procured before the next General Assembly for the building of a State House in Hartford." 1718, *Ibid.*, VI, 91.

"This Assembly do order and appoint Mr. John Edwards (who lives near to it) to have the care and inspection of the court house in Hartford." 1724, *Ibid.*, VI, 466.

"Be it enacted, . . . That the cost and charges of repairing the State House at Hartford be paid in proportion following, (viz:) two third parts of

said costs and charge out of the publick treasury of this Colony, and one third part out of the treasury of the county of Hartford." 1732, *Ibid.*, VII, 401.

"This Assembly appoint James Church of Hartford to be Door-keeper of the Court House in Hartford." 1734, *Ibid.*, VII, 501.

"This Assembly do appoint . . . to be a committee to attend upon the Deputy Governor at the State House, to hear the acts and orders of this Assembly read off and signed by the Secretary as perfect and compleat." 1747, *Ibid.*, IX, 347.

"Whereas . . . a committee appointed by the county court in the county of New Haven to build a new Court House, have represented that . . . they had laid a foundation for an elegant and convenient building with a view to the better accommodation of the General Assembly to meet in, as well as for the superior and county court, . . . and that they are not able to finish the same without the assistance of this Assembly: Resolved by this Assembly, that one third part of the charge of building and compleating said house shall be paid out of the Treasury of this Colony, on account of the improvement of said house for the General Assembly to meet in." 1762, *Ibid.*, XI, 624.

"On the representation of the committee for building the State House in the county of New Haven: Resolved by this Assembly, that one moiety or half part of the cost and charge that shall accrue in the building and decent and well finishing of said house shall be paid out of the treasury of this Colony, and the other half shall be borne and paid by the inhabitants of the said county of New Haven." 1763, *Ibid.*, XII, 137.

"The General Assembly in October following [1718], 'in Order to quiet the Minds of People, and introduce a general Harmony in the Public Affairs, ordered that a *State House* should be built at *Hartford*, to compensate for the College at *New-Haven*.'" 1766, T. Clap, *Annals of Yale-College*, p. 28.¹

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Though proposals to build a State-house at Portsmouth were made as early as 1718, no building was erected until about 1758.

"Shad. Walton & Rich^d Wibird, Esqs., were sent down to the house of representatives wth a vote for building a state house, &c." 1718, *N. Hampshire Prov. Papers*, III, 735.

"The s^d Dishonour and Inconvenience may both be remedied by building a State house for holding the s^d General Assesmy and Courts." 1725, *N. H. State Papers*, XVIII, 1.

"Voted . . . that there be two thousand pounds forth with Impresd for the Building . . . a State house at Portsmouth." 1726, *N. H. Prov. Papers*, IV, 430.

¹ State-house appears to have been occasionally used in Connecticut in a loose way for an ordinary court house. Thus in 1746 we read of "the state house in New London or Norwich," and in 1751 of "the state-house in said Norwich." (*Conn. Col. Records*, IX, 246, X, 50.)

"I think it would be not onely for the Honor of his Majesty and this Government, but for the great Convenience in the dispatch of the Publick affaires, That a handsome Court house be built in the Town of Portsm^o . . . for the General Court, the Courts of Justice below, and for the better security of all the Public records." 1730, Gov. J. Belcher, *Ibid.*, IV, 580.

"As to the Repairing Fort Wm & Mary your Excell^y cannot but remember the act that once past both Houses for raising £6000 for that purpose and building a State House to which you refused your assent." 1740, *Ibid.*, V, 18. The State-house was still unbuilt in December, 1757. (*Ibid.*, VI, 616, 617.)

"Voted, That the Hon^{ble} Theodore Atkinson & Henry Sherburne, Esq. be desired to cause the State House in this Town to be Illuminated if they think it necessary, & any other expenses on s^d occasion as they shall think proper, at the cost & charge of s^d Province." 1759, *Ibid.*, VI, 724.

"*Portsmouth, New Hampshire*, . . . January 3. . . Our Ears are now fill'd with Acclamations of the SONS OF LIBERTY, who this Morning exhibited the Effige of G—ge G—v—lle, one of the Enemies of American Liberty, before the State-House, in this Town." 1766, Jan. 6, *Boston Gazette*, No. 562, p. 2/3.

"Then went to Portsmouth, crossed the ferry after nine o'clock, and put up at Tilton's the sign of the Marquis of Rockingham, . . . This Tilton's is just behind the State House." 1770, J. Adams, *Works*, II, 247.¹

PENNSYLVANIA.

In 1729 a proposal was made to build a State-house at Philadelphia, but the building was not begun until 1732 and not occupied until 1736.

"The Petition of divers Inhabitants of the City and County of *Philadelphia*, praying this House would, by a Law, impower the said City and County to build a Market and State-house in *High-street*, near the Prison; was presented to the House, read, and ordered to lie on the Table." 1729, Feb. 20, *Votes & Proc. Penns. House of Representatives* (1754), III, 72.

"Upon a Motion made, the House took into consideration the Necessity of a House for the Assembly of this Province to meet in; and the Question being put, that *Two Thousand Pounds* of the *Thirty Thousand Pounds*, now to be emitted, be appropriated for the Building the said House? *Passed in the Affirmative, N. C. D.*" 1729, May 1, *Ibid.*, III, 82.

"The Bill for emitting Papermoney again sent up was likewise read. It appeared the House . . . had likewise added two Clauses, One for . . . building an Almshouse . . . & the Other for delivering two thousand Pounds to Trustees, in the Bill mentioned for building a House for the Representatives to meet & sitt in General Assembly in the said City." 1729, May 2, *Penns. Col. Records*, III, 356.

¹ Between 1753 and 1759 the building of a Province House or Provincial House for the residence of the Governor was mooted. See *N. H. Prov. Papers*, VI, 197, 271, 280, 282, 289, 326, 550, 581, 583, 593, 594, 716, VII, 266.

"First Quota of *Two Thousand Pounds* for the State-house, 200 0 0." 1731, Aug. 10, *Votes & Proc. Penns. Ho. of Representatives*, III, 161.

"It was moved, that the Ground on which the State-house is now to be built, be vested in Trust in some Body Politick and Corporate, capable of Succession, who may be compelled to execute that Trust, in such Manner as shall be directed by the General Assembly of this Province for the Time being; referred to further Consideration." 1732, Aug. 8, *Ibid.*, III, 175.

"Resolved, That for the greater Security of the publick Papers of this Province (agreeable to a Plan now produced before the House) two Offices be built adjoining to the State-House." 1733, March 24, *Ibid.*, III, 188.

"A Motion was made That the Buildings of the State-house, and adjoining Offices together with the Ground belonging thereto, &c., be vested in Trustees, or in some Body Politick and Corporate." 1736, Jan. 16, *Ibid.*, III, 250.

"John Kinsey, from the Committee appointed to draw up a Bill for vesting the Buildings of the State-house, &c. in Trustees, . . . reported the same to the House, the Title whereof he read in his Place, and afterwards brought the same down to the Table, where the said Bill, intituled, *An Act for vesting the Province-hall, and other Publick Buildings, with the Lots of Land whereon the same are erected, in Trustees, for the Use of this Province* was read for the first Time." 1736, Jan. 19, *Ibid.*, III, 250. The term Province Hall was again used on January 20 and 22, 1736. (*Ibid.*, III, 251, 252.)

"Now to the Intent that the said State-House, Buildings and Ground aforesaid, may be effectually secured to the Use of this Province, it is thought necessary the Estate in the Premises should be vested in Trustees, for the Uses, Intents, and Purposes, herein after specified." 1736, Feb. 20, *Acts of Assembly of Penns.* (1775), p. 190.

"Thursday last William Allen Esq; Mayor of this City for the Year past, made a Feast for his Citizens at the Statehouse, to which all the Strangers in Town of Note were also invited." 1736, Sept. 23-30, *Penns. Gazette*, No. 407, p. 3/2.

"THE PROVINCE OF PENNSYLVANIA, To EDMUND WOOLEY, Dr. For Expenses in raising the tower of the Stadt House, viz.: . . . £14 12s. 8 1/4d." 1741, Nov. 4, Scharf & Westcott's *Hist. Philadelphia*, III, 1793.

"At 11 in the forenoon, with Colonel Beverly and the Gentlemen of the Levee, I went to the State House, where Doctor Spencer Entertain'd Us very Agreeably with several Philosophical Transactions." 1744, June 5, W. Black, *Penns. Mag.*, I, 414.

"Edmund Wooley's Account for Work done at the Statehouse, was laid before the House and read, and referred to the Committee of Public Accounts, with *Israel Pemberton* added to them, to consider and report thereon to the house." 1745, Jan. 9, *Votes & Proc. Penns. Ho. of Representatives*, IV, 5.

"The antient King of the Mohawks, (the same who was in England in Queen Anne's Time) came down with some of his Warriors this Winter to Philadelphia, and assured them of his Friendship, though he own'd many of the young Mohawks were gone over to the Enemy; they were entertain'd at the Stadthouse, and made their Appearance also among the Ladies on the Assembly Night, where they danced the Scalping Dance with all its Horrors,

and almost terrified the Company out of their Wits." 1755, April 18, *New Jersey Archives* XIX, 488.¹

"The Quakers who love to divide in order to rule our Church & have been at the bottom of all our troubles in it & particularly the opposition to me, immediately opened their State House or Public Room where the Assembly meets in order to give it Mr. Macclenaghan." 1760, W. Smith, in W. S. Perry's *Hist. Colts. relating to the Amer. Col. Church*, II, 323.

"Ye Governor . . . in ye Evening Came down to the House & Enacted ye Same into a Law, which was ye next Day publish'd & proclaim'd at the State House to a Concourse of about 3000 people." 1764, Feb. 3, S. Foulke, *Penns. Mag.*, V, 69.

"On Monday last at twelve o'clock the DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE was proclaimed at the State-House in this city, in the presence of many thousand spectators, who testified their approbation by repeated acclamations." 1776, July 10, *Penns. Gazette*, No. 2481, p. 2/3.

MASSACHUSETTS.

In a will made in 1653, Robert Keayne gave three hundred pounds "to the Towne of Boston to build a Condit, a Market House & Towne house." (*Boston Records*, X, 13.) On the death of Keayne an additional sum was raised by subscription, and on March 9, 1657, a committee was chosen "to consider of the modell of the towne house, to be built." (*Ibid.*, II, 134.) Later the Colony was appealed to, and on May 19, 1658,—

"In answer to the request of the select men of Boston, the Court judgeth it meete to allow vnto Boston, for and towards the charges of theiire toune house, Bostons proportion of one single country rate for this yeare ensuing, provided that sufficient roomes in the sajd house shall be for euer free, for the keeping of all Courts." *Mass. Col. Records*, IV, i, 327.

When repairs became necessary, it was ordered by the General Court on October 9, 1667, that the expense was "to be borne & defraied the one clere halfe by the Tresurer of the country, one fowerth part thereof by the Tresurer of y^e county of Suffolke, & the other fourth part by the Tresurer of the toune of Boston." (*Ibid.*, IV, ii, 351.) This building, always called either Court House or Town House by the people of Boston,² was destroyed by fire October 2, 1711; but a new edifice

¹ "Extract of a Letter from Trent Town, New-Jersey." The only examples of Stadt House in Pennsylvania known to me occur in this extract and in the extract dated Nov. 4, 1741.

² Twice we find the building called State-house.

"It hath two handsome Churches in it, a handsome market place, and in the midst of it a Statehouse . . . Boston [is] now a great Towne, two

—the present Old State-house—was erected on the same site. On October 17, 1711, the Selectmen of Boston presented an address to the General Court praying for “Advice & Direction for the Restoring and Rebuilding of the House;” on October 22 a committee was appointed to consider this address, and on November 9 their report was read and accepted.

“The above Committee advise that there be a House built in or Near where the Old Town House Stood . . . The Charge thereof to be borne the one half by the Province, the other half by the Town of Boston & County of Suffolk in equal proportion.” *Old State House Memorial* (1882), pp. 129, 130.

“Ordered that it be an Instruction to the Committee appointed to build the Province¹ & Court House that they fit the East Chamber for the Use of His Excellency the Governor & the Hon^{ble} the Council, the Middle Chamber for the House, the West Chamber for the Sup^r & Inf^r Courts.” 1712, Nov., *Ibid.*, p. 131.

The new building, until about 1768 almost invariably called Court House or Town House,² was injured by fire in 1747 and again in 1760; but the original walls still remain, and the building is perhaps the oldest now standing in this country which has ever been used for the purposes of a State-house.

“On a Motion made and seconded, *Ordered*, That Judge Russell, Mr. Trowbridge, Mr. Foster of Plymouth, Mr. Waldo, and Col. Worthington, be a Committee to project a Method for purchasing the West End of the Court House, of the County of Suffolk, and Town of Boston, for the better Accommodation of the General Assembly, and make Report.” 1764, Jan. 11, *Mass. House Journal*, p. 182.

Churches, a Gallant Statehouse & more to make it compleate, then can be expected in a place so late a wilderness.” 1660, S. Maverick, 2 *Proc. Mass. Hist. Soc.*, I, 238, 247.

“Boston [hath] a State-house newly erected in the middle of the great Street.” 1671, L. Roberts’s *Merchants Map of Commerce*, 2d ed., p. 53.

In the first instance the designation was used by an Englishman who visited Boston, and in the second instance by some unknown person who probably never came to this country at all. In short, those two writers were employing the term State-house in the sense of Town House—the only sense (as we shall presently see) in which the term has ever been used in England. Cf. *Dialect Notes*, II, 98 note.

¹ The term Province House, thus casually applied in 1712 to the Town House, did not come into vogue in Massachusetts until a few years later, when it was used to designate the residence of the royal Governors.

² In 1749 B. Lynde, Jr., alluded to it as the Town Hall. (*Diaries*, 1880, p. 168.)

"The Committee appointed . . . reported, That they had conferred with a Committee of the Court of General Sessions of the Peace for the County of *Suffolk*, and also with the Selectmen of the Town of *Boston*, and that they were consenting to part with their respective Shares in the Town-House (so called) in *Boston*, upon such Terms as shall be agreed upon by the Parties interested therein." 1767, Feb. 17, *Ibid.*, p. 292.

"WEDNESDAY last the Great and General Court or Assembly of the Province of the *Massachusetts Bay* met at the Court-House in *Boston*." 1768, Jan. 4, *Boston Gazette*, No. 666, p. 3/2.

"At Six o'Clock they return'd to Town; and passing in slow and orderly Procession thro' the principal streets, and round the State-House, they retired to their respective Dwellings." 1768, Aug. 22, *Boston Post-Boy*, No. 575, p. 1/2.¹

"Is it not then astonishing that the City Hall² and even the SENATE HOUSE should be for more than a week put to an use, so ABHORRENT from the original and true intent of them, when the Barracks at the Castle . . . are READY FOR THE PURPOSE!" 1768, Oct. 10, *Boston Gazette, Supplement*, p. 1/1.

"The King's Troops are encamp'd on what is usually called the Common.—Our Parliament House, the Court House and Faneuil Hall are still occupied by Soldiers." 1768, Oct. 10, *Boston Evening-Post*, No. 1724, p. 3/1.

"The remaining part of the 14th regiment, the detachment of the 59th, and the train of artillery are quartered in the Town-House, in a house lately possessed by Mr. James Murray, Esq; and in stores on Griffin's wharf." 1768, Nov. 3, *Mass. Gazette, Supplement*, No. 324, p. 1/3.

"Common Decency . . . will require a removal of those Cannon and Guards, as well as that Clamorous Parade which has been dayly round the Court House since the arrival Of his Majesty's Troops." 1769, May 8, *Boston Records*, XVI, 286.

"We are therefore constrained thus early to Remonstrate to your Excellency, that an Armament by Sea and Land, investing this Metropolis, and a military Guard with Cannon pointed at the very Door of the State-House, where this Assembly is held, is inconsistent with that Dignity, as well as that Freedom, with which we have a Right to deliberate, consult and determine." 1769, May 31, *Mass. House Journal*, p. 5.

"It is with Pain that we are obliged here to observe, that the very Night after this Adjournment was made, the Cannon were removed from the Court-House." 1769, June 19, *Ibid.*, p. 24.

¹ See also, for the same term, *Boston Gazette*, Aug. 22, 1768, No. 699, p. 3/2; *Boston Evening-Post*, Aug. 22, 1768, No. 1717, p. 3/1; *Boston News-Letter, Postscript*, Aug. 25, 1768, p. 1/2; *London Gazetteer*, Oct. 8, 1768, No. 12356, p. 4/4; *Boston Gazette*, Aug. 21, 1769, No. 750, p. 1/2; *Boston Evening-Post*, 21 Aug. 1769, No. 1769, p. 2/1.

² By City Hall is here probably meant Faneuil Hall, where town meetings were frequently held at that period. On Oct. 3 S. Adams spoke of the British troops having been sheltered "from the open air for a night or two, even in the City Hall." (*Life*, 1865, I, 219.)

"IT was mov'd that a Committee be appointed to wait on his Honor the Lieutenant Governor, and acquaint him that upwards of Forty Members of the House are now in the College Chapel [at Cambridge]; and that they are earnestly desirous his Honor would be pleas'd to remove the General Assembly to its ancient and legal Place, the Town-House in Boston." 1770, July 25, *Ibid.*, p. 57.

"In the last Year, the General Court was forced to give Way to regular Troops, illegally Quartered in the Town of Boston, in Consequence of Instructions to Crown Officers; and whose Main Guard was most daringly and insultingly placed at the Door of the State House: And afterwards they were constrained to hold their Session at Cambridge." 1770, July 31, *Ibid.*, p. 71.

"I OBSERVE that the *State-House* in Boston, is commonly called the *Town-House*, which appears to many an impropriety, and different from the practice of all the other colonies.—It is therefore proposed, (if no objection shall be made to it) that the house where our Legislature meets, be in future time called the STATE-HOUSE." 1773, June 3, *Mass. Spy*, No. 122, p. 3/2.

"Upon a Motion, *Ordered*, That the Committee appointed to see the necessary Repairs of the State-House, provide Cushions for the several seats in this Room." 1773, June 29, *Mass. House Journal*, p. 96.¹

"Thursday last, pursuant to the Order of the honourable Council, was proclaimed from the Balcony of the State-House in this Town, the DECLARATION of the AMERICAN CONGRESS, absolving the UNITED-COLONIES from their Allegiance to the British Crown, and declaring them FREE and INDEPENDENT STATES." 1776, July 25, *N. E. Chronicle*, No. 414, p. 3/2.

After the lapse of more than a century, during which the terms Court House and Town House had proved amply sufficient for the purpose, why should there have been a sudden change in nomenclature about 1768? Almost at once we find, in addition to the two familiar old terms, instances of Parliament House, Senate House, and State-house. Writing about 1780, Governor Hutchinson, alluding to events which occurred in 1773 and to Samuel Adams, said:

"Mr. Adams's attention to the cause in which he was engaged would not suffer him to neglect even small circumstances, which could be made subservient to it. From this attention, in four or five years, a great change had been made in the language of the general assembly. That which used to be called the 'court house,' or 'town house,' had acquired the name of the 'state house'." *Hist. Mass.*, III, 413 *note*.

¹ Referring to this extract, the late Dr. George H. Moore remarked: "On this occasion also the name of 'State House' first appears, although it did not come immediately into common use." (*Old State House Memorial*, 1885, p. 198.) The extracts given in the text show that Dr. Moore was in error.

There can be little doubt that the change was due partly to political causes, but the fact, pointed out in 1773, that State-house was a common term in many (though by no means in all) of the Colonies, must also have had its influence.

DELAWARE.

Until after 1776 New Castle was the capital of Delaware. In a petition dated "State House, Oct. 27, 1768," George the Third's "dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Representatives of the Freemen of the Government of the Counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex upon Delaware, in General Assembly met, most humbly beg leave to approach the Throne." (*American Gazette*, 1770, p. 243.)

"Be it enacted, . . . That the said state-house, buildings and lot of land, . . . shall, from and after the passing of this act, be settled upon, and vested in Thomas M'Kean, George Read, John M'Kinly, Alexander Porter, George Munro, John Evans and David Thompson, gentlemen, . . . upon the trusts . . . and subject to the uses herein after mentioned, expressed and declared, *That is to say*, As to the said state-house, That the same shall be to and for the Use of the Representatives of the freemen of these counties." 1772, *Laws of Delaware* (1797), I, 514, 515.

"A notice, in writing, subscribed by the Speaker of the Assembly, that that House had adjourned to Monday, the sixth day of January next, to meet at the State House, in the Town of New Castle, was delivered to the Chair." 1776, Nov. 9, *Minutes Council Delaware State*, in *Papers Del. Hist. Soc.*, VI, 32.

From the extracts thus far given it is seen that the term State-house appeared in Virginia in 1638, in Maryland in 1662, in South Carolina in 1712, in Connecticut in 1717, in New Hampshire in 1718, in Pennsylvania in 1729, in Massachusetts in 1768, in Delaware in 1768; and that in all of these Colonies the term had a definite and specific meaning, being applied to a building which was owned, either in whole or in part, or was rented by the Colony, and in which the meetings of the colonial assemblies were held. It is also seen that in many of these Colonies a variety of terms was employed at the beginning, and that not until after some little time did the other terms give place to State-house. Furthermore, it is seen that in New York State-house occurs only two or three times, and Stadt House only once in designation of the Dutch building which, erected in 1642 as a tavern, from 1653 to 1699 was used as a City Hall. Thus the Stadt Huis of New Amsterdam served a

quite different purpose from the State-houses which, previous to 1776, existed in no fewer than eight of the Colonies.

Having shown what the American usage has been with respect to State-house, let us now turn to England and see whether the term has ever been employed there also. From the ridicule showered upon travellers by Shakspeare and his fellow-dramatists, it may be inferred that the grand tour was no uncommon thing at that period. But be that as it may, it was apparently not until the seventeenth century that the English traveller began to deem it incumbent on him to write a book, one of the earliest being Tom Coryat's *Crudities*. Hence information in regard to foreign cities before 1611 must be sought for chiefly in private letters and in public documents. In 1568 Sir T. Gresham wrote from Antwerp that "the Prince and the Count Hoogstraten came forth with 100 horsemen and proclaimed the articles, . . . which, being once read, the Prince cried Vive le Roi, first before the town house and afterwards among the Italians." (*Cal. State Papers, Foreign Series, 1569-71*, p. 588.) In 1576 another writer, from the same town, wrote that "the Spaniards then sallied forth between 11 and 12 o'clock, and because the Town Hall and the neighbouring houses offered a determined resistance they were set on fire and burnt down." (*Cal. State Papers, For. Ser., 1575-1577*, p. 413.) In 1609 a writer relates of Utrecht that "at break of Day they appointed two Deputies to go to the Burgomaster and the other Magistrates, to summon them in the Name of the Commonalty of the City to present themselves in the *Town-House*." (Sir R. Winwood's *Memorials & Affairs of State*, 1725, III, 108.)

"The *Prætorium* [at Nimmigen] or rather Stadthouse (for so in all the Cities & townes of the Netherlands doe they call a Senate house, the word being cōpounded of *Stadt*, which in the Dutch tongue signifieth a towne, and house) is a very ancient & stately place, the front whereof is graced with many faire images." 1611, T. Coryat, *Crudities*, p. 635.

"So they still persist armed in that demand, the magistrates having barricadoed the stadthouse [at Leyden], and flanked the streets with two pieces of artillery. . . . This morning Utenbogard is publicly cited at the stadthouse of this town [the Hague], by one of the huissers of the states general." 1617, 1619, Sir D. Carleton, *Letters* (1775), pp. 184, 349.

"There is no place hath been more passive than this [Antwerp], and more often pillaged; among other times she was once plunder'd most miserably by the Spaniards under the conduct of a Priest, immediately on *Don John of Austria's* death; she had then her *Stadthouse* burnt." 1622-45, J. Howell, *Familiar Letters* (1892), I, 123.

"We condemne you not for no true members of the Church : what can be more orderlesse (by your owne confessions) than the *Trine-une* Church at *Amsterdam* ? which yet you grant but faulty. If there be disproportion and dislocation of some parts, is it no true humane bodie ? Will you rise from the feast vnless the dishes be set on in your owne fashion ? Is it no Citie, if there be mud-walles halfe-broken, low Cottages vnequally built, no State-house ?" 1627, Bishop J. Hall, *Apologie against Brownists*, § 9, *Works* (1628), pp. 577, 578.

"Delph hath the fairest spacious market-place, as is said, in this whole land, . . . In the west side stands the state-house, the finest state-house said to be in all the seventeen provinces." 1634, Sir W. Brereton, *Travels* (1844), p. 19.

"The State or Senate-house of this town [the Hague], if the design be perfected, will be one of the most costly and magnificent pieces of architecture in Europe. . . . We arrived at Brussels at nine in the morning. The Stadt-house, near the market-place, is for the carving in freestone, a most laborious and finished piece." 1641, Aug. 17, Oct. 7, J. Evelyn, *Diary* (1889), I, 24, 37.

"Every Town hath his Garrison ; and the keys of the Gates in the night-time are not trusted but in the State-house." 1652, O. Feltham, *Brief Character of the Low-Countries under the States*, in *Lusoria* (1670), p. 57.

"Again they were necessitated so to doe hauing for a long time together at first no minister, besids it was no new-thing, for he [E. Winslow] had been so married him selfe in Holand, by y^e magistrats in their statt-house." c 1657, W. Bradford, *History of Plimouth Plantation* (facsimile ed., 1896), p. 206.

"After we had seen all, we light by chance of an English house to drink in, where we were very merry, discoursing of the town [Delft] and the thing that hangs up in the Stadthouse like a bushel, which I was told is a sort of punishment for some sort of offenders to carry through the streets of the town over his head, which is a great weight." 1660, S. Pepys, 18 May, *Diary* (1893), I, 137.

"I will not say one word of the *Country* into which I am now come ; for as I know that is needless to you on many accounts, so a *Picture* that I see here [Nimwegen] in the *Stadthouse*, puts me in mind of the perfectest *Book* of its kind that is perhaps in being ; for *Sir William Temple* . . . hath indeed set a pattern to the world." 1686, Bishop G. Burnet, *Some Letters* (1687), p. 298.

"The State-house [at Amsterdam] you have seen a print of, and very like it, but the inside and out together makes it the most expensive building in Europe of modern date." 1756, Mrs. Calderwood, *Letters & Journals* (1884), p. 111.¹

¹ In the *Stanford Dictionary* will be found examples of Stat-House (1646), Stadt-house (1673, 1731, 1797), and Stadthaus (1840). The form Stadt House, against which a writer recently protested as being "a hybrid German—(not Dutch) English wording" (*Nation*, Dec. 29, 1898, LXVII, 493), was common both in England and in America in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries ; but it is unnecessary to give examples after 1700.

It is obvious that the term Stadt House originated with Coryat, that it at once found favor, that it has had an existence in the literary language of England for nearly three centuries, and that it has been applied—as one would naturally expect—only to a City Hall, Town Hall, or Town House in Holland or Germany. It is also obvious that the term State-house, as employed by English writers and travellers, is synonymous in meaning with Stadt House. In short, the special meaning which everywhere in America has always (except in New York between 1664 and 1699) attached to the term State-house, is unknown in England.

The history of State-house having now been traced on both sides of the Atlantic, we are in a position to ask how the term arose in this country. There seem to be three ways in which this could have come about. First, as has been suggested, State-house may have been borrowed from the Stad Huis of New Amsterdam. The evidence given in this paper proves that the term State-house was in vogue in both Virginia and Maryland before New Amsterdam came into the possession of the English; that the State-houses of Virginia and of Maryland served quite a different purpose from the Stad Huis of New Amsterdam; that a State-house was in existence at Jamestown in 1643, or ten years before the tavern built in 1642 became the Stad Huis of New Amsterdam; and that the term State-house was employed in Virginia as early as 1638, or six years before the erection of the tavern. Obviously, therefore, State-house could not have been borrowed from the Stad Huis of New Amsterdam.

Secondly, it may be held that as the term State-house appeared in England in 1627 and not in Virginia until 1638, the term was introduced from England into Virginia, where it was given a different meaning. But in England State-house has been purely a literary term, employed only by writers or travellers describing Dutch or German towns; and it is difficult to believe that a term used in so restricted a field could have found its way across the Atlantic at so early a period.¹

¹ It will be remembered that the building of a State-house at Jamestown between 1638 and 1643 was undertaken in accordance with instructions from England. The instructions given Sir Francis Wyatt in 1639 were identical with those given Sir William Berkeley in 1641-42. (*Cal. State Papers, Col.*

Thirdly, another explanation seems possible. It was asserted at the beginning of this paper that the word *State*, meaning the body politic, was in common use in this country throughout the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Some extracts in support of this assertion may be given.

“Governor and council to appoint proper times for administration of justice; and provide for the entertainment of the council during their session, to be together one whole month about state affairs, and law suits.” 1621, *Virginia Statutes*, I, 116.

“I doe solemnly hynde myselfe, in the sight of God, that when I shalbe called to giue my voice touching any such matter of this state, wherein ffreemen are to deale, I will giue my vote & suffrage, as I shall iudge in myne owne conscience may best conduce & tend to the publike weale of the body.” 1634, *Mass. Col. Records*, I, 117.

“I feare your tye or obligation to this state [Massachusetts], & in speciall to this towne [Ipswich], is more then yow [J. Winthrop, Jr.] did well consider when you ingaged your self another way.” 1635, N. Ward, 4 *Mass. Hist. Colls.*, VII, 25.

“Phil: Dalton & John Haward chosen to enquier of men Received into our Towne according vnto a warrant Received for that purpose whether men be licensed by y^e state to sit downe in y^r Jurisdiction.” 1638, *Dedham (Mass.) Records*, III, 48.

“I am confident you [the Governor of Massachusetts] desire their [the Indians'] good, with the safety of your own state.” 1638, R. Williams, *Letters* (1874), p. 119.

“Mr. Aspinwall being a suspected person for sedition against the State, it was thought meet that a stay of the building of his Bote should be made.” 1639, *Rhode Island Col. Records*, I, 66.

“There is nothing wanting in your Indeaour or example to actuate those frequent commands, and Long hopes of the State in the Undertaking of staple commodities in so much that fower of our number have underwritt to sett the Plough on going this next yeare.” 1639, *Virginia Mag.*, III, 33.

“If the State & the Elders thinke that the matters I treat on are not tanti or that they are just occasion of Disturbance, I shall be content they will advise of them 12. moneths or more, wth silence on my parte During that space.” 1639, T. Lechford, *Note-Book* (1885), p. 89.

“Now if yon & the Deputie thincke meete to send to the Gouvernor & State there [Virginia] to send him [N. Eaton] back, . . . Mr. Younge his shippe is like to stay thise 2 or 3 dayes yet, who is bound for Virginea.” 1639, J. Endecott, 4 *Mass. Hist. Colls.*, VI, 136.

Ser., 1574-1600, pp. 286, 321.) Among the latter is the following: “And that you cause at ye publick charge of ye country a convenient house to be built where you and the council may meet and sitt for the dispatching of publick affairs and hearing of causes.” (*Virginia Mag.*, II, 285.) Hence those who in England drew up these instructions gave the building no specific name, and there would seem to be little or no doubt that the term *State-house* originated in Virginia.

“But the busines will bee to satisfye the State, which how it will bee before a Generall Court I cannot tell.” 1640, H. Peter, 4 *Ibid.*, VI, 104.

“So far as Captaine Turner hath referrence to the civill state and employed therein, pvided thatt his place be supplied in his absence, the Court hath given free liberty to him to goe to Delaware Bay.” 1641, *New Haven Col. Records*, I, 57.

“It pleased God to stir up the heart of one Mr. Harvard . . . to give the one half of his estate . . . towards the erecting of a Colledge, and his Library: After him another gave 300 l. and others after them cast in more, and the publike hand of the State added the rest.” 1643, *New England's First Fruits*, 1 *Mass. Hist. Colls.*, I, 242.

“I have forborne to write vnto you [J. Winthrop] a long tyme, by reason of your greate and continuall employments in your State affayres, but now, hearing your assembly is dissolved, I make bould to trouble you with my grievances.” 1645, R. Vines, 4 *Mass. Hist. Colls.*, VII, 352.

“It was vnanimously voted . . . that Collo. William Clayborne be Secretarie of State, . . . next that the Councill of State be as followeth.” 1652, *Virginia Statutes*, I, 371.

“Ordered that an Acte for Conveyance of all Letters Concerning the State and publike Affaires be sent downe to the lower house.” 1661, *Archives of Maryland*, I, 402.

To continue these extracts is unnecessary, enough having been given to show that in the early days here it was common to speak of “the State” and of “State affairs”. Is it unreasonable to maintain that when the need was felt in Virginia for a building devoted to the public business, that building was called a State-house because in it the affairs of State—that is, the body politic—were transacted? Attention may be called to two passages which are pertinent to the discussion. In 1654 E. Johnson, referring to certain Indians, wrote:

“The Indian King hearing of their coming, gathered together his chiefe Counsellors, and a great number of his Subjects to give them entertainments, . . . They having thus nobly feasted them, afterward gave them Audiance, in a State-house, round, about fifty foot wide, made of long poles stuck in the ground, like your Summer-houses in *England*, and covered round about, and on the top with Mats, save a small place in the middle of the Roofe, to give light, and let out the smoke.” *Wonder-working Providence*, p. 109.

In 1709 J. Lawson, also referring to Indians, said:

“These Revels are carried on in a House made for that purpose. it being done round with white Benches of fine Canes, joining along the Wall; and a place for the door being left, which is so low, that a Man must stoop very much to enter therein. This Edifice resembles a large Hay-Rick; its Top being Pyramidal, and much bigger than their other Dwellings, and at the Building whereof, every one assists till it is finish'd. All their Dwelling-

Houses are cover'd with Bark, but this differs very much ; for, it is very artificially thatch'd with Sedge and Rushes : As soon as finish'd, they place some one of their chiefest Men to dwell therein, charging him with the diligent Preservation thereof, as a Prince commits the Charge and Government of a Fort or Castle, to some Subject he thinks worthy of that Trust. In these State-Houses is transacted all Publick and Private Business, relating to the Affairs of the Government, as the Audience of Foreign Ambassadors from other *Indian* Rulers, Consultations of waging and making War, Proposals of their Trade with neighbouring *Indians*, or the *English*, who happen to come amongst them." *New Account of Carolina*, pp. 36, 37.

Here we seem to have precisely the same idea that, if my interpretation is correct, was present in the minds of the Virginians. If it is objected that it is absurd to speak of "the State" in connection with the affairs of an Indian tribe, the reply is that precisely this absurdity and similar absurdities were committed again and again. In 1643 Roger Williams wrote: "These expressions they [Indians] use, because, they abhorre to mention the dead by name, . . . and if any stranger accidently name him, he is checkt, and if any wilfully name him he is fined; and amongst States, the naming of their dead *Sachims*, is one ground of their warres." (*Key into the language of America*, p. 194.) In addition it may be pointed out that half-naked and miserable chiefs and head-men of petty tribes were dignified with the splendid titles of "emperors," "kings," "lords," and "nobles." In short, the early colonists and writers attributed to the Indians the only political and social system with which they were familiar,—that of Europe; and the absurdities which arose therefrom have been perpetuated even to the present time.

Hence the conclusion reached by the present writer is that State-house, as Lowell suggested might be the case, was "an invention of our own."

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THE PIONEER DIALECT OF SOUTHERN ILLINOIS.

The following list of words and expressions was sent to Professor Hempl by Mr. William O. Rice¹ of Anna, Union County, Ill., and later to the Dialect Society with the concurrence of the author. It is noteworthy on several accounts. In the first place it is one of the earliest collections, representing with something like completeness the vocabulary of a particular place, that the Society has had the opportunity of publishing. And yet just such collections form the large body of the English Dialect Society's publications, and our own Society would be only too glad to get more of them. Besides, whatever defects this glossary may have from any standpoint, it clearly shows a conscientious and often highly successful attempt to catch characteristic peculiarities of an illiterate people. I emphasize characteristic peculiarities, for, as Mr. Rice points out, these people are great sticklers in their way for what they consider correctness. In illustration of this, note the large number of words that represent the exclusive use of this people, that is the cases in which a single word only is 'correct' in this dialect instead of two or more used in other places. Note also the many shades of distinction frequently explained in the definitions. It would not be strange if, in some of these cases, the collector has not fully grasped fundamental distinctions or has erred in other respects; but if this were so, it would probably take detailed observation to prove it. Again, the glossary bears the mark of genuineness in the many instances which reflect a prevailing type of speech. Any one at all familiar with dialect usage in this country need not be told that this people must have been of Southern origin, or must have been profoundly influenced by Southern speech. Nor would such a person long hesitate to place this dialect in the border land between

¹ Mr. Rice was born in Wisconsin and lived there for the first thirteen years of his life. He has lived in southern Illinois for nearly forty years, in intimate association with the early settlers and their descendants.

North and South, rather than in the extreme South. Such definiteness in locating the speech, from a word-list only, is excellent proof that the latter may be trusted in most other respects. All these are reasons, therefore, for the special value of the collection, even in comparison with the best word-lists so far published in *Dialect Notes*.

The pioneers of the region studied were the descendants of North Carolina "Dutch," who had moved farther and farther westward through Kentucky and Tennessee, until they finally settled in southern Illinois. The descendants of such settlers have remained largely untouched by outside influences. Where new influences have added something to the older, homogeneous vocabulary of this people, great care was "exercised in noting only those words and expressions common to them, to the exclusion of all introduced or acquired words and phrases." This shows that the collector fully distinguished between the value of a pure dialect and such a mixture as our migrating population often exhibits.

In some other notes at various places in his paper, as originally sent, Mr. Rice calls attention to certain general peculiarities of speech in his district. These may be briefly summarized here for greater convenience. In the first place, there is no drawl, even where normally simple sounds have become diphthongal. "On the contrary, words are uttered glibly, with a slur of vowel and consonant sounds, which orthographical indices fail to define. The tone is slightly nasal, but at the same time there is an open, palatal broadness which gives character to the speech." To this general description Mr. Rice adds another remark which is so interesting, even though not quite clear as to the extent of usage implied, that it is added in almost his own words: "Emphasis, or particular signification, is often given by change of pronunciation rather than by inflection. Thus, if one is quite certain that a statement is true, he will concur by saying, 'I reckon,' with little or no emphasis on either word; but if he doubts the statement altogether, he will say, 'I reckon' in the same tone. However, this is not set down as an infallible rule, as there are a great many words whose meaning depends on their inflection and emphasis."

To this may be added one note based on an impression repeatedly produced while editing Mr. Rice's collection. That is, the

strikingly restricted character of such a vocabulary. For example, it is surprisingly lacking in terms of imaginative suggestion, as also of higher intellectual or emotional import. From one standpoint this was to be expected, perhaps, while on the other hand such words may not be fully represented in this list. More surprising still is the restricted character of the vocabulary in other respects. Over and over again Mr. Rice notes the use of one word to the exclusion of two, three, or more others not uncommon in other places. Compare *arrangement*, not *device* or *contrivance*, which are not used at all; *image*, the only word for various ideas; *little*, never *small*; *lick*, never *blow* or *stroke*. Rarely have we the reverse of this characteristic exhibited, and then mainly in connection with some conception which was likely to show specialization in the daily life of the people. For example, *barn* is restricted to a place for storing tobacco, formerly a staple crop of the region; *crib* and *pen* are used for *grain*, *house* or *shed* for *hay*, *stable* for *horses* and *cattle*. Such specialization, however, is quite unusual, and a highly restricted character prevails. This restricted character of a vocabulary, as used in the daily life of a particular class, has often been mentioned by investigators, but surely not often so well exemplified as in the word-list before us.

As the purpose of this glossary is to give the prevailing usage of a particular locality, it must necessarily contain words already known to be dialectal in America, and no small number already reported to the Society. To have excluded such words would have defeated the purpose of the list completely, and they are therefore printed here without reference in all cases to all other data concerning them. References have been made to the first volume of Dialect Notes (D. N.), and occasionally to the Century Dictionary (Cent. Dict.). In a few cases words formerly common among the older settlers but now no longer used are marked obsolete (Obs.).

a, *art.* The article *an* is not used. 'A apple,' 'A hour,' 'A image.'

about, *prep. adv.* Used for around. 'About the settlemaynt.' Around not used in this sense.

about to die. An expression in constant use, of persons taken suddenly or violently ill.

afearred, *pp. as adj.* Afraid. Cf. D. N. i. 69, 214, 234, 327, 375.

after, *prep.* Always in phrases like 'half after ten'; never half past.

after night, *i. e.* After *dusk*. See evening.

agin, *prep., adv.* Against; by the time, as in 'agin four o'clock.' 'We will get there *agin* he does.'

aim, *v. i.* To intend; to purpose.

aint got right good sense. A deprecatory expression of a person *non compos mentis*. Also used affectionately in expressing gratitude: 'You *aint got right good sense* to give this to me,' or 'to do this for me,' etc.

aknew. For *have knew*, the latter past participle of know, as 'if I'd *aknew*.'

allow or low, *v.* (The first pronunciation used only when the preceding word ends in an abrupt consonant.) 1. To suppose or presume. In this sense it is frequently used thus:—'I *low* mebbey.' 2. To intend; to purpose; in general, conditionally. It does not seem to imply resolution as strongly as the word *aim*. 'I *low* to go' or 'do something.' Cf. D. N. i. 65, 372.

ambeer, *n.* Tobacco juice. The saliva when chewing tobacco.

ambitious, *adj.* Mettlesome; full of animal spirits. A fiery horse is called *ambitious*, or a vivacious person.

angry, *adj.* Inflamed, which is not used.

antic, *adj.* Amusing in action; 'he is *antic*,' instead of 'he is full of antics.' Also used as a noun sometimes, as 'it is one of his antics.'

any, *indef. pron. used as n.* Anything or all. Ex.:—'Put in leaves, rotten and *any*.' 'The ice broke and in I went, bucket and *any*.'

apart, *adv.* Beyond; further than a given point. 'I got *apart* the place before I thought about it.'

arrangement, *n.* Device or contrivance, which words are not used.

ary, *adj.* One, any. Generally combined with one, as '*ary* one.' 'He packed a load that me or you, *ary one*, couldn't lift off the ground.' 'It wouldn't make any difference to him or me, *ary one*?' Cf. D. N. i, 376.

as, *adv.* Than. 'I'd ruther do this *as* that.' 'I love this better *as* that.'

ashes, *n., pl. as sg.* Used in singular as 'This *ashes*.'

ashy, *adj.* To be in a passion, as:—'When I told him about it, he got awful *ashy*.' Cf. Shakespeare's 'ashy pale.'

at, *adv.* In expressions like, 'Where is he *at*?'

at, *prep.* In expression, 'to be *at* one's self.' To be in a condition equal to the performance of a task.

back, *v. tr.* In expression, 'to *back* a letter,' to superscribe a letter.

back-water, *n.* Overflow of a stream, affecting the currents of its tributaries.

balance (bæləns), *n.* Rest, remainder. 'Where's the *balance* of your corn?' 'Where's the *balance* of you fellers?' 'I tuck what I wanted and give him the *balance*.'

balk, *n.* Land left unplowed between furrows, *by careless plowing*. Cf. Cent. Dict. and D. N. i. 340.

banter, *v.* To challenge. Cf. D. N. i, 235.

bar off, *v. phr. tr.* To plow a crop with a *dymunt* plow (see diamond), by running the land-side, or *bar*, next the row.

barn, *n.* A building for hanging and curing tobacco; not used for any other building. A barn for horses or cattle is a *stable*, for hay is a *house* or *shed*, for grain is a *crib* or *pen*.

be a doin', *v. phr. i.* To pass the time; 'Whatche comin' around here for? O, jes to be a doin'.'

bear, *v. i.* To change direction or course of travel, as 'bear to the right'; 'the road bears to the right.'

beatenest, *adj. superl.* 1. That which can't be beat; excessive; beyond precedent. 2. Applied to a person possessing any characteristic to an extraordinary degree. 'He's the *beatinest* feller I ever see fur cuttin up.' Cf. D. N. i, 229, 370.

bench-legged, *adj.* With legs set wide apart, as in a 'bench-legged fiste.' See fiste.

beelin, *n.* A blister, or an inflamed wound.

bid, *n.* Invitation, as:—'Did you get a *bid* to the play-party?'

big, *adj.* Invariably used in its degrees for 'large,' which is never employed.

bigoted or **bigoty**, *adj.* Conceited; proud; haughty. For the latter, cf. D. N. i, 384.

big-road (strong accent on first syllable), *n.* The main thoroughfare. A country road.

bind, *n.* Sheaf, as:—'A *bind* of wheat.'

biskits, *n.* The singular never used in the general sense.

bit, *n.* 1. A short time or distance. 2. Twelve and one-half cents.

bitch, *n.* The female of any small animal.

bite, *n.* A lunch; sometimes a regular meal. 'I reckon I'll eat my little *bite*.'

blaggard (blægard or blægeard), *v.* To use obscene language; to talk obscenely.

blinky, *adj.* Applied to milk just beginning to sour, as 'The milk is *blinky*.' Cf. D. N. i, 370, 384.

blinky-john, *adj.* Milk just beginning to sour.

bloom, *n.* A blossom or flower, the latter never used.

bloom, *v. i.* To blossom or flower, the latter never used.

blow, *n.* Always used for a blossom or flower.

blow, *v. i.* To blossom or flower, the latter not used.

bluff, *n.* A hill, especially one with precipitous sides; a precipice.

boar, *n.* The male of any small animals. The male fox, however, is called *dog fox*, *q. v.*

board, *n.* A rived or split stave of such width as a large tree will make, and several feet in length. A sawed board is a plank. When *boards* are used to side a house they are called clabbers.

body, *n.* One; a person, as in the song 'Coming through the Rye.'

bone, *v.* 1. To solicit; to importune. This word seems to convey, slightly, the idea of peremptory demand; and the act of *boning* to involve a test of a person's liberality or generosity. 2. To dun.

borned, *pp.* Born. Cf. D. N. i, 223.

bound, *pp. as adj.* Determined; constrained; obliged.

brad, *n.* A rivet. Never used for a small nail.

brad, *v.* To rivet.

branch, *n.* Small tributary of small stream.

- brash**, *adj.* Hasty. Cf. D. N. i, 229, 384.
- break**, *v.* To plow ground for a crop with a turning plow.
- break**, *v. i.* To go with haste or eagerness toward any desired object. Must not be confounded with the expression 'to make a break,' which is not used. 'He *broke* for the timber.'
- breast**. Pronounced *brist*. The chest, a word not used in this sense.
- brësh** (or *brêsh*, *brêash*). Different pronunciations for brush.
- brickle**, *adj.* For brittle. Means also industrious; ambitious. Cf. D. N. i, 70.
- brier**, *n.* The small thorn of a shrub or vine. The thorns of a locust, wild apple, etc., are so called. A *brier* or thorn is sometimes called a *sticker*, *q. v.*
- briers**, *n.* Restricted to blackberry canes or plants.
- brier-patch**, *n.* A patch of wild blackberries.
- brown-thrasher**, *n.* The brown-thrush.
- brung**, *pret.* of bring. Cf. D. N. i, 276.
- bubbies**, *n.* The breasts.
- bubble**, *n.* A bulb.
- buck**, *v. i.* To jump stiff-legged, as a horse, in order to throw his rider.
- buck**, *n.* A man's nickname, as '*Buck Sanders*.' Cf. D. N. i, 328.
- bucket**, *n.*, for pail, which word is not used.
- bud or buddie**, *sb.* Form of a stranger's address to a boy. Also a nickname. Cf. D. N. i, 385, 413.
- bugger** (*bugər*), *n.* Bogie; spectre. Cf. D. N. i, 214.
- bugger-den**, *n.* 1. A place supposed to be used by a bugger. 2. Any grewsome place or cavern.
- bull-frog**, *n.* Considered to be of a different species from a younger one of the same kind, called a toadfrog. The difference between toads and frogs not recognized, or, at the most, the distinction is very vague. Toads are sometimes called hop-toads, but more generally *toadfrogs*, the same as frogs.
- burying** (*beri-in*), *n.* Funeral, a word which is not used. Cf. D. N. i, 385.
- bust out**, *v. phr.* In expression 'to *bust out* the middles,' to plow the balks, throwing the earth back to the row. See middles.
- calf** (*kêf* and *kêaf*), *n.* Frequently pronounced in the way last indicated.
- call off**, *v. phr. i.* To prompt figures in a square dance.
- captain**, *n.* A leader in mischief or fun; a person given to carrying jokes or fun to extremes.
- carriage** (*kærɪdʒ*), *n.* Any light vehicle.
- catarrh** (*kætar* or *ketar* with stress on the first syllable), *n.* An inflamed and purulent sore, generally on the hand, and caused by a bruise.
- cattering** (*kætarin* or *kêtərin*), *p. pr.* and *adj.* Moving diagonally or obliquely. Cf. D. N. i, 340.
- catterwampusin**, *p. pr.* and *adj.* The same as preceding.
- cave**, *v.* To get in a passion, as:—'When I told him about it he *jes caved*.'
- chamber**, *n.* i. e. Chamber vessel.

chance, *n.* Quantity; amount as:—'A right smart *chance* of taters.'
'A right smart *chance* of money.'

chap, *n.* A babe or child; a boy, until he is eight or nine years old. This term is almost wholly used by men. A woman will nearly always say 'babe,' 'baby,' or 'boy.'

charge (*tʃɑrdʒ* or *tʃɛrdʒ*), *v.* To act impetuously or violently. 'He came down eavin' and *chargin'* cause I didn't tell him about it.'

charivari (*ʃɪvəri*), *n.* A boisterous serenade at a wedding.

chaw one's tobacco mighty fast. An expression denoting perturbation or subdued anger.

check or check-rein, *n.* Driving rein on a horse. (Obs.)

chince or chinche, *n.* A bed bug. Cf. D. N. i, 189, 229.

chist, *n.* A chest.

choose, *v.* Used negatively in declining a dish at table. 'I dont *choose* any, or for any,' or 'I wouldn *choose* any, or for any.'

chore around, *v. phr. i.* To do odd jobs. 'He's *chorin around.*'

church-house, *n.* A church.

cigar, *n.* Pronounced *sigar* with accent on first syllable.

civil, *n.* Polite; obligingly polite; gentle mannered.

clabberds. See boards. This word 'clabberds' has also its correct use, but the latter has been introduced more recently.

clabber. Pronounced *klaber*, or as if spelled *clobber*.

clobber. See *clabber*.

cluck, *n.* A sitting of eggs.

coat, *n.* A woman's dress. (Obs.)

cobbler, *n.* A thick fruit pie to be eaten with a sauce.

coggle, *v.* 1. To cobble. 2. To repair anything hastily for immediate use. 3. To join the ends of a broken chain with a *key*.

comb, *v.* The expression is always 'comb the *head*,' never 'the *hair*.'

come, *v. i.* To make a visit; to return a call. 'You must *come*,' or simply '*come*,' means you must come and see me or return my call.

common, *adj.* Tolerable, as applied to health. 'How are you?' 'Jes *common.*'

compelled, *pp.* 1. Fated, necessitated, as:—'If you eat that, you're *compelled* to be sick.' 2. Determined, as 'you're *compelled* to do it!' i. e. determined to do it. 3. Obligated.

complexed, *adj.* Complexioned, as 'He's light *complexed.*' Cf. D. N. i, 73, 234.

cook, *n.* Used facetiously for *woman* or *wife*.

corruption, *n.* Pus.

couldn (*kudn*), *v.* Couldn't. 'He *couldn* lift it.' In all such words n't, the contraction of not, has lost its t. So *didn*, *hadn*, *shouldn*, *wouldn*.

cover (*kivər*), *v. tr.* To cover.

cover (*kivər*), *n.* A blanket or quilt. In the plural bed-clothes. Used only in this sense.

crack loose, *v. i.* 1. To execute a threat. 2. To proceed against. 3. In a command, to act instantly. See *cut loose*.

crap (*kræp*), *n.* Pronunciation of *crop*.

craw, *n.* The gullet of a fowl. The word *crop* is never used.

creek (*krik*), *n.* Not pronounced *krik*.

cripple, *v.* To wound; to disable by wounding.

culls, *n. pl.* Refuse, or inferior stock; that left after the best of anything has been chosen. Cf. D. N. i, 329.

cup, *v.* To warp.

cup and saucer. Pronounced *kipsæsær*, or as if written *kipsasser*. (Obs.)

cur-dog, *n.* A mongrel. A dog of no particular breed.

currents. The plural of *currants*, is pronounced with final *nz*, not *nts* or *ns*.

cuss-word, *n.* Profane word.

cut and cover, *v. phr.* To plow carelessly; to leave balks in plowing.

cut loose, *v. i.* The same as *crack loose q. v.*

cut-up, *v. phr. i.* To frolic. Cf. D. N. i, 415. In phrase 'to *git to cutten up*,' to become unruly or unmanageable. The expression 'cuttin up didoes' is more common than 'cut a dido.' Cf. D. N. i, 415.

cuttin, *n.* A personal encounter where knives are used.

dad-burn, *interj.* An emphatic expletive. Cf. D. N. i, 64, 376.

dad-gum, *interj.* An emphatic expletive.

dance, *n.* A party for dancing. The word *ball* is never used.

decent, *adj.* The least demanded by good society. Used negatively, to denote a bad character, as 'He aint *decent*.'

defalcation, *n.* Error; fault. Generally used in this manner:—'I aim to do thus and so, without any *defalcation*.'

despise (*dís-paiz* with strong accent on first syllable), *v. tr.* To hate; detest; dislike.

devil, *v. tr.* To annoy by jests and raillery; to tease; to annoy by persistently urging a cause. Cf. D. N. i, 371.

devil around, *v. phr. i.* 1. To seek mischief. 2. To try to annoy. 3. To lead a loose life. Cf. D. N. i, 371.

devilment (last syllable pronounced *maynt*), *n.* Sportiveness or frolicsomeness, as:—'He is full of *devilmaynt*.' 2. Fun:—as 'He did it jes for *devilmaynt*.' 3. Malicious propensity.

diamond. Pronounced *daiment*.

diamond-plow (*daimen* or *daiment*), *n.* The one-horse turning plow, for cultivating crops, being diamond-shaped.

didu for didn't.

didy (*daidi*), *n.* Diaper.

dinner-time, *n.* Twelve o'clock. See evening.

directly (sometimes pronounced *dær-ekli*), *adv.* Immediately; instantly; indicating immediate sequence. 'If I go afoot, it'll take me all day, but if I go by train I'll get there *directly*.' 'I'll come *directly* I git my dinner.' 'When he saw that Jim was in the house, he come away *directly*.' This latter use would indicate precipitate haste.

dirt, *n.* The words *earth* and *soil* are never used.

dish. Pronounced *díʃ*, as if spelled *deesh*.

disremember, *v.* To forget. Cf. D. N. i, 58, 371.

do one dirt, *v. phr. tr.* To injure by mischief or rascally tricks.

dod-dern or **dod-durn**, *interj.* An emphatic expletive.

dod-dum, *interj.* An emphatic expletive.

dod-gum, *interj.* An emphatic expletive. Cf. D. N. i, 64, 330.

dofunny (dūfəni), *n.* Any effective or labor-saving mechanical contrivance, particularly if novel. 'What'd you call that dofunny?'

dog-fox, *n.* The male fox.

doggon, *interj.* An emphatic expletive. Cf. D. N. i, 67.

dogpelter, *n.* A term of contempt.

dogtake, *interj.* An emphatic expletive.

doldern, *interj.* An emphatic expletive.

doldum, *interj.* An emphatic expletive.

done. Preterit as well as *pp.* of did.

dope, *n.* 1. Any kind of lubricator, emulsion, or salve. 2. Facetiously for medicine.

dope, *v. tr.* 1. To smear, or lubricate. 2. To put salve on a wound. Rarely, to dump. With reflexive pronoun, as 'to *dope yerself*,' to take medicine in excessive quantities.

dose. Pronounced dōst with excrement t.

double-tree, *n.* The draught bar of a two-horse vehicle or plow, to which the single-trees are attached.

drap (dræp), *n.* Drop.

draw-bars, *n.* Ordinary bars set in a fence for the retention of live-stock.

drip, *n.* In expression 'the *drip*' the eaves of a house.

driv. Preterit for drove.

drugs, *n.* Settlings; sediment; dregs. Cf. D. N. i, 371.

dusk, *n.* Twilight.

ea. A diphthong occurring in some words, as garden, blaggard, and consisting of a scarcely perceptible short e blended with the following vowel. The diphthong is pronounced quickly and easily without drawl.

east, *n.* Pronunciation for yeast.

eat, *v. i.* To taste. In 'how does it *eat*'=how far is it suitable for eating or for food.

edge. Pronounced êdʒ. Cf. D. N. i, 6, 67.

egg, *v. i.* To incite. Pronounced æg. Used in phrases, 'to *egg at*' or 'to *egg on*.' Cf. D. N. i, 72, 234.

egg-yaller, *n.* The yolk of an egg; yolk is not used.

elements, *n. pl.* The face of nature. The general aspect of the earth and sky.

evening, *n.* The time between twelve, noon, and sundown. After which, the successive periods are described:—'Just after sundown.' And later:—'Quite a spell or bit after sundown, but light enough to see good.' Still later: 'A little before dusk.' And then:—'Just about dusk'—that is, twilight, or too late to 'see good.' And when night finally closes in, the phrase—'after night' is employed. The night hours are properly designated. For early morning, we have heard 'chicken hollerin time' used. But the terms 'long before day' and 'just before day' (i. e. dawn) are commonly

employed. And later:—'Just comin day'; 'just about daylight'; 'just as it got good light'; 'a little while before sunup'; 'just before sunup'; 'about sunup'; 'just after sunup,' and 'a half hour by sun.' 'A hour by sun,' etc., completes the list of phrases designating the morning periods. Morning is the time 'before day,' or early rising time, and twelve, noon. The word forenoon is not used. The word noon not used, but 'twelve' (not twelve o'clock) and *dinner-time* designate the noon hour.

eu. Diphthong occurring in some words, as *breush*, = brush, *heush* = hush. Pronounced with short e + u as in but, but without drawl.

exceptions, n. pl. Always used for exception, as designating something contrary to rule.

expect, v. i. To suppose, or presume.

explore, v. i. and tr. Commonly used for explode.

explore, n. Explosion, as: 'When the blast went off, it made a loud *explore*.'

fallin out, n. Disagreement; quarrel. The expression, 'They *fell out*,' is not used; but, 'They had a *fallin out*.'

fallin weather, n. phr. Rain or snow.

favor, n. Personal resemblance; rarely, similarity.

fayther, n. Pronunciation of father, when used, which is seldom. The common words are *pa* (*pə*) or *pop*.

faze, n. To affect slightly. To disconcert. Generally used negatively, implying absolutely no effect. Ex.:—'He hilt a gun right in his face, and it never *fazed* him.' 'He drunk a pint of the strongest whiskey, and it never *fazed* him.' Cf. D. N. i, 70, 330.

feedn-time, n. The terms 'chores' or 'chore time' are not used. The women milk, get in wood, water, etc., while the men feed the stock; hence the term.

feesh, n. Pronunciation of fish. Note the use of the long for the short vowel in *dish*, *creek*, etc.

feller, n. For fellow; one; oneself.

fetch, v. tr. To bring; the latter seldom used.

fiice, or fiste. An undersized, vicious dog; a 'bench-legged *fiste*' is a small dog of the bull-dog type, with square breast and fore legs wide apart. Cf. D. N. i, 64, 371.

ficety (faisti), adj. Irritable; testy; techy, (see touchy). Cf. D. N. i, 64.

find a calf, or, colt, v. phr. To calve or foal.

fired, adj. Blasted as by fire. Plants turned yellow by heat or drought are said to be *fired*.

fitified, adj. 1. Hysterical; nervous. 2. Erratic; notional; fastidious.

fitn, adj. Fit; decent. 'It aint *fitn*.' 'He aint *fitn* to go with.'

flannen, n. Flannel. Cf. D. N. i, 388.

foalded. Preterit of foald for foal; foaled.

foot-mop, n. Door-mat.

foot-loose, adj. Having no family ties. Cf. D. N. i, 388. Independent, *adj.* Free to go.

fraid, n. Ghost; spectre.

frail, n. Flail. Cf. D. N. i, 375, 417.

frail, v. tr. To thrash as grain.

freestone-spring, *n.* Soft-water spring.

freestone-water, *n.* Water from a freestone spring. The term 'soft-water' not used; but 'rain water,' 'branch-water,' 'creek water,' 'river water.'

fruit, *n.* Cooked or preserved fruit on the table. The word sauce is never used.

fully, *adj.* Certainly; most decidedly. Ex.:—'He *fully* is, does, will, etc.'

funked, *pp.* Molded or mildewed. Used only as a past participle. Cf. D. N. i, 230.

fur, *adj.* Further, as 'on the *fur* side or end.' Cf. D. N. i, 239.

further, *adv.* Farther, the latter never used.

fuzz, *n.* Down; fine, short hair; nap of cloth.

gallusses, *n. pl.* Suspenders. Cf. D. N. i, 230, 417.

gang, *n.* Brood, flock, litter, or drove. (The latter when applied to hogs.) The words 'drove' and 'herd' are not used, but *lot*.

gang-lin (*gæjlin*), *adj.* Ungainly.

garden, *n.* Always a vegetable garden. Frequently pronounced *gear-den*.

gears, *n.* Harness, particularly wagon harness. See plow-gears, and cf. D. N. i, 76, 233.

gearins, *n.* Harness, particularly wagon-harness.

genius (*dʒɪnəs*), *n.* Synonymous with dofunny, *q. v.*

gentlemen. Used in exclamation denoting astonishment, or when anything extraordinary is beyond description. 'George don't git mad very often, but when he does git mad—*Gentlemen!!!*'

getherin, *n.* 1. An assembly. 2. A boil or rizin; see rising.

get shut of, *v. phr.* To get rid of; dispose of.

gin (*dʒɪn*), *v. i.* To work rapidly. This word, as used, seems to convey the idea of *ability* to turn off work with ease and rapidity.

give, or **guv**. Preterit of give.

give out, *adj. phr.* Exhausted. Used of persons or things.

give out, *v. tr.* To announce, as 'To *give out* the lesson,' or 'To *give out* a hymn.' A hymn was usually read in full by the preacher before singing.

glummerin, *n.* A darkening. Obfuscation.

go a bilin, *v. phr. i.* To run with speed.

go havers, *v. phr. i.* To share half and half.

good, *adj.* To possess extraordinary physical strength or powers of endurance. 'If he thinks he's as *good* a man as I am, he can jes crack loose.'

go over, or **go it over**, *v. phr.* To repeat, or reiterate.

goozle (*gʊz-l*), *n.* The larynx.

grab-gutted, *adj.* Greedy; selfish.

granma, *n.* Form of addressing any old woman.

ground, *n.* Soil; as 'This patch is good *ground*.'

grow a crop, *v. phr.* The phrase is never 'to raise a crop.' Poultry, live stock and children are raised.

- grubstruck**, *adj.* Exhausted through hunger.
- grub yersef**, *v. phr.* To eat. Used facetiously.
- guess**, *v. i.* Always used negatively in phrase 'I don't guess;' never 'I guess.' Cf. D. N. i, 271.
- gum**, *n.* A bee-hive. Cf. D. N. i, 327.
- half a quarter**, *n. phr.* A furlong. The latter never used.
- hand**, *n.* A person in service. Help, in this sense, is not used.
- handel** (hænl), *n.* Handle, as *ax-hant*. Helve never used.
- handpatch**, *n.* Small patch of field crop *tended* by hand.
- handrunning** (hænrænin), *adv.* Consecutively; without intermission. Cf. D. N. i, 65.
- handkerchief** (hænkærtʃif), *n.* Pronounced with *n* not *ŋ*.
- handstack**, *n.* Small stack of grain or hay, which, owing to error in building the main stack, must be placed in a small stack by itself.
- havers**, *n. pl.* Halves.
- hawky**, or **hockey**, *v. i.* Child's word for go to stool.
- hawky**, or **hockey**, *adj.* Filthy; defiling to the touch.
- heap**, *n.* A great deal; a great quantity; an abundance.
- heard**, **hearn**, **hern**, **hîrd**, **hîrn**, **hêrn**. Preterit forms of hear.
- hickry**, *n.* Generic name for rod of chastisement.
- hike**, *v. i.* (I do not know whether this is an acquired word or not.) Specifically, to go in haste seeking information; to hasten to learn the truth or details of a report; to hasten to forestall any one, or to take advantage of circumstances. But the expression, 'Hike yourself off,' is used to an intruder, or to hasten one on an errand. Cf. D. N. i, 397.
- hilt**, or **helt**. Preterit of hold. Cf. D. N. i, 233.
- hit**, *prn.* It. So pronounced in emphatic, while *it* is used in unemphatic position.
- hoe-down**, *n.* A rude and boisterous dancing party.
- hole**, *n.* A pool, formed by the widening and deepening of a stream in its course, as 'feeshin hole,' 'swimmin hole.'
- holler**, *v. i.* To sing, whistle, chirp, or croak, as a bird, insect, or toad-frog. Ex.:—'Spring's come, the brown thrasher's *a-hollerin!*' 'Lissn at the toad-frogs *a-hollerin!*'
- holp**, *v. tr.* Help, present or preterit. Cf. D. N. i, 68, 376.
- honey**, *n.* Term of affection.
- honk**, *n.* The cry of a goose.
- hoo-owl**, *n.* The word owl not used alone.
- hoptoad**, *n.* The common toad.
- horrors**, *n. pl.* 1. Nightmare. 2. Delirium tremens.
- house-log**, *n.* A log for use in building. The word timber not used in this sense. Also called saw-log.
- how are you?** Pronounced *haryi*. The precise utterance of this form of greeting cannot be written. It begins with a slightly diminished aspiration of *h*, followed by a broad *ar*, uttered with the mouth open, lips relaxed, and the base of the tongue tense. The *yi* following is a scarcely perceptible expiration.
- howdy?** Reduced form of 'How do you?'

hull, *n.* Pod or calyx, when persistent on fruit.

hunk, *n.* 1. A large piece of bread or meat. Chunk is applied to other things, but not to food. 2. A term of affection.

hunker, *n.* Knee. 'Get down on your *hunkers*,' *i. e.* kneel down. Cf. D. N. i, 419.

hunker down, *v. phr.* 1. To crouch in sitting. 2. To kneel.

hurtn, *n.* A pain.

hurt, *v. i.* To ache; to pain.

hush, or **heush** (heuf), *interj.* Exclamation denoting astonishment or incredulity.

idea (aidī, with first syllable stressed), *n.* Purpose. Design.

ill, *adj.* Cross; peevish; fretful; morose.

image, *n.* The only word for any carved, sculptured or engraved figure, as the goddess of liberty on a coin.

in fix, *prep. phr.* In running order, as a machine.

in good fix, *prep. phr.* 1. In good condition, as live stock. 2. Well to do; in easy circumstances.

injurious (indʒūras, with stress on first syllable), *adj.* Injurious.

insure (infūr or infōr), *v. tr.* 1. To assure. 2. To guarantee.

I say, *interj.* 1. Expressive of astonishment. 2. Of acceptance of another's ideas or opinions, or of concurrence with them.

invite (with strong accent on first syllable) *n.* An invitation. 'Did you git a *invite* to the dance?'

island. Pronounced ailent.

jaw, *v. i.* To converse; to confabulate; to engage in friendly intercourse.

jill-flirt, *n.* A wanton.

jill-flirted, *adj.* Having the vulva lacerated in delivery.

jinny, *n.* The female ass.

job, or **jab** (dʒæb), *v. tr.* To thrust, strike.

jowling, *p. pr.* Talking together privately.

juggle, *v. tr.* To score timber before hewing.

juggle, *n.* Chip or block scored from timber.

kagy (kêdʒi), *adj.* Epithumetic.

keen, *adj.* 1. Eager. 2. As denoting eager desire. 3. Fresh, bright, buoyant, spirited; applied only to persons and animals.

ketch, or **ketch up**, *v. phr.* To saddle a horse, or harness a team to wagon or plow. See take out.

kin, *n.* Relative. The latter or relation are not used. Negatively and ironically, 'I don't claim any *kin* to'—I don't identify myself with.

kinfolks, *n. pl.* Never kinsfolk. Kinsman and kinswoman not used; but 'He is *kin* to me'—'They're some o my *kin*,' and the like expressions.

knowed. Pret. and pp. of know.

kope (kô-ôp, kô-ô-up), *n.* A call to horses.

laps, *n. pl.* 1. Branches and limbs of a tree. 2. The entire tree top. A wood-chopper's term.

lay, *v. i.* To cease blowing, as the wind. 'When the wind *lays*, it'll rain.'

lay, *n.* Advantage afforded by a contract, situation or employment, as 'A good lay'—'A poor lay.'

lay by, *v. phr. tr.* To plough a crop for the last time. 'I low to lay by my corn this week.'

lead-pipe (lîd-paip), *n.* Any small pipe for conveying water. Lead never omitted from this or following word.

lead-trough (lîd-trêf), *n.* Any small trough, especially an eave-trough.

leader, *n.* Tendon, exclusive use.

learn, *v. tr.* Always for teach, as, 'Learn me how to do this.' Cf. D. N. i, 278.

least, *adj. superl.* The smaller or smallest. The word small is not used, but *little*. In the *least un*, the youngest of a family.

led, *n.* Lid. Cover, as a noun, not used except for bedding. (See cover.) Cf. D. N. i, 77, 234.

length, *n.* Often pronounced lenþ; cf. strength also.

lessn, *prep.* Unless. Cf. D. N. i, 420.

let on, *v. phr. i.* To feign; to pretend; to talk to an ostensible purpose. 'He lets on like he was going to do so and so.' 'Make out' is occasionally used in this sense; but the terms are not interchangeable.

level full, *adj. phr.* Even full.

lick, *n.* A blow or stroke. The latter words are not used. If one strikes another, it is said, 'He hit him.' But 'Hit it a lick,' 'He don't do a lick' (of work), are common expressions.

light-bread (first part accented), *n.* Raised or leavened bread. Cf. D. N. i, 390.

like, *adv.* Used for 'as if' and 'as though.' Never 'like as if' and 'like as though,' but simply *like*.

link in, *v. phr. i.* To devote one's energies to a work; to work as fast as possible.

lissn at, *v. phr.* To listen to.

little to do, *n. phr.* A term used disparagingly of a meddler, mischief-maker or tale-bearer. 'You have little to do, a-making me all this trouble.' 'He has little to do, packin his tales about the settlemaynt.'

livers (livrz), *n. pl.* The viscera.

lizard, *n.* A sled or slide framed from the fork of a tree of convenient size.

loan, *v. tr.* Lend seldom used.

loblolly, *n.* Ooze, or mud; jelly; pudding; gravy.

logy (lôgi), *adj.* Languid, dull, heavy, in disposition or movement. Cf. D. N. i, 390.

look at him, *interj. phr.* 1. A huntsman's cry to his dogs. 2. A teamster or drover urging his cattle. 3. An exclamation to a mischievous child.

look for, *v. phr. i.* To anticipate; to be sure, from foregoing circumstances, that a thing will happen. Ex.:—'I look for him to do it.'

lope, *n.* A canter. 'He went on a lope.'

lope, *v. i.* 1. To canter. 2. To mount. 3. To leap upon. 4. To assail. 5. To importune.

lot, *n.* Herd or drove. The latter word not used.

low, *adj.* Short in stature, as 'a *low man*,' 'a *low woman*.'

low-lived, *adj.* Mean, base, dishonorable.

lumber, *v. i.* To make a noise, as by moving things about. The sound of an earthquake or of thunder is called *lumbering*. Cf. D. N. i, 65.

ma (mə), *n.* Mother, the latter not used.

make a crop with, *v. phr. tr.* To raise a crop with some one else, as on rented land. 'I *made a crop with* John Smith'; i. e., on John Smith's land.

make a hand, *v. phr.* To do as much, in a stated time, as 'make a *hand's work*.' See hand.

make in, *v. i.* To arrive home, or at a destination.

make out, *v. i.* To give the appearance of; to portend, as of the weather. 'He *made out* like it mighty nigh killed him.' 'It *makes out* like it was go-un (gôvn) to rain.'

make sure, *v. i.* To consider a sequence as certain. Always used in the past tense, as 'The way the wind blowed last night I *made sure* all the timber was down in the country.' 'I *made sure* you was comin yestday'; that is, from foregoing circumstances I felt certain that you would come.

make up, *v. i.* To approach. Used particularly of a storm-cloud.

man, *n.* Husband, a word which is not used.

meanness, *n.* Devilishness, or maliciousness. 'He did it out of *meanness*, or for *meanness*.' Also used for a person in spiteful address, as 'fool! *meanness!*'

meat, *n.* Bacon always understood.

mectin, *n.* An assembly for worship.

meet up with, *v. phr. tr.* Chance meeting.

middles, *n. pl.* The balks between rows in *barring off* a crop. Hence to *bust out* or *split* the middles is to plow the balks, throwing the earth back to the row.

mild, *n.* Common pronunciation of mile, both singular and plural. Cf. D. N. i, 9, 210.

mind, *v. tr.* To wait on; to be attendant on. 'Mind the baby while I'm gone.' 'Mind the bread, and dont let it burn.'

mischief. Pronounced mist'fif, with accent on last syllable.

mischievious. Pronounced mist'fivyəs.

miserÿ, *n.* Pain, as 'I've had a *mizzery* in my breast all day.' Cf. D. N. i, 373.

mistakened. Preterit and past participle of mistake. 'He was *mistakened*.'

molasses, *n. pl.* Never used as a singular. 'These are good *molasses*.' 'Where'd you git them *molasses*?' Cf. D. N. i, 56, 332, 373.

mommy (mami), *n.* Mama. Used by children. Sometimes abbreviated to mom (mam) by grown children, but they generally use ma (mə). Cf. D. N. i, 332.

morning. See evening.

mowing-blade, *n.* A scythe.

nag, *n.* A horse. Particularly, a woman's saddle horse.

nary, *pron.* Not one. See ary. Cf. D. N. i, 332, 336.

needcessity, *n.* Always used instead of necessity.

nestes, *n.* Plural of nest; always in two syllables.

never, *adv.* Regularly used instead of the expression with 'did not,' as 'I never went,' for 'I didnt go.' 'I never see him.'

new-ground (with strong accent on first word, which is generally pronounced *nêu*, not *niu*), *n.* Newly cleared land, the first crop on which is called 'New-ground corn,' or 'Nêew-ground taters.'

ng. Usually pronounced *ŋ* not *ɲg* before a consonant. Thus single, hungry, are *siŋ-l*, *hɲgri*. The *g* before a vowel, as in the comparatives longer stronger, is pronounced with difficulty.

nicker, *v. i.* To whinney as a horse.

nigh, *adj.* Always instead of near, which is not used.

nigh on to, *adv. phr.* Nearly; the latter word is not used.

noise, *n.* Always for sound, though the latter are used as verb and adjective.

notion, *n.* A liking or fancy, as 'I've tuck a powerful *notion* to you.'

nurse (frequently pronounced *nəs*), *v. tr.* 1. To fondle or coddle. 2. To dress a wound or irruption.

n't, *adv.* The contraction of not in didn't, hadn't, wouldn't, etc., is pronounced without final *t*, as *didn*, *hadn*, *wouldn*, etc.

o' (*ə*), *prep.* Of, with loss of *f*, as in 'I met up with some *o'* my kin.'

oats, *n. pl. as sg.* Shown to be singular by pronoun, as 'that *oats*.'

old man, *n.* The very ignorant thus commonly designate the deity.

one, *pron.* Equivalent to one or the other. 'You'll have to git flour or go without bread, *one!*' 'You must do this or go down yander, *one!*'

one (*ən*), *pron.* The reduced form, especially in expressions 'we *uns*,' 'you *uns*.'

ornery, *adj.* 1. Refractory or disobedient. 2. Of poor quality, as 'Ornery meat.' Cf. D. N. i, 217, 332.

overly, *adv.* Above measure, very. Generally used with a negative, as 'Not *overly* well,' or 'Not *overly* good.' Cf. D. N. i, 332.

oxens, *n. pl.* Always for oxen, when used, which is seldom. The word ox is not used at all, but steer.

pa (*pɑ*), *n.* Father, which is not used. See *pap*.

pace, *v. i.* To tramp heavily in walking.

pack, *v. tr.* To carry, a word which is not used. *Pack* is used exclusively in sense of carry.

pack-water, *n.* One who is at another's beck and call; a drudge. One who will do drudgery for small favors, or favorable opinion. 'I ain't your *pack-water*.'

palin (*pêlin*), *n.* A stave or picket; a picket fence.

pallit, *n.* Bed on the floor.

panel, *n.* 1. A single tier of rails in a fence. 2. The portion of a picket fence included between two successive posts.

pap, *n.* Father; the latter is not often used, but almost always *pa* (*pɑ*) or *pap*.

parcel, *n.* Commonly pronounced *pæs-l*, and applied only to a small assemblage of persons. Cf. D. N. i, 68, 233.

pass up, *v. tr.* The visitor at table generally helps himself to food. He is invited to 'take bread,' to 'take out meat'; but for beverage he is invited to 'pass up his cup.'

patch, *n.* Frequently used for field.

peaceable, *adj.* Frequently used in a form of welcome, as, 'Come in, we're all *peaceable*.'

peacify, *v. tr.* To soothe, to quiet, or subdue.

peckin, *p. pr.* Frequently used for 'pounding.'

pedigree, *n.* One's antecedents or personal history.

pelter, *v. i.* 1. To throw stones or other missiles at anything. 2. To clamor vociferously.

perch (*pɪrtʃ*), *n.* The perch, a fish.

perish, *v. i.* To be exhausted with suffering.

pert (*pɪrt*), *adj.* Sprightly; lively; intelligent. Always used of persons in sickness, as 'Jim aint as *peert*,' or 'is a heap *peerter* than he was yestdy.' Cf. D. N. i, 240.

pester, *v. tr.* To tease for anything, as well as to trouble in other ways.

pet, *n.* 1. A nickname applied to men. 2. A boil. 3. Any ferocious or abhorrent animal.

phrase, *n.* For phase, as of the moon.

pick, *v. i.* To graze, as a horse or cow.

piddle, *v. i.* 1. To potter or perform seemingly unnecessary details in perfecting any work. 2. To eat daintily, or as one with poor appetite.

pided (*paidid*), *adj.* Pied as 'a *pided* cow.'

piece, *n.* 1. A short distance. 2. One who disregards common proprieties. 3. A wanton.

pile in, *v. phr.* 1. To make an entrance in haste or confusion. 2. To occupy impudently.

pile out, *v. phr.* To make an exit in haste and confusion.

pile up, *v. phr.* To present oneself with assurance.

place, *n.* Farm or homestead.

place, *v. tr.* To locate, as a person, 'I know your face, but I cant *place* you.'

plague on, *interj. phr.* An expletive.

plague take, *interj. phr.* An expletive.

plait (pronounced *plæt*), *v. tr.* To braid or plait. The word braid is not used.

plank, *n.* A sawed board of any thickness.

play-party, *n.* A party at which old-fashioned games are played.

play-pritty, *n.* A toy; plaything.

plow-gears, *n. pl.* Plowing harness, as distinct from wagon harness; having chain traces, and saddle girth for backband.

poo-we (*pū-ū-wī, pū-ū-wī-f, pī-yō-ō-e, ō-ō-ō-l-l*), *n.* A call to hogs, prolonged and shrill.

plum, *adj.* Complete; consummate, as 'He's a *plum* idiot (*ɪdʒət*).'
'It's *plum* sundown.'

plum, *adv.* Completely; quite. 'The box is *plum* full.'

plunder, *n.* General term for household goods and utensils, and farm implements.

point-blank (*paint-* or *pain-*), *adj.* Exactly or fully. No detraction from the precise meaning. 'He told him *pint blank*, what he thought about it.'—'He said he was a *pint-blank* liar.'

point in (paint in) or **point out** (paint out), *v. phrases*. Terms used in mowing or cradling, regarding the position of the blade at the beginning and finish of the stroke, and on which depends the excellency of the work. Hence, used figuratively for excellence in general. Point in (paint in) is also used for beginning cradling or mowing.

pole, *v. i.* To move. Especially in the phrases 'to *pole along*,' to travel leisurely or lazily; 'to *pole in*,' to arrive late, without haste, or regard to time.

polecat, *n.* The skunk, a term which is not used.

pompered up, *adj. phr.* High fed. Rendered fastidious by extra care and attention to the person.

pop (pap), *v. tr.* To crack, as a whip; crack is never used.

poppy (papi), *n.* Papa, used by children. Cf. D. N. i, 332.

porch, *n.* Any kind of platform about a doorway, whether roofed or not. Sometimes an out-room for general purposes is called a porch. Stoop is not used. Cf. D. N. i, 210.

pour-over, *n.* A waterfall.

powerful, *adj.* Extraordinary; immense; out of common.

powerful, *adv.* Very, as 'powerful much.'

practize (præktaiʒ), *v. tr.* Practice. The noun is not used.

preacher, *n.* Never a minister, pastor, or parson.

pritties, *n. pl.* 1. Flowers or flowering plants. 2. Jewelry. This word once had an almost exclusive use.

pritty, *n.* A flower or bouquet; a toy; a jewel, or any small object of pleasing appearance. Cf. D. N. i, 392.

prize, *v. tr.* To press down, as with a lever.

prize, *v. tr.* To pry, as with a lever. Cf. D. N. i, 376.

prize, *n.* A lever.

project (pradʒik), *n.* 1. A scheme or plan to do work in a different way from the ordinary. 2. A construction or contrivance for any purpose. 3. A toy. 4. A puzzle.

projectin (pradʒikin), *pr. ppl.* 1. Pottering; doing little chores. 2. Prospecting. 3. Scheming or planning to do work in a different manner from the ordinary.

proposed-ly, (prəp'əzidli), *adv.* Purposely; for the express purpose.

pull, *v. tr.* To pick or pluck, as 'to *pull* a flower.' The words pick or pluck are not used.

punish, *v. tr.* Used reflexively, meaning: 1. To suffer from pain, heat, or cold. 2. To unnecessarily endure privation; to go to extremes in self-denial or hard labor. 'What's the use of *punishing* yersef?'

purge, *v. i.* To vomit.

put, *v. tr.* Pronounced pet not put.

quality, *n.* Person of *quality*. 'You think you're *quality*'; 'the Smiths are *quality*.'

quarl or quoil. Different pronunciations of coil, as a snake. Also, to curl.

quarterin-time, *n.* The middle of the morning or evening. The hour completing a quarter of a day.

quittn-time, *n.* The time to cease labor for the day. The hour o'clock never mentioned.

racket, *n.* A violent altercation or personal encounter.

raise, *v. i.* 1. To rise, as the sun. 2. To expectorate; to eject from lungs or trachea. The verb rise is not used.

raise, *v. tr.* 1. To cause to appear, especially in such an expression as 'I hollered him but failed to *raise* him.' 2. To find, especially after protracted search, as 'I finally *raised* it.'

rang, *pp.* For rung, as 'The bell has *rang*.'

rank, *n.* A pile of anything regularly and evenly laid up, as 'a *rank* of wood, brick, etc.

rank, *v. tr.* To lay up in even and regular tiers or courses.

rant, *v. i.* To talk and act in anger. Often combined with *cave* (*q. v.*) and *snort*.

rare, *v. i.* To get in a passion; to find fault, or criticise. Cf. D. N. i, 6, 67, 233.

rattle, *v. i.* To ring or jingle; to tinkle or clink; to tintinnabulate, as a cow-bell. This word once had an exclusive use, but ring has since been introduced. The other words mentioned above are not used.

rattle it off, *v. phr.* To repeat anything with ease and fluency; to discourse, or speak a foreign language fluently.

rattlesnake and polecat, *n. phr.* Descriptive of equally virulent or belligerent parties to a quarrel. 'They're *rattlesnake and polecat*.'

reach, *v. tr.* To hand, as 'reach me the book.'

reckon, *v. i.* To suppose; to guess. Used also in assenting or dissenting, affirming or denying.

recollect, *v. tr.* Pronounced riklik, or riklekt, with accent on first syllable.

reddingcomb (red-nkôm), *n.* A ridding comb; a fine-toothed comb.

religious, *adj.* Exclusively used for pious.

remind, *v. i.* To call to mind. Always used with negative, as 'I don't *remind*,' i. e. I don't remember. Also always used at the end of the clause, never as in 'I don't *remind* that, etc.'

rench, *v. tr.* Rinse. Cf. D. N. i, 63, 234, wrench.

rept. Preterit and *pp.* of reap.

rheumatiz, *n. pl.* Used as a plural, as shown by pronoun and verb.

rick, *n.* A long, rectangularly-based pile of hay, or grain in the sheaf. Distinct from *stack*, which is round.

rid. Preterit of ride; rode.

rid (red) or **rid up** (red up), *v. or v. phr.* To tidy up; to clean up an apartment or house. Cf. D. N. i, 6, 67.

rifle, *n.* Shallow place in a stream, where the current is ruffled by the uneven bottom.

rig, *v. tr.* To construct; to adjust parts of a machine. Cf. D. N. i, 231.

right, *adv.* Very.

right sharply, **right smartly**, *adv. phr.* Exceedingly; very much so.

right smart, *n. phr.* A great deal, or great quantity. Cf. D. N. i, 372.

rig up, *v. i. and tr.* 1. To dress up, that is to put on 'store clo'es.' 2. To harness. 3. To repair. 4. To adjust. 5. To fix.

ring-mawl, *n.* Beetle; a maul with rings.

rising (*raizn*), *n.* A boil.

roach, *n.* A mode of dressing the hair, by parting it on each side, and turning the intervening hair in a large curl down the top of the head. This word has become corrupted to mean any large curl or twist of any portion of the hair.

road-wagon, *n.* Light, spring wagon. This word has recently come into general use.

rock, *n.* For stone, a word which is not used.

romance, *v. i.* To play sportively, as children. 'They're jes *romancin*.'

rotnin, *p. pr.* For rotting.

round dance, *n.* Waltz, polka or schottisch.

rue, *v. tr.* To dissolve a contract, as to *rue* a bargain.

rue back, *v. phr.* To trade back; to reëxchange commodities.

ruin, *v. tr.* To soil or spoil. To render unfit for use.

rukus (*rûkvs*), *n.* Same as racket, which see.

run in, *v. phr.* To pierce or prick, which words are not used. 'To *run* a needle or brier *in* the finger.'

runnin off, *n. phr.* Diarrhea or dysentery.

rusk, *n.* The plural *ruskes*, pronounced in two syllables. Raised biscuit.

sack, *n.* A bag; the latter never used.

sack, *v. tr.* To jilt.

sallit, *n.* Salad; greens.

sand-board, *n.* The piece of timber in a lumber-wagon that rests on the axle and supports the bolster.

saw. Past participle for seen.

saw-log, *n.* A log for use in building. The word timber not used in this sense. Also called *house-log*.

scandalous (*skænlvvs*), *adj.* Extraordinary; beyond measure; out of the common.

scare, *v. tr.* To frighten. The words fright or frightened never used.

scrimmage, *n.* 1. Skirmish. 2. Scramble. 3. Altercation. 4. Fight.

scruff, *n.* Scurf.

see, seen, seed. Preterits for see. In regard to the forms *see* and *seen*, the former is used for more immediate, the latter for more remote past actions. Thus: 'Wasn that John th't just now passed?' 'I never *see* him!' But 'John was there all the time, but I never *seen* him.'

seemlike, *v. phr.* Used, without it as a subject, for 'seems as if,' or 'as though.' Never 'it *seemlike*,' but simply '*seemlike*,' as '*Seemlike* he didn' care.'

set by, *v. phr.* Form of invitation to dine.

settlement (*-mênt*), *n.* Neighborhood. The latter is not used except in expression neighborhood-road, a by-road for the convenience of the *settle-maynt*.

severals, *n. pl.* For several used as a noun.

shab out, *v. phr. i.* To retire humiliated, or to avoid an encounter.

- shab out**, *n. phr.* A cowardly retreat.
- shaller**, *n.* Not full. Scant measure.
- sharc**, *n.* Pronounced *ſr*.
- sharp**, *v. tr.* To sharpen.
- shatter**, *v. i.* To shell out, by dehiscence, as over-ripe grain.
- shivered**, *adj.* Splintered; wind-racked, as a tree.
- shock**, *n.* A cock, as 'A *shock* of hay.'
- show**, *n.* Any kind of public spectacle, circus, theater or museum, which terms are not used, except theatre, *q. v.*
- shrub**, *v. tr.* To clear land of small growth by cutting it off at the ground.
- shuck**, *n.* Husk, which is not used. Cf. D. N. i, 333.
- shucks**, *interj.* An exclamation expressing disbelief or disapprobation.
- singler**, *adj.* Used in sense of similar.
- singl tree**, *n.* Whippletree.
- siv**, *v. tr.* Use for sift.
- skar** (*skear*), *v. tr.* To cover an antagonist with wounds, cuts or bruises. A word of grim humor used thus: 'He got into a rukus with Jake, and got all *skearred* up.' 'I reckon I've got a animal that'll *skearr* your dog.'
- skelp**, *v. tr.* 1. To hew or shave off a thin portion of anything. 2. To skin a small place by a glancing blow; to skin an animal.
- skelp**, *n.* A pelt.
- skellit**, *n.* General term for any kitchen utensil. Cf. D. N. i, 313.
- slashes**, *n. pl.* The spreading and separation of a stream over a large area into many labyrinthine channels. Cf. D. N. i, 333.
- slick**, *adj.* Smooth, slippery, words which are not used.
- slick-time**, *n.* The time when snow is on the ground.
- slide**, *n.* Sleigh or sled.
- slip around**, *v. phr. i.* 1. To approach cautiously. 2. To go secretly.
- slip up**, *v. phr. i.* 1. To fail in a scheme. 2. To be disappointed in any expectation.
- slip-gap**, *n.* An opening made in a rail fence by turning out the end of one rail or more, and putting a bolster in its place, so that hogs may pass through, while larger animals are retained. Or all the rails of a corner may be turned on either hand, and rails for bars laid on the other projecting ends of the rails so laid out. This latter is for the passage of cattle and wagons.
- smother**, *v. tr.* To suffocate; to be short-winded.
- smotherin-spell**, *n.* Congestion, or palpitation of the heart, where there is difficulty in breathing.
- smouge** (*smaudʒ*), *v. tr.* To take secretly more than one's rightful share. To make false returns, and *smouge* the difference. Cf. *smouch*, D. N. i, 374.
- sogiu** (*sûgin*), *n.* The pad under a horse collar to prevent chafing.
- sook, cafe** (*suk kêf*). A jodel; never 'co-bos.'
- soon** (*sûn*), *adv.* Early, as 'Right *soon* in the morning.'
- sort of** (*sortar*), *adv. phr.* Hardly. Expressing total impossibility or total incapacity, as 'I couldnt *sorter* think of it'; 'I couldnt *sorter* do it.'
- split**, *v. i.* To go with speed, as 'He jes went a *splittn* thro the timber.'

- sprein**, *p. pr.* Rutting.
- sproutin**, *p. pr.* 1. Grubbing. 2. Cutting young sprouts out of a new ground crop with a hoe.
- square-dance**, *n.* A cotillion or quadrille.
- stable-horse**, *n.* A stallion.
- stable-lot**, *n.* The yard about the stable; never barnyard.
- stand**, *n.* 1. The amount of a sowing or planting which comes up and grows, as 'a *stand* of grain.' 2. A hive of bees.
- stand-table**, *n.* Always for stand, article of furniture.
- stand off**, *n.* A holding at bay.
- stand off**, *v. phr. tr.* To hold at bay.
- stave**, *v. i.* To act violently. 'He jes *staved* around.'
- steer**, *n.* An ox; the latter word never used.
- stick**, *v. tr.* To prick, a word which is not used.
- sticker**, *n.* Thorn or brier.
- stob** (stab), *v. tr.* 1. Stab. 2. To stub, as the toe.
- stob** (stab), *n.* 1. A stub. 2. A short stake driven in the ground. The short stub or stump of a sprout.
- stob out**, *v. phr. tr.* To hitch out or picket, as a horse or cow with a long rope tied to a *stob*, for the purpose of grazing.
- store**, *adj.* In certain expressions, as 'store clothes (klôz),' 'store sugar,' to mean something manufactured as distinct from something made at home.
- stout**, *adj.* Strong. The latter is applied only to things affecting the senses, as 'strong light,' 'strong smell,' 'strong coffee.'
- strength**. Often pronounced strenþ; cf. length.
- striffin**, *n.* 1. The diaphragm. 2. Any membranous substance. 3. A niggardly portion.
- strike**, *v. tr.* To apply to, as 'To *strike* a man for a job, or for the purchase or sale of anything.'
- strike in**, *v. phr. i.* To penetrate or permeate.
- stripper**, *n.* A cow nearly dry.
- strop** (strap), *n.* A strap.
- study**, *v. i.* To cogitate; to be absorbed in thought; to meditate; to reflect.
- stuff**, *n.* Medicine, liniment, etc.
- sull**, *v. i.* 1. To hold a position with imperturbable obstinacy and a total disregard of surroundings, as a possum, or a hog in a corner. 2. To be in a semi-comatose state through pain. Used only of animals.
- sundown**, *n.* Sunset, a word which is never used.
- sunup**, *n.* Sunrise; the latter never used. Cf. D. N. i, 334.
- supple** (sûp-l), *adj.* Supple, so pronounced. Cf. D. N. i, 50.
- sure, surely**. Often pronounced *fôr, fôrli*, as if written shore, shorely. Of these shore is most common and is both *adv.* and *adj.* As adjective cf. 'The ring is *shore* gold'; 'Jim killed a *shore* bear this morning.' As adverb, 'He *shore* did.' The adverb is employed on all occasions, often for emphasis only: 'We *shore* had a fine rain last night'; 'He is *shore* goin to the dance'; 'I *shore* heerd him say so.'
- suspicion**, *v. tr.* To suspect.

swan to man, *interj. phr.* An expletive. 'I *swan to man* I thought you'd heard of this before.'

sweetnin, *n.* Molasses or sugar.

swell, *v. i.* To become inflamed.

take, *v. tr.* Help yourself, especially at table, as 'take bread,' or 'take out meat.' 'Take seats' is the conventional invitation to be seated.

takened, *pp.* for took.

take on, *v. phr.* To grieve; to make a demonstration of pain or suffering.

take out, *v. tr.* To unhitch a team from wagon or plow.

take roundins or roundints on, *v. phr. tr.* To approach by a circuitous route for purpose of surprise, as 'take roundins on game.'

tale, *n.* An anecdote or joke; a malicious lie. 'I've got a tale on you.' 'They've got a tale on Jim.' To tell a tale is to repeat scandal or malicious lies.

talk, *v. i.* Always used instead of speak.

tasted, *adj.* The quality of having a taste, as 'Good tasted fruit.' 'A bad tasted apple.'

tater, *n.* A potato.

teacher, *n.* Never schoolmaster or schoolma'am. The word *teacher* is also used in personal address, instead of the name of the person.

tell on, *v. phr. tr.* To inform against.

tend, *v. tr.* To cultivate, as 'to tend a crop.'

that'll do to tell. Common form of expressing incredulity.

that's what, *interj. phr.* Exclamation of affirmation or assent.

theatre. Pronounced *þî-êstr*, as if spelled the-ay'ter.

theirselves. For themselves.

thicket, *n.* Copse or undergrowth. Exclusive use.

this here (*ðisy-êr* or *ðisy-âr*), *pron.* This; this here.

three square, *adj. phr.* Three cornered; triangular.

thump, *v. i.* To throb or beat, as the heart or pulse. Exclusive use.

till, *prep.* By. 'We'll git this done till twelve.' 'We must git there till sundown.'

timber, *n.* The word 'woods' is never heard. But the terms *woodlot* or *woodslot*, *woodpasture* or *woodspasture*, are used.

toad frog, *n.* Term used alike for toad or frog. Toad not used by itself.

tollable. Pronunciation of tolerable or tolerably.

touchy (*tetfi*), *adj.* Touchy; irritable. Cf. D. N. i, 240.

trash, *n.* Refuse or sweepings. Hence used figuratively for any worthless person.

travel, *v. i.* To migrate, as wild-fowl or birds; or as squirrel, etc.

tremblings (*trimlinz*), *n.* Tremblings, but used as singular for nervous prostration. See *weak trimlins*.

trick, *n.* Personal property; equipment; part of a machine. Commonly used in the plural. Accoutrements; ornaments. A general term for things of value only to the owner, or miscellaneous objects of all sorts.

triggerin, *n.* The minute and particular details of any work. Used as an adjective as in 'triggerin work.'

tripple tree, *n.* Draft-bar for three horses abreast, attached to the plow at one-third of its length from one end, and the leverage of the long end for the third horse.

tromp, *v. tr.* 1. To press down anything with the feet. 2. To tread on. N. B. The expression is not 'He tromped on my toe,' but 'He *tromped* my toe.' Cf. D. N. i, 234.

truck, *n.* Business; friendly relation; association; communication. 'I had some *truck* with him'; 'I don't want any *truck* with him.'

tryflin, *adj.* Generally applied to persons of little account.

tuck. Preterit of take.

Tuesday. Pronounced *chuzedy* (tʃʊzdi).

turn, *v. tr.* To exclude; as, to make a fence that will *turn* cattle, i. e. turn them from an endeavor to get through or over.

turn, *v. i.* To act; conduct one's self. 'I don't care so much about how a man looks as I do the way he *turns*.'

twelve, *n.* Twelve o'clock, but without the latter word. See evening.

twict (twaist), *adj.* Twice. Cf. D. N. i, 375.

tyke, *n.* A child. Cf. D. N. i, 395.

ugly, *adj.* Homely; exclusively in this sense; not bad in disposition.

uncle, *n.* Common designation of any old man.

underminded, *adj.* Double-faced or deceptive in character; hypocritical or tricky.

use, *v. i.* To inhabit; to frequent or haunt, as animals. Always followed by the preposition. 'A foe *uses* in this timber, or on this bluff.'

use, *n.* In expression 'I hain't no *use* for him,' in token of aversion.

useted, *adj. pp.* Accustomed; inured. 'The work ain't so hard when you get *usted* to it.'

use to could, *v. phr.* Used to; was accustomed.

vilify, *v. tr.* To abuse by calling names, or using personalities in a quarrel.

volunteer, *n. and adj.* Plants from self-sown seed as:—'Volunteer corn.' 'Volunteer oats.'

vomick. Pronunciation of vomit, when used, which is seldom. The phrase 'to *throw up*' is generally employed.

waist, *n.* Blouse or surtout for men's wear.

want in, want out. To want to go in or out, but never with the verb go.

washncomb, *v. phr. i.* To wash the face and comb the *head*. Pronounced as a single word. 'You go *washncomb*.'

watch, *v. tr.* To look or look at; see, as:—'Watch him'; 'watch me jump'; 'watch me, and dare to say that.' 'You *watch*,' an admonition to observe if an event does not transpire as foretold.

watch out, *v. phr. i.* Look out; beware; be careful.

weak trimlins (i. e. tremblings), *n. phr.* Nervous prostration; palpitation of the heart; excessive fear or terror. A common expression.

well-fixed, *adj.* Well to do.

well-heeled, *adj.* Having wealth or property in abundance. Cf. D. N. i, 230.

whang, *n.* Thong.

whang-leather, *n.* Leather from which to make thongs.

what did you (hwadʒv) **say your name was?** Customary form of inquiring a stranger's name. Sometimes:—'What do you call yourself?' or 'your name?'

wheel, *v. i.* To use a team; to drive a wagon.

which, *pron.* Always used instead of what, interrogatively.

which and tother. Of indeterminate preferableness. 'It's which and tother I reckon,' as to two sides of a question.

whicker, *v. i.* To whinny.

whip, *n.* Pronounced hwap, hwep or hweep.

whopper, *n.* A lie.

wife, *n.* Sweetheart, or fiancée.

woman, *n.* Always used for wife.

woodlot or **woodslot**, *n.* Name of a part of the forest or timber (*q. v.*).

woodpasture or **woodspasture**, *n.* The same as above. See timber.

wool, *adj.* Always for woolen.

wool-hat, *n.* A felt hat.

work, *v. tr.* To till or cultivate, as 'to *work* the corn'; 'to *work* cotton.

work, *v. i.* To swarm with animal life, as 'The timber is just *working* with game'; or, 'The creek is jes *working* with feesh.'

wouldn (wudn), *auxl. v.* Wouldn't. 'It *wouldn* make any difference.'

wrop, *v. tr.* To wrap.

wunst. Pronunciation of once.

yahoo (yahû), *n.* An ignorant, unsophisticated, and rude-mannered person.

yan (yæn), *pron.* Yon, as 'Down to *yan* eend.' 'Who's *yan*?' i. e., Who is yon person?

yander (yændər), *adv.* Yonder.

STOVEPIPES AND FUNNELS.

Fifteen years ago, when I was studying at Goettingen, I was criticized by a fellow-student, a native of West Roxbury, Massachusetts, and a graduate of Harvard, for using the word *stovepipe*. He urged that *stovepipe*, like *tin cup*, suggested Irish servants, and that the normal English words were *funnel* and *dipper*. To me, on the contrary, *funnel* designated the smoke-stack of a steamboat, and a *dipper* necessarily had a long handle. From this chance conversation dates my interest in the use of these words and my desire to determine their habitat. I have incorporated enquiries on the subject in the various lists of test questions that I have issued from year to year, and several thousand replies have come in from all parts of the English-speaking world. The results of the investigation can be summed up in a few words. I should like, however, to say that I still welcome reports from all towns in New England, and that I shall be thankful to anyone who is able and willing to correct me in any statement that I make in this paper.

So far as America is concerned, the employment of *funnel* in the sense of 'stovepipe' may be said to be peculiar to New England. It is particularly common in eastern Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and southern Maine. It has also been reported to me from half a dozen towns in Connecticut: Putnam and Westford in Windham County, Enfield and Bristol in Hartford County, Winchester Center in Litchfield County, and New Haven and Branford in New Haven County. In these towns it is used by the side of *stovepipe*, the usual term in the state. In Rhode Island I have been unable to secure evidence that *funnel* is now in use; but President Angell informs me that it was not unfamiliar to him in the neighborhood of Providence when he was a boy. Similarly, *stovepipe*, not *funnel*, is reported from the south-eastern Massachusetts counties of Bristol,¹ Barnstable, Dukes, and Nantucket. The same is true of the western counties of Berkshire, Franklin, Hampshire, Hampden,

¹ Except North Attleboro and North Easton, which lie on the line of Norfolk County.

and all but the north-eastern portion of Worcester. I have no reports of *funnel* in this county southwest of a line drawn from Athol through Oakdale, except from Worcester, which, like all large towns, reflects to some extent the usage of territory lying beyond its immediate neighborhood. In Vermont, *funnel* is apparently rare, being reported only from Bethel, Randolph, and St. Johnsbury, near the New Hampshire border. In New Hampshire and Maine it is found practically everywhere except in the north.

Outside of New England, the use of *funnel* is so sporadic in America that it might be ignored. Where it occurs in the older states, it may be the remnant of Old-Country usage that came as it came to New England, but yielded sooner than it did in New England. Where it is found in the West, it came in with families from the East and lingers as a home word in spite of the different usage of the community. To the former class belong, in Pennsylvania: Carbondale, Coudersport, Franklin, Latrobe, Pleasantville, Titusville; in Virginia: Fairfax, Port Norfolk; in South Carolina: Marion County; in Georgia: Oglethorpe County; in Florida: Volusia County. The following probably belong in the main to the second class, as their New England names in some cases betray. New York: Brookfield, Gardenville, Groton, Schenectady; Michigan: Bay City, Camden, Coldwater, Corunna, Dennison, Grand Rapids, Lenawee, Palmyra, Ridgeway, St. Clair, Sands, Sanilac Center, Schoolcraft; Wisconsin: Madison; Ohio: Greenville, Lebanon; Indiana: Columbus, Indianapolis, Kendallville, Thornton, Wakarusa; Illinois: Arcola, Chicago, Quincy; Iowa: Renwick, Rock Valley; Nebraska: David City; Kentucky: North Middleton; Tennessee: Chattanooga; Mississippi: Rosedale; Arkansas: Booneville, Little Rock, Magnolia, Russellville; Missouri: Kansas City, Mexico, New France, St. Louis; Kansas: Pittsburg; Colorado: Boulder, Center City, Denver; Utah: Ogden, Parowan, Salt Lake City; California: El Cajin, Madera, Pasadena. As indicated above, in all these cases the trace of the use of *funnel* is slight and of little importance. I have given the full list in order that it might not appear that evidence is being withheld; but I fear that I have thereby committed the opposite error of magnifying the matter.

In dealing with New England, we need not distinguish more than three classes of towns: (1) those in which *stovepipe* only

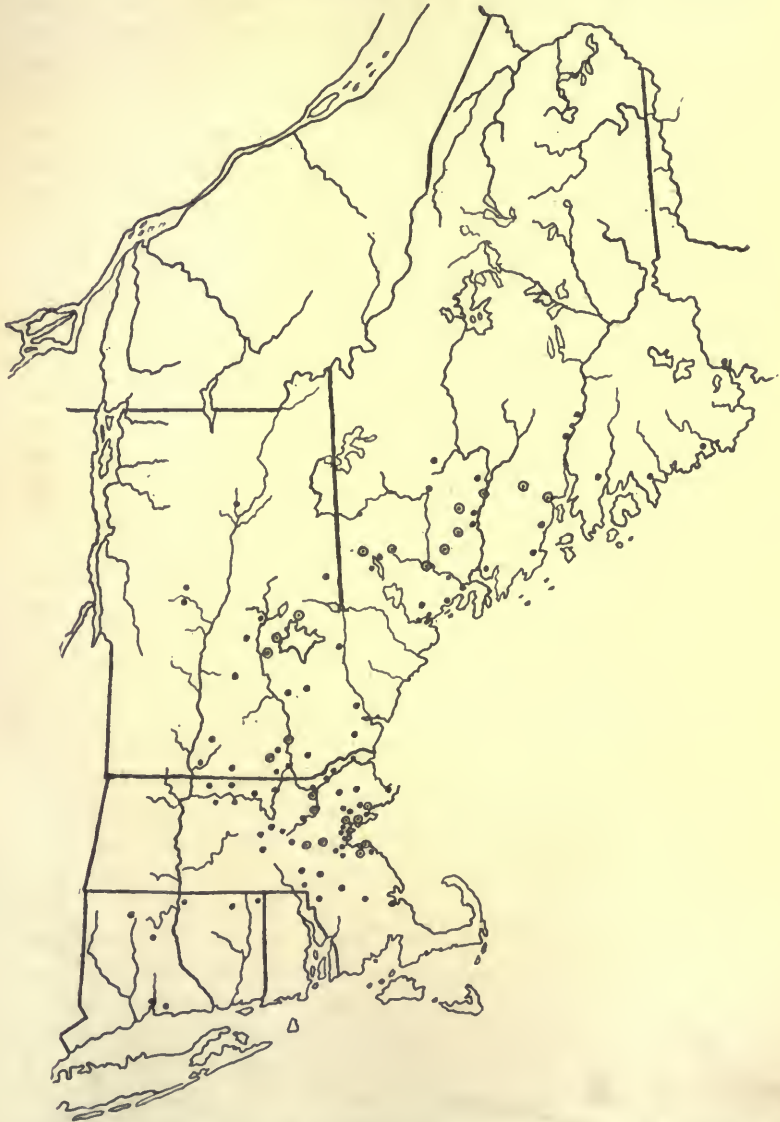
is reported, (2) those in which both *stovepipe* and *funnel* are in use, and (3) those in which *funnel* alone is employed. It would complicate matters too much to distinguish, on the one hand, those towns in which both words are used but *funnel* more commonly, and, on the other, those in which both are employed but *stovepipe* more commonly. In the accompanying crude map I have designated by dots the towns in which *funnel* is employed, and have placed a ring about the dot in those cases in which *funnel* is reported as used exclusively, or practically so. It would have obscured the map, had I tried also to indicate graphically the towns in which *stovepipe* only is employed. Their situation is sufficiently indicated by what was said above (page 250) and by what I shall say directly.

In spite of the fact that *funnel* is used in so large a part of New England, it has the character and the fortunes of a provincialism; that is, it is assailed on all sides by the more general usage and is distinctly on the retreat. An examination of the map will show that the towns¹ in which *funnel* is used to the practical exclusion of *stovepipe* lie in a sort of curve that starts in the immediate vicinity of Boston, extends as far west as the Concord River, then up the Merrimac to Winnepesaukee Lake, where it bends to the northeast, keeping nearly parallel with the seashore until it strikes Penobscot Bay at Belfast. In other words, not only is the usage of the neighboring territory on the south and the west crowding on what was formerly *funnel* territory, but it has also gained a footing upon the seashore, and is driving the old New-England usage inland. In Boston the two words now have about equal standing, with *stovepipe* steadily gaining; while from neighboring towns like Quincy, Milton, Newton Center, Medford, Chelsea, etc., *stovepipe* only is reported. And the same is true of various towns along the coast of Maine.

The very progress of the displacement of *funnel* by *stovepipe* can be observed in the replies to my enquiries. I may copy four of these, beginning in the western part of the state of Massachusetts. A lady writing from Hampden County reports

¹ Hull, West Hingham, East Boston, Lynn, Beverly, Malden, Somerville, Wellesley, Framingham, Concord, and Middlesex in Massachusetts; Milford, Manchester, Gaza, Meredith, and Sandwich in New Hampshire; and Waterford, Norway, Auburn, Lewiston, West Gardiner, Readfield, Vassalboro, Freedom, and Belfast in Maine.

stovepipe as the usage of her community, and then adds: "Still, I have often heard *funnel*." Another, writing from Worcester County, says: "*Funnel* is going out of use, but many old people



use it altogether." A correspondent in Groton, Middlesex County, reports that "*funnel* is yielding to *stovepipe*," and one in Boston writes: "As a child I said *funnel*, now *stovepipe*."

That my West Roxbury friend associated *stovepipe* and *tin cup* with Irish servants has, doubtless, its justification. However unwilling some New Englanders may be to acknowledge it, the present large immigration of people from other parts of the English-speaking world is introducing into New England a more general form of English; and that the Irish have a part in this movement, there can be no doubt. This may be observed in the matter of pronunciation as well as in that of vocabulary. It is well known that the long æ of such words as *path*, *past*, *pass*, *dance*, etc. (as distinguished from the short æ in *pat*, *crack*, *passage*, etc.) has passed on to long a or even long ɑ (the à and á of the Society's phonetic system) in eastern New England as in southern England. But Professor Grandgent has called attention to the fact that the conservative ǣ, which still prevails, with but little variation, in most of America, is now crowding out the younger ā or ā̄ in New England. I have upon my desk a letter received a few days ago from a lady whose home is in Winchester, Massachusetts, almost on the outskirts of Boston. In this she writes:

I have recently come to New England after a long residence in California, and have been interested in noticing changes that have crept into the pronunciation and vocabulary of my acquaintances here during the last twenty-five years or so. For instance, even in persons of my own generation, and still more in the younger, I note a tendency to flatten the ä to à or ǟ—'dānce' most of them now say.¹ I think there is a tendency to sound the 'h' more in 'wh', and perhaps—though not in my own family—to roll the 'r' more. In general, however, this letter, when final, is still silent. Even among the older people, 'cricket' has mostly given place to 'footstool,' and 'tier' to 'apron.'

That in this introduction into New England of the *stovepipe*, *tin cup*, *footstool*, and *apron* of the great English-speaking world, the Irish should be helpers, is no more than was to be expected.

In many parts both *funnel* and *stovepipe* are employed, but with differentiation of meaning. Thus a correspondent in Amesbury, Essex County, Massachusetts, writes, "One makes a stovepipe out of pieces of funnel." But the most general differentiation is that whereby *funnel* is restricted to the smoke-stack of a steamboat or locomotive. It is possible that this use was, in a measure, encouraged by the funnel shape of the smoke-

¹ The phonetic notation is that of Webster's Dictionary.

stacks on the old wood-burning railway engines; but that could not have been the origin of this use of *funnel*. In all probability it started in New England or some part of Great Britain, where *funnel* is used to designate a stovepipe or any smoke-stack, and was carried as a sort of technical term wherever the newly introduced steamboats and locomotives went. In this way, the local term *funnel* came to serve the English-speaking world in a new sense, while in the sense of 'stovepipe' it is being displaced by the term in use in the larger part of the English-speaking territory. This is one way in which dialects contribute toward the richness of the vocabulary of a great language. What was at first but a dialectic or geographical diversity, comes to serve as a national means of differentiating similar but not identical things. We find the same phenomenon in the case of dialectic forms of one and the same word. When printing spread from South Germany to North Germany, the southern form of the word for 'press,' namely *drucken*, passed north and took its place as the technical term for 'print,' while *drücken*, the midland and northern form of the same word, persisted as the symbol for the general idea 'press,' and is now displacing *drucken* in this sense in South Germany. Compare also in English the northern *hale* by the side of southern *whole*, two diverse dialectic forms of Old-English *hāl*, 'whole, uninjured, healthy.'

We to whom *funnel* is primarily a Y-shaped instrument for pouring a liquid into a bottle, jug, or cask, must be cautious not to see in its designation of a smoke-flue a modern figurative use of the word. On another occasion I shall show that *funnel*, in the sense of a flue for receiving and conducting smoke, has been an English word about as long as English has been spoken in England, having been taken up by the earliest immigrants from the Latin-speaking population of the island. Compare the similarly derived Welsh *ffynel*, 'air hole,' 'chimney.' Its definition as 'The cavity or hollow from the fireplace to the top of the room' (as made in 1859 by Gwilt), is a modern restriction induced by a desire to associate more closely the funnel of a chimney with the apothecary's funnel. For hundreds of years all similarity of form had been absent, and any flue or pipe that permitted the passage of smoke, steam, or air, was a funnel. Indeed, the word was used even in the restricted sense of the flue or tube of the chimney as distinguished from the masonry

that constituted it: thus, for example, "The Funnel of the Chimney" (1688), and "The outward Hole of the Funnel [of a chimney] ought to be small, always less than the Bore of the Funnel," Desaguliers, *Fires Impr.* 51 (1715), as quoted in the Oxford Dictionary.

That there should be more or less confusion between the words *funnel*, *flue*, and *chimney*, was natural. In the first place, the conditions under which a child hears the words used and so learns them, are often identical. Thus, of exactly the same phenomenon one may say: "The smoke rushed up the funnel," "The smoke rushed up the flue," or "The smoke rushed up the chimney." Moreover, the three things are often, if not usually, so blended that it is hard to differentiate them. We must not judge by modern, especially American, stoves, which are entirely distinct from the house and are connected with the chimney by a piece of metal pipe. We must think, rather, of that type of stove or range that is in use in England (where they are called 'grates' or 'kitcheners'), as also in some parts of this country, for example, in Baltimore. These are built into the house and merge into the wall and the chimney. In the case of such stoves, the funnel may be a short piece of metal pipe or earthen tile, or may constitute simply the lower part of the flue of the chimney and so be entirely out of sight. A person brought up in such a house learns to speak of the *chimney* or *flue*, and, on going to another house where there is a more distinct funnel or stovepipe, is likely to call this, too, a chimney or a flue. Such a use of *chimney* has been reported to me from places so far apart as London, Dublin, and Newcastle-on-Tyne. The like use of *flue* is common in many parts of the English-speaking world. I need cite but one instance. A teacher in the public schools of Elkhart, Indiana, submitted my test questions to a class of forty-five. I had enquired only as to *stovepipe* and *funnel*, but she found that forty of her pupils said *stovepipe* and five said *flue*.

The distribution of *funnel* 'stovepipe,' in Great Britain I shall consider in detail in the forthcoming paper referred to above; at present I may simply say that it is found almost exclusively in the towns along the old Roman roads.

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ENGLISH ELEMENTS IN NORSE DIALECTS OF UTICA, WISCONSIN.

The following lists of words are taken from the Norse dialects spoken in and around Utica, Dane County, Wisconsin. This settlement, which is generally known as the Koshkonong Norwegian settlement, was begun in 1840, and is therefore one of the earliest Norwegian settlements in America.¹ The first settlers were for the most part from Stavanger, Voss and Numedal, and later Sogn and Telemarken, but in recent years many have come in from Flekkefjord, Trondhjem and Hedemarken. Koshkonong prairie extends, taken roughly, from Nora and the village of Cambridge on the north to Albion and Lake Koshkonong on the south and southeast. A considerable part of this territory had previously been settled by Americans mostly from New York state. In time Norwegian immigration increased until the settlement became the largest and most prosperous, as it still is the wealthiest and most influential of Norwegian rural communities in America. During the last twenty years the native Americans have gradually sold out and moved farther south to Albion or Milton, until now there are only a few families left. The Americans and the Norwegians mingled freely from the first. The Norwegians learned English in a comparatively short time, and speak it almost as well as the natives themselves. Certain Norse idioms and turns of expression were for some time current, and may even now be heard locally and individually. Besides, among the older members of the community who usually speak only Norse in the home, a certain Norse accent is noticeable,² but taken as a whole the English spoken by the Norwegians would not strike one as having any foreign

¹ The first Norwegian settlement in America was made at Kendall, on the shores of Lake Ontario, Orleans Co., New York. Prof. R. B. Anderson gives an interesting account of this settlement in *The First Chapter of Norwegian Immigration (1821-1840)*, Madison, Wis., 1896, pp. 77-91.

² Those who speak the dialects of Numedal and Telemarken frequently betray the musical intonation of those districts—the Norse musical accent.

color, and a stranger would have great difficulty from speech alone to determine who are Norwegians and who are not. Naturally Norse has exerted very little influence on the English speech of this locality. In fact, it would be difficult to find a single word or expression of Norse origin used regularly in the English of the natives in any part of the settlement.¹ The case is, however, a very different one with the Norse dialects. These are at present characterized by a large number of English elements, incorporated into the spoken language and forming now an essential part of it, but which would of course be unintelligible to a Norseman recently from Norway. Some of these words, especially those that date from the first period of borrowing, are considerably changed in form and the speakers themselves are frequently unaware of the fact that they are not using genuine Norse words. Many of these are such as have no synonyms in Norse, and otherwise are words that naturally would be adopted into a speech transplanted into new environment, where conditions of life are widely different from those in the former home. So the lists will be found to contain a great many agricultural terms, especially such as are connected with the culture and packing of tobacco, an industry that was unknown to the Norwegian settlers before their coming to Wisconsin. Names of tools, farm implements, and parts of these are for the most part English. Also the names of the various buildings of a farmstead, the parts of the house and the furnishings of a house, not only where the thing named has no exact Norse equivalent, but also in a great many instances where a corresponding word does exist in Norse. Very often in such cases the English word is shorter and easier to pronounce or the Norse equivalent is a purely literary word, that is, does not actually exist in the dialect of the settlers. Although both words, the Norse and the borrowed word, may exist side by side as doublets for some time, the English word has in the end nearly always established itself. In the considerable number of cases, where the loan-word has an equivalent in the Norse dialect,

¹ In Stoughton, a few miles west of this settlement, the words *flat-bread* (Norse *Flatbröd*), a thin bread, *lefse* and *kling* (Norse *lefsa*, *kling*) the same sugared and layered, and *prim-ost*, a brown sweet cheese, are everywhere used like native English words. Stoughton is a town of about 3500 inhabitants, two-thirds of which are Norwegians.

it is often very difficult to determine the reason for the loan, though it would be safe to say that it is frequently due simply to a desire on the part of the speaker to use English words, a thing that becomes very pronounced in the jargon that is sometimes heard. Where doublets exist there is a prevalent and growing tendency to use the English word, unless the Norse word has the sanction of general use in a specific sense not covered by the English word. The extent to which loan-words are used may vary according to locality, dialect, or individual speaker. Words commonly used in one locality may not be so common in another, or perhaps are not used at all. Again, a word may be in ordinary use among those speaking the dialect of Sogn, while in the Voss or the Numedal dialect some Norse synonym may be more generally used, and vice versa. The words in these lists have for the most part been taken from the Sogn dialect, but only such words as are in general use throughout this settlement have been included. A large number of words that find merely local or occasional use have been omitted. The two lists contain 700 words, of which 460 are nouns. Only the list of nouns is intended to be complete. List B is designed to be illustrative rather than exhaustive. Of the nouns, 341 are masculine, 56 neuter, 20 feminine, 38 may be masculine or neuter, four may be masculine or feminine, one, masculine, feminine or neuter. It is not within the purpose of this article to discuss the gender of the loan-words. Among the phonological changes that have their cause in inherent phonological differences, as between English and Norse, it should be noted that *r* is trilled and *z* is everywhere hard *s*, e. g., busy > *bissi*; easel > *isl*, &c. The voiced spirant *th* becomes *d* in *bader*, *badra*. It will be noted that an unstressed initial vowel forming a syllable is regularly dropped—*fōrda*, *grīa*, *laua*, *lekta*, *kammedēta*, *pointa*, *simbli*, *sessment*, &c.—except in the recent loan-word *efekt*. The phonetic spelling of the Dialect Society is used, except as follows: *ā* is the same in quality as *a* (*a* in hat), but long in quantity; *ē* is used for Norse *ø*, German *ö*, and approximately that of *e* in *her*; *o* is a pure *o*-sound, differing only in quantity from *ō*; *ô* is the sound of *o* in *lord*, *aw* in *law*, and *o* differs from it only in quantity; *y* (vowel) represents a peculiar West Norwegian sound, between German *ö* and *ü* but inclining to the latter. The alphabetic order is that of Norse.

LIST A. NOUNS.

- apøra-hus**, *n.* Opera house.
babsleæ, -sliæ, *m.* Bob-sleigh.
bådø, *n.* Bother.
baindr, *m.* Binder, a grade of tobacco in leaf.
baisikl, *m.* Bicycle.
bakbør, *n.* Back-board.
baks, *m.* Box.
banfair, *m.* Bon-fire.
bår, *m. n.* Bar.
bargøn, -in, *m.* Bargain.
barn, *m.* Barn.
baundri, *n.* Boundary.
bêbi, *m.* Baby.
bedrom, *n.* Bed-room.
bedspred, *n. m.* Bed-spread.
beis, *f.* Basin.
bent, *m.* Bent, a section of a shed or barn.
bês, *m.* Base.
bêsbøl, *m.* Base-ball.
bêsment, *m. n.* Basement.
bet, *m.* Bet, wager.
bettiŋ, *f.* Betting.
bif, *m.* Beef.
bifstêk, -eik, -aik, *m.* Beef-steak.
bil, *m.* Bill.
bindar, *m.* Binder, self-binding reaper.
bîr, *n. m.* Beer.
biskit, *m.* Biscuit.
bisnes, *n. m.* Business.
blains, *n.* Blind, shutter.
blak, *m.* 1. Block, square; 2. log.
blattar, *m.* Blotter.
blêm, *m.* Blame.
blisærd, *m.* Blizzard.
blækbor, *n.* Black-board.
blæŋkæt, *m.* Blanket.
bløf, *m.* Bluff.
blønðr, *m.* Blunder.
boflo, *m.* Buffalo robe.
bok·ei, *m.* Boquet.
bøl, *m.* Bowl.
bolhed, *m.* Bull-head.
bord, *n.* A board of men, a council.
brand, *m. (n.)* Bran.
brêk, *m.* Break, slip of the tongue.
brekfest, *m.* Breakfast.
brês, *m.* Brace.
brik, *m.* Brick.
brûm, *m.* Broom.
brændi, *m. (n.)* Brandy.
brâs, *n.* 1. Brass; 2. courage.
bu'fæl, *m.* Bushel.
byûro, *m.* Bureau.
bêkiŋ, *f.* Backing, support.
bænd, *m.* Brass band.
bærl, *m.* Barrel.
bæskæt, -it, *m.* Basket.
bêrnar, *m.* Burner.
bøggi, *m.* Buggy.
bøilar, *m.* Boiler.
bøkkæt, *m.* Bucket.
bøkl, *m.* Buckle.
bøk'fin, *n.* Buckskin.
bøl, *m.* Ball.
bønðl, *m.* Bundle.
bøtri, *n.* Butry.
daim, *m.* Dime.
daniŋrom, *n.* Dining-room.
did, deid, *m.* Deed, a document.
dik'fænæri, *m.* Dictionary.
dinner, dønner, dÿnner, *m.* Dinner.
dipo, *m.* Depot.
dipper, dÿpper, *m.* Dipper.
dis·ært, *m. (n.)* Dessert.
dispy'ût, *m.* Dispute.
dit'f, *m.* Ditch.
draiguds, *n.* Dry-goods.
dressar, *m.* Bureau, chiffonier.
drink, *m.* Drink.
dræft, *m.* Draft.
drøgstør, *n.* Drug-store.
dÿpper, *m.* Dipper.
dæmpar, *m.* Damper.
dâ'f, *m.* Dashboard.
dâ'f'bør, *n.* Dashboard.
edyuk·ê'føn, *m.* Education.
ef·ekt, *m.* Effect, influence.

- eksaitment**, *m.* Excitement.
ekskër/føn, *m.* Excursion.
eksëmøn·ê/føn, *m.* Examination.
elevêtar, *m.* Elevator.
essê, -ei, *m. n.* Essay.
- fair**, *m.* Fire.
fait, *m.* Fight.
farm, *m.* Farm.
faundri, *n.* Foundry.
fêl, feil, *f.* Field.
fens, *n.* Fence.
fensestret/far, *m.* Fence-stretcher.
fetstem, *m.* Wet-stem on tobacco leaf.
fîd, *m. (n.)* Feed.
fillers, *m.* Filler, a grade of tobacco.
fil, *n.* Fill.
fiks, *m.* Fix, predicament.
flannøl, *m. (n.)* Flannel.
flêvør, *m. (n.)* Flavor.
földiñ-dyr. Folding door.
frêm, fraim, *m.* Frame.
frêmhús, *n.* Frame-house.
frîsar, *m.* Ice-cream freezer.
frønt, *m.* Front.
fyrði, færti, *m.* A forty(-acre tract of land).
fæktri, *n.* Factory.
fêñ, *m.* Fan.
fænømylda, *f.* Fanning-mill.
fê/føn, *m.* Fashion.
fêr, *n.* Fur.
fêrnis, -øs, *m.* Furnace.
fêrnit/fær, *n. m.* Furniture.
føs, *m.* Fuss, noise.
- gardn**, *m.* Garden.
gêm, *m.* Game.
gên, *m. n.* Gain.
gêtørs, *m.* Gaiter.
giñom, *m. n.* Gingham.
gîr, *m.* Gear.
gløvs, *pl.* Gloves.
gôfr, goført, *m.* Gopher.
grêñri, grøuri, *n.* Granary.
grêvi, *m. (n.)* Gravy.
guds, *pl.* Goods.
gæñ, *m.* Gang.
- gâes**, *m. n.* Gas.
gøm, *f. (n. m.)* Gum.
- hardwærstør**, *n.* Hardware-store.
harvist, *m.* Harvest.
harvistar, *m.* Harvester.
hêlôdar, *m.* Hay-loader.
hendl, *m.* Handle.
het/fit, -øt, *m.* Hatchet.
hikril, *m.* Hickory.
hill, *m.* Hill. Only used of the little hill hoed up for or around tobacco plants in the field.
hit/fiñstræp, *m.* Hitching-strap.
hyppeltri, -øltri, *n.* Whiffle-tree.
hændbæg, *m.* Hand-bag.
hændkars, *m.* Hand-car.
hêrri, *m.* Hurry.
høiræk, *m.* Hay-rack.
høl, *m.* Hall.
høltør, *m.* Halter.
hømbøg, *m. (n.)* Humbug.
høñtiñ, *f.* Hunting.
- impr·åvmønt**, *m.* Improvement.
inkvest, *m.* Inquest.
in/f·årøns, *m. f.* Insurance.
invit·ê/føn, *m.* Invitation.
isl, *m.* Easel.
- kalko**, *m.* Calico.
kard, *n. m.* Card.
karpøt, *m.* Carpet.
kars, *m.* Car.
kattar, *m.* 1. Cutter (the vehicle).
 2. A tobacco cutter.
katvêrm, *m.* Cut-worm.
kauntar, *m.* Counter, desk in a store.
- kaunti**, *n.* County.
kaut/f, *m.* Couch.
kêk, *m.* Cake.
kers·in, *m. (n.)* Kerosene.
kinliñ, *m.* Kindling-wood.
klasøt, *m.* Closet.
klîniñ, *f.* Cleaning.
klæs, *m.* Class.
korthus, *n.* Court-house.
krîmri, *n.* Creamery.
krækørs, *m.* Cracker.

- kûplo**, *m.* Cupola.
kvilt, *m.* Quilt.
kæmpij, *f.* Camping.
kær, *m.* Care.
kærtu, *n.* Curtain.
kølar, *m.* Caller.
køltivêt, **-êtar**, *m.* Cultivator
 (implement).
kømp'iføn, *m.* Commission.
kømpæni, *n.* Company.
køntri, *n.* Country, only used of
 country as opposed to the city.
kørd, *n. m.* Cord of wood.
kørdvi, **-ve**, *m.* Cordwood.
kørsæt, *m. n.* Corset.
køst, *m.* Cost.
køstørd, *m.* Custard.
køvær, *n.* Cover.

laibræri, *m.* Library.
laik, **leik**, *m.* Lake.
lain, *m. n.* Lime.
laisu, *m.* License.
lakkæt, *m.* Locket.
launs, **launt**, *f.* Lounge, sofa.
lêdi, *f.* Lady, finely dressed lady.
lek'føn, *m.* Election.
lekt'ær, *m.* Lecture.
lemøn, *m.* Lemon.
lemøn'êd, *m. (n.)* Lemonade.
lês, *m. (n.)* Lace.
likkør, *m. (n.)* Liquor.
livri, *m.* Livery, livery-team.
livribarn, *m.* Livery-barn.
lok'ê'føn, *m.* Location.
lokæm'ôtiv, *n.* Locomotive.
lombær, *m. (n.)* Lumber.
lombøryard, *m.* Lumber-yard.
løu, *m.* Lawn.
lødri, *n.* 1. Laundry; 2. washing
 returned from the laundry.
lønt, *f.* Lunch.
løsut, *m.* Law-suit.

mab, *m.* Mob.
maind, *m.* Mind, opinion.
malassøs, *m.* Molasses.
map, *m.* Mop.
mêk, *m.* Make.

mêl, *m.* Mail.
mendment, *m.* Amendment.
mêpl, *m.* Maple.
mæst'êk, **mist'êk**, *m.* Mistake.
misk'it, *m.* Mosquito; *miskit bar*,
 mosquito bar.
mîtiij, *f. m.* Meeting.
môar, *m.* Mower.
mô'føn, *m.* Motion.
myûl, *m.* Mule.
møniordør, *m.* Money-order.
mønkirins, *m.* Monkey-wrench.
mørgidz, **mørgis**, *m.* Mortgage.
møttu, *m.* Mutton.

natmig, *m.* Nutmeg.
nektai, *m.* Necktie.
nekyog, **-yok**, *n.* Neck-yoke.
nôt, *f.* Note, banknote.
notis, *m.* Notice.

op'inyøn, *m.* Opinion.
ôtmil, *m.* Oat-meal.

Pai, *m.* Pie.
pail, *m.* Pail.
pail, *m.* Pile.
painri, *n.* Pinery.
paint, *m.* Pint.
paion'ir, *m.* Pioneer.
pakæt, *m.* Pocket.
pâlør, *m. n.* Parlor.
parti, *n.* Party.
partnar, *m.* Partner.
pastør, *n.* Pasture.
pek, *m.* Peck, a measure.
penholdar, *m.* Pen-holder.
pensl, *m.* Pencil.
pøt'iføn, *m.* Petition.
piknik, *m.* Picnic.
pinku'føn, *m.* Pin-cushion.
pîr, *m.* Pier.
pît'ar, *m.* Pitcher (in base-ball).
pît'ær, *n. m.* Pitcher.
pît'ær, *n.* Picture.
plêt, *m.* Plate.
plî, *m.* Plea.
plæn, *m.* Plan.
plømmar, *m.* Plumber.

- pløf*, *n. m.* Plush.
poll, *m.* Pulley.
pôlteks, *m.* Pole-tax.
pôni, *m.* Pony.
port, *f.* Porch.
pråfit, *m.* Profit.
presønt, *m.* Present.
pressa. Press; a tobacco press.
pråf, *m.* Proof.
pår-hus, *n.* Poor-house.
pæntri, *n.* Pantry.
pøisn, *n.* Poison.
pølø, *m.* Pole, rod.
pøŋki, *m.* Pumpkin.
pøsl, *m.* Puzzle.
pøstid, *m.* Postage; postage-stamp.

råd, *m.* Rod.
raid, *m.* Ride.
raitŋ-desk, *m.* Writing-desk.
rekørd, *m.* Record.
rêliŋ, *f. (m.)* Railing.
rêlrød, *m.* Railroad.
rels, *n.* Rail.
rês, *m.* Race.
rêstre, *m.* Race-track.
restørant, *n. (m.)* Restaurant.
ribøn, *m.* Ribbon.
rîdø, *rîdar*, *m.* Reader (book).
rîløstêt, *m.* Real-estate.
rîns, rînt, *f.* Wrench.
riper, *m.* Reaper (the machine).
risøvoir, *m.* Reservoir.
risk, *m.* Risk.
rîtêl, *m.* Retail.
rôb, *m.* Robe.
rôdkart, *m.* Road-cart.
rôtø-maistar, *m.* Road-master.
rædis, *-ish*, *m.* Radish.
ræk, *m.* Rack (for hauling grain on).
rêvø, *ryvø*, *m.* River.
røbø, *m.* Rubber.
røbørs, *m.* Rubber, rubber overshoe
rød, *m.* Road.
røg, *m.* Rug.
røn, *n.* Run.

såd, *m.* Sod.

saidø, *m.* Cider.
saldy, *f.* Siding.
saidvøk, *m. (f.)* Side-walk.
saikløn, *m.* Cyclone.
sain, *n.* Sign.
sainar, *m.* Signer.
sakkøt, *m.* Whip-socket.
salarides, *m.* Saleratus.
sal'on, *m.* Saloon.
sås, *m. (n.)* Sauce.
sasdi, *f.* Sauce-dish.
selebrêf'øn, *m.* Celebration.
sens, *m.* Sense.
sent, *m.* Cent.
senter-têbl. Center table.
sessmønt, *m. n.* Assessment.
settlament, *n.* Settlement.
setlar, *m.* Settler.
šak, *m.* Shoek (of grain).
šanti, *n.* Shanty.
šap, *n.* Shop.
šed, *m.* Shed.
šijl, *m.* Shingle.
šêlbîndar, *m.* Self-binder.
šîdar, *m.* Seeder.
šîkl, *m.* Sickle.
šîkrøtir, *m.* Secretary; book-case.
šîky'úrøti, *m.* Security,
šîliŋ, *f.* Ceiling.
šîmbli, *m.* Assembly.
šîmbli-man, *m.* Assemblyman.
šînk, *m.* Sink.
šît, *m.* Seat.
šîtiŋrom, *n.* Sitting-room.
šîkêts, skêt, *m.* Skate.
šîkêtiŋ-rînk, *m.* Skating-rink.
šîkîm, *m.* Scheme.
šîkrêp, *m.* Scrape, plight.
šîkrîns, *n.* Screen.
šîkvær, *m.* Square (of a carpenter).
šîlipørs, *m.* Slipper.
šîlúa, *f.* Slough, marsh.
šîða, *m.* Soda.
šîðavætn, *n.* Soda-water.
šîs'æieti, *m.* Society.
šîš'øbl, *m.* Sociable, social.
šîpaik, *m.* Spike.
šîpat, *m.* Spot.
šîpît, *f.* Speech.

- sprīj**, *m.* Spring (well).
sprījklar, *m.* Sprinkler.
stail, *m.* Style.
stak, *m.* Stack (of grain).
steps, *n.* Step of a stairs; round of a ladder.
stêfʌneri, *m. n.* Stationery.
stīn, *m.* Steam.
stīmbaut, **-bôt**, *m.* Steamboat.
stīr, *m.* Steer.
straik, *m.* Strike.
strīt, *m.* Street.
stræp, *m.* Strap.
stæbl, *m.* Stable.
stænd, *m.* Stand.
sūt, *m.* Suit (of clothes).
sætʃəl, *m.* Satchel.
sëlki, *m.* Sulky.
sêrkælêr, *m.* Circular.
sêrkis, *m.* Circus.
sêrkitkort, *n.* Circuit-court.
sêrprais, *m.* Surprise.
sêrsijl, *m.*
søpær, *m.* Supper.
sørgom, *m. (n.)* Sorghum.
søsdz, *m.* Sausage.
- taipraitar**, *m.* Type-writer.
tair, *m.* Tire.
taitl, *m.* Title.
taul, *n.* Towel.
taun, *n.* Town.
taunʃip, *n.* Township.
têbl, *m.* table (assorting-table for tobacco).
teks, *m.* Tack.
têm, **teim**, *n.* Team of horses.
tenʃən, *m.* Tension.
tenʃən, *m.* Attention.
teref, *m.* Tariff.
test, *m.* Test.
tikkit, *m.* Ticket.
tomêto, *m. f.* Tomato.
tôst, *m.* toasted bread.
traiel, *m.* Trial, law-suit.
trêd, *m.* Trade, business.
trempp, *m.* Tramp, loafer.
- trên**, *n.* Train.
trêfærêr, **trêfærêr**, *m.* Treasurer.
trik, *m. n.* Trick.
trimming, *f.* Trimming.
trip, *m.* Trip.
trīt, *m.* Treat.
tröbl, *n. (m.)* Trouble.
træk, *m.* Track.
tûls, *n. m.* Tool, implement.
tæks, *m.* Tax.
tænk, *m.* Tank.
têrm, *m.* Term.
tøgg, *m.* Tug.
trønkk, *m.* Trunk.
trøks, *f.* Truck-wagon, trucks.
- vair**, *m.* Wire.
valnt'ir, *m.* A volunteer.
varnis, **-nif**, *m. (n.)* Varnish.
vest, *m.* Vest.
vīl, *n.* Veal.
visit, *m.* Visit.
viski, *m.* Whiskey.
vôt, *n.* Vote.
vælyu, *m.* Value.
vêrhus, *n.* Tobacco warehouse.
- yab**, *m.* Job.
yail, *f.* Jail.
yard, *m.* Yard, garden.
yelli, *m.* Jelly.
yig, **dzig**, *m.* Jug.
yog, *f.* Jug.
yôk, **dzôk**, *m.* Joke.
yûkr, *m.* Euchre.
yûri, **dzûri**, *m.* Jury. Yuriman.
yækôt, *m.* Jacket.
- æbstrækt**, *m.* Abstract (of title).
æd'ifən, *m.* Addition.
ækʃən, *m.* Action.
- øfis**, *m.* Office.
øistørs, *m.* Oyster.
øumbrêla, *m.* Umbrella.
ørdær, *m.* Order.
ørændz, *m.* Orange.

LIST B. WORDS OTHER THAN NOUNS.

- anøst**, *adj.* Honest.
- âpørêta**, *v.* To operate.
- avøn**, *adj.* Off one, the left.
- bâdra**, *v.* To bother; *badrasamt*, troublesome.
- baxa op**, *v.* To box up, put in box.
- baun ti**, *adj.* Bound to; *han æ baun ti raisa*, he is bound to go.
- benda**, *v.* To bend. Norse *boiga* more common.
- bêka**, *v.* To bake. Norse *baka* more common.
- besta**, *v.* To baste. Telemark.
- bêsta**, *v.* To baste. Telemarken.
- betta**, *v.* To bet.
- bih'aind**. Behind.
- bil'onga**, *v.* To belong. (Not common.)
- bissi**, *adj.* Busy.
- bîta**, *v.* To beat; *de bîta meg*, that beats me.
- bîta ut au**, *v.* To beat out of, to cheat.
- bitala op**, *v.* To pay up, settle a bill.
- blakka**, *v.* To block.
- blêma**, *v.* To blame.
- blû**, *adj.* "Blue," downhearted.
- borda**, *v.* To board.
- brêsa**, *v.* To brace; *brêsa op*.
- brekka**, *v.* To break, train (a horse).
- bringa op**, *v.* To bring up (a subject), to broach.
- bruka op**, *v.* To use up, use all of (anything).
- bæka**, *v.* To back.
- bæka ut au**, *v.* To back out of (anything).
- bøsta**, *v.* To bust, explode; fail in business.
- dakka au**, *v.* To dock off; used in the sense of to deduct from the weight of tobacco because of its damaged condition.
- dib'êta**, *v.* To debate; also used in the expression *dibêta me seg fôl*, to be undecided (as to whether).
- dîda**, *v.* To deed (a piece of property).
- digga**, *v.* To dig.
- dikr'isa**, *v.* To decrease.
- dis'ivâ**, *v.* To deceive.
- dont kær**, *adj.* Indifferent, reckless.
- dressa op**, *v.* To dress up, put on fine clothes.
- drilla**, *v.* To sow with a drill.
- drægga**, *v.* To drag (a field), to harrow. Nummedal.
- dua op**, *v.* To do up (a package).
- egr'ia**, *v.* To agree.
- ekta**, *v.* To act, behave.
- fensa**, *v.* To put up a fence.
- fîda**, *v.* To feed.
- fiksa**, *v.* To fix.
- fîla**, *v.* To feel; *fîla gott*, feel good.
- fitta**, *v.* To fit.
- forda**, *v.* To be (financially) able, to, "afford"; *æg kan kje forda ti kjôpa de*, I can't afford to buy it.
- forsa**, *v.* To force, compel.
- frønta**, *v.* To front.
- fûla**, *v.* To fool, to deceive (one).
- gêna**, *v.* To gain.
- gemla, gembla**, *v.* To gamble.
- gitta op**, *v.* To get up; to start (something).
- gitta løyng**, *v.* To get along, *køteis gitta du løyng*, how are u getting along.
- grîa**, *v.* To agree.
- grisa**, *v.* To grease (a wheel).
- grobba**, *v.* To grub.
- grædyuêta**, *v.* To graduate.
- harnissa**, *v.* To harness, Norse *sæta* more common.
- harvista**, *v.* To harvest.

haska, v. To husk (corn).
hitfa, v. To hitch; *hitfa op*, hitch up.
hænla, hændla, v. To handle.
hændi, adj. Handy, capable.
hæpna, v. To happen.
hërta, v. To hurt.
hõa, v. To hoe.
hõnta, v. To hunt.

imprõva, v. To improve.
insista pau, v. Insist on.
insõlta, v. To insult.
inõfõra, v. To insure.
invõita, v. To invite.
õsi, adj. Easy.
õvn, adj. Even.

kamõdõta, v. To accommodate.
kãmøn, adj. Common, ordinary.
katta, v. To cut.
kaunta, v. To count; also *kaunta pau*, count on, rely on.
kempa, v. To camp.
ketfa, v. To catch; *ketfa õn*, "catch on," understand.
kikka pau, v. "Kick on," object to.
killa, v. To kill, killa an, kill off.
kipa op, v. To keep up.
klõma, v. To claim.
klõr, adj. Clear. *Klõr gain*, clear gain.
klõra, v. To clear (away); to clear or make (so and so much profit).
klõs, adj. Close.
klõrka, v. To clerk.
koksa, v. To coax.
kõmma ut behind, v. Come out behind.
krauda, v. To crowd.
krekka, v. To crack.
krõsi, adj. Crazy. *Galen* more common.
kriõta, v. To create.
krækka, v. To crack.
krænki, adj. Cranky, peevish.
kvilta, v. To quilt.
kæra, v. To care.

kæfa, v. To cash.
kõla pau, v. To call on, visit.
kõlõkta, v. To collect.
kõvra, v. To cover.
kõsa trobbi. To cause trouble.

laua, v. To allow.
lekõõnõra, v. To electioneer.
lekta, v. To elect.
lõda, v. To load; *lõda ne*, to load down.
lõfa, v. To loaf.
lokõta, v. To locate.
lusa, v. To lose.

marka, v. To mark up.
mõka, v. To make; *mõka paing*, to make money; *de mõka injen differens*, that makes no difference.
miksa, v. To mix up.
mistõkøn, mistõken, adj. *du æ mistõkøn*, you are mistaken.
mõa, v. To mow.
mæppa ut, v. To map out.
mætfa, v. To match, go well together.
mõrgidõa, v. To mortgage.

nakka au, v. To knock off; *nakka au pau prisn*, knock off on the price.
namõnõta, v. To nominate.
nigga, v. To nig.
nõt, adj. Neat.
notõfaia, v. To notify.
notisa, v. To notice.

ordra, v. To order.

paila, v. To pile.
paila op, v. To pile up.
passiva, v. To pass, take place.
pedla, v. To peddle.
põtõkkele, põtõkkele, adj. *adv.* Particular, fastidious.
pikka op, v. To pick up; to grasp, learn; "pick up."
pikka pau, v. To "pick on," tease, torment, harass.

- pit/fa in**, *v.* To "pitch in," start.
plêa, *v.* To play; *plêa off*, to play off, pretend.
plên, *adj. adv.* Plain, clear.
plenti, *adj.* Plenty.
plêta, *v.* To plate.
plîda, *v.* To plead.
plîsa, *v.* To please.
praia op, *v.* To pry up.
printa, *v.* To print.
prûva, *v.* To prove.
puddi, *adv.* Pretty; *puddi good*, pretty good.
pur, *adj.* Poor, lean.
putta, *v.* Put.
putta op med, *v. phr.* To put up with.
pulla, *v.* To pull. *Pulla plænte*, to pull plants, rarely used in any other expression.
pækka op, *v.* To pack up.
pøinta, *v.* To point.
pøinta, *v.* To appoint.
pøl'ait, *adj. adv.* Polite.

rabba, *v.* To rob.
rait øff, *adv.* Right off. (Not commonly used.)
reska, *v.* To risk.
rêsa, *v.* To raise; *rêsa litt paing*, raise a little money; *rêsa en shed*, to raise a shed (the frame in building); *rêsa distêrbens* raise disturbance.
rify'ûsa, *v.* To refuse.
rîpa, *v.* To reap.
rip'ita, *v.* To repeat.
ripl'aia, *v.* To reply.
ris'iva, *v.* To receive.
riska, *v.* To risk.
risnøbl, *adj. adv.* Reasonable.
ris'ølta i, *v.* To result in.
riy'ekta, *v.* To reject.
røbba, *v.* To rub.
røf, *adj.* Rough. **røfft**, *adv.*
rønna in, *v.* To run down, slander.
rønna, *v.* To run, only used of a candidate in election time; *ø rønna me*, to run with; *ø rønna gott*, to run well.

saina, *v.* To sign.
saisa, *v.* To size (tobacco); *saiza ain op*, to "size one up."
senda til, *v.* To send off.
sesssa, *v.* To assess.
setla, *v.* To settle.
sette a, *v.* To set off, make appear to advantage or look well. Hedemarken.
sêva, *v.* To save.
sida, *v.* To seed.
sigga, sikka, *v.* To sick, or set a dog on.
fakka, *v.* To shock.
fingla, *v.* To shingle.
fôa øff, *v.* To show off.
skêta, *v.* To skate.
skrêpa, *v.* To scrape.
skippa, *v.* To skip.
slaida, *v.* To slide.
slippa, *v.* To slip.
smart, *adj.* Smart, clever.
sorta, *v.* To assort (tobacco).
spîka, *v.* To speak, declaim.
spîra, *v.* To spear.
splitta, *v.* To split.
sporta, *v.* To support.
sprîjkle, *v.* To sprinkle.
spøila, *v.* To spoil.
spøjki, *adj. adv.* Spunky.
stail'f, *adj. adv.* Stylish.
steddi, *adj. adv.* Steady, easy.
stempa, *v.* To stamp (a letter).
stima op, *v.* To steam up; *injainau stima op*, the engine is steaming up.
strêt, *adj. adv.* Straight, honest.
stret'fa, *v.* To stretch.
straika, *v.* To strike.
striya, *v.* To string.
stêddia, *v.* To steady, to support.
støddia, støddia, *v.* To study.
støppa yau, *v.* To stop or lodge with.
svinla, svindla, *v.* To swindle.
søkra, *v.* To sucker (tobacco).
sêrkelêta, *v.* To circulate.
sêrpraisa, *v.* To surprise.
søbm'itta, *v.* To submit.

- ta apfən pau**, *v.* Take option on. **tëtfa**, *v.* To touch.
tait, *adj.* Tight. **tøf**, *adj.* Tough.
tappa, *v.* To top (tobacco plants in
the field).
tenda ti, *v.* To attend to.
testifaia, *v.* To testify.
titfa, *v.* To teach.
tippa, *v.* To tip.
tisa, *v.* To tease.
travla, *v.* To travel.
trêna, *v.* To train.
trikki, *adj. adv.* Tricky.
trippa op, *v.* To trip up.
trîta, *v.* To treat.
trobla, *v.* To trouble.
troblasant, *adj.* Troublesome.
trôla, *v.* To troll (for fish).
trû, **truø**, *adj.* True. **trutt**, *adv.*
træmpa, *v.* To tramp.
t/fênga, *v.* To change.
t/fûsa, *v.* To choose.
tu bæd, *adv. phr.* Too bad.
tuna op, *v.* To tune up (an instru-
ment).
totfa, *v.* To touch.
tæksa, *v.* To tax.
tërna, *v.* To turn.
tërna ut, *v. phr.* To turn out, result.
- ute au**, *prep.* Out of (a thing); *vera*
ute au, to be out of (a thing).
vatfa, *v.* To watch.
vel au, *adj.* Well off, well to do.
ventilêta, *v.* To ventilate (said of
ventilating a tobacco shed).
vera dont kær, *v. phr.* Be indif-
ferent, not to care.
vera busy, *v. phr.* Be busy.
vera ute, *v. phr.* "Be out," or minus
a certain amount of anything.
vera ute au, *v. phr.* To be out of;
not have more of. See above.
vôta pau, *v.* Wait on.
visita, *v.* To visit.
vôta, *v.* To vote.
vælyua, *v.* To value.
wërria, *v.* To worry.
ërdza, *v.* To urge.
ølrait, *adj.* All right.
ødræ, *v.* To order; send for.

GEORGE T. FLOM.

UNIVERSITY OF IOWA, May, 1902.

THE WORK OF THE AMERICAN DIALECT SOCIETY.¹

In presenting and emphasizing the work of the American Dialect Society I have no apology to make for its absolute importance. Its relative importance to us as individuals may be variously estimated. We are all, doubtless, people of many interests. To what we shall devote our individual energies is matter of individual choice. But that the study of the spoken language in any country is fundamental to a correct and adequate knowledge of its linguistic basis, indeed explains, as nothing else can do, many phases of all linguistic development, ought not to be argued to-day in any such assembly as this. For what is our aim, fundamentally,—to compare small things with great—than that of the Romance philologist Diez, who professed no other purpose, in his magnificent endeavor, than “to follow the genius of the language and by cross-questioning to elicit its secrets”; than that of Jacob Grimm, who, by the investigation of individual dialects, reconstructed Teutonic philology; than that of Ellis, who, by painstaking interpretation of every scrap of evidence, built up his monumental work on English pronunciation; than that of your own—our own—Professor Child, who, by the closest examination of the poet’s language as of a spoken dialect, proved conclusively—what three centuries of English readers and critics had denied or but dimly appreciated—that Chaucer’s verse was metrically correct, melodious and pleasing.

I put the seriousness of our work foremost, and exalt it by such comparisons as these, because one great stumbling block

¹ This paper was prepared and read before the Modern Language Association at its meeting in Cambridge, Mass., December 28, 1901, in accordance with an arrangement by which the latter Society is allowed one paper on the Association’s program. It was thought that the first use of such privilege might well be in some general statement of the Society’s work, some answer to criticisms upon our endeavors, and some outline of future plans that are desirable. The paper is now printed only with the hope that it may suggest to some friend of the Society one or more avenues for profitable endeavor.

to our progress is the light esteem accorded to our Society's endeavors. The study of dialect words too often suggests the amateur who collects oddities of language, as another collects oddities in furniture or old brass. It is assumed that we are making a museum of curios, not a collection for the purposes of linguistic science. Nor is this wholly without extenuation, since it is difficult for the general public to distinguish between the amateur and the serious student, between the virtuoso and the scientist. And the amateur is always liable to such a mistake as that of one of our most bulky dictionaries of Americanisms, which defines *jag*, 'the state of being intoxicated,' as an umbrella. The reasoning is apparently one of the clearest examples of the method of exclusion, and is based upon the following quotation from an American paper. I should explain that a man, of habits by no means exemplary, had gone out in the morning with a spring overcoat, a silk hat and an umbrella. Then follows this account of him:

"He came in very late . . . through an unfastened coal-hole in the sidewalk. Coming to himself toward daylight he found himself—spring overcoat, silk hat, *jag* and all—stretched out in the bath-tub."

By which it becomes evident, through an eminently proper logical process, that *jag* must refer to the umbrella otherwise unaccounted for in the description.

That our own work is not distinguished from such amateurish attempts is partly due, it must be admitted, to the apparent lack of seriousness of some of our own publications. Without doubt some of these contain material of little importance. We have so far been quite unable to print all, or nearly all, of our collections. It has been our purpose to bring together in print words or meanings hitherto not found in dictionaries. But the collections of distinctly new words have seldom been large enough, so that it was wise to exclude from print the apparently ephemeral, the so-called slang, and the evident colloquialisms. On the other hand, the real justification for gathering words of these classes, with as much care as any other, is that no one can tell, without careful study, how many of them have merely dropped out of the literary language of the past and are still important to an understanding of that language; how many are of the greatest value in illustrating some principle of linguistic

development; or how many of these apparent ephemera will grow hoary from use in centuries of our future literature. It is therefore right that they should be given a place in our present collections, in order to be assigned their relative positions after more exhaustive investigation, even if some of them do seem of slight value at first sight. To illustrate, I have known from boyhood, as many of you doubtless have, the verb *skin*, 'to hasten, run away.' We applied it to one who had just left in haste, often for some special reason, as when absconding with some of our boyish treasures. Now, until very recently this word had not found any place in our dictionaries at all. More recently it has been accorded the dubious honor of being called slang, though it is still placed under the verb *skin*, 'to become covered with skin,' with which it probably has no connection. Is it not certainly the Norse *skynda*, 'hasten,' M. E. *skinden*, with loss of final *d* in the present stem? If so, this stem is one of many interesting words which have merely dropped out of literary English.

It is not necessary to consider an objection to our labors, less commonly urged at present, that there are no dialects in America. Our spoken language is, it is true, more uniform among all classes than in most older countries. But that English or any other language could have existed on American soil for nearly three centuries without many important changes, no one who looks at the subject closely can at all believe. Moreover, there are still many "speech-islands" in which the linguistic development has been practically unaffected by outside influences for one or two centuries, and which, therefore, show all the phases of a regular evolution from older to newer forms. Even where there has been a mingling of various diverse influences, the problem, while more complicated, is none the less interesting and instructive. It exhibits, in little, just what has gone on, upon a larger scale, in nearly every language of which we know anything. For it is probably a mistake to suppose that any language has been wholly uninterrupted in its growth by external influences. Finally, we have on American soil interesting illustrations of foreign tongues, surrounded by our own, and gradually giving up their own vocabulary, grammar, and idioms to the language which must eventually displace them entirely. I need mention only the Pennsylvania German, the

French of Louisiana, the Norwegian of Minnesota and Wisconsin, the Russian, Polish, Bohemian, of distinct communities in our large cities. The investigation of these problems are of great value to general linguistic study, and throw a strong light on the mental processes by which one language is given up for another. I remember to have seen in the foreign part of an American city the rudely painted sign of a German-American who desired to sell his barn. It read: "*Don't Sold; Take This.*" Certainly, the floundering of such a mind in the depths of a new idiom could not fail to interest the student of language as well as of psychology.

Naturally, however, the work of the Dialect Society is mainly confined to our own language. And here, to gain what light we can from the labors of others, we have two eminent models before us. The most recent and important dialect study in Germany has been directed mainly toward the investigation of grammatical data, especially phonology and inflection, while in England the main emphasis has been laid upon the vocabulary.¹ The German student, made keenly alive to questions of linguistic development by famous German scholars of the nineteenth century, devotes himself to development of his own language in some one community, typical, perhaps, of some larger geographical division. The Englishman, on the other hand, always interested in reading his older literature, began by collecting obsolete or archaic words and phrases, as the older glossaries show, and only within the last half century has extended similar collections to the spoken English of the present time. A separation of this sort is not absolute, but in general it is true. Germany has no such Dialect Society as that of England, and England has only one such study of the language of a single community as has often been made in Germany, that of the *Dialect of Windhill*, by Professor Joseph Wright, editor of the great *English Dialect Dictionary*. Even Murray's *Dialect of*

¹ There is no intention here to underrate the German collection of glossarial material, so well-known to all, but rather to emphasize the very valuable monographs on local phonology and inflection which have resulted from the importance given in Germany to phonological and morphological study of language in the last quarter century. Besides, I emphasize both German and English dialect study in order to encourage both kinds in America.

the Southern Counties of Scotland, excellent as it is, is not quite of the same sort as the German monographs.

Now the examples of both Germany and England are well worth following in America, because each is valuable in its way. We cannot hope to cover America with such minute investigations as the German monograph represents, but we ought to have some such studies for each of the great dialect divisions of the country: New England, the North Central region, the South Atlantic states, the South Central states, the Midland district paralleling Mason and Dixon's line on both sides, and the extreme West. It would be little enough if we had one for each state and two or three for several, but we need six or eight immediately. Such studies naturally belong to special students who have had special training in linguistics, and such must be found in the graduate departments of our universities, or among those who have received graduate training. On such I should like to urge the importance of this work, as valuable in the linguistic training it would give the individual student, and, if well done, of permanent value to all students of our language. In addition to these minutely special studies of typical communities, there are numerous more general subjects which should be investigated. I mention especially the vocalization of *r* before a consonant; the nasalization of vowels in American speech; the monophthonging of the diphthongs *au*, *ai*, *iu*, the first two especially in the South, the last more or less universally under certain conditions. Studies in inflexion might include especially the forms of the strong verbs, as actually used, and the genitive singular of nouns ending in *s*, the usage of which varies more or less in the country as a whole.

Nor are such studies removed from very practical relations. For example, the history of English orthoepy, or standard pronunciation, shows that the subject has not yet been touched by the spirit of scientific investigation. The result is that the good people of this country look upon a variation from some so-called standard almost as a mark of illiteracy, though it would be quite impossible for them to give any rational explanation of their horror, and they could only point helplessly to the lexical fetich which they are quite unable to interpret. What can be the meaning, on a scientific basis, of such a title as *Seven Thousand Words Commonly Mispronounced*, except that there are so

many words somewhat variously pronounced by very excellent people? And what should be the aim of the orthoepist but to investigate the reasons for diverse pronunciation, and give us some philosophic basis for what is otherwise more or less irrational dogmatism. I have time only to suggest this subject, and to add that there is ample opportunity for scholarly investigation of such an eminently practical matter.¹

In following the English model of dialect studies the American Society has, from the first, emphasized the collection of lexical material, that is, words and phrases of strictly dialectal usage. This is a vast field which we have only begun to work, owing to the small number of those actively engaged, and the quite inadequate financial support accorded the Society. Some idea of the vastness of this part of our undertaking may be gathered by an outline of our present plans.

I have already mentioned the word-lists in *Dialect Notes*, as usually containing new words or new meanings. These have been sent in by individuals or by local societies. Such lists ought to be larger from both sources. Individuals are likely to feel that their personal collections are too scanty to be worth publishing. But the Society can easily combine such lists, if necessary, giving credit in a general note to several collectors, and it therefore strongly urges individuals to send one, two, a half dozen, or a dozen such words as early and as often as may be. One gentleman, only remotely interested in our Society, has recently offered two not hitherto reported, 'frog-skins,' used in Virginia for paper money or 'greenbacks,' and *stiver for*, a verbal phrase used in Maine for quick and eager action.

More local societies should also be established for work of this sort. By this I do not mean organizations of very great formality, since an occasional meeting of a half-dozen individuals is quite as effective. If each one of such a group will be on the lookout for even a few words, the reports upon these at the meetings, and the suggestive discussions which will surely arise, will quickly make the collection of the local circle a large

¹ This was written before hearing Professor Sheldon's address as President of the Modern Language Association, on *Practical Philology*. See *Publications of the Modern Language Association*, xvii, 91f.

and important one. Such simple but effective organizations might well exist in all our colleges and schools, where the attention of students is necessarily directed toward the careful use of words, and dialectical usage is sure to come up for discussion.

Again, the English Dialect Society, established in the early 70's by Professor Skeat, has made large use of voluntary readers of English books published in the last two hundred years, and has obtained from this source, literally, tons of material for the Dialect Dictionary, now appearing in parts. Some years ago readers for our Society began to cover American books of the last two and a half centuries, and they have already contributed more cards than in all the other collections of the Society published and unpublished. Early American books, and dialect novels of this century, are a very mine of new and interesting material. To cover them all, however, will take many more readers than we have so far had. We could at once make five times as many assignments of readings as have been made. Such work, too, ought to appeal to a large number of people in this country.

It is essential to the collections we are making that we should know exactly when dialect words are used, and exactly how, in the lexical sense. In this respect, also, our work differs from that of the mere collector of 'Americanisms.' Even the authors of published collections have often been remiss in omitting lexical data. A word in some one use has been recorded without regard to other senses or uses. Is it adjective as well as noun? Adverb as well as adjective? Transitive verb as well as intransitive? All these are important, and investigation regarding them will often reveal a wider use than that first noted. Our Society proposes hereafter to give as exact lexical data as possible for all words in its printed collections, and all collectors are urged to consider this in making reports.

More than this, we propose the localization of usage in the strictest sense. Here, again, we wish to add much to the published collections of Americanisms. We need to know not that a word is dialectal in the East, or West, or South, but in some one State, and some part of that larger division. We need glossaries of words used in eastern Massachusetts, in northern Ohio, in New York City and vicinity, rather than general lists for larger divisions of the country. Such glossaries are exactly

what the English Society has been publishing for twenty years. There is but one such, I believe, for any State in the Union, that for Virginia, prepared by Mr. B. W. Green of Richmond. Fortunately we can make, in this kind of work, large use of the collections of Americanisms, and of much dialectal material already printed. If some one here in eastern Massachusetts would gather from Bartlett's *Dictionary of Americanisms* those words and meanings still dialectal here, and would supplement it by dialectal words already printed in other dictionaries, especially the English Dictionary, which contains hundreds of words also dialectal in this country, he would have the foundation and a large part of the superstructure for a glossary of eastern Massachusetts. Such a glossary could be prepared with considerable ease and rapidity, and, once prepared, would assist materially every other collector for a particular State or division of a State. This localization of dialect material, already easily accessible, is now, I am satisfied, one of the most important things for our Society to do.

I mentioned a moment ago the *English Dialect Dictionary*, of which four of the six volumes are finished. It forms not only a model but a basis for our own work. The American Dialect Society has no interest, patriotic or otherwise, in Americanisms as such. Its interests are with words differing in usage from the standard or literary language, whether found in any other part of the English-speaking world or not. Now, a great many words recorded in the English Dialect Dictionary are also dialectal in America. Some of these are so indicated in that work, but most are not, so that every collector in a particular part of our own country will find it of value to examine the English Dictionary, along with all American collections of dialect material.

It is the purpose of this paper to give a general idea of what the American Dialect Society is now doing, and suggest the many important things it would be glad to do. It would be incomplete, in one important respect, if it did not urge in the strongest terms a more vigorous financial support. We have been working for a dozen years on an annual fee of one dollar, about five per cent. of which is necessarily wasted in collection. We have never had a large membership, although hundreds of people have a more or less serious interest in our investigations.

Compare with this the support the English Society has received, with a large membership for nearly thirty years at a guinea a year. I cannot but feel that our own publications, considering the active and financial support, bear a fair proportion to those of the English Society. But we need a far greater financial foundation if we are to satisfy you or ourselves in any sense. You can aid us, too, not only by membership with us, but by interesting many others in this country who would certainly be glad to engage with us if they fully understood our aims and purposes. If this financial support be accorded to our Society, I am sure that its activities, even in so vast a field, will receive your thorough appreciation and approbation.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE AMERICAN DIALECT SOCIETY.*

I. NAME AND OBJECT.

The name of this Society shall be "The American Dialect Society." Its object is the investigation of the spoken English of the United States and Canada, and incidentally of other non-aboriginal dialects spoken in the same countries.

II. OFFICERS.

The officers of the Society shall be a President, a Vice President, a Secretary (who shall also serve as Treasurer), and an Editing Committee of three of whom the Secretary shall be one. The officers shall constitute an Executive Committee, which shall control all expenditures. They shall have power to fill any vacancy in their number by appointment until new officers are chosen at the next annual meeting.

III. ADVISORY BOARD.

The Executive Committee shall have authority to appoint secretaries for different parts of the country, who shall supervise the work of their respective districts. These district secretaries shall constitute an Advisory Board.

IV. MEMBERSHIP.

Any person may become a member of the Society by sending one dollar, with his name and address, to the Secretary, and

* The Constitution of the Dialect Society has never been printed in Dialect Notes, and a word of explanation may be added to this copy of a revision made at the meeting in December, 1901. The former Constitution provided for a secretary and a treasurer, officers which have now been made one. In addition, the Executive Committee formerly consisted of all the officers and three other members of the Society. It has now been reduced to a better working size by making it consist of the officers only. Otherwise the copy printed above represents the original in every essential respect. See the proceedings of the above meeting in this number.

may continue his membership by payment of the same amount annually thereafter, this payment being due on the first of January.

V. MEETINGS.

An annual meeting for the presentation of reports by the Secretary and Treasurer, and election of officers, shall be held in December, the day and place to be determined by the Executive Committee. The officers chosen at this meeting shall enter upon their duties on the first of January following and serve for one year. Timely notice of this meeting shall be sent by the Secretary to all members. Special meetings may be called at any time by the Executive Committee.

VI. PUBLICATIONS.

The amount and distribution of the publications of the Society shall be under the control of the Executive Committee.

VII. AMENDMENTS.

Amendments to this Constitution may be made at any annual meeting by a two-thirds vote, provided at least ten members have expressed their approval of them, in writing, to the Secretary before the first day of November.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE AMERICAN DIALECT SOCIETY.

The American Dialect Society met at Sever Hall, Harvard University, December 28, 1901. In the absence of the President, Professor Sheldon of Harvard was called to the chair.

The usual committees were appointed, Professor H. E. Greene to audit the Treasurer's accounts, Professors von Jageman and E. H. Babbitt to nominate officers for the ensuing year. The Treasurer's report was then read and referred to the auditing committee, and the Secretary made a brief report of the year's work.

The Committee appointed at the last meeting to revise the constitution of the Society reported as follows: Article II shall hereafter read, "The officers of the Society shall be a President, a Vice President, a Secretary who shall also serve as Treasurer, and an Editing Committee of three, of whom the Secretary shall be one. These officers shall constitute an Executive Committee, which shall control all expenditures. They shall have power to fill any vacancy in their number by appointment until new officers are chosen at the next annual meeting."

Article IV shall hereafter read, "Any person may become a member of the Society by sending one dollar, with his name and address, to the Secretary, and may continue his membership by payment of the same amount annually thereafter, this payment being due on the first of January."

Article VII shall read as heretofore, except that the last clause shall be omitted, namely, "Notice of the proposed amendments shall be given in the call for the meeting."

The nominating committee recommended the election of the same officers as last year. On motion the Secretary was instructed to cast the ballot of the Society for them, and they were declared elected as follows: President, Professor George Hempl of the University of Michigan; Vice President, Professor Sylvester Primer of the University of Texas; Secretary-Treasurer, Professor O. F. Emerson of Western Reserve University;

Editing Committee, the Secretary *ex officio*, Professors C. H. Grandgent of Harvard, and W. H. Carruth of the University of Kansas; Executive Committee, the officers named above.

The auditing committee reported the accounts of the Treasurer correct, and the report was adopted. The Society then adjourned to meet at the time and place selected by the Modern Language Association for its next annual meeting.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

From December 25, 1900 to December 25, 1901.

PERMANENT FUND.

Received from former Treasurer, December 31, 1900,	.	.	\$58.25
Interest from December 25, 1900 to July 1, 1901,	.	.	1.22
Received from R. W. Wilson, life membership fee,	.	.	25.00
			<hr/>
Total in Permanent Fund,	.	.	\$84.47

GENERAL FUND.

Receipts.

Balance from former Treasurer, December 31, 1900,	.	.	\$155.21
Membership fees,	.	.	192.12
Sales of back volumes and numbers of <i>Dialect Notes</i> ,	.	.	57.89
Cash for general expenses from gift,	.	.	4.00
Interest on General Fund, January 1 to July 1, 1901,	.	.	3.67
			<hr/>
Total receipts, General Fund,	.	.	\$412.89

Expenditures and Credits.

Copying slips (account of former Secretary),	.	.	\$27.25
Reprinting parts iii and iv, vol. i of <i>Dialect Notes</i> , from plates,	.	.	42.50
Postage, expressage, clerk-hire,	.	.	15.04
Balance on hand, General Fund, December 25, 1901,	.	.	328.10
			<hr/>
Total,	.	.	\$412.89
			<hr/>
Balance on hand, Permanent and General Funds,	.	.	\$412.57

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DIALECT NOTES

Volume II, Part V, 1903.

CAPE COD DIALECT.¹

The following notes, fragmentary at best, are due almost entirely to my parents. They represent partly inherited peculiarities of speech which I had learned from them or heard them use, partly words and expressions that they remembered to have heard from people of other families or of an older generation. My parents were born and brought up in the village of West Harwich, on the south side of Cape Cod. They married in 1854 and moved away from the Cape in 1857. They represent, therefore, the Cape dialect of fifty or more years ago.

Fifty years ago there were few recent comers on the Cape, but almost every family was descended from original settlers. These had come from different parts of the old country. The Wixons were said to have come from Wales, the Kelleys were Irish, the first Doane is reported to have come from Denmark, while the Bakers, Baxters, Smiths, Chases, Eldredges, and Crowells, or Crows as it was sometimes called in what purported to be the earlier form, came from various parts of England. It is not surprising therefore that even in the same community some families adhered to certain special peculiarities. Thus the Wixons said *ahterwards* for *afterwards*, *ahnt* for *want*, and many

¹ In accordance with our usual practice in this volume the words of our lists are printed as definitely located in at least one place, with definite meanings by competent observers. Members of the Society and others would confer a favor by reporting any information regarding their use elsewhere in these or other senses. The signs used to represent sounds will be clear, even when not those of the Society's alphabet. In cases where there would be misunderstanding, the Society's symbols have been used. The abbreviations will be easily understood. D.N. = Dialect Notes. Wb., Webster's Dictionary (the International). St. Dict., Standard Dictionary.

other things which sounded odd to their neighbors, while in another family it was noted that the members said *ast* where other people said *asked*. My father and mother had noticeable differences of speech; one said *take up* the teakettle, the other said *take it off*; one spoke of the *cover* of a book, the other of the *scale*.

In my parents' generation a marked change came over the pronunciation of the common speech, owing no doubt in large measure to the influence of the school-master, who at least as early as the thirties was a college man from *Varmount*. He noted many local divergencies from the normal English and endeavored to correct them. He taught them that *chimley* should be *chimney*, *cramberries* should be *cranberries*, that one should *build* a fire and not *make* one, and should say *perhaps* instead of *mebby*. And so about the years 1835-1850 the common pronunciation lost many of its features, *perfectly* became *perfecly* and my grandfather's *Aint Massy* became my father's *Aunt Mercy*.

In 1840 the younger and older generations differed most noticeably in their pronunciation of the vowels before *r* plus a consonant. Old folks still pronounced *er* as *ar*. Thus they said *perfectly*, *sarve*, *consarn*, *narvous*, *sarpint*, *varmint*, *dēsart* vb., *harb*, *Varmount*, *starnfōmust* (= *sternforemost*). A woman in controversy with my great-grandfather said, "You need n't chuck chuck (= tut tut) like a squerrel, Josey, for it's sartnly so." Some people spoke a front vowel and said *airth*, *pairch* (= *perch*, a fish), *Massy* for *Mercy*. Fishermen went on *shears* (= *shares*) and men shaved off their *bairds*.

Before *s*-sounds *r* was assimilated and *a* was *æ*: *mash* for *marsh* in *salt mashes*, *Mash Bank*, *passel* for *parcel*, as a *hull passel o' childern*. These forms are still in use, at least among old people, as well as *wuss* for *worse*, *nuss* for *nurse*, *fust* for *first*, *bust* for *burst*, etc., and *hurth* for *hearth*, as in *earth*, *dearth*, etc., *source* for *scarce*. Other peculiarities of *r* are seen in *pattridge*, *cattridge*, for *partridge*, *cartridge*, *childern*, *hunderd*, for *children*, *hundred* (cf. Germ. *kindern*, *hundert*). Before consonants, *r* was never itself a consonant but, together with the preceding vowel, represented a single vowel sound, as *baan*, *caat*, for *barn*, *cart*. Between a word ending in a vowel and one beginning with such a sound, *r* was rarely inserted, but occasionally, as *Judah-r-E*.

Can't and *aunt* were earlier pronounced *cain't*, like *hain't* for *han't*, and *aint*. Other old forms or words will be separately noted.

Oi was regularly pronounced *ai*: *baile* and *bailer* for *boil* and *boiler*, *caile* for *coil*, *aille* for *oil*, *paint* for *point*, *jaist* for *joist*, *jainer* for *joiner*, one who joins clubs and societies too readily, *haist* for *hoist*, *paision* for *poison*, *vaige* or *voige* for *voyage*, *aisters* for *oysters*. But *oy* final was *oi*, as in *boy* and *boys*, *buoy* pronounced like *boy*, *cloy*, *ahoy*.

The long sound of *ū* regularly took the place of *iū*, as *noo* for *knew*; so in *new*, *news*, *Newton*, *Tuesday*, *deluge*, etc. *Cucumber* was *cowcumber*, *January*, *Fèbruary* were *Jenoovery*, *Fèboowery*, with mutual analogical rapprochement. *Creature* was *creeter* when referring to a person, *critter* to a bull. *Guano* was *giu'anna*, *cushion* was *cwishion*.

Ou, *ow* were always *au*, never *au*: *how*, *cow*, *now*, *about*.

The *w*-sound frequently assimilated or disappeared after a consonant: *ekal*=*equal*, *cōhaug*=*quahaug*, *ackard*=*ackward*, *Baldin* = *Baldwin*, *kentle* = *quintal*, *thawt* = *thwart*, *forrard*=*forward*, *innards* = *inwards*, *norðard*, *süðard*, *eastard*, *westard* = *northward*, *southward*, *eastward*, *westward*. But *Harwich* was never *Harrich*, and *northwest*, *southwest* were *norcest*, *souwest*.

Before *l*+consonant, *a* was often *ā*, as in *calm*, *calf*, *calve*, *salve*, *half*, *halve*.

Short vowels frequently differed in quality from those in normal English: *i* for *e* in *chist*, *kittle*, *divle*, *sarpint* (old), from analogy of *varmin*(t), *hilter-skilter*, *injin* = *engine*, *clinch*; *e* for *i*, *ef*, *sence*, *rense*, *wench*, *stent*, *kentle*; *o* for *u*, *on-* for *un-* in *onlikely*, *onpleasant*, etc., *chock-full*; *o* for *a*, *flop*, *job*, "Don't job your fork into it so;" also in *chomp*, eat vigorously, and *lailock* = *lilac*; *e* for *o*, *yelk*, *magget*; *o* for *e*, *rosin*; *u* for *i*, *brustle*, *turnup*, *pasnup*; *i* for *o*(v), *kiver* (old) = *cover*; *i* for *a*, *kin* = *can* (verb).

The *u* in *full* was as in *but*, particularly in the expression *full cousin*. *Goal* was *gool*, *cayenne* was *kai'æn*, with equal stress *Patrick* was *Pähtrick*, *genealogy* was *geneology*, *cupola* was *cupalo*.

Some long vowels were shortened, as *crick* = *creek*, *britchin* = *breeching*, *critter* = *creature*, *shive* = *sheave*, *stillyards*=*steel-*

yards, *tīt* = *teat*, *lesure* = *leisure*, *coat*, *hoop* as in *full* (but the vowels in *boat*, *road*, *stone*, *roof*, etc., were not shortened), *sūt* as *cut* = *soot*.

On the other hand vowels were pronounced long in the following words: *tackle*, *north* (*nōp*), *kedge* (*cage*), *dēsart* (subst.), *itch* (*eetch*), *deaf*, *egg* (*aig*), *keg* (*cæg*, like *bag*), *Thībet*, *Ārab*, *Ītalian*, *dock* (*dawk*), a basin for vessels, and a kind of plant, as *burr-dock*, *narrow-dock*. Also before final *d*, *g*, *o* was long (ə) in *dog*, *hog*, *bog*, *log*, *God*, *pod*.

Consonantal changes appear in *trouth* = *trough*, *fills* = *thills*, *turkle* = *turtle* (so also in James Whitcomb Riley), *cob-verb* = *cob-web*, *rapscallion* = *rascallion*. After consonants *d*, *t* were dropped in *hol(d)* (of a vessel), *rin(d)*, *Goul(d)*, *win(d)row*, *col(d)chisel*, *bran(d)new* (?), *gris(t)mill*, *wrizbun* = *wristband*. *Hogshead* was *hogset*. *Mushroom* and *turpentine* showed uncertainty in final nasals. By assimilation such forms were common as *lam(p)black*, *pin(t)cup*, *bimeby*, *capm* = *captain*, *cramberries*. *Ommost* = *almost*, *één a'móst* was old for *almost*, *wa'nut* = *walnut*, *a'ready* = *already*.

Syncopation gave such forms as *miserble*, but this can hardly be said to be characteristic of Cape Cod. Nasalization of vowels which is so common in some parts of New England, is lacking on Cape Cod. The accent of compound words and phrases is sometimes peculiar, showing a tendency to be strongest on the final syllable, as in *the summer time*, *I guess só*, *shift tail*, *before daylight*, *stocking fét*. This important matter I have by no means adequately observed.

Some peculiarities of inflection are important. Nouns: *housen* (old) = *houses*. Pronouns: *yourn*, *theirn*, *hisn*, *ourn*, *hern* = *yours*, *theirs*, *his*, *ours*, *hers*.

The verb *to be* is inflected as follows:

Pres. Indic.	Emphatic.	Negative.	Interrog.	Emphat. Inter.
I'm	I be	I (h)aint	em I ?	be I ?
you'm	you be	you (h)aint	em yi ?	be yi ?
he's	he is	he (h)aint	is he ?	is he ?
we'm	we be	we (h)aint	em wi ?	be wi ?
you'm	you be	you (h)aint	em yi ?	be yi ?
they'm	they be	they (h)aint	em they ?	be they ?

For the 3d pers. pl. *is* is used with any other subject than the pronoun *they*: *His folks is away*, *who is them folks?* *Them's*

the new neighbors. After *where*, *are* is omitted: "Where you from?" "Where you going?"

There is a tendency to make strong verbs weak. Thus the following forms in *-ed* are in general use: *growed, blowed, throwed, knowed, drawed, mowed* (pp.), *waked* (intrans.), *busted, elinged, drinked, freezed, stringed, teared, winded, shined* (intrans.), *showed* (pp.), *catched*. The following weak verbs also end in *-ed*: *heard, burned, creeped, dreamed*.

Many strong verbs use the same form for the past and past participle. This is true of the following: *begin—begun, bite—bit, break—broke, come—come, eat—eat* (ēt), *fall—fell, get—got, freeze—froze, give—give, hide—hid, ride—rode, ring—rung, rise—riz, run—run, shake—shook, shrink—shrunk, sink—sunk, swim—swum, take—took, dive—dove, or duv, drive—drove, or druv, reave—rove*.

The past tense of *keep* is *kep*, of *see* is *see* or *seed*. *Saw* was at one time occasionally used for the present, as "You wont saw my face there." Two verbs always kept their full forms,—*do—did—done*, and *go—went—gone*.

The vocabulary of Cape Cod is largely influenced by the chief occupation of the people, namely seafaring. Many nautical terms are used on shore in a more or less figurative sense. Changes of the weather are also closely observed. The following words and expressions are more or less of nautical origin:

aback, *adj.* At a stand still. 'You run your business that way and first thing you know you're all *aback*.'

back round, *v. phr.* Of the wind, to go around to the left, or against the sun. 'It's *backen round* to the westard.'

blow great guns, *v. phr.* To blow a gale.

break adrift, *v. phr.* To break loose. 'I put the horse in his stall and made him fast, but he *broke adrift* before morning.'

breeze on, *v. phr.* Gradually blow harder.

breeze up fresh, *v. phr.* Begin to blow hard.

bunk, *v. i.* To sleep. Also trans., as 'Where are you going to *bunk* him?'

cant, *v. i.* Shift, of the wind.

capsize, *v. i.* and *tr.* To tip over. 'Stand your bucket on a level or 'twill *capsize*.'

catchy, *adj.* Uncertain, liable to sudden changes; said of the weather.

chock a block, *adj. phr.* Full; satisfied. 'I can't eat any more; I'm *chock a block*.'

come up thick, *v. phr.* Get foggy.

come on, *v. phr.* Of the weather, to begin or begin to be. 'It *come on* to blow a gale of wind.' 'It *come on* thick' i. e. foggy.

crank, *adj.* Unstable, used of a vessel.

ditty-box, *n.* A sailor's box of sewing materials. Cf. St. Dict.

freshen up, *v. phr.* To blow hard.

gangway, *n.* Any passage way.

gather, *v. i.* To get thick. 'It's *gatherin* to-day.'

get to leeward (*lūard*), *v. phr.* To run behind. 'I've had so many doctor's bills that I've run to *luard* this year.'

get to windward (*windud*), *v. phr.* To gain an advantage over. 'He's too smart; you can't *get to windward* of him.'

give a wide berth, *v. phr.* Keep away. 'You want to *give* them sort of folks a *wide berth*.'

go by the board, *v. phr.* Be lost or sacrificed. 'All his savings *went by the board*.'

jackson, *v. tr.* To block in either direction; properly applied to a ship which will not come in stays nor fill away again, and figuratively of a person or animal. 'That calf's *jacksoned* now; he can't move one way nor tother.'

keel up, *v. phr.* To lay up; disable. 'He's *keeled up* with rheumatis.'

list, *v. i.* To lean, as of a vessel. 'To *list* to port.'

list, *n.* A leaning, inclining. 'He walks with a *list*.'

mackerel sky, *n.* A sky covered with fleecy cirrus clouds.

'Mackerel sky and mares' tails

Make lofty ships carry low sails.'

make fast, *v. phr.* To tie.

moderate, *v. i.* Of the wind to subside. 'It blowed fresh from the northeast all day, then *moderated* and backened round to the nothard and into the norwest.'

on the wrong tack, *adv. phr.* Pursuing a wrong course.

ship-shape, *adj. adv.* In proper order. 'You ought to run your business *shipshape* if you're going to run it at all.'

sing out, *v. phr.* Call. '*Sing out* when you'r ready.'

steer clear, *v. phr.* Keep away. 'They asked me to *jine*; but I thought I better *steer clear*.'

stern foremost, *adv.* Backwards.

The following terms, more or less obsolete, were used by fishermen :

gurry, *n.* The sediment of fish oil.

reformer, *n.* A new member of a fishing crew.

sachey one half (*sætfi*), *v. phr.* An order for onehalf of a fishing crew to knock off fishing and get dinner.

shack, *n.* Fish which did not go into the division, either codfish or mackerel, the regular order. 'We go fishing summers and try to get enough *shack* to last through the winter.'

squeal, *n.* A dish of boiled meal served with molasses.

tolquol, *n.* Unassorted mackerel (= *tales quales*?). [First part toll or tole as in toll-bait; second part from quale perhaps. Cf. St. Dict.]

The following were general nautical terms :

- duff**, *n.* A stiff flour pudding.
pinkey, or **pink-stern**, *n.* A small vessel with a sharp stern above water.
transom, *n.* A board used as a seat, running around the sides of a cabin. Cf. St. Dict. in slightly different sense.

The following list is composed of words and expressions that are noteworthy from their use or pronunciation :

- a**, *art.* Used before vowels as 'a one.
act, *v. i.* To misbehave.
act like folks, *v. phr.* To act with propriety.
adone, *v. i.* No more of that. Expression generally repeated as 'Adone, adone.' First part of word a=ha' for have ?
alter over, *v. phr.* Of clothes, to alter.
anear, *adv.* Near. 'He never come *anear* me.'
antimire, *n.* Ant, corrupted from *ant* and *pissmire*.
appear, see *pear*.
apple grunt, or **apple slump**, *n.* A kind of apple dumplings. Cf. D. N. i, 411.
arab (êræb), *n.* A wild looking or acting person.
ary, *adj.* Either, any. Cf. D. N. i, 376.
bail, *n.* The handle of a basket or pail.
barney clapper, *n.* Bonney clabber, thick soured milk.
batch, *n.* A bachelor.
baum (=balm ?), *v. tr.* To rub the nose over, particularly of a calf.
bay, *n.* Recess in a barn.
beaver, *n.* Silk hat.
beholden, *adj.* Under obligations.
Belhack, *n.* In expression 'go way to *Belhack*.' Belhack is evidently an Irish town name Ballyhack. Cf. D. N. i, 396 and Bartlett. See Halifax and Hockanom.
betwixt and between, *adv. phr.* Neither one thing nor the other.
bitch hopper, *n.* A most provoking woman.
blare, *n.* Bellow, of a cow or calf.
blowhard, *n.* A braggart. Cf. D. N. i, 328.
blunderbuss, *n.* A blunderer.
boiler (bailər), *n.* An iron kettle.
boiler-top (bailər), *n.* Boiler cover.
boogerman (bugər), *n.* A spirit of the dark that carries off children. Cf. D. N. i, 340.
botheration, *interj.* An exclamation of impatience.
breeding-sore, *n.* A sore coming without a wound.
brimming over full, *adj. phr.* Brim full.
brogan (brög'æn), *n.* Heavy rough shoe.
bucket, *n.* A large wooden pail.
buckle, *v. i.* To run fast.

- bung**, *v. tr.* To hit in the eye.
- buttery** (bʊtri), *n.* Pantry.
- caboodle**, *n.* Crowd.
- carry on**, *v. i.* To be angry and scold.
- cart**, *v. tr.* To carry. 'What are you *carting* them clothes from one room to the other for?'
- case knife**, *n.* An ordinary table knife.
- catouse** (kət'aus), *n.* Uproar. Cf. touse D. N. i, 79.
- chancy if**. Doubtful if. 'If we wait for him, *chancy if* he comes.'
- chaw**, *v. tr.* Chew.
- chicken-breasted**, *adj.* Having a prominent or sharp breast bone.
- chicken-flutter**, *n.* Undue excitement, as 'He's in a *chicken-flutter*.'
- chit**, *n.* Sprout on old potatoes.
- chook! chook!** *interj.* A call to pigs to be fed.
- chucklehead**, *n.* A person of little wit.
- clack**, *n.* Tongue. 'Don't keep your *clack* agoing all the time.'
- clomp**, *v. i.* To tread heavily or with much noise.
- clomper**, *n.* Heavy boot.
- clutter-up**, *v. phr.* To litter up.
- cobweb**, *n.* Pronounced cobwerb.
- come in**, *v. phr.* To calve. Cf. D. N. i, 386.
- contrary** (kantri), *adj.* Stubborn.
- contrivance**, *n.* Planning. 'That was a piece of *contrivance*!'
- cowlick**, *n.* A tuft of hair on the head that will not lie flat.
- crackie!** *interj.* Exclamation of sudden surprise.
- cram jam full**, *adj. phr.* Crammed full.
- craunch** (krɔntʃ), *v. i.* To crunch.
- creature** (krɪtər), *n.* In expression 'a poor *creeter*,' a wretched person.
- crossways**, *adv.* Across.
- cruelize**, *v. tr.* To treat cruelly, formed by the analogy of *realize*.
- crumblings**, *n.* Crums.
- cuddle**, *v. tr.* To tickle.
- cupola**, *n.* Pronounced cupalo.
- custom**, *interj.* Exclamation on touching something hot.
- dark-hole**, *n.* A dark closet or corner under the stairs or around the chimney.
- deary me! O deary me!** *interj.* Addressed to babies.
- dediviled**, *adj.* Possessed.
- dingle**, *n.* Ring of a little bell.
- divle**, *n.* A malicious person.
- divle-sticks**, *interj.* Exclamation of contempt, evidently a corruption for *fiddle-sticks*.
- dogtrot**, *n.* Jogtrot.
- dole**, *v. tr.* To deal.
- dough-head**, *n.* A thick-headed person.
- drain**, *n.* and *v.* Pronounced drean (drɪn). Cf. D. N. i, 72.
- dribblings** (driblinz), *n. pl.* Dregs.
- drowned rat**, *n.* In expression 'wet as a *drowned rat*.'
- dud**, *n.* Old garment. 'Any old *dud*.' 'Wear old *duds*.'

dumpish, *adj.* Lifeless, of a cat that sleeps under the stove; she is said to be *dumpish* or to *have the dumps*.

duroy (*dûr'oi*), *interj.* In foot ball, the cry of the winning side when a goal was kicked.

dust, *v. i.* To hurry off out of sight.

Dutch oven, *n.* In expression 'a mouth as big as a *Dutch oven*.'

cardrop, *n.* Earring.

een amost, *adv. phr.* Almost (old).

entry, *n.* The hallway of a house.

emptyings (*emptins*), *n. pl.* Sour dough, kept in an *emptins pot* and used to raise *emptins bread*. Cf. D. N. i, 341.

errand, *n.* Pronounced *errant*. Cf. D. N. i, 330.

feeting, *n.* Tracks, as *hens' feeting*, *cats' feeting*.

fireboard, *n.* A wooden or sheet iron cover for the opening of a fireplace.

fish-m-potaters, *n.* A common dish of salt codfish and potatoes, boiled together and then hashed and eaten with pork fat.

flare-up, *n.* A sudden quarrel.

flicker up, *v. i.* To fail, to be unsuccessful. Cf. D. N. i, 64.

flummydiddle, *n.* Foolishness.

flump, *v. i.* To fall in a heap.

flustrated, *adj.* Confused.

fog, *n.* Dead grass of the previous year at the bottom of mowing. Cf. D. N. i, 379.

folderol, *n.* Foolishness.

foolhead, *n.* A foolish person, or animal. 'That *foolhead* of a calf tipped his pail over.'

fore'lay, *v. i.* To make provision in advance. 'You better *forelay* and come home together.' 'When you see that kind of a sky you want to *forelay* for a storm.' Cf., in different sense, D. N. i, 213.

forep'art, *n.* Early part, or front. 'Come the *forepart* the day.'

foreside, *n.* Frontside.

frame, *n.* In expression 'go into a *frame*,' to go into a spiritualistic trance.

fumble heels, *n. pl. or sg.* One who trips or falls easily.

fun, *n.* An unboarded frame building for burning rosin and making lamp-black. This is evidently the old English word *fun*, fire (obs.).

foretop, *n.* Fetlock.

gag, *v. i.* In expression '*gag* and swallow.' To eat large mouthfuls hastily.

galluses, *n. pl.* Suspenders.

gap (*gæp*), *v. i.* To yawn. Cf. D. N. i, 239.

gaps, *n. pl.* A disease of chickens.

ginger! *interj.* Exclamation upon touching something hot.

ginger leaf, *n.* Wintergreen.

ginger plum, *n.* The berry of the wintergreen.

glare, *v. i.* To stare.

glare, *n.* In expression '*glare* of ice,' a surface of glare ice.

gnit, *n.* A small insect.

- gouge, n.** A rough hole cut in cloth, etc.
- granther, n.** Grandfather. Cf. D. N. i, 397.
- granther long legs, n.** Daddy long legs.
- great gawking gander, n. phr.** A gawky person.
- guardian, n.** Pronounced gard'in.
- gudgin grease, n.** Axle grease.
- gulp, v. i.** Pronounced gullup. To belch.
- gulp, n.** Pronounced gullup. A belch.
- Halifax, n.** In expression 'go way to *Halifax*,' to go out of the way, or an unnecessarily long distance. Cf. Hockanom and Belhack. Cf. D. N. i, 382.
- Harry, n.!** In expression 'Old *Harry*,' a rough-looking-strange man. 'The Old *Harry's* come now.' As exclamations are used *The Old Boy! The Old Boy Satan! The Old Boy Divle!* Cf. D. N. i, 210.
- haslet, n.** Liver, lights, and tongue of a killed pig.
- hasty pudding, n.** Corn meal boiled and eaten with molasses and milk.
- hatchet-face, n.** A person with a long, narrow face.
- heater piece, n.** A triangular strip of land, shaped like a heater.
- hell eat, n.** A witch (a person).
- hellion, n.** A disorderly person. Cf. D. N. i, 61, 234.
- herb, n.** Pronounced *arb*. Pl. *arbs*, medicinal herbs especially.
- herd's grass, n.** Pronounced herdge grass.
- hidebound, prep.** Narrow, bigoted.
- hinds'ide, adv.** Behind. The broom is hindside the door.
- Hockan'om, n.** In expression 'go way to *Hockan'om*.' Hockanom is a section of the neighboring town of Dennis. Cf. Halifax, Belhack.
- hoggish, adj.** Selfish.
- home, n.** Pronounced hum (hvm), and used especially in expression 'to *hum*,' for at home.
- hood, n.** Pronounced whood (hwud).
- hopper, n.** In expression 'mad as a *hopper*.'
- hopper grass, n.** A troublesome woman or child.
- hornie! hornie! cow's horn, n.** A children's game.
- hundred, n.** In expression 'old *hundred*,' a very slow person or animal.
- hurrah boys (hû'v), interj.** A general exhortation. 'As soon as a new minister comes, then its *hooraw boys* and everybody goes to meeting.'
- imp, n.** Rogue.
- jacket, n.** Coat.
- jade, n.** A rognish girl.
- jag, n.** A small load. Cf. D. N. i, 76, 213.
- jiff, n.** Jiffy.
- Jerusalem crickets! Jerusalem cherry tree! interj.** '*Jerusalem crickets*, isn't it cold!'
- kin, n.** In expression 'no *kin* to me,' of no resemblance in disposition.
- kite, v. i.** To run fast. 'I turned the horse out in the pasture and you ought to see him *kite* it.'
- kitten, v. i.** To become unduly excited, also to have a *chicken flutter*.

la! la suz! la me suz! suz a day! Ejaculations of women. Cf. D. N. i, 74.

lamp-lighter, n. In expression 'go like a *lamp-lighter*.' To walk fast.

land sakes! land! for pity sakes! for the Lord sakes! sakes alive! Exclamations of varying force. '*Land!* I could do that in five minutes.' '*For pity sakes!* see what that child has done!' '*For the land sakes, stop that racket.*' '*For the Lord sakes, give that calf something to eat.*'

larrup, v. i. To slouch, of a woman.

leather-ears, n. A person slow of comprehension.

leather-head, n. A person slow of comprehension.

licks, n. pl. In expression 'put in the *licks*,' that is, work hard.

likes, n. pl. In expression 'the *likes* of that.'

litter, n. In expression 'lay a *litter* out,' of hens.

little breeches, n. pl. Epithet of a small boy.

long of, adv. phr. Along with.

longways, adv. Lengthways.

Lordy, interj. Exclamation of surprise.

lozenger, n. A lozenge. Cf. D. N. i, 74, 234.

lucky bone, n. Wishbone.

lug wagon, n. A four-wheeled farm cart without springs.

lumber wagon, n. A lighter four-wheeled cart.

lummux, n. An awkward booby. Cf. D. N. i, 64.

lumpus, n. A clumsy fellow.

Mahu's mess, n. phr. An incongruous dish. Cf. King Lear III. 4.

maul, v. tr. To chastize or pound, of a cat or a dog.

mayflower, n. *Arbutus*.

meech, v. i. To slink, of a dog or cat. Cf. D. N. i, 19, 78, 287.

meet-ups, n. Chums. 'They were great *meet-ups*.'

mess with, v. phr. To meddle with; also, to make a mess of. 'Don't *mess with* your food.'

mice, n. pl. or sg. In expression 'just like a *mice*,' that is easily and neatly.

mind, n. In expression 'be all *mind* to,' to be much disposed. 'I'm all *min*' to hit ye.'

mumped up, adj. phr. In expression 'all *mumped up*,' like a setting hen.

narrow gutted, adj. Mean, ungenerous.

nary, adj. Neither, no. 'I can't and I don't want to, *nary* one.' Cf. D. N. i, 332, 376.

near bout, adv. phr. Almost, used apologetically; as 'you foolhead, *near bout*.'

nubbin, n. Undeveloped kernel of green corn on the cob. Cf., in slightly different sense, D. N. i, 332, 342.

numbskull, n. A stupid person.

nuther, indef. prn. Neither.

once, adv. Pronounced *onct* (*wenst*) in expression 'all to *onct*.'

out door, adv. phr. Out of doors.

overhaws, n. pl. Overalls. Cf. D. N. i, 342.

pear to, *v. phr.* To haunt. 'If you marry again I'll *pear* to you.' For appear.

peel, *n.* A long, straight, wooden spade for taking pies out of brick ovens, and putting them in. Cf. St. Dict.

pesky, *adj.* Troublesome.

plaguey, *adj.* Bothersome. 'There comes that *plaguey* pedler again.'

Portergee, *n.* Portuguese.

pound-barrel, *n.* A barrel in which clothes are pounded in washing.

pounder, *n.* A heavy crenellated clod of wood on a long handle used for pounding clothes in a *pound-barrel*.

proper, *adj.* Complete, as in expression '*proper* fool,' a downright fool.

pucker, *n.* Hurry. 'Don't be in such a great *pucker*.' Cf. D. N. i, 392.

pumptack, *n.* An ordinary carpet-tack, popularly supposed to be so named from its use in fastening the leather valve of a pump; perhaps a corruption for *thumb-tack*.

purpose, *n.* In expression, '*a purpose*,' or '*on a purpose*,' purposely.

putter (*putə*), *v. i.* Hurry, walk fast.

quuf, *n.* The letter Q.

rack-o'-bones, *n.* A lean horse.

rag-shag, *n.* Rag-tag.

rattle-ker-thrash, *adv. phr.* 'The whole thing fell down stairs *rattle ker thrash*, slam bang.'

rest-part, *n.* Remainder. 'The *rest-part* the day.'

rights, *n.* In expression '*to rights*,' directly, presently. When the pig was killed it was said, 'If you eat the liver you'll live forever, if you eat the lights, you'll die *to rights*.'

rootle, *v. i.* To root.

round, *n.* Rung. Cf. Wb.

rowen (rauen), *n.* A second crop of clover. Cf. Wb.

sakes alive, *interj.* See land sakes, etc.

scooch, *v. i.* To crouch under or down. Cf. D. N. i, 19, 79, 218.

scrabble, *v. i.* To scramble; particularly in the expression '*sorabble*, skunk, *scrabble*!' Cf. D. N. i, 19.

screw-awed, *adj.* Askew.

serpent (sarpint), *n.* A treacherous person.

set-to, *n.* A stand up fight.

shack, *v. i.* Trot listlessly. Cf. D. N. i, 424.

shackely, *adj.* Rickety.

shay, *n.* Chaise.

shift, *n.* Shirt.

shimmy, *n.* Chemise. Cf. D. N. i, 393.

shote, *n.* In expression '*a poor shote*,' a shiftless person.

shotten, *adj.* Cast its spawn. 'You look as lean as a *shotten* herring.'

skinch, *v. tr.* To skimp.

skite, *v. i.* To dodge about. Cf. D. N. i, 424.

skonk, *n.* A shore bird with a peculiar cry.

slobber-chops, *n. pl. or sg.* A child that spills his food about his plate, used also of a calf or dog.

- snake**, *v. tr.* To drag. Cf. D. N. i, 381.
- snip**, *adj.* Short, undersized.
- snow-drift**, *n.* In expression 'all of a *snow-drift*,' in a flurry.
- spell**, *v. tr.* To relieve by turns.
- spider**, *n.* A frying pan with high sides.
- spider's-nest**, *n.* Cobweb.
- splather**, *n.* To daub on freely. The expression 'to make a great *splather* and *splurge*,' to make a show.
- splurge**, *v. i.* To make a display. Cf. *splather*.
- step-and-fetch-it**, *n.* An old man with a spry gait.
- stick-in-the-mud**, *n.* A slow person.
- stifle**, *n.* Sliced vegetables cooked in a covered spider.
- stiver (stivər)**, *v. i.* To walk rapidly or busily. 'Come, *stiver* off to bed now.' Cf. D. N. ii, 274.
- stove-poker**, *n.*, or **stove-lifter**, *n.* Distinguished from *fire poker*, or *long poker*, for the fire.
- stove top**, *n.* Stove cover.
- strike**, *v. tr.* In expression '*strike* a dread,' inspire fear. It is related of one woman that being provoked by her children she exclaimed impatiently, 'I'll kill the hull of you, *strike* a dread to the rest.'
- swallow (swalər)**, *v. tr.* In expression 'gag and *swallow*.' To eat large mouthfuls hastily.
- swift**, *n.* A kind of reel.
- tag end**, *n.* Fag end.
- tail**, *n.* Back end, of a cart.
- tame**, *adj.* Cultivated, as in '*tame* cherry,' cultivated cherry.
- tailboard**, *n.* End board of a cart. Cf. St. Dict.
- that a way**, *adv. phr.* That way.
- tortience**, *n.* The youngest and hence the spoiled child of a family. Cf. D. N. i, 75. Cf. St. Dict. *torshent*.
- tother**, *indef. prn.* Other.
- tother side**, *adv. phr.* Across.
- trail**, *n.* Train of a dress.
- trapesey**, *v. i.* To follow, as '*trapesey* after,' to tag after. Cf. D. N. i, 426.
- tuckout**, *n.* One's fill. 'I pounded up them clam shells for the hens and they had a great *tuckout*.'
- tunk**, *v. tr.* To thump with the finger and thumb.
- tunnel**, *n.* Funnel. Cf. D. N. ii, 250 f.
- two three**, *adj. phr.* Two or three.
- under feet**, *prep. phr.* Under foot. 'Keep out from *under feet*.'
- unlikely**, *adj.* Disagreeable in disposition.
- underwitted**, *adj.* A person lacking in sense.
- vagabones**, *n.* Vagabond.
- varmint**, *n.* An opprobrious term.
- whoa**, *interj.* Pronounced *ho*.
- witch-cat**, *n.* A roguish boy.
- youngone**, *n.* Child.

The following miscellaneous expressions are also noticeable for one reason or another: *Thinks I*, 'I thought;'; *says I*, 'I thought;'; *s'I, s'ē*, I said, he said; *big as all out doors*; *eyes blue as clam water*; *crazy as a loon*; *folks says*, 'they say;'; *the biggest ever I saw*; *it rains fast*; *discover a mare's nest, spy wonders*, 'to make a great (ironical) discovery;'; *I don't doubt you do*; *puffing like a grampus*; *he didn't want I should go*. Various phrases are used to describe the speed of an animal, as 'he went *clear streak-it*,' or '*clear lick-it*,' or *lickety-split*, or *lickety-cut*, or *clear bile*, or *a biling*.

It was not usual on the Cape for husband and wife to address each other by name; they called each other *you*. The minister was the only person who had the title of *mister*. Most elderly people were called *uncle* or *aunt*. It was common to call a woman by her own and her husband's first name. Thus *Aunt Daty Obed* was Mrs. Obed Smith, *Aunt Daty Lijah* was Mrs. Elijah Chase, *Hopey Austin* was Mrs. Austin Baker.

Popular verses were common, thus:

The Cape Cod boys they have no sled,
So they slide down hill on a codfish head.

Baxter's boys they made a mill,
Sometimes it went and sometimes it stood still;
But when it went it made a noise
Because 'twas built by Baxter's boys.

The following *Herring Song* was sometimes used by the men as a cradle song:

As I was walking down by the sea side,
I saw an old herring floating up with the tide;
He was forty feet long and fifty feet square,
If this aint a great lie I will sing no more here.

And what do you think I made of his head?
'Twas forty fine ovens as ever baked bread,
Some shovels and pokers and other fine things,—
Don't you think I made well of my jovial herring?

And what do you think I made of his eyes?
'Twas forty great puddings and fifty great pies,
Some mustards and custards and other fine things,—
Don't you think I made well of my jovial herring?

And what do you think I made of his tail ?
'Twas forty fine shipping as ever sot sail,
Some long-boats and barges and other fine things,—
Don't you think I made well of my jovial herring ?

And what do you think I made of his scales ?
'Twas forty fine blacksmiths as ever made nails,
Some carpenters and masons and other fine things,—
Don't you think I made well of my jovial herring ?

And what do you think I made of his guts ?
Some forty pretty maidens and fifty great sluts,
Some kitchen maids and chamber maids and other fine things,—
Don't you think I made well of my jovial herring ?

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THE DIALECT OF SOUTHEASTERN MISSOURI.

The following list of words and expressions peculiar to the people of the Southern states is made from memoranda jotted down as I have heard the words or expressions during a residence of over thirty years in Southeast Missouri. The majority of "dialect writers" have so misrepresented these peculiarities of speech that it seems only fair that they should be set down with discrimination by some one who knows intimately the people and their vernacular.

It is certainly a matter of some interest that there are in the heart of the United States a great number of people who have preserved, in their everyday language, many quaint old English words not in general use and have coined many other words and expressions, the outgrowth of primitive conditions, that are genuine Americanisms.

Some of the expressions here given have gained currency in all parts of the country, but I have aimed to include only such as are now peculiar to the South, or certainly originated there. Of course many of these expressions are used only by the illiterate classes and with the rapid spread of education will soon disappear. This is an additional reason for making a record of the original vernacular as developed among the primitive people who were the pioneers of the South. Of course my list is by no means exhaustive and it will be observed that I have included very few of the expressions peculiar to negroes. In fact I have small acquaintance with their vernacular, as there are very few of these people in the part of Missouri where I have lived.

a, art. Commonly used for an. 'I have *a* idea.' Cf. D. N. ii, 227.

about, prep. \Around. 'He has been sick, but is up and *about* now.'

about to die, adj. phr. Seriously ill. 'He was *about to die* yesterday.' Cf. D. N. ii, 227.

admire, v. i. To be glad; to take pleasure. 'I would *admire* to see him.'

ager, n. Ague.

agger on, v. phr. To egg on; to urge forward. 'He *aggered on* the trouble.'

- aig**, *n.* Egg. This pronunciation is almost universal in the South.
- aild**, *v. i.* To be ailing. 'I don't know what *ailds* the child.'
- aim**, *v. i.* Intend. 'I didn't *aim* to hurt him.' Cf. D. N. ii, 228.
- allow**, *v. i.* To remark; to opine. 'He *allowed* I couldn't do it.' Cf. D. N. i, 68, 372; ii, 228.
- ambeer**, *n.* Tobacco juice. 'They spit *ambeer* all over the floor.'
- ambition**, *n.* Enmity. 'He has had *ambition* against me for years.'
- amen corner**, *n.* Seats near the pulpit in church.
- angry**, *adj.* Inflamed (as applied to boils, sores, etc.). Cf. D. N. ii, 228.
- antic**, *adj.* Lively. 'Your horse is mighty *antic* this morning.'
- apast**, *prep.* Beyond. 'Turn to the right just *apast* the school-house.'
- apple-butter** (peach-butter, etc.), *n.* A preparation of fruit boiled down to a paste.
- appointedly**, often **appintedly**, *adv.* Positively; assuredly. 'I told him *appintedly* what he might expect.'
- April** (pronounced *êprail*), *n.* April.
- ash-cake**, *n.* Corn-bread baked in hot ashes or embers.
- ash-faced**, *adj.* Applied to mulattoes or light negroes in contempt.
- ashy**, *adj.* Angry. 'He argued awhile and then he began to get *ashy*.' Cf. D. N. ii, 228.
- asked**, *pt.* and *pp.* Pronounced *ast* (*æst*).
- at**, *prep.* 'Near. 'The debt is right *at* one hundred dollars,' meaning very close to one hundred dollars. 'He lives right *at* the county line.'
- at**, *prep.* Often used instead of to. 'Listen *at* the bird.' Also used redundantly. 'Where is he *at*?' Painfully common.
- at himself** (emphasis on *at*), *adj. phr.* Conscious. 'I wasn't rightly *at myself* when I did that.' Cf. D. N. ii, 228.
- audacious**, *adj.* Pronounced *oudacious*. Outrageous. 'It were most *oudacious*.' So audaciously. Cf. D. N. i, 68.
- aunt** (prefixed to the full name of a woman), *n.* Used in speaking of an aged woman. No relationship implied.
- auntie**, *n.* An old negress. A term of respect or affection often used by white people in speaking of or to an old nurse or cook.
- ax**, *v. tr.* Ask. 'Ax me no questions and I'll tell you no lies!' Cf. D. N. i, 71, 234, 328.
- azzle** or **azzle out**, *v. i.* To back out. 'We made a fair trade but he *azzled out* of it the next day and wouldn't deliver the property.'
- Babtiss**, *n.* Baptist.
- baby**, *n.* The youngest member of a family. Not necessarily an infant. 'My *baby* is twenty-five years old.'
- back**, *v. tr.* 1. To mount, as a horse. 'He *backed* his horse and rode away.' Cf. D. N. i, 384, 396. 2. To address, as a letter. 'He *backed* the letter to the wrong post-office.' Cf. D. N. ii, 228.
- bad man**, *n.* A high tempered man. Not necessarily a term of reproach. 'He's a *bad man* if you cross him.'
- banter**, *v. tr.* To propose a trade. 'He *bantered* me to swap horses.' Cf. D. N. i, 235, 396; ii, 228.
- barlow**, *n.* A cheap one-bladed pocket-knife. 'How will you swap *barlows*?' is a very common proposition among schoolboys.

barn, *n.* A tobacco house. A building in which tobacco is hung when first harvested to remain till it comes in 'case.'

barrel (of corn), *n.* A common way of measuring corn in the ear. One barrel of such corn is equivalent to a bushel of shelled corn.

barrens (often pronounced barns), *n.* Thinly wooded forest land. 'He owns a heap of land, but it's mostly pine *barrens*.'

bat (the eyes), *v. tr.* To wink with both eyes.

battle, *v. tr.* To beat or maul. Cf. D. N. i, 370.

battling-stick, *n.* A paddle used in washing clothes. Instead of using a washboard the clothes are laid on an inclined smooth board and beaten with the battling-stick.

bauble or bobble, *n.* An error in performing some work. 'He made a *bobble* in the description and had to write the deed over.'

bawl, *v. i.* Bellow (of cattle), to low. The northern provincialism is 'loo.'

bazoo, *n.* An imaginary trumpet. 'He blows his own *bazoo*,' meaning that he is boastful and obtrusive.

beasties, *n.* Pl. of *beast*. Commonly applied to horses and mules.

beatingest or beatinest, *adj. superl.* Most surprising. 'It was the *beatinest* story I ever heard.' Cf. D. N. i, 229, 370; ii, 229.

bedfast, *adj.* Bedridden. Cf. D. N. i, 69, 234.

bee-gum, *n.* Beehive. This name is derived from the custom of using the section of a hollow gum tree, but is applied to other kinds of hives, as 'patent *gum*,' that is a modern, patented hive.

bee-tree, *n.* A forest tree in which bees have deposited honey.

better, *adj. comp.* More. 'It is *better* than a mile to the next house.'

bid, *n.* Invitation. 'I 'low to go if I get a *bid*.'

bigotty, *adj.* Conceited. Cf. D. N. i, 384; ii, 229.

big-head, *n.* Conceit. 'He has a bad case of *big-head* and won't notice common folks.'

big-eye (to have the), *v. phr.* To overestimate. 'He has the *big-eye* on that horse.'

big-house, *n.* The parlor or principal room of a house. This term is, perhaps, derived from the old custom of having separate log houses covered by one roof. House means room in older Scotch; cf. Lang's 'The Gowrie Mystery,' p. 39.

big-meeting, *n.* A protracted meeting. A series of services held for revival purposes, generally in the open air. In the north 'camp-meeting.'

big-road, *n.* Public road or highway as distinguished from a 'neighborhood road.'

big way (to get in a), *v. phr.* To become excited. 'The preacher got in a *big way* and you could hear him a mile.'

boiling (bilin), *n.* In expression 'the whole *bilin*.' The whole lot. (Humorous.)

bind, *n.* Sheaf.

bit, *n.* Shilling; 12½ cents. 'Eggs are worth two *bits* a dozen.' Cf. D. N. i, 235; ii, 229.

bit, *pp.* Cheated. 'If you trade with him you are likely to get *bit*.'

blate, *v. i.* Bleat (as of a sheep).

blate out, *v. phr.* Speak out; out with it! Cf. D. N. i, 74, 234, 238.

blige, *n.* Obligation. 'I had a *blige* to go.'

blind calf, *n.* In expression 'run a *blind calf* over,' to impose on one. 'I let him know he couldn't run a *blind calf* over me!'

blind side, *n.* In expression 'to get on the *blind side* of,' to take advantage of.

bloodshotten, *adj.* Bloodshot.

bloom, *n.* Always used instead of blossom. 'The trees are full of *blooms*.' Cf. D. N. ii, 229.

board, *n.* A long shingle split out but not shaved. (In S. E. Kansas 'shingle-board.' W. H. C.) Generally used in covering log houses, stables, etc. Sawed lumber is always 'plank.' Even when a half-inch thick or less it is called plank.

bogged or bogged up, *pp.* Mired or mired down.

bone, *v. tr.* To beg; to dun. Implying importunity.

borned, *pp.* Born. 'I was *borned* in old North Carolina.' Cf. D. N. i, 223; ii, 229.

boudaciously, *adv.* Boldly; audaciously. Cf. D. N. i, 413.

bound, *pp.* Obliged; beholden. 'If you will help me this time I will be *bound* to you as long as I live.'

boy (applied to a negro). A negro of any age. (Same in S. Africa. W. H. C.) In olden times it was common to see an advertisement reading: 'Ran away, my negro *boy* Bob, 45 years old, etc.'

box, *v. tr.* To cut a block out of a standing tree. This is often done to ascertain the quality of the timber.

box house, *n.* A house built of boards (plank) standing upright, not framed.

branch, *n.* A small brook or creek. 'He lives just across the *branch*.' Cf. D. N. ii, 229.

brash, *adj.* Quick tempered.

bread, *n.* Corn-bread. (See 'light-bread.')

bread, *v. tr.* To supply with bread. 'I will have corn enough to *bread* my family, but not enough to feed my stock.'

break, *v. i.* 1. Always used instead of plow. 'I have just begun *break-ing* for cotton.' Cf. D. N. ii, 230. 2. To change, as the weather. 'I will stay till the weather *breaks*.' 3. Close or dismiss, as of school or church services. 'We started for home as soon as church *broke*.' 4. To turn gray or otherwise show the approach of age. 'You have *broken* a heap since I seed you last, but you're looking mighty well.'

break and run, *v. phr.* To set out on a run. 'He *broke and ran* as soon as he saw someone was following him.' Also, often, simply 'break,' as 'they *broke* for the timber as soon as we got near them.'

brick, *n.* A brick house. 'He is building a new *brick* on the corner.'

brier, *n., adj.* Blackberry bushes. 'The *brier* fields are in full bloom.' Cf. D. N. i, 230.

broad, *n.* A trip; a visit. 'I didn't know you had got back from your *broad*.' (Very common in Arkansas.)

broken dose or doste, *n.* A little at a time. 'I always give quinine in *broken doses*.'

brush (often bresh), *n.* and *v.* Switch. 'He hit the horse with a *brush*.' 'I gave the boy a right smart *brushing*.'

buck, *n.* A fashionable young man. Often used as a nickname and considered complimentary. '*Buck* Palmer,' '*Buck* Russell,' etc. Cf. D. N. i, 328; ii, 230.

buck-ague (often buck-ager), *n.* Applied to a person who is excited at the sight of game when hunting. 'He got within range of the turkey but taken a *buck-ager* and missed him clear.'

bucket, *n.* Pail. The word 'pail' as applied to a tin or wooden receptacle is hardly ever used in the South. Cf. D. N. i, 230.

buckshot land, *n.* Poor clay soil, called 'buckshot' on account of small lumps which it generally contains.

bud, *n.* Brother. A small boy. The northern expression 'bub' is never used. Often used as a name, as: '*Bud* Watkins.' Cf. D. N. i, 385, 413; ii, 230.

bug-juice, *n.* Whisky. (Facetious.)

bulge, *n.* Advantage. 'He'll get the *bulge* on you if you don't watch out.' Cf. D. N. i, 233.

bulk, *v. tr.* To pack down tobacco when in 'case.' 'I aim to *bulk* my tobacco this week or next.'

bull-tongue, *n.* A kind of plough, so called on account of its shape.

bunch, *adv. phr.* In expression 'by the *bunch*.' 'How are you gentlemen *by the bunch*!' A common salutation of the old time, addressed to a group.

burying, *n.* Interment. The word 'funeral' is only applied to the sermon or memorial service, often held weeks afterward. Cf. D. N. i, 385; ii, 230.

bushel (of milk), *n.* A quantity (of milk). 'She is a right good cow and will give a *bushel* of milk if fed right.'

bust out (the middles), *v. phr.* To plow midway between the rows, throwing the earth toward the rows of corn. Cf. D. N. ii, 230.

butternut-color, *n.* A home-made dye made from white-walnut or butternut leaves. The color is yellowish brown. In the olden times it was the favorite dye for coloring home-made jeans.

cagy (kêdʒi), *adj.* Rampant, as applied to stallions. Cf. D. N. ii, 237.

cahoots, *n.* Partnership. 'Going *cahoots*' is equivalent to 'dividing spoils.' Cf. D. N. i, 235.

care, *n.* and *v.* Pronounced keer (kîr). 'I'm not *keerin*' is used for I don't care.

care, *v.* In negative 'not to *care*'; a common expression denoting consent. 'Will you go to dinner with me?' 'I *don't care*.' (Not meant to be indifferent.)

carpet, cars, cart. All pronounced with an inserted palatal *y* as *kyarpet, kyars, kyart*.

case, *n.* In condition for packing, as applied to tobacco. When hung in a barn the leaves become dry and brittle. Toward spring the leaves soften and when quite pliable are said to be 'in *case*.' They must be 'bulked' promptly as they again dry out and may become worthless.

cattair, *n.* (Cattarh ?) A carbuncle or abscess on the hand. Cf. D. N. ii, 230.

catawampus, *adj.* Out of shape; skewing. Cf. D. N. i, 340; ii, 230.

cave, *v. i.* To rave or ramp. (Perhaps a contraction of cavort.)

cavort, *v. i.* Curvette; prance. Often applied to the actions of drunken men. 'He was *cavorting* around town all day.'

chair, *n.* Pronounced cheer. Chair. Cf. D. N. i, 6, 17, 67, 71, 234.

chance, *n.* A quantity. 'He has a right smart *chance* of money.' Cf. D. N. ii, 231.

chanst, *n.* Chance. 'I'll go if I get a *chanst*.'

chat, *n.* Reports; gossip. 'I've heard right smart of *chat* about her.'

check-reins, *n.* Driving lines. 'I held the horses till one of the *check-reins* broke and then they ran away.' Cf. D. N. ii, 231.

cheep, *v. tr.* To mention; to hint at; 'Don't *cheep* it to any one.'

chicken, *n.* A domestic fowl of any age. 'The *chickens* were crowing for to-day.'

chicken-cock, *n.* Rooster.

chill, *v. i.* Having fever and ague. 'I've been *chilling* again.'

chills, *n.* Fever and ague. 'My oldest boy has *chills*.'

chimney (often chimbley), *n.* Fireplace. (See 'flue'.)

chinch or **chinch-bug**, *n.* Bedbug; chintz-bug.

chisel, *v. tr.* To cheat.

choose, *v. tr.* Desire. 'I wouldn't *choose* any.' I do not wish any. This is a very common expression used at table by all classes of people. Cf. D. N. ii, 231.

chopped, *adj.* Chapped. 'My face is badly *chopped* since the weather turned cold.'

chouse (*tʃanz*) *v. tr.* To persecute; to intimidate. 'I don't want to be *choused* around by lawyers.'

church-house, *n.* Church; meeting house. Cf. D. N. i, 386; ii, 231.

Christmas gift! *interj.* Merry Christmas!

Christmas is coming, *colloq. prov.* An expression of impatience at delay. Often '*Christmas is coming* and so are you!'

chunk-of-a-pony, *adj. phr.* A pony-built horse.

chunk, *v. tr.* To throw things at. 'The boys *chunked* him as he passed.'

cigar, *n.* Pronounced seegar, with accent on first syllable.

clear (*klar*), *adv.* Quite; entirely. 'I *clar* forgot my deeds.'

claybank, *adj.* Yellow or cream colored, applied to a horse.

clinker, *n.* A clingstone peach.

close (a mortgage), *v. tr.* To foreclose.

clum, *post tense* and *pp.* Climbed.

coat (for a girl or woman), *n.* Dress; frock. (Used only by quite old-fashioned people.) Cf. D. N. ii, 231.

cobbler, *n.* A deep fruit pie. 'Peach *cobbler*,' etc.

collogue, *v. i.* To conspire. 'I'm satisfied they're *colloguing* to beat me out of my place.'

colonel, *n.* A title very commonly bestowed on men of any prominence without reference to military service, especially on country lawyers.

come by! *v. phr.* A common form of invitation equivalent to 'Come and see us.'

complected, *adj.* Completioned. 'He is a dark *complected* man.' Cf. D. N. i, 73, 234; ii, 231.

coon, *v. tr. and i.* To climb. 'He *cooned* up the tree.' Also used to designate going on 'all fours.' 'He *cooned* the log across the branch.'

coonskin with the tail thrown in, *n. phr.* An expression used facetiously in speaking of underestimating distance. 'He must have measured it with a *coonskin with the tail thrown in.*'

coon's-age, *n.* A long time. 'I haven't seed you for a *coon's-age.*'

consumpted, *adj.* Affected with consumption. 'My daughter is in bad health and I'm afraid she's *consumpted.*'

contrary (*kuntr'êri*), *adj.* Stubborn. 'He's that *contrairy* I can't do a thing with him.' Also used as a verb. 'You had better not *contrairy* her.' Cf. D. N. i, 375, 386.

contrive, *v. tr.* Convey. 'I wish you would *contrive* this letter to Mr. Smith.'

cork, *n.* Calk.

cornododger, *n.* A kind of cornbread baked in a skillet. It is not sweetened or shortened and is very hard, but quite palatable. Cf. D. N. i, 64.

corners, *n.* In expression, to 'keep the *corners* up,' to keep in repair. Applied particularly to farms. 'He is a good farmer and always keeps his *corners* up.'

corruption, *n.* Pus. 'The sore is full of *corruption.*'

cotch, *pret. and pp.* Caught. 'He fished all day and only *cotch* a cold.'

couldn, *v.* Couldn't. Also mightn, oughtn, etc.

cover, *n. and v.* Pronounced kiver.

cow-brute, *n.* Cow. (See 'male-brute.')

cows come home, till the, *adv. phr.* A common expression signifying a long time. 'That will stick *till the cows come home.*'

crack a smile, *v. phr.* To smile slightly. 'He tried to joke her but she never *cracked a smile.*'

cracker, *n.* One of the 'poor whites' of Georgia. Probably so called from their use of cracked corn.

cracklin, *n.* Scraps of tissue left after 'trying out' lard.

cracklin-bread, *n.* Corn-bread shortened with 'cracklins.' In the North it is called 'scrap-johnnycake.' Cf. D. N. i, 64.

crap, *n.* Crop. Cf. D. N. ii, 231.

crawfish, *v.* To back out. 'We made a fair trade but he *crawfished.*' Cf. D. N. i, 64.

crawfishy (land), *adj.* Low ground in which water rises nearly to the surface. This is the kind of ground in which crawfishes make their home.

crooked as a dog's hind leg, *colloq. phr.* Very crooked.

crop (often *crap*), *v. i.* Cultivate. 'I am *cropping* with Mr. Brown this year.'

crystal, *n.* Crystal.

cuckle-burr, *n.* Cockle-burr.

eud, *n.* Pronounced eood (kud) almost universally.

cup, *v. i.* To warp. (Applied to lumber.)

curb, *n.* and *v.* Pronounced kearb. The wall or frame about a well.

'My well is *kearbed* with hollow cypress logs.'

curious, *adj.* Pronounced queerous (kwires).

custard, *n.* Custard pie.

cut and cover, *v. phr.* In plowing to throw furrows on unplowed land so all appears to be plowed when only half is really broken.

cut (the eyes), *v.* To glance furtively. 'He *cut his eyes* at the girl.'

cut the comb, *v. phr.* To humiliate. 'It *cut his comb* mightily when she refused his company.'

cut (of yarn), *n.* A hank or skein of yarn.

cypress, *n.* A group of cypress trees; a cypress brake. 'He lives just beyond the big *cypress*.'

cypress-knee, *n.* A peculiar growth or process upward from the roots of cypress trees. These knobs or knees are hollow and are often used for well buckets in primitive localities.

dead, *adj.* Unconscious. 'He was thrown from his horse and was *dead* for a few minutes, but he got up and rode home.'

deadening, *n.* A tract of land on which timber has been girdled or deadened. This was formerly a common way of clearing ground.

deceive one's looks, *v. phr.* To be better (or worse) than one appears. Often used by horse-traders in speaking of broken-down steeds.

demean, *v. tr.* To degrade. 'I would not *demean* myself by asking a favor of such a man.' (Cent. Dictionary gives this word as an improper one in this sense, but it is very commonly used in the South.)

despise, *v. tr.* Dislike. 'I *despise* to go out nights.' Cf. D. N. ii, 232.

determed, *adj.* Determined.

devil, *v. tr.* To tease or annoy. 'I won't *bē devilled* by him any longer.' Cf. D. N. i, 371; ii, 232.

devilm'ent, *n.* Mischief.

devil's-horse, *n.* The praying mantis.

diamond, *n.* Pronounced diament. 'You had better use the *diment-plow*.'

dip (snuff), *v. tr.* To take snuff in the mouth on a brush. This is a common habit in many sections of the South. The brush is made by chewing the end of a small stick.

discouraged, *pp.* Discouraged.

disremember, *v. tr.* Forget. Cf. D. N. i, 58, 371; ii, 232.

do one dirt, *v. phr.* To injure by secret means. To backbite. 'You ought to know me better than to think I would *do you dirt*.'

dodger, *n.* A loaf of corn bread, baked in a skillet.

dog on it! A mild expletive. The northern expression is 'gol darn it!' Cf. D. N. i, 67.

dogpelter, *n.* An imaginary official. Used in contempt. 'I wouldn't vote for him for *dogpelter*.'

doggery, *n.* A saloon or dramshop.

domestic or bleached domestic, *n.* Cotton cloth.

done gone, etc., *double preterite*. A very common form of expression. The word 'done' is prefixed to a verb only when action is completed. Most 'dialect writers' stumble on this and use the word in a way it would never be heard in the South. 'The bread is done burnt up.' Never 'The bread is done burning.' The word as commonly used is quite expressive and often useful in giving emphasis.

donnick or dornick, *n.* A small mound or tussock.

door-shutter, *n.* Door. 'The *door-shutter* is offen its hinges.'

doste, *n.* Dose. Cf. D. N. ii, 233.

doty (wood), *adj.* Dry-rotten wood. Cf. D. N. i, 378.

double-trouble, *n.* A negro dancing step.

drap, *n.* Drop. 'I haven't had a *drap* to drink to-day.' Cf. D. N. i, 72, 234; ii, 233.

draw-bars, *n.* Bars. 'Let down the *draw-bars* so the cattle can go out.'

dray, *n.* A wagon or cart used for hauling about town. Elsewhere a cart only.

drinking, *adj.* Drunk. 'I suspect he is a little *drinking*.'

dry cattle, *n.* Calves, steers, oxen, etc.

dry so, *adv. phr.* Plainly; just so. 'I told him *dry so* I didn believe him.'

dubious, *adj.* Pronounced julous. 'I always was *julous* about that man.' Cf. D. N. i, 373.

due, *adj.* Pronounced jew (dziu). 'Is my note *jew* next week or the week after.'

dugout, *n.* A canoe made from the trunk of a tree.

dumb-ague (ager), *n.* Ague and fever, not accompanied by shaking.

ear, earn. See year, yearn.

ear-bob, *n.* Earring.

early candle-lighting, *n. phr.* Early in the evening. 'There will be preaching at *early candle-lighting* next Sunday.' (A common announcement.)

easy, *adv.* Gently, "Speak *easy* to her.'

eat my hat, *v. phr.* A common form of vow. 'I'll *eat my hat* if you ever catch me doing that again.'

egg-bread, *n.* Cornbread made with eggs.

elm, *n.* Pronounced ellum.

end (ênd), *n.* End.

end (or **eend**) **of the road**, *n. phr.* Turn of the road. 'Go to the forks of the road and take the right hand *eend*,' that is, turn to the right.

enduring or **endurin**, *prep.* During. 'I will be back some time *enduring* the week.'

enthralled, *adj.* Involved; indebted. 'He is *enthralled* so he can never pay out.'

evening, *n.* Afternoon. The part of the day after twelve o'clock. Cf. D. N. ii, 233.

everwhich, *pron.* Whichever. '*Everwhich* way I turn I see trouble.'

evidently (strong accent on third syllable), *adv.* Evidently, when used emphatically. 'He *evidently* means to do you dirt.'

exactly, *adv.* Pronounced edzaetly.

eye-winker, *n.* Eyelash.

falling weather, *n.* Rain or snow. 'The clouds look like *falling weather*.' Cf. D. N. ii, 234.

fambly, *n.* Family.

fan or wheat fan, *n.* Fanning-mill.

farwell, *interj.* Farewell.

fat-pine, *n.* Pitch pine.

fatty-bread, *n.* A kind of shortened corn-bread. 'Fine as a *fatty-bread*.' A common expression meaning 'in fine condition.'

fault, *v. tr.* To find fault with. 'He *faulted* me for everything I said or did.' Cf. D. N. i, 416.

favor, *v. tr.* Resemble. 'She *favours* her father more than her mother.' Cf. D. N. i, 371, 388; ii, 234 (noun).

favoraite, *adj.* Favorite.

faze, *v. tr.* Feeze; to harm slightly. 'He struck at him but never *fazed* him.' Cf. D. N. i, 70, 330; ii, 234.

fecsh, *n.* Fish.

field-peas, *n.* A kind of bean used for feeding stock.

find (her calf), *v. phr.* To calve. 'My cow has *found her calf*.'

fire, *v. i.* To turn yellow prematurely as wheat or corn. Caused by drought or continued rain.

fire-dogs, *n.* Andirons.

fish-fry, *n.* A picnic at which fried fish is the specialty. Cf. D. N. i, 70, 234.

fist (fist), *n.* Fise; a small dog. Cf. D. N. i, 64, 371; ii, 234.

fisty (fisti), *adj.* Impudent; self important. 'He's too *fisty* to suit me.'

fit, *past and pp.* of fight. 'He *fit* with Lee in Virginia.' Cf. D. N. i, 7, 417.

fit to kill, *adv. phr.* A common expression corresponding to 'within an inch of his life.' 'He laughed *fit to kill* hisself.'

fitified, *adj.* Subject to fits. 'He is a good child but he is *fitified*.'

fitten, *adj.* Fit. 'This dress isn't *fitten* to wear.' Cf. D. N. ii, 234.

flat-footed, *adv.* Plainly. 'I told him *flat-footed* what I thought of him.'

flat-woods, *n.* Low-lying timbered lands, not swampy.

fitter, *n.* Fritter.

flue, *n.* Chimney into which a stovepipe enters. 'The house had n'ary chimney, but four or five *flues*.' Said of a well built house with no fireplaces. Cf. D. N. ii, 250, 'Stovepipes and funnels.'

flutter-mill, *n.* A mill operated by a small undershot water-wheel.

fly-up-the-creek, *n.* A small kind of heron.

fly-up-the-creek, *adj.* Foolish; light-minded. 'She is a *fly-up-the-creek* sort of girl.'

fly the coop, *v. phr.* To leave suddenly; to run away. 'He got in debt to everybody and then *flew the coop*.'

fodder, *n.* Corn leaves cured by drying in the air. This word is not used for coarse feed in general as in the North. (See 'roughness.')

foalded, *pp.* of foal. Foaled. 'The colt was *foalded* last May.' Cf. D. N. ii, 234.

fool, *adj.* Foolish. 'That *fool* horse will run away if he gets a chance.'

fool-self, *pron.* Applied to a foolish person. 'Let him kill his *fool-self* if he wants to.'

foots, *n. pl.* In expression '*foots* of the hills.' Land lying where the hills reach the bottom lands. 'The best white oak grows at the *foots* of the hills.'

foreigner (*fēriner*), *n.* A person from a distance. 'He is some kind of a *furriner*. I believe they said from New York.'

foth, *pret.* and *pp.* of fetch. Fetched. Cf. D. N. i, 67, 376.

foul, *adj.* Weedy or grassy as applied to a crop. 'We have had so much rain I couldn't plow and my corn has got mighty *foul*.'

fouid, *pp.* of fine. Fined. 'He was convicted and *fouid* five dollars.'

frail, *v.* To punish. (From flail?) 'The teacher *frailed* three of the boys to-day.' This is more severe than 'brush,' q. v. Cf. D. N. i, 375, 417; ii, 234.

frazzle or **frazzling**, *n.* A remnant or shred. 'The coat was worn to a *frazzle*.' Cf. D. N. i, 64, 371.

frolie, *n.* A country dance.

fruit, *n.* Sauce; preserves. Seldom applied to fresh fruit.

fully, *adv.* Decidedly. 'Are you going? I *fully* am.' This form of expression is quite common.

funeral, *n.* A service in memory of the dead; not a burial service. Funerals are often preached weeks or even months after the 'burying,' q. v.

funny-bone, *n.* Crazy-bone; elbow.

furse, *n.* A noise. 'I heard some kind of a *furse*, like a horse crossing a bridge.' 'That machine makes a queer *furse*.'

gaily, *adj.* Lively. 'That horse is mighty *gaily*.' In response to 'How do you do?' the response is often '*Gaily!*'

galded, *pp.* of gall, *adj.* Galled. 'That horse is badly *galded*.'

gallery, *n.* Porch; veranda.

gather, *v. tr.* To take. 'He *gathered* his hat and left.'

gears, *n.* Harness. Cf. D. N. i, 76, 233; ii, 235.

gee (*dʒi*), *v. i.* To agree. 'He and his partner couldn't *gee*.'

general (*dʒinərəl*), *n.* General. Cf. D. N. i, 375.

General Bap̄tists (*dʒinrəl*), *n.* General Baptists. A denomination.

gentle, *v. tr.* To quiet. 'He *gentled* the horse.'

gentlemen, *n.* Almost always accented on last syllable. In the South the word is much more promiscuously used than in the North. All kinds of men except negroes are included in the term.

gert, *n.* Girth. 'Your saddle-*gert* needs tightening.'

get (to go, to do, etc.), *v. phr.* To have opportunity to go or to do. 'I wanted to be there but I couldn't *get* to go.'

get religion, *v. phr.* To become converted. 'The meeting lasted ten days and thirty people *got religion*.'

gin or **agin**, *prep.* Against; by. 'I'll be there *gin* five o'clock.'

give out, *v. phr. tr.* 1. To announce. 'There was no meetin *given out*

for next Sunday.' 2. To give up; to decline. 'He *gave out* going when it began to rain.'

glades, *n. pl.* Low lands, lightly timbered and not swampy.

glut, *n.* A large wooden wedge. Used in connection with iron wedges in splitting large logs. Cf. D. N. i, 371.

gnat's heel, *n.* Something quite small. 'It fitted to a *gnat's heel*,' that is, perfectly.

go (to do), *v. i.* Intend. 'I hit him with my bat, but I didn't *go to do it*.'

goober, *n.* Peanut. Cf. D. N. i, 389, 417.

good and ready, *adv. phr.* Fully ready. 'I'll go when I get *good and ready*.'

good man, *n.* A man who is solvent, financially; character and habits immaterial. (Not to be confused with the expression 'good' which is used as an adjective in business parlance.)

goozle (guzzle?), *n.* Throat. 'I got up with a sore *goozle* this morning.' Cf. D. N. ii, 235.

gourd, dry as a, *adj. phr.* Thirsty.

grabble, *v. tr.* To dig with the hands. 'I *grabbled* some new potatoes this morning.'

greasy, *adj.* Pronounced greazy (grizi). Cf. D. N. i, 239.

grinding, *n.* Grist. 'The boy went to mill and had to wait till dark before he got his *grinding*.'

grit, *v. tr.* To grate; prepare grits. This is done on a piece of perforated tin, resembling a large nutmeg-grater.

grit-bread, *n.* Bread made from grit corn, or grits. Grit-bread is very common and is really delicious.

grit-corn or **grits**, *n.* Corn grated from the cob while soft. Used for making bread. The corn must be more ripe than for 'roastin-ears.'

grocery, *n.* The most common name for a saloon or dramshop.

ground-hog, *n.* A small thrashing-machine without separator. Formerly very commonly used. The winnowing was done by tossing up the grain in the wind, or passing it through a 'fan' (fanning mill).

ground-hog case, *n. phr.* A situation without an alternative. 'I work because I have to. It's a *ground-hog case* with me—work or starve.'

ground-peas, *n.* Peanuts; goobers.

growing weather, *n. phr.* Weather suitable for growth of vegetation.

guinea, *n.* Guinea fowl. 'We keep chickens, ducks and *guineas*.'

gwine, *prep.* Going. 'There's *gwine* to be trouble here right soon.' Cf. D. N. i, 68.

hack, *n.* Stage. Also any two-seated vehicle. 'The mail is carried by *hack* from here to Jonesville.'

half a quarter, *n.* One-eighth of a mile. A rather common unit of measure. 'He lives *half a quarter* from here.'

half-leg high, *adj. phr.* Knee high. 'My corn is *half-leg high*.'

hammock, *n.* A low hill; a hummock.

hand (of tobacco), *n.* The leaves of a single tobacco plant as taken off for curing.

handwrite, *n.* Handwriting. 'I am sure it is his *handwrite*.'

happened to (an accident), *v. i.* Suffered an accident.

- hardshell Babtiss**, *n. phr.* A sect of Baptists. General Baptists.
- harricane** (hurricane), *n.* The path of a tornado as shown by fallen timber. 'His farm lays just beyond the *harricane*.' Cf. D. N. i, 418.
- haunt**, *v. i.* Wont. 'My cattle have got *haunted* to the place.'
- havers**, *n.* Half and half. To 'go *havers*' is to divide equally.
- heading**, *n.* Pillow, bolster, etc. 'If you haven't *heading* enough I'll get you another pillow.'
- heap**, *n.* A quantity; a large number; a great amount. 'There were a *heap* of people at the fair on Thursday.' 'I taken a *heap* of cold last night.' Cf. D. N. i, 376; ii, 236.
- heerd**, *pret.* and *pp.* of hear. Heard. Cf. D. N. i, 236.
- heels of** (get the), *v. phr.* Get the advantage of. 'He *got the heels of* the old man and forced the trade on him.'
- held**, *pret.* and *pp.* Held. D. N. i, 233.
- hem and haw**, *v. phr.* To hesitate. 'He *hemmed and hawed* a good deal before he would agree to it.'
- hen-fruit**, *n.* Eggs. Formerly used facetiously, but now used seriously by many country people.
- here**, *adv.* Pronounced *hyer* (hyír) with weak h, for yer (yér).
- hickory**, *n.* 1. A switch of any kind of wood. 'I needed a riding-*hickory* and got one from a peach tree beside the road.' D. N. i, 236. 2. Gait, a good hickory, a rapid gait. 'He made a *good hickory* for home;' that is, he made good time.
- hike or hike out**, *v. i.* To start out. (Facetious.) D. N. i, 61, 331, 397; ii, 236.
- hipshotten**, *adj.* Hipshot; having the hip dislocated.
- hissself**, *pron.* Himself. 'He has hurt *hissself* mighty bad.'
- hit**, *v. i.* Applied to crops, fruits, etc., as 'Our peaches did not *hit* this year,' meaning that no peaches grew. This expression may be derived from the fact that unless the pollen falls properly, or hits, no fruit will mature.
- hit**, *pron.* It (emphatic, or when used at the beginning of a clause in speaking). Dialect writers in general throw in *hit* as if used invariably for 'it' which is by no means the case. Both pronunciations are often heard in one sentence. '*Hit's* a hard bargain and you know it!' No Southerner would ever say 'You know *hit's* so.' Cf. D. N. i, 419; ii, 236.
- hit**, *v. tr.* In expression '*hit* the road.' To start out. 'It's getting late and I must *hit* the road for home.'
- hoe-cake**, *n.* A kind of corn-bread baked on a board or in an open vessel before a fire.
- hog**, *n.* Universally pronounced *hawg* (høg), and all swine except pigs are so called. 'Pig' is only applied to sucklings, while in the North it is generic.
- hog, like a hog to war**, *adv. phr.* Sideways. 'The horse was feeling gaily and went *like a hog to war* much of the time.'
- hog and hominy**, *n. phr.* Corn-bread and pork. (Facetious.)
- hog-meat**, *n.* Pork. The word 'pork' is seldom used in the South. (See 'meat'.)
- hog-killing time**, *n.* A lively time; a jollification. From the old-fashioned custom of having a party in connection with the butchering of

hogs. 'He and some of his cronies happened to get together and they did have a *hog-killing time*!' Probably a carouse.

hold the bag, left to, *v. phr.* To be left empty-handed. 'My partner ran away and I was left to *hold the bag*.' (Derived from the role of the dupe in the familiar game of 'snipe-hunt.'—W. H. C.)

holler, *v.* Of the note of a frog, the chirp of an insect, etc. 'I heard toad-frogs a *hollerin*.' 'The katydids are a *hollerin*.'

holp, *pret. and pp.* Helped. 'I'm sorry but it can't be *holp*.' Dialect writers often say '*holped*,' which is absurd and never used. Cf. D. N. ii, 236.

holp up, *adj. phr.* Encouraged. 'He is mightily *holp up* since he got well.'

hominy, *n.* Hulled corn.

honey, *n.* A common term of endearment. 'Here comes my *honey*!' Cf. D. N. ii, 236.

honey-spring and flitter tree, *n. phr.* An expression denoting the abundance of good things. 'He is going to Texas and expects to find the *honey-spring and flitter tree*.' Equivalent to 'a land flowing with milk and honey.' Cf. flitter, above.

hongry, *adj.* Hungry.

hoof, *n.* Pronounced huff (huf); head of cattle. 'He has forty *huff* of cattle.'

hoppergrass, *n.* Grasshopper.

hot, while my head is, *adv. phr.* As long as I live. 'I 'low to stay on this place as long as my *head's hot*.'

hour by sun, *n. phr.* An hour before sunset. The measurement of time by the height of the sun is still quite common. 'The sun was two hours high when I left home and I aim to get back by an *hour by sun*.'

house, *n.* Pronounced hoose (hūs). (Virginia pronunciation.)

housen, *n. pl.* Houses. Occasionally heard among old-fashioned people, especially North Carolinians. Cf. D. N. i, 213, 341.

howdy, *v. phr.* How do you do? Extremely common among country people. Always pronounced with something of a drawl and falling inflection. Cf. D. N. i, 68, 372.

human, *n.* Human being. 'I never met a *human* all the way from my house to town.'

hunker or hunker down, *v. i.* To squat down. To get down to one's work. Cf. D. N. i, 419; ii, 237.

hurting, *v. i.* Suffering. 'I was *hurtin*' mightily and sent for the doctor!'

hush, *interj.* Pronounced hesh (hef), '*Hesh* your mouth,' i. e. stop talking.

I speak or I'd speak, *interj. phr.* An exclamation of surprise. Equivalent to 'Indeed.' Cf. D. N. ii, 237, 'I say.'

idea, *n.* Pronounced idy (aidi). Cf. D. N. ii, 237.

idle, *adj.* Disengaged. 'I would like to speak with you if you're *idle*.'

ill, *adj.* Cross; ill tempered. 'That dog is *ill* to children.' Cf. D. N. ii, 237.

Illinois, *n.* Pronounced eelinois (flinoiz).

improvement, *n.* The part of a farm which is under cultivation, or is cleared for culture. 'It's a fine track of land but the *improvement* doesn't amount to much.'

Indian bread or **Indian pone**, *n.* A hard, perhaps fungous, growth found in the woods. It is black outside and white within and nearly globular. Is said to have been used for food by Indians. Cf. D. N. i, 331.

infare, *n.* Reception the day after a wedding. The infare is generally held at the house of the groom's parents. Cf. D. N. i, 333.

insulted, *adj.* Annoyed; displeased. 'He seemed *insulted* when I mentioned the matter.'

invite, *n.* Invitation. 'I don't expect to get an *invite*.'

itch, *n.* Pronounced each (*itf*).

ivory, *n.* Ivy. 'He ran into a poison-*ivory* vine.'

James, *n.* Pronounced Jînz.

jaundice, *n.* Pronounced janders. Two varieties of this disease are recognized by old-fashioned people, 'yaller *janders*' and 'black *janders*.' Always spoken of in the plural: 'I was down with yaller *janders* and haven't got over them yet, as you can see.'

jaw, *v. i.* To converse. (Not to scold.)

jay-bird, *n.* Blue-jay.

jeopardy, *n.* Pronounced jopardy. 'I want to get my land out of *jopardy* as soon as possible.' Said by a man whose farm was mortgaged.

jigger or **chigger**, *n.* Chigoe; a minute flea.

jimmy, *n.* Jennet; a female ass. Cf. D. N. ii, 237.

job, *v. tr.* Jab; to give a sudden thrust. 'He *jobbed* his knife into the melon.'

jocks or **by jocks**, *interj.* A mild imprecation. Cf. D. N. i, 419.

joist, *n.* Pronounced joice (*dʒois*).

jower, *n.* and *v.* A quarrel; to discuss in a wordy manner. Cf. D. N. i, 230.

judge, *n.* Pronounced jedge.

jug, *n.* Jail. (Facetious.)

just to be a doing, *adv. phr.* A common expression indicating idle employment. Just for fun.

Kentucky, *n.* Pronounced Kaintucky.

killing, *n.* A homicide, murder. 'This trouble will lead to a *killing* yet.'

kinfolks or often **kin**, *n.* Kinsmen; relatives. Cf. D. N. ii, 237.

knock around, *v. phr.* To walk about. 'I *knocked around* a hour waitin' for the train.'

knowed, *pret.* and *pp.* Knew. (Very common.) 'I *knowed* he wouldn't do it.' Cf. D. N. ii, 237.

lane, *n.* That part of a road which is fenced on both sides. Applied to public highways as much as to narrow private roads.

laps, *n. pl.* Tops of trees after same have been felled and the trunks removed. 'He gave me the *laps* for firewood.' Cf. D. N. ii, 237.

larrup, *v. tr.* To whip; to thrash. Cf. D. N. i, 390.

lasty, *adj.* Durable. 'It's a good *lasty* wagon.'

lay, *n.* Prospect; opportunity. 'He has a good *lay* if he will only improve it.'

lay by, *v. phr. tr.* Applied to the last plowing, or cultivating of corn, cotton, etc. 'His craps are all *laid by* and he and his fambly have gone on a broad.'

lay for, *v. phr.* To lie in wait for.

lay out or lie out, *v. phr.* Applied to cows. Not coming home at night. It is customary in many places to turn cows out and keep the calves at home to insure the return of their mothers. 'Our cows *laid out* last night and we have no milk this morning.'

lent, *pret. and pp.* Leaned. 'He *lent* over and spoke to the child.'

lessun, *prep.* Unless. 'I won't go *lessun* you do.' Cf. D. N. i, 420; ii, 238.

levy (levee), *n.* A turnpike road, also an embankment for protecting land from the overflow of a river.

license, *n.* Pronounced *licenze*. 'He axed me for the *licens* and I handed them to him.' This is one of the numerous instances in which a plural form is taken as if it had a plural meaning. For example 'these molasses,' 'these cheese,' etc.

lick, *n.* A stroke; a blow. 'I haven't done a *lick* of work this spring.' Cf. D. N. ii, 238.

lid, *n.* Pronounced *led*. 'My text will be found somewhere betwixt the *leds* of the Bible.'

liefer, *adv.* Rather. 'I'd *liefer* go than not.'

lie down, *v. phr.* Go to bed. 'Your room is ready whenever you wish to *lie down*.' This is considered more polite than to say 'go to bed.'

lift (on the), *adv. phr.* Just able to be up. 'I was sick a week and am *on the lift* now.' Cf. D. N. i, 230, 390.

lifted of, *pp. phr.* Deprived of; robbed. 'He was *lifted of* his horse and all his money.' Cf. D. N. i, 379. Cf. 'Lift,' steal, in thieves' dialect.—[Ed.]

lift (a note or mortgage), *v. tr.* Pay off indebtedness. 'If my crops do well I will be able to *lift* my mortgage this fall.'

light, *v.* Alight. '*Light*, Sir, and stay all night.' Addressed to a person on horseback.

light and look at your saddle, *v. phr.* A humorous invitation to stop and gossip.

light-bread, *n.* Raised bread; common bread. Cf. D. N. i, 390; ii, 238.

light out, *v. phr.* To start out rapidly. (Pret. '*lit out*.')

line out, *v. phr.* To read hymns from the pulpit, one or two lines at a time, the congregation singing them after the preacher. This enables those to sing who have no books or who cannot read.

linn, *n.* Linden; basswood.

lit a rag, *v. phr.* Humorous for 'started suddenly.' 'He got skeered and *lit a rag* for home.'

loads or dead loads, *n. and n. phr.* A great quantity. 'He's got *dead loads* of money.'

locust, *n.* Pronounced *locus*; cicada. 'His food was *locusses* and wild honey.'

log-rolling, *part. adj.* Piling logs for burning in clearing land.

lone woman, *n. phr.* A widow or 'grass widow.' 'I am a lone woman with four little children.'

look at you! *interj.* A common expression of reproof used towards children or animals. Cf. D. N. ii, 238.

look over, *v. phr.* Overlook. 'O Lord, forgive our trespasses and look over our faults!' A common form of prayer.

lope, *n.* and *v.* Gallop. Cf. D. N. i, 238.

love, *v.* Like. 'I'll do it, but I don't love to!' Cf. D. N. i, 372.

low-down, *adj.* Very mean. 'He is a low-down fellow.'

major, *n.* Pronounced majah. The elimination of the 'r' is common, but by no means universal. It is most common among educated people.

make, *v. tr.* Raise, as a crop. 'I expect to make a thousand bushels of corn this year.' 'He hasn't made a crop for three years.' Cf. D. N. ii, 239.

make a pass at, *v. phr.* To strike at. 'They made a few passes at each other, but were separated before any harm was done.'

make on a fire, *v. phr.* To make or build a fire.

male-brute, *n.* Bull.

male-hog, *n.* Boar.

mammy, *n.* A negress nurse. 'Next to my mother I love my old mammy.'

man, *n.* Husband. Latter seldom used. Cf. D. N. ii, 239.

mango, *n.* A kind of pickle made of small green melons stuffed with tomatoes, etc.

marse or **mahster**, *n.* Master. Formerly used by slaves. The flat 'massa' or 'massy' would not be recognised by Southern negroes, because never used by them.

mash, *v. i.* To push down; not necessarily to crush. 'Mash down on the trunk lid so I can lock it.'

Massissippi, *n.* Mississippi.

master, *adj.* Large; important. 'It's the master apple that ever I saw.' Cf. D. N. i, 420.

maul (rails), *v.* Split out rails.

may-apple, *n.* Mandrake.

me and you, *n. phr.* Almost universal for 'you and I.'

mend, *v. i.* To improve. 'My pigs are mending mighty fast,' that is growing thriftily.

mend, on the, *adj. phr.* Improving in health. 'He was very sick, but he is on the mend now.'

Methodist, *n.* Pronounced Methodis.

meals, *pl. for sg. n.* Meal of victuals. 'I haven't cooked a meals of victuals for a year.'

meat, *n.* Pork. Not often applied to beef, mutton, etc. Cf. D. N. ii, 239.

meet up with, *v. phr.* To meet. 'I was in town all day, but didn't meet up with him.' Cf. D. N. i, 372; ii, 239.

middles, *n.* In expression bust out the middles. See *bust out*.

middlings, *n.* Sides of bacon. (See 'side-meat.')

mighty, *adv.* Very. 'We are all *mighty* glad to see you!'

mighty right, *adj. phr.* Quite right. 'Did you win your case?'
'You're *mighty right* I did!'

mild-spoken, *adj.* Pleasant or soft spoken.

mile, *n.* Always mild (maild). 'I haven't walked a *mild* in a year.'

milk and bread, *n. phr.* In the North always 'bread and milk.'

mind, *v.* Remember. 'You may have told me, but I don't *mind* it now.' That is, 'I have forgotten it.'

mirate, *v.* To wonder at; to admire.

mire a saddle-blanket, soft enough to, *phr.* A common expression denoting a very miry place. 'After a rain the bottom road is *soft enough to mire a saddle-blanket.*'

misery, *n.* Pain. Almost universally applied to bodily suffering. 'I had a *misery* in the back of my head all night.' Cf. D. N. i, 373; ii, 239.

misdoubt, *v.* Suspect. 'I *misdoubt* his intentions are bad.'

mislick, *n.* A false blow. 'He made a *mislick* and cut his foot.'

Miss, *n.* Generally used by negroes and ignorant whites for 'Mrs.' These people fail to distinguish slight differences of pronunciation, which leads to many peculiar mistakes.

Missionary Baptists, *n.* The leading denomination of Baptists in the South.

mitt, *n.* Mitten.

momnick, *v. tr.* To mix up; to make a mess of. Cf. D. N. i, 391.

monstous or monstrous, *adv.* Very. 'She's a *monstous* fine girl.'

moonshine liquor, *n.* Illicitly distilled liquor. So called because quite generally made in the night.

mosquito-hawk, *n.* Dragon-fly or darning-needle.

mostly, *adv.* Generally. 'The Virginians are *mostly* polite people.'

mought, *pret. of may.* Might. 'He *mought* have done it and then again he *moughtn't.*'

mountain, *n.* Pronounced mounting. This pronunciation applies to quite a number of words ending in 'ain.' The idea seems to be that it is a contraction and that the proper ending should be 'ing.' As 'founting,' 'certingly,' etc. Cf. D. N. i, 375.

mourn, *v.* Moan. 'She was *mourning* all night with a toothache.' Cf. D. N. i, 379.

mourner, *n.* A person 'under conviction,' at revival meetings.

mourner's bench, *n.* Seat reserved for those seeking religion. Anxious seat.

mover, *n.* An emigrant carrying his goods in wagons.

mowing-blade, *n.* Scythe. D. N. ii, 239.

much of a man, *n. phr.* A strong, robust man. 'He was *much of a man* and ought to have lived to a good old age if he had taken care of hisself.'

muck of sweat, *n. phr.* Wet with sweat. 'I am a *muck of sweat* and not fitten to come to the table.'

mud-clerk, *n.* The second clerk of a river steamer. So called because it is his duty to go on shore (often at a mere mud bank,) to receive or check off freight. (Not facetious.)

- mushroom**, *n.* Pronounced musharoom.
- narrate**, *v. tr.* Pronounced norate or naurate. To report. 'He *norated* all over the settlement that I was going to leave.'
- naturally**, often **nachully**, *adv.* Actually. 'They were *nachully* driven outen house and home.'
- navel** (nêb-l), *n.* Pronounced nabel.
- nearest**, *superl.* of near. Nearest.
- neck of woods**, *n. phr.* Neighborhood. 'He doesn't live in this *neck of woods*.'
- necessity**, *n.* Pronounced needcessity. D. N. ii, 239.
- neighbor**, *v.* To be on visiting terms with. 'They don't *neighbor* with any of their neighbors.' Cf. D. N. i, 421.
- neighborhood road**, *n. phr.* Byroad.
- never**, *adv.* Used as a common form of negation. 'He *never* touched me,' instead of 'he didn't touch me.' 'No I *never!*' is a very common expression corresponding to 'no I didn't!' Cf. D. N. ii, 240.
- new-ground**, *n.* - Newly cleared land. Cf. D. N. ii, 240.
- newyear's gift**, *interj.* Corresponding to 'Happy new-year!' Cf. 'Christmas gift.'
- nicker**, *v. i.* Neigh. D. N. i, 63; ii, 240.
- nigger**, *n.* A steam capstan used on river boats.
- nigger in the woodpile**, *n. phr.* An expression implying concealment. 'I suspicioned there was a *nigger in the woodpile* when I saw them colloquing together.'
- nigger off**, *v. phr.* To burn logs in two by building small fires on them.
- night**, *n.* Nightfall. 'I'll not get home till after *night*.'
- no-account**, *adj.* Worthless. 'He is a strickly *no-account* fellow.'
- notion (to my)**, *adv. phr.* In my opinion. 'To *my notion* the jury ought to turn him loose.'
- notionate**, *adj.* Notional. 'She's mighty *notionate* when she's sick.'
- nubbin**, *n.* A small ear of corn. Cf. D. N. i, 332, 342.
- numbers** (of land), *n.* Description of land as given in deed. 'I got the *numbers* of my land from the tax receipt.'
- O** (prefixed to the name of a person), *interj.* Used in calling to a person at a distance. 'O! John! come to dinner.'
- oblige**, *v.* Pronounced obleege.
- offen**, *prep.* Off of. 'I can't make good corn *offen* that land.' Cf. D. N. i, 213.
- offen his box** or **off his box**, *adj. phr.* Mistaken. 'If he thinks he can fool me he is *offen his box*.'
- old-field**, *n.* Land formerly in cultivation but now abandoned. It has been very common to cultivate land without fertilizing until exhausted and then abandon it, or 'turn it out' clearing new-ground in its stead. Many parts of the South abound in 'old-fields.'
- old-field pine**, *n.* Pine trees growing on abandoned land. Second growth pine.
- Old-Mahster** (Master), *n.* God. 'I expect to live right here till *Old-Mahster* calls me.'

old-man, adj. Used as a prefix in speaking of elderly men. Not in a disrespectful sense. 'I had a chat with *old-man* Jones this morning.' Cf. D. N. i, 391.

old-woman, n. Wife, entirely irrespective of age. 'My *old-woman* is nineteen years old to-day.'

onet, twict, advs. Once; twice. Cf. D. N. i, 375, 421.

one-horse crop, n. A small crop. 'I am tending only a *one-horse crop* this summer.' It is not uncommon for a poor man to do all his plowing with one horse or mule. He is sometimes called (and often calls himself) a 'one-horse farmer.'

oodles, n. A large quantity. 'He has *oodles* of money.' Cf. 'Oodlins,' D. N. i, 392.

ornary (often onery), adj. Inferior. 'That's a mighty *onery* horse.' Cf. D. N. i, 217.

orphant, n. Orphan. 'I was left an *orphant* when I was six years old.'

outdone, adj. Put out; nonplussed. 'I never was so *outdone* before: I don't know which way to turn.'

outed, adj. Disappointed.

outen, prep. Out of. 'We are clean *outen* anything to eat.' Cf. D. N. i, 373.

outfit, n. Lot. 'There were five of them and we captured the whole *outfit*,' that is, all of them.

overly, adv. Extra. 'He is not an *overly* good farmer.'

overplush, n. Overplus; surplus.

oxen, n. sg. Ox. 'He is a mighty good *oxen*.' 'I own two fine *oxens*.'

pacify, v. tr. Pronounced peacify (pisifai).

pack, v. Carry. 'I never did *pack* a watch.' Cf. D. N. i, 23, 79, 373; ii, 240.

pack guts to a bear, v. phr. Signifying a low occupation. Used in the expression: 'He isn't fitten to *pack guts to a bear*.' An expression of extreme contempt.

pack news, v. phr. Tattle. 'She's the worst woman in our settlement about *packing news*.'

paddle, v. To spank.

painter, n. Panther.

paling, n. Pronounced palin. Picket. 'They're pullin' *palins* offen your fence.' Cf. D. N. ii, 240.

pallet, n. A bed made on the floor. 'I haven't got a spare bed, but I can make down a *pallet* for you.'

pamper, v. tr. Pronounced pomper. 'He *pompers* his horses.' Cf. D. N. ii, 242.

panel, n. One tier of a rail or paling fence. 'It will take five hundred *panels* to fence that field.'

pap, n. Father. It is not uncommon to hear a grown man or woman speak of '*pap*.' This, however, is only among quite old-fashioned people. Cf. D. N. i, 68; ii, 240.

parson (as title), n. Preacher. '*Parson* Norman will preach to-morrow.'

pass the time of day, v. phr. To greet. 'We met and *passed the time of day*, but had no chat.'

pat, *adj.* Pertinent. 'His remarks were mighty *pat*.'

pat juba, *v. phr.* To pat the knees for singing or dancing. A negro custom.

pat, stand, *v. phr.* To be firm; to stick to one's position. 'Tell the boys to *stand pat*.'

patalpa, *n.* Catalpa. A curious but common mispronunciation.

patching, *n.* In expression 'not a *patching*,' not comparable. 'Smith's speech wasn't a *patching* to the one Jones made.'

patent, *adj.* Pronounced patten. 'He bought a *patten* churn.'

partridge (partridge), *n.* Quail. Cf. D. N. i, 6, 67, 240.

paw, maw, *nouns.* Father; mother. (In the North *pa*; *ma*.) Cf. D. N. i, 8, 68, 240; ii, 240.

pawnded, *pret.* and *pp.* Pawnded. 'He *pawnded* his watch for the money.'

pay out, *v. phr.* To settle in full; to get out of debt.

pea, *n.* The balance weight of a steelyards or scales.

pears like (pronounced 'peers'), *v. phr.* Appears as if. 'It *pears like* you don't know me.' Cf. D. N. i, 65.

pec'an, *n.* Pronounced pec'on. This pronunciation is universal.

peck, *v. t.* To tap; to rap. 'He was *pecking* at the door.'

peckerwood, *n.* Woodpecker.

pedigree, *n.* History. 'If he doesn't go straight I'll tell his *pedigree*.' Not applying to family descent, but to personal history.

pen, *n.* Crib (for corn, etc.).

pen-point, *n.* Steel pen. 'He bought a box of *pen-points*.' Cf. D. N. i, 392.

perch, *n.* Pronounced *pearch* (pirtʃ), a fish. Cf. D. N. ii, 241.

pert, *adj.* Pronounced *peart*. Lively. 'Hit's a mighty *peart* baby.' This is the usual compliment passed on a young infant. Cf. D. N. ii, 241.

persuade, *v. tr.* To urge. 'He kept *persuadin* and *persuadin* till I told him flat-footed I wouldn't go anyhow.'

peruse (often *p'ruse*), *v. tr.* To read. A favorite word among the very ignorant and the colored people. 'Will you *p'ruse* this letter for me? I caint read writin.' One of many instances of a tendency to use large words.

pester, *v. tr.* To annoy. The latter word not used. 'Does it *pester* you for me to read aloud?' Cf. D. N. ii, 241.

pet, *n.* 1. Favorite. 'She is a pretty woman and the *pet* of the town.'
2. Often applied to boils, etc. Something that has to be carefully treated. 'I've got a *pet* on the back of my neck.'

phlegm, *n.* Pronounced *phleem* (flim). Mucous.

piano (pronounced *pi'aeni* or *pai'aeni*), *n.* Piano. The usual pronunciation among old-fashioned people. Cf. D. N. i, 375.

picayune, *n.* Sixpence; six and a quarter cents. Formerly a common coin and the smallest in circulation. 'He isn't worth a *picayune*!' Pennies are not used to any extent in the South, and formerly were almost unknown.

pickaninny, *n.* A negro child.

piddle, *v. i.* To potter. To do light work.

pided, *adj.* Pied; spotted. 'The cow is *pided* all over.' Cf. D. N. ii, 241.

- pike**, *n.* Turnpike; levee road.
- pin-headed**, *adj.* A term of contempt. 'That *pin-headed* lawyer!'
- pinery** (*painəri*), *n.* A pineapple plantation.
- piney-woods**, *n.* Pine woods; pinery.
- pip up**, *v. phr.* Pay up. (Humorous.) 'You might as well *pip up*; you've lost your bet.'
- pitch**, *v. tr.* In expression *pitch* a crop, to plan the distribution of ground for a season's crop. 'I haven't *pitched my crop* fully, but I aim to plant ten acres, at least, in cotton.'
- plank**, *n.* A sawed board of any thickness. 'The house is ceiled with half inch *plank*.' (See 'board.') Cf. D. N. ii, 241.
- plantation**, *n.* Farm. Cf. D. N. i, 380.
- plat** (*plait*), *n.* Braid. 'She wears her hair in two *plats*.' Cf. D. N. ii, 241.
- pleasing**, *adj.* Pleasant. 'He is a mighty *pleasing* young man.'
- plumb**, *adv.* Entirely; absolutely. 'My corn crop is *plumb* ruint.'
'The house was *plumb* empty.' Cf. D. N. i, 237, 373; ii, 241.
- plumb-peach**, *n.* Clingstone peach.
- plunder**, *n.* Effects; household goods. 'They left some chairs and other *plunder* in the house when they moved out.' Cf. D. N. ii, 241.
- pneumonia**, *n.* Pronounced *numony* (*nũm'õni*). *Numony*-fever also used.
- point-blank** or **pint-blank**, *adj.* Direct. 'He told a *point-blank* lie.' Cf. D. N. ii, 241.
- poke**, *n.* A small bag. Hence the expression 'pig in a *poke*.'
- pole-road**, *n.* A causeway or crossway, made by laying down poles or logs close together and covering with earth.
- pone**, *n.* A loaf of corn-bread. Cf. D. N. i, 64, 373.
- poor**, *adj.* Pronounced *pore*. Cf. D. N. i, 71, 234, 375.
- poor folks has poor ways**, *prov. phr.* A rather common saying used apologetically by very poor people.
- poorly** (*porely*), *adj.* Sick. Used when one is seriously ill. 'He is mighty *porely* and I'm afraid he won't live through the day.' In the North the corresponding expression is 'very low.'
- poor whites**, *n. phr.* A term applied to a class of people in Northern Georgia and some other sections; crackers, *q. v.*
- pooy** or **poowee**, *interj.* The common call for hogs.
- pop**, *v.* To snap; to break. '*Pop* the whip.' '*Pop* the stick in two.' Cf. D. N. ii, 242.
- pop-eyed**, *adj.* Having prominent eyes.
- portly**, *adj.* Thrifty; lusty. 'He is a *portly* child.'
- possum-fruit**, *n.* Persimmons. A common wild fruit. (Facetious.)
- posties**, *n.* Pl. of *post*. 'I brought you a load of *posties*.'
- powerful**, *adv.* In a high degree; extremely. 'He is a *powerful* bad man.' 'I'm *powerful* glad to see you!' Cf. D. N. i, 211; ii, 242.
- preacher**, *n.* as title. Elder. '*Preacher* Bolin will be here to dinner.'
- preaching**, *n.* Meeting; service. 'We all went to *preaching* last Sunday.' Cf. D. N. i, 392.

professor, n. A male teacher. This abuse of the word 'professor' seems to have grown up in the country districts recently. It is now applied indiscriminately to any schoolmaster.

project or projeck (accent on first syl.), *v. i.* To experiment. 'He is always *projeckin* with something new.'

proposial, n. Proposal.

proud, adj. Glad. 'I am mighty *proud* to meet you.' Cf. D. N. i, 373.

prove it by me, you can't, phr. I don't know. 'How much is Brown worth?' 'You *can't prove it by me.*' Equivalent to 'I can't tell.'

pumpkin custard, n. Pumpkin pie.

puncheon, n. A heavy split plank, sometimes smoothed with an adze or ax. 'The stable has a *puncheon* floor.'

puny, adj. Ill; sick. 'I'm feelin powerful *puny* to-day.'

qualify to, v. phr. To cause to make affidavit. 'He signed the statement and was *qualified to* it before a justice of the peace,' that is, swore to it.

quarters, n. pl. Houses occupied by negro farm hands. In the days of slavery these houses were generally grouped near the planter's house. 'It was late and the men had all gone to *quarters.*'

quarter-horse, n. A horse able to run a short distance in a fast time. 'He ran like a *quarter-horse*' is an expression often applied to a man. Cf. D. N. i, 422.

queer, adj. Pronounced quare. This word is generally used in an objectionable sense. 'They are *quare* people and we don't have much to do with them.'

quince-apple, n. Quince. Sometimes 'squinch-apple.'

rack out, v. phr. To start out. (Humorous.) 'Let's *rack out* for home.'

racket, n. Disturbance; fight. 'They had a *racket* at the saloon. Cf. D. N. ii, 243.

raise, v. tr. 1. Start. 'The horse couldn't *raise* a trot.' 'The boys *raised* a quarrel.' 2. Find. 'I've hunted all day, but can't *raise* him.'

raising or raisin, n. Bringing up. 'The child was spoiled in *raisin.*'

range, n. Place where cattle roam. Also applied to persons. 'He'd better keep offen my *range* if he doesn't want trouble.'

rank, v. tr. To lay side by side, as cordwood. 'I will give one dollar a cord for cutting, splitting and *ranking.*'

rare (rear), v. i. To rant; to talk abusively.

rather (had my), v. phr. Had my choice. 'I would stay at home if I *had my rather.*' Also pronounced ruther.

rather, adv. Pronounced ruther.

rattler, n. Rattlesnake.

reckon, v. i. Suppose. 'I *reckon* you had give out expecting me.' Also used as a word of assent: 'Can you cash this check for me?' 'I *reckon.*' This word is very common, but is never used in the sense of 'calculate' as many dialect writers seem to think. Cf. D. N. ii, 243.

red-liquor, n. Whiskey.

rehaul, v. Overhaul; repair.

re-nig, v. To back out. 'We made a fair and square trade but he *re-nigged* and azzled out of it.'

residenter, *n.* Citizen; resident. 'He is an old *residenter*.'

retch, *v. i.* Reach. '*Retch* now and help yourself' is an old-fashioned invitation, at table.

reverent (reverend ?), *adj.* Extraordinary; distinguished. (Generally, perhaps always, used in a bad sense and preceded by right.) 'My opinion is that he is a right *reverent* scoundrel.'

rick, *n.* Rank or pile of wood.

ridding-comb, *n.* A fine-toothed comb.

ride and tie, *v. phr.* An expression used where two persons ride one horse alternately. 'The horse wouldn't carry double so we had to *ride and tie*.'

ridiculous, *adj.* Outrageous; indecent. This use of the word is almost universal. A country paper stated that the details 'were too *ridiculous* to be fit for publication.'

rifle, *n.* Ripple.

rifle (to make the), *v. phr.* To accomplish what is undertaken. 'He tried but couldn't *make the rifle*.' Cf. D. N. i, 423; ii, 243.

right, *adv.* Quite. 'I am not *right* sure.' 'It's a *right* warm day!' Cf. D. N. ii, 243.

right is right and right wrongs no man, *prov. phr.* A common saying.

right smart, *n. phr.* A great deal; a considerable quantity or a large number. 'He raises a *right smart* of cotton.' This expression seems to be a stumbling block to dialect writers. It is often introduced by them as if used in the sense of activity or shrewdness, a meaning never given it in the South.' Cf. D. N. i, 372; ii, 243.

rightly, *adv.* Correctly. 'Maybe I didn't *rightly* understand you.'

rinse, *v. tr.* Pronounced *rench*. '*Reutch* the cup after using it.' Cf. D. N. i, 63, 234; ii, 243.

rip out, *v. phr.* To utter violently. 'He *ripped out* an oath.'

rising, *n.* A swelling; a boil or abscess. Cf. D. N. ii, 244.

riz, *pret.* of rise. 'The committee *riz* and reported.' Cf. D. N. i, 71, 234.

roasting-ears (often **roastin-ears**), *n.* Green-corn. 'We had boiled *roasting-ears* for dinner.' Cf. D. N. i, 393.

rock, *n.* Stone; pebble. 'He had his pocket full of *rocks*.' Cf. D. N. i, 374; ii, 244.

rock, *v. tr.* Throw stones at. 'The boys were *rocking* each other.'

rock road, *n.* Macadamised road.

romance, *v. i.* To talk extravagantly; to utter nonsense. Often said of a person who is 'flighty' with fever. 'His fever *riz* and he got to *romancin*.' Cf. D. N. ii, 244.

rottening, *pr. p.* Rotting. Cf. D. N. ii, 244 (rotnin).

rotten-ripe, *adj.* Over-ripe.

roughness, *n.* Coarse feed, as hay, fodder, etc. 'I have plenty of oats and corn, but no *roughness* for your horses.' Cf. D. N. i, 374.

rucas (rûkus), *n.* Quarrel. 'He raised a *rucas* every time he got drunk.' Cf. D. N. i, 66; ii, 244.

ruction (eruption ?), *n.* An outbreak; a row. 'They had a *ruction* at the speaking yesterday.'

rue or **rue back**, *v.* and *v. phr.* To trade back. 'We traded yesterday and he wanted to *rue* to-day.' Cf. D. N. i, 393; ii, 244.

ruint (ruined), *pp.* Injured; not necessarily spoiled. 'The hail *ruint* my wheat so it won't make over half a crop.' Cf. D. N. ii, 244.

run off, *v. phr.* To survey (land). 'He ought to have his land *run off* before he builds his fence.'

sack, *n.* Bag. 'The cow has a full *sack*.' Cf. D. N. ii, 244.

sack (to get the), *v. phr.* To be dismissed; to 'get the mitten.'

sad, *adj.* Soggy. 'This bread is *sad*.' Cf. D. N. i, 76, 234.

sad-iron, *n.* Flatiron.

saddle-wallets, *n.* Saddlebags.

safte (séft), *n.* Safe. 'I can make you *safte* for your money.' Meaning 'I can give good security.'

sage-grass, *n.* Sedge-grass. Also called 'broom-sage.'

sage-field, *n.* An old field grown up with sedge-grass.

sallet (salad), *n.* Greens. 'We had boiled *sallet* for dinner.' Cf. D. N. ii, 244.

sand-blow, *n.* A small mound raised by gas blowing up through sandy soil during earthquakes. They are very common in the vicinity of New Madrid, Missouri.

sang, *n.* Ginseng.

sang-diggers or **sang-hunters**, *n.* Persons who make a business of digging ginseng roots. Only the poorest people follow the business, as the plant is rare and grows only in remote places. The root when dried is worth from three to five dollars a pound.

sashay, *v. i.* To start out. (Facetious.)

satisfactional, *adj.* Satisfactory.

saw, *pp.* of see. Seen. 'I haven't *saw* him.' Deplorably common. Cf. D. N. ii, 244.

sawder, *n.* Solder.

sawyer, *n.* A snag, generally a whole tree, one end of which is fixed and the other floating. The up and down movement caused by the current gives it its name.

scads, *n.* A large quantity. 'He has *scads* of money.' Cf. D. N. i, 393, 424.

scalt, *pp.* Scalded.

scandalous (often scanlous), *adj.* Unreasonable. 'Those children make a *scandalous* racket.'

scare, *v. tr.* Pronounced *skeer*.

scary or **skeery**, *adj.* Frightful. 'It was a *skeery* sight.'

scase, *adj.* Scarce. Cf. D. N. i, 62, 234.

scient, *n.* Seion. 'My onions grewed from *scients*.'

scorpion, *n.* A small lizard.

scrape (cotton), *v. tr.* To hoe cotton.

scribe, *n.* Writer. 'I can read writin, but I'm a mighty poor scribe.'

scrounge, *v. i.* Crowd; to push. Cf. D. N. i, 62, 234, 374.

season, *n.* A soaking rain. 'We had a good *season* last night.'

seed, *pret.* and *pp.* of see. 'I never *seed* sich.' A rather common expression meaning, 'I never saw such conduct.' Corresponding to 'I never saw the like.' Cf. D. N. i, 277, 372; ii, 244.

seed-tick, n. The common wood-tick.

segaciate, v. i. To fare; to get on. (Humorous.) 'Well, how do you-us *segaciate* to-day?' Cf. D. N. i, 231.

sense, v. tr. To understand; to comprehend. 'I read the letter but I couldn't *sense* it.' Cf. D. N. i, 393.

sermint, n. Sermon.

set-line, n. A trot-line, *q. v.*

settlemint, n. Settlement.

shake, n. Earthquake. 'The sand-blows came up during the New Madrid *shakes*.'

shaking-ague (or often 'shakes'). Ague accompanied by shivering. It is 'dumb ague' when no shivering occurs. Cf. D. N. i, 66, 211, 399.

share, n. Pronounced sheer. Cf. D. N. i, 336.

she, prn. Used for many inanimate things. 'My clock run as well as ever after I run coal-oil through *her*. *She* stopped at half-past seven.'

shell-road, n. Road made or covered with shells. Common in Florida and Louisiana.

sheth, n. Sheath. Cf. D. N. i, 6, 68, 241.

shine (the eyes), v. phr. To throw light in the eyes of animals when hunting at night.

shiver, v. tr. To split. 'The tree was *shivered* by lightning.' Cf. D. N. ii, 245.

shoe-mouth deep, adj. phr. Ankle deep.

shooting match (the whole), n. phr. The whole lot. 'We found five fellows in a bunch and captured the whole *shooting match*.' Cf. D. N. i, 424.

shrub off, v. phr. To clear land superficially. To cut only the smallest trees.

shuck, v. tr. Husk. Cf. D. N. i, 333; ii, 245.

shuck, pret. and pp. of shake. 'We *shuck* hands all round.'

shucking, n. A husking bee. 'There will be a shucking and a dance at the Widow Smith's to-night.'

shucks, interj. Pshaw. 'O *shucks*! He's no good!'

shut, v. tr. Pronounced shet. 'Shet the door.' Cf. D. N. i, 29, 278, 374. Get shet of, get rid of. 'I haven't got *shet* of my cold.' Pret. pronounced shot, as 'he *shot* the door in my face.'

side-meat, n. Bacon.

sifter, n. Sieve. 'I want to borrow a *sifter* full of meal.'

simlin, n. A small kind of squash.

singing (singin), n. Singing school. 'There will be a *singin* to-night.'

sit by, v. phr. An invitation to take a seat at table. 'Sit *by* and have some dinner.'

size the pile, v. phr. To guess the amount of one's money. 'I went to pay my bill and he *sized my pile* and took it all.'

skelp, v. tr. To mark slightly. 'The bullet just *skelped* his cheek.' Cf. D. N. ii, 245.

skift, n. Skiff. A small boat. Cf. D. N. i, 237, 333.

skift (of snow), n. A light snow. 'There was a *skift* of snow on the ground in the morning.'

skillet, *n.* A shallow iron vessel with iron cover used for cooking or baking at a fireplace. In baking the skillet lid is covered with hot embers. Cf. D. N. i, 313; ii, 245.

skint, *pret.* and *pp.* Skinned. 'I fell down and *skint* my shin.'

skulduggery, *n.* Rascality; underhand plotting.

skum, *pp.* Skimmed. 'They sold *skum* milk.'

slack-jaw, *n.* Impudent language. 'Don't give me any of your *slack-jaw*!'

slash, *n.* Wet bottom land. A *slash* differs from a slough in having no perceptible channel. Cf. D. N. i, 333; ii, 245.

slick, *adj.* Slippery. 'This walk is mighty *slick*.'

slide, *n.* Sled.

slip-shuck, *v. tr.* To remove the outer husk only in husking corn. In gathering from the standing stalks (as is common in the West and South) it is usual to break off the ears with the inner husk, leaving the outer husk on the stalk.

slipe, *n.* Slip or strip. 'I bought a *slipe* two rods wide off of the adjoining tract of land.'

slough, *n.* Pronounced *slew*. A sluggish stream, generally the channel of a swamp, and always dry in long continued dry weather.

smart-Aleck, *n.* A self-sufficient fellow.

smart chance, *n.* A considerable quantity. 'There will be a *smart chance* of peaches this season.' Cf. D. N. i, 48, 374.

smother, *n.* Dense smoke. 'The fire made a big *smother*, but finally went out.'

smothering spell, *v. phr.* Difficult respiration.

smouge, *v. i.* To overreach; to cheat. 'He tried to *smouge* on me.' Cf. D. N. i, 374 (Smouch); ii, 245.

smudge, *n.* A smoky fire made for the purpose of driving away insects. 'We keep up a *smudge* in the cow-yard every night on account of the gnats.'

snag, *n.* A log or tree sunk in a channel of a river. Cf. D. N. i, 399.

snag-boat, *n.* A steamboat fitted up for the removal of snags.

snatched, *pp. adj.* Hurried. 'Don't be *snatched*!' Meaning 'do not hurry away.'

snead, *n.* Snath; the handle of a scythe. (This is also provincial English.)

snub, *v. i.* To sob. 'She sat in a corner *snubbing* for half an hour.'

snurl, *n.* Gnarl. 'The wood is full of *snurls* and hard to split.'

so, *adv.* Without change. 'I drink my coffee just *so*,' that is without sugar or cream. 'I always take my whisky *so*,' or 'straight.' The *so* is accentuated. (Cf. German 'geradezu.' Ed.)

soft-peach, *n.* Freestone peach.

soft-sawder (solder), *n.* Flattery; blarney. 'You needn't come around me with your *soft-sawder*.' In the North 'soft soap' is the equivalent.

sook cafe, **sook**, **sook**. Used in calling cows. (In the North *co-bos*.) 'Bos' is never used in the South.

something dead up the branch, *prov. phr.* An expression of suspicion; equivalent to 'something rotten in Denmark.'

soon, *adv.* Early. 'We'll get up *soon* in the morning.' (Universal.) Cf. D. N. ii, 245.

sort of, *adv. phr.* Pronounced *sorter*. Somewhat. 'I feel *sorter* used up to-day.' In the North the corresponding expression is '*kinder*, or kind of.' Cf. D. N. ii, 245. 'I couldn't *sorter* afford to pay that much.' Emphasis strong on the *sorter*.

soup, *v. tr.* To sip. 'He *souped* his coffee.'

sour on, *v. phr.* To turn against. (Humorous.) 'She *soured on* him when she found he had no money.'

souy or souwee! *interj.* Used in driving hogs. In the North 'whee!'

speak-easy, *n.* An illicit dram-shop; a 'blind tiger.'

speaking, *n.* A political meeting. 'There will be a *speakin* at the cross roads to-morrow and all the candidates will be there.'

spike-nail, *n.* Spike.

spleen, *n.* An enlarged spleen. 'My little boy is not well; I'm afraid he has a touch of the *spleen*.'

split the blanket, *v. phr. i.* Parted (man and wife). 'They *split the blanket* after living together ten years.' (Facetious.)

spouty (land), *adj.* Saturated with water. Also 'springy.'

spreads, *n.* Shallows formed by the filling up of the channel of a river by sediment. The 'spreads' of the St. Francis river cover many square miles.

spring-house, *n.* A small house built over a spring of water, in which milk, butter, etc., are kept cool. A 'well-house' is often used for the same purpose, the surplus water being allowed to flow into a shallow trough in which pans, etc., are placed.

square, *n.* The flower-bud of the cotton plant. (These buds are triangular, not quadrangular.) 'My cotton is dropping its *squares*.'

stall, *v. i.* To stick fast in the mud. 'My team *stalled* three times on the way to town.'

stamping-ground, *n.* Place of resort. 'My old *stamping-ground* was in Buncombe county, North Carolina.' The expression is, no doubt, derived from the habit of cattle standing together in some shady place. This was called their *stamping-ground*.

stand, *n.* 1. Hive of bees, including the bees. 'He sold four *stand* of bees.' 2. The growth of wheat or other grain after sowing. 'My oats have not made a good *stand*,' that is they failed to grow properly. A good *stand* means when all or nearly all the seeds grow. Cf. D. N. ii, 246.

staple, *n.* Pronounced *steeple*. 'The gate was held by a hook and *steeple*.'

staves, gone to, *v. phr.* Wrecked; ruined. 'He got to drinking worse and worse and finally *went to staves* entirely.'

steel-mill, *n.* An old-fashioned hand mill, shaped like a coffee mill, used for grinding corn.

stick, *v. tr.* Prick. 'She *stuck* me with a pin.' Cf. D. N. ii, 246.

stick-and-dirt (chimney), *adj. phr.* A chimney made with sticks laid up 'log house fashion' and plastered with clay. Still common in some localities.

- stob**, *n.* Stake. 'He set a mulberry *stob* at each corner of his land.
- stold**, *pret.* of steal. 'He *stold* away my daughter.'
- store-house**, *n.* Store; a house in which goods are sold.
- store-tea**, *n.* Tea. 'We caint afford *store-tea* and so make out with sassafras.'
- stuck on**, *adj. phr.* Fond of. 'I'm not *stuck on* cotton growing; I rather raise corn.'
- study**, *v. i.* To think; to consider. 'I'll *study* about that and let you know later.' 'I never *studied* about his treating me thataway.' Cf. D. N. ii, 246.
- such**, *pron.* Pronounced *sech* or *sich*. 'I won't go with *sich*.' Cf. D. N. i, 6, 7, 240.
- suddenly**, *adv.* Suddenly.
- sugar-orchard**, *n.* A grove of sugar-maple trees. 'Sap-bush' in the North.
- sugar-tree**, *n.* Hard maple or sugar-maple.
- sull**, *v. i.* To sulk; to balk. 'My oxens *sull* whenever they get hot.' 'She is a quare child and *sulls* whenever she is contrairied.' Cf. D. N. ii, 246.
- sun-down**, *n.* Sunset. (Sunrise and sunset not used.)
- sun-pain**, *n.* A kind of headache. Pain over the eyes.
- sun-up**, *n.* Sunrise. 'I was up before *sun-up* and saw the sun rise.'
- sunk-lands**, *n.* Lands that settled during an earthquake. Many thousands of acres of dry land along the Mississippi river became swampy, or were covered with lakes permanently as a result of the New Madrid earthquakes in the year 1812.
- supple**, *adj.* Pronounced *souple*.
- sure**, *adj.* Pronounced shore. Cf. C. B. i, 71, 234, 424.
- sure**, *adv.* Pronounced shore, as '*shore* fine;' 'he is a *shore* good fellow.'
- sure-enough**, *adj.* Pronounced shore-enough. Genuine. 'Hit's a *shore-enough* gold watch.' 'He gave the boy a *sure-enough* watch.' Cf. D. N. i, 69.
- suspicion**, *v. tr.* Suspect. 'I *suspicioned* that fellow from the start.' Cf. D. N. ii, 246.
- swag**, *v. i.* Sag. 'The foundations were not good and the house has *swagged* a right smart.
- swamp-angel**, *n.* A young woman from the swamps or backwoods. (Facetious.) 'All the young bucks and their *swamp-angels* came to the circus.'
- swamper**, *n.* An inhabitant of the swamps.
- swap my nag to his'n**, *idiom. phr.* Swap horses with him.
- swarthy**, often **swathy**, *adj.* Sallow. 'He has had chills so long, he is right *swarthy*.'
- sweet-bread**, *n.* Cake.
- sweetning** or **sweetnin**, *n.* Sugar. 'Long *sweetnin*' is molasses. 'I like *long sweetnin* on my hoe-cakes.'
- swimming-hole**, *n.* A deep place in a small stream suitable for a bathing or swimming place.

syrup-stand, n. Syrup-cup or pitcher.

tackle, n. Pronounced *tekl*. 'Can I borrow your block and *tekl*?'

tail, n. The lower part of a skirt; the trail of a dress. 'The clumsy fellow stepped on the *tail* of my dress.'

take in, v. phr. tr. 1. Of school, to open it in the morning. 2. Of ground, to add new-cleared land to a farm. 'He *took in* five acres on the east side of his farm last winter.'

take out, v. phr. i. To unhitch (horses). 'He *took out* and went to the house as soon as the cloud came up.' Cf. D. N. ii, 247.

take the rag off, v. phr. To excel; to outshine. 'She *takes the rag off* anything in our settlement.'

take to the brush, v. phr. Run away. 'He found out he was suspicious and *took to the brush*.'

take up books, v. phr. To resume studies at school in the morning or after recess.

take up land, v. phr. To buy or 'enter' government land.

take up with, v. phr. To become attached to; to consort with. 'My old wether *taken up with* the cattle.'

taken, pret. of take. Took. 'He admitted he *taken* the money.'

tale, n. A scandalous report. 'I've heerd a *tale* on him but I won't repeat it.'

talk turkey, v. phr. To talk plainly. 'I'm going to *talk turkey* with him and see if I can't *get* him to mend his ways.'

tap, n. Nut. 'I caint get a *tap* that will fit this bolt.'

tair, n. Pronounced *tair* (*tær*). 'I always greeze my wagon with pine *tair*.'

tarpaulin, n. Pronounced *tarpoleon*. This remarkable pronunciation is universal on southern rivers where tarpaulin covers are much used.

tell (good bye), v. Bid good bye. '*Tell* the lady good bye!'

Tennessy, n. Tennessee, with accent on first syllable.

terrapin, n. Pronounced *tarrapin*.

terrible, adv. Pronounced *turrible*. A common word used in the sense of 'very.' 'He is a *turrible* fine man.' Much used by North Carolinians. 'Very' is not often used. 'Mighty,' or 'monstrous,' or *turrible* taking its place. 'Quite' is almost unknown, 'right' taking its place.

terrier, n. Pronounced *tarrier*. 'The dog is a Scotch *tarrier*.'

that, adv. So. 'I was *that* tired I could hardly stand up.' Springs from the adj. use of *that*.

themselves, pr. Themselves.

there, where, advs. Pronounced *thar*, *whar*. There; where, etc. A very common pronunciation among old-fashioned people. Cf. D. N. i, 375.

this-a-way, that-a-way, adv. phr. This way, that way. 'Was he coming *this-a-way* when you seed him?' Cf. D. N. i, 237, 374.

thouten, prep. Without. 'I won't go *thouten* you do.'

throw out, v. phr. Dispossess; eject. 'He wouldn't give up the farm till he was *throwed out* by the sheriff.'

thumps, the, n. Palpitation of the heart.

timber, n. Forest; woods. 'He took to the *timber* as soon as the sheriff got after him.' Cf. D. N. ii, 247.

titman, n. The smallest of a litter of pigs. In the North 'runt.' Cf. D. N. i, 213.

to, prep. Used superfluously in infinitives after *have*, causative, as 'I'll have a man *to* examine the land.' 'He had a horse *to* die.' This use of *to* is quite common in country newspapers, as 'Mr. Jones had a barn *to* burn yesterday.'

to-do, n. 'Doings.' 'They had a big *to-do* at the courthouse yesterday.'

toad-frog, n. Toad. Cf. D. N. ii, 247.

toch, pret. of touch or tech. Touched. 'I never *toch* him.' Dialect writers often get this expression *toched*, which is a double preterite and would be considered incorrect by any 'native.'

tolerable (often tollable), adj. The almost invariable reply to the salutation 'how do you do?' It is hardly good form among the country people to say one is well. In nine cases out of ten the reply to an inquiry as to health will be 'tolerable,' or 'just tolerable,' or 'only tolerable.' It is not to be inferred that they are out of health; it is simply the fashionable response. Cf. D. N. i, 375.

top-crop, n. The last picking of cotton. The lower bolls are first to open and are the best. The top bolls are late to open and the cotton in them is not as well matured. There are three or four pickings.

top-fodder, n. The tops of corn cut off and cured.

torn-down, adj. Violent. 'He is a *torn-down* fellow when he is drinking and everybody is afraid of him.'

tossel, n. and v. Tassel. The spike at the top of a cornstalk. Cf. D. N. i, 72, 213, 219, 234, 241.

tote, v. Carry. 'Will this horse *tote* double?'

tote fair, v. phr. To do the right thing; to play fair. 'We'll get along all right if he'll *tote* fair.' Cf. D. N. i, 394.

touch, v. tr. Pronounced tech. 'He never *teched* me.' Cf. D. N. i, 376. Cf. *toch*.

touchous, adj. Pronounced techous. Querulous. 'He's getting mighty *techous* in his old age.'

tour, n. Pronounced tower. Journey. 'They have gone on their weddin' *tower*.'

trash, n. Worthless people. Cf. D. N. ii, 247.

trash, poor white, n. phr. A term applied to the lowest class of whites and used more often by colored people than others. The supply of this class is large. They have no ambition for themselves or their children, and seem contented with the most squalid surroundings if they can only get a sufficient quantity of tobacco, which is chewed not only by the men but by the women, unless they are dipping snuff.

tree-sugar, and tree-syrup, n. Maple sugar and syrup.

tricks, n. Small articles. 'Pick up your *tricks* and get out of here.'

trifling or triflin, adj. Good for nothing; mean. 'That dog is mighty *triflin*.'

trigger, v. i. To lay plans. 'He's *triggerin* to get out of paying his just debts.'

troft, *n.* Trough.

trot-line, *n.* A long fishing line to which short lines are attached. The lines are usually set over night and are sometimes called 'set-lines.' Hooks are attached to the short lines.

truck, *n.* Produce; crops. 'He is a good farmer and raises lots of *truck*.' The word includes grain, cotton, etc., instead of being applied only to garden stuff as at the North. Cf. D. N. i, 334.

tuck, *pret.* of take. Took. 'He *tuck* everything in sight.' Cf. D. N. ii, 248.

tuckin-comb, *n.* Back comb; a large comb used for holding a woman's hair in place.

Tuesday, *n.* Pronounced Chewsday (tʃiuzdē). This is a very fashionable pronunciation.

tune, *n.* Pronounced chune (tʃiun); a selection of music.

tupelo-gum, *n.* Swamp tupelo. A tree not related to the gum.

turkle, *n.* Turtle.

turn, *n.* Grist. 'He took a *turn* of corn to the mill.'

turn, *v. tr.* To stop or 'head off' cattle. 'That fence won't *turn* cattle.' Cf. D. N. ii, 248.

turn of the night, *n. phr.* The depressing hour of the night when those who are sick are supposed to be most likely to die. Some time after midnight. 'He seemed to be mending, but about the *turn of the night* he taken worse and died just before morning.'

turn out (ground), *v. phr.* To abandon worn out land. The opposite of 'taking in ground.'

uncle, *n.* An elderly man; especially an aged negro. Cf. D. N. ii, 248.

Uncle Billy; Uncle Bob, etc. An appellation used as a term of respect toward old men. *Uncle* prefixed to the full name is often applied to men of prominence, as 'Uncle Billy Norman,' etc.

under-bit, *n.* A cut in the ear of cattle or hogs as a mark of ownership.

underminded, *pp.* Undermined; taken advantage of.

uneasy, *adj. v. phr.* Pronounced oneasy. Also onpleasant; onwell. Cf. D. N. i, 19, 78, 217.

Universalian, *n.* Universalist.

unsighted, *adj.* Unexpected; unforeseen. 'It was *unsighted* on my part.'

until, *prep. and conj.* Pronounced ontwell.

up and about, *v. phr.* Able to be up.

use around, *v. phr.* To frequent. 'His cattle *use around* my place all the time.' This peculiar phrase is very common. Cf. D. N. ii, 248.

vamose, *v. i.* Pronounced vamoose. To disappear suddenly. Cf. D. N. i, 325, 426.

varmint, *n.* Any wild animal. 'Some *varmint* is catching my chickens.' Cf. D. N. i, 375.

vigrous (pronounced vaigrēs), *adj.* Fierce; vicious. 'He keeps the *vigrousest* dog in town.'

volunteer (crop), *n.* Growth from seed accidentally distributed from former crop. Cf. D. N. ii, 248.

wallow or waller, *v. tr.* To throw in wrestling. 'I *walled* him twict out of three times.'

want in, want out, etc. *v. phr.* Want to get in, etc. 'The dog *wants in*.' Cf. D. N. ii, 248.

warnut, *n.* Walnut. Cf. D. N. i, 69.

washing, *n.* Bathing. 'All the boys in school went in *washing*.'

watermillion, *n.* Watermelon.

watch out, *v. phr. i.* Look out! Take care! Cf. D. N. i, 64, 426; ii, 248.

water, hold, *v. phr.* Bear investigation. 'That story won't *hold water*.'

water-gap, *n.* Water gate. A swinging gate hung over a stream which rises with the water and closes when the water goes down.

water-haul, *n.* A fruitless effort. From a failure to catch any fish in drawing in a net. 'We thought we had them surrounded, but when we closed in it proved to be a *water-haul*.'

water-hole, *n.* A deep place in a stream of water. 'There will be a baptising in the *water-hole* below Lick Creek bridge on Sunday.'

water-sobbed, *adj.* Watersoaked.

wattle and daub, *n. phr.* A form of construction used in chimney-building. It consists of interwoven sticks or withes covered with clay. Entirely different from the 'stick and dirt' chimney.

wax or gum-wax, *n.* Chewing gum.

weapon, *n.* (Pronounced *weepon*.) 'I never have carried *weepons* since the war.' Cf. D. N. i, 69.

weather-breeder, *n.* Conditions portending a change of weather. 'Hit's mighty fair to-day, but I'm afraid its only a *weather-breeder*.'

weather-break, *n.* Shelter from the wind. Often applied to a grove of trees along the edge of a field left as shelter from the wind.

weasel-skin, *n.* Pocketbook. (Humorous.) 'I made him draw his *weasel-skin*.'

wedding-hoe, *n.* Common hoe; garden hoe, as distinguished from the heavy cotton hoe or chopping-hoe.

well-fixed, *adj.* Wealthy; well to do. Cf. D. N. ii, 248.

wench, *n.* Negress. Often 'nigger-wench.' Cf. D. N. i, 343.

whack, out of, *adj. phr.* Out of order. 'My watch is *out of whack*.'

wheat-fan or fan, *n.* A fanning mill.

which, *pron.* What? Used when one fails to hear distinctly.

white-liquor, *n.* The raw product of distillation. Moonshine whiskey.

white-walnut, *n.* Butternut. A kind of tree.

whoa, *interj.* Used in driving loose cattle. It is somewhat curious that the same word is used for driving cattle forward that is used for stopping horses. In the North cattle are driven with shouts of 'Whay! Whay!'

whop, *v. tr.* Whip; punish.

winding, to knock, *v. phr.* To give a staggering blow. 'He *knocked* the fellow *winding*' (*windiy*).

winding-blades, *n.* Reel. 'I had just got my yarn offen my *winding-blades*.'

winter-fever, *n.* Pneumonia.

without an accident, *adv. phr.* If nothing happens. 'I will be back to-morrow *without an accident.*'

witness tree, *n.* A tree marked to show the location of a corner of land. Often called a 'pointer.'

woods-colt, *n.* A horse of unknown paternity. Also applied to a person of illegitimate birth. Cf. D. N. i, 395.

working, *n.* Labor performed by a group of neighbors in case of an emergency. No pay is expected, but a dinner is always furnished. In the North it is called a 'bee.' 'The Widow Brown is going to have a *working* next Saturday to clear up her new-ground.'

worried, *adj.* Wearied; tired. 'Since I was sick I can't walk a mile without getting badly *worried.*'

wrop, *v. tr.* Wrap. 'Shall I *wrop* it up for you?' Cf. D. N. ii, 249.

yahoo, *n.* A backwoods fellow; a lout. Cf. D. N. ii, 249.

Yank, *n.* A Union soldier during the civil war.

yap, *n.* A noisy, worthless fellow. 'Don't mind him; he's nothing but a *yap.*' Cf. D. N. i, 427.

yarb, *n.* The old-fashioned pronunciation of herb.

yarb-doctor, *n.* Herb doctor.

year (of corn), *n.* Ear. Curiously, this pronunciation does not apply to the ears of animals.

yearn, *v.* Earn. 'He doesn't *yearn* his salt.'

yellow, *adj.* Pronounced yaller. So in following words.

yellow-buff, *adj.* Light yellow. 'I want some of that *yaller-buff* calico.'

yellow-gal, **yellow-boy**, *n. phr.* Mulatto.

yellow-yam, *n. phr.* A kind of sweet potato.

yellow-poplar, often **yaller-poplar**, *n.* Tulip-tree. In the North 'white-wood.'

yit, *adv.* Yet.

yon, *prn.* Yonder. 'Yon's the man!' pointing out some one.

yonder, *adv.* Pronounced yander, and often with an aspirate: 'hyander.' Yonder. This word is curiously used to denote a long distance and an uncertain direction. 'His folks live back *yander*,' meaning no particular direction or location. 'I heerd he was going back *yander* where he came from.' Cf. D. N. ii, 249.

you-all, *pron.* Plural of you. Used when speaking to two or more persons. This expression is often used by educated persons and is logical, as some distinction is really needed between 'you' as applied to one person and the same word applied to several persons addressed. 'You-all' is never made use of in speaking to one person, although often appearing thus in dialect fiction. Cf. D. N. i, 375.

you-uns or **yous**, *pron.* Pl. of you. Used only by illiterate people, but always when addressing two or more people. 'When did *you-uns* get home?' 'I didn't see *yous* pass.'

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THE LANGUAGE OF THE OIL WELLS.

Following the good example set by Mr. Francis B. Lee in bringing together the words used by the glass-blowers and shingle-makers (DIALECT NOTES, i, 335-337), I have thought it worth while to collect some of the words and usages found in the oil regions of Western New York, Western Pennsylvania, and West Virginia. The list makes no pretence to completeness, and I hope others will add to it. Yet it is sufficiently large, I trust, to exhibit something of the ingenuity of the language-makers, as well as the picturesqueness of epithet to which they often attain. As the American oil industry has been wholly developed since 1859, it will be seen that this specialized vocabulary is mainly of recent growth.

Many of the more technical terms listed below can, of course, be made fully intelligible only by means of drawings; and I regret that these could not be added. But anyone athirst for this fuller knowledge can glean much from the illustrations in the following: the illustrated catalogue of the National Supply Co. of Pittsburgh; *Second Geological Survey of Pennsylvania* (1874), *Special Report on the Petroleum of Pennsylvania*, etc., by Henry E. Wrigley, Harrisburg (1875); Benj. J. Crew, *A Practical Treatise on Petroleum*, Phila., 1887; Abraham Gesner, *A Practical Treatise on Coal, Petroleum, and Other Distilled Oils* (2nd ed.), New York, 1865; H. Erni, *Coal Oil and Petroleum*, Phila., 1865; Johnson's *Universal Cyclopaedia*, vol. xii., art. *Well-drilling*, New York, 1902; *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, vol. xviii., art. *Petroleum*, 1885; E. V. Smalley, *Striking Oil*, *Century Magazine*, July, 1883; Geo. R. Gibson, *A Lampful of Oil*, *Harper's Magazine*, Jan., 1886. In addition to the above works I am greatly indebted for information to a paper by Mr. Manton M. Wyvell, Cornell, '01, of Wellsville, N. Y., and to a dissertation on *Oil-Well Drilling in West Virginia* by Mr. Le Van Merchant Burt,¹ Cornell, '01, of New

¹ Mr. Burt's father, Captain Frank Burt, was prominent in the early history of the oil fields at Mannington, W. Va.

York City, which may be found in the Cornell University Library.

Many of the words are of course to be found in other collection; but their specialized meanings in connection with oil well drilling have rarely been noted by the lexicographers.

auger-stem, n. "A round bar of four-inch iron from twenty-eight to forty ft. in length."—Crew. One of the drilling tools, used between the bit and the jars.

bailer, n. An implement of wrought iron, sixteen to twenty ft. long, used in cleaning out the hole in drilling a well. Also called the *sand-pump*.

barrel, n. As oil is measured by the barrel, so land is said to be *three*, or *five*, or *twenty-barrel* territory, etc., when its wells will produce that amount of oil daily.

big-hole, n. The part of the hole that is cased, from the top about three hundred feet down. The part below this is the *small-hole, q. v.*

Big Injun Sand, n. The Waverly Conglomerate or Logan Group. "About 2000 ft. below the surface [at Mannington, W. Va.] lies the 'Big Injun' Sands, so called on account of its great thickness, which sometimes exceeds 300 ft."—Burt. See also under *pay streak*.

Big Lime, n. The drillers' name for Mountain or Greenbrier Limestone.

Big Red, n. A shale 339 feet below Pittsburgh Coal; it is 'a bad cave.'

bit, n. Same as *centre-bit, q. v.*

bob-tail rig, n. A variety made in very compact form, for use where space is limited. It is in W. Va. forty-three ft. long, while the regular rig is about eighty-three ft. long.

boot-jack, n. An implement for taking hold of the lower half of jars under the head, when the upper half is broken off.

bottling-works, n. pl. as sg. Illicit saloons. See Mr. Smalley's description, *Century*, xxvi., 337.

bull-dog casing-spear, cpd. n. A variety which "will take a strong hold but will not let go, and is therefore a very dangerous tool to use."—Burt.

bull-rope, n. The rope which, like a band, connects the bull-wheel with the band-wheel.

bull-wheel, n. The wheel on which the bull-rope is wound.

bundle, n. "Executive board of the P. P. A. decide to sell no part of their *bundle* of 3,500,000 bbls. of oil before May 1, at less than \$1 per bbl."—Derrick's *Handbook of Petroleum*, p. 487, Oil City, Pa., 1898.

bunting-pole, n. A pole thirty ft. long; connects the main sill with the engine block.

casing, n. Pipe which lines the well and prevents water from running in. It varies in diameter from five to ten inches. Distinct from the *tubing, q. v.*

cave, n. "Any formation that caves into the hole."—Burt.

centre-bit, *n.* The lowest of the drilling tools; "a bar of iron a few feet long with a sharp steel cutting edge on the lower end."—Crew. Often called simply the *bit*.

centre-iron, *n.* An iron attaching the *walking-beam* to the *sampson-post*.

chain-tongs, *n. pl. as sq.* Tongs used for screwing and unscrewing casing.

coal oil, *n.* "The 'coal oil,' as it was then [1862 ff.] generally called, taking the name before applied to kerosene distilled from coal, did not compare in purity and light-giving quality with the refined oil of the present day."—Smalley.

conductor or conductor-box, *n.* A wooden pipe, now about a foot in diameter, the joints of which are dovetailed. "A long box, about eight in. square, is then put down till the lower end rests on the bed of rock, be it one or fifty feet. This box is called a *conductor*."—Erni.

Cow-Run Sand, *n.* The drillers' name for Mahoning Sandstone, or Dunkard Oil Sand.

crown-block, *n.* A strong timber structure holding together the upper ends of the four derrick corner-posts.

crown-pulley, *n.* A grooved wheel fixed in the *crown-block*, *q. v.*, over which passes the cable.

derrick, *n.* "A *derrick*, resembling the frame of an old-fashioned church steeple, is erected over the spot chosen."—Erni.

derrick-sill, *n.* A sill under the derrick floor.

dress, *v. tr.* "The bit is dressed, not so much to make it sharp as to keep it the proper size."—Burt. Cp. *tool-dresser*.

driller, *n.* The man who has charge of the work of drilling.

drive-pipe, *n.* When the depth of superficial soil is too great to admit of digging down to the rock, strong iron piping, called *drive-pipe*, furnished at the lower end with a sharp-edged shoe, is forced down by means of a maul working in guides, as in pile-driving."—Thompson-Redwood, *Handbook on Petroleum*, London, 1901.

dry hole, *n.* An unsuccessful well.

duster, *n.* A dry hole, that is, one in which oil was never reached. "There are thirteen producing wells and fifteen *dusters* in the pool."—Derrick's *Handbook of Petroleum*, Oil City, Pa., 1898.

fisherman, *n.* An expert who gives his time to recovering 'stuck tools.'

fishing-tool, *n.* One of many kinds, "from the delicate 'grab,' designed to pick up a small piece of 'valve-leather' or a broken 'sucker-rod rivet' from the pump-chamber, to the ponderous string of pole tools containing tons of iron, which at a depth of 2000 ft. or more can unscrew a set of 'stuck tools,'" etc.—Burt.

friction-pulley, *n.* The wheel connecting with the 'band-wheel' and used to bring the 'sand-pump reel' into play.

gain, *n.* A socket. "The mud-sills . . . have *gains* cut into them for the reception of the main-sill and sub-sills."—Crew.

gasser, *n.* A well producing much gas along with the oil.

go-devil. 1. A piece of iron which is let fall into a well to explode the nitro-glycerine used in 'shooting' the well after it is drilled. 2. "A conical brush of steel wire furnished at the base, or rear end, with a leather valve in four sections and with steel wire guides. The 'go-devil' is pumped thro' [the pipe-line] with the oil, and travels at about 3 miles an hour."—Thompson-Redwood, *Handbook on Petroleum*, London, 1901.

Gordon Stray, *n.* Applied in the Flat Run Field, W. Va., to Campbell's Run Oil Sand.

grab, *n.* An implement for catching the end of a cable when it has parted in the well. Cf. description under *fishing-tool* above.

gum, *n.* "When the soil is not deep, a circular excavation is made down to the rock bed, and a hollow log, or 'gum,' as it is called, is placed in it on one end."—Gesner. Forms the first casing of the well. Cf. *gum* D. N. i, 327; ii, 236, and *bee-gum* ii. 306.

gusher, *n.* A well which yields a large amount of oil.

headache-post, *n.* A pillar inside the derrick which supports the end of the walking-beam when disconnected. Also called the *life-preserver*. "Designed to save the driller a head-ache, or perhaps his life in case the wrist-pin should break, or the pitman fly off of it, while drilling, thus causing the derrick end of the walking-beam to drop under the great weight of the suspended drilling tools."—Crew.

horn-socket, *n.* An implement used for taking hold of a loose tool in the well.

jack-post, *n.* A support for the *band-wheel*.

jack-squib, *n.* A variety of torpedo. Cp. *line-squib*.

jars, *n. pl. or sg.* A drilling tool. "The jars may be likened to a couple of elongated and flattened links of a chain constructed to slide freely within each other. This device was invented in 1831 by William Morris, and its function is to give the drill a sharp jar on the upward stroke, thus loosening the bit if it has become jammed in the rock."—Thompson-Redwood, *Handbook on Petroleum*, London, 1901. "When a string of tools become fast in the hole, the first thing done is usually to *cut the rope* off close to the rope socket. . . . This enables a slip socket or other socket, to which long-stroke *jars* are attached, to take hold of the stuck tool and jar it loose."—Burt.

jerk-rope, *n.* Attaches the cable to the crank of the *band-wheel*.

key rock, *n.* "Pittsburgh Coal, the great 'key' rock of the drillers for casing in most of the oil fields in the state" [W. Va.].—Burt. So called because a starting-point for measuring below. Ten-inch casing is used through Pittsburgh Coal; next below eight-and-a-quarter-inch casing.

knuckle-post, *n.* The pillar supporting the shaft of the *sand-reel*.

lazy-tongs, *n.* A device for extricating stuck tools. "It is attached by a screw-joint to the sinker bar or other suitable rod of iron, and lowered so as to catch the end of the missing tool in its jaws."—Gesner.

life-preserver, *n.* Another name for the *headache-post*, *q. v.*

liner, *n.* The smallest casing. At the top of the Gordon Sand "it is generally necessary to insert a four-inch liner about 225 feet long to shut off the cave of red and blue shales."—Burt.

line-squib, *n.* A variety of torpedo. Cp. *jack-squib*.

make hole, *v. phr.* To make headway in drilling the well.

mandrel-socket, *n.* An implement used for taking hold of casing which has collapsed or become broken.

Mapleton Coal, *n.* Applied by drillers to the Sewickley Coal stratum in Marion and Monongalia Counties, W. Va.

moonlighting, *n.* "In 1864 Col. E. A. Roberts applied for, and later obtained, a patent on 'a process of increasing the productiveness of oil wells by causing an explosion of gun powder or its equivalent at or near the oil-bearing point, in connection with incumbent tamping.' . . . 'Moonlighting' was . . . the torpedoing of wells at night by persons not in Roberts's employ, for the purpose of evading the patent."—Burt. Cp. *moonshiner*.

mouse-trap, *n.* An implement "for cutting and fishing out rope when matted in the well. It will also take out small pieces of iron or steel, or any small object."—Burt.

mud-oil, *n.* "In 1825 oil was procured by digging pits twelve feet or more deep along the Hughes River, below the junction of the North and South Forks. It was used as a liniment. Water was poured in, the sand was stirred with hoes, and the oil accumulated on the surface."—Burt. This was *mud oil*. Cp. *sand oil*.

mud-sill, *n.* In a derrick, that on which the *jack-post* (*q. v.*) and *sampson-post* (*q. v.*) rest.

mud socket, *n.* Used on drilling tools to clean mud or sand out of a well.

nose sill, *n.* In a derrick, the sill under the *headache-post*, *q. v.*

oil certificate, *n.* An acceptance. "Corresponds to a warehouse receipt, and is the title of ownership passing from the seller to the buyer on all the petroleum exchanges."—Gibson.

oil-saver, *n.* A device used in drilling in the oil sand while the well is flowing. A tube in the cap of the casing-head; through it is put the drilling cable, with which it works up and down.

packer, *n.* "When a drilling well passes through a caving rock, this *packer* is placed below the cave; enough casing is left on top of the *packer* to reach above the cave. Drilling is continued through the *packer*."—Derrick's *Handbook of Petroleum*, Appendix, Oil City, Pa., 1898.

pay-sand, *n.* Oil rock producing profitable wells.

pay-streak, *n.* A stratum of oil sand sufficiently thick (about five ft. to render a well profitable. "The 'Big Injun' oil sand is a hard and often fine-grained gray sandstone, with usually two and occasionally three or four open, coarse, and porous, sometimes pebbly layers, filled with oil, gas, or salt water, called 'pay streaks.'"—Burt.

Pencil Cave, *n.* Applied by drillers to a dark slate near the base of the Mauch Chunk Red Shales, 1,200 feet below Pittsburgh Coal.

pipe-tongs, *n.* "That 'one-jawed, one-handled' *pipe-tongs* of ours bites right hold of the pipe and holds it."—Manufacturer's circular. For a drawing see Erni, p. 121.

pitman, *n.* Connects the lower end of the walking-beam with a crank attached to the axle of the band-wheel.

pocket, n. The well is drilled a few feet below the bottom of the oil sand, when the work of drilling ceases. This is called 'drilling a *pocket*.'

pony-sill, n. Supports the *engine-block*, in a derrick.

pool, n. A hypothetical oil lake, or belt of producing territory. When a well proves a 'gusher' (*q. v.*), the drill is said to have 'struck a *pool* of oil.'

pumper, n. 1. A well which has to be pumped. 2. The employee who looks after the pumping.

rammer, n. "After running [the centre bit] from three to six feet, a *rammer*, four and a half inches across the face, nearly round, is used to make the hole round and smooth."—A. Von Millern, *All About Petroleum*, New York, 1864.

ream, v. tr. To make the hole round, by turning the bit constantly.

reamer, n. Shaped like the *bit*, but with square corners. "The *reamer* is used to enlarge the hole made by the bit."—Gesner.

rig, n. "The 'rig' consists of a derrick, an engine-house, and a belt-house." It is not, therefore, generally synonymous with *derrick*, which it includes; but it is sometimes thus used (cp. F. H. Newell's art. on *Well-drilling*, Johnson's *Universal Cyclopædia*, xii., 379, col. 2).

rig up, v. phr. To get the machinery and tools into position and condition for drilling.

rock-oil, n. An early popular name for petroleum.

rope rig, n. One in which the string of tools is suspended by a rope. "Rope tools are now used by all, except old fogies. They are less liable to accident; and are more convenient to draw the drill, reamer, and sand pump, than the stiff continuous pole tools."—Erni.

rope-socket, n. Attaches the cable to the string of tools.

rope-worm, n. An implement for taking a rope out of the tubing.

Salt Sand, n. The drillers' name for Pottsville Conglomerate. "Consists of three or four members, separated by shales and sometimes thin coal beds."—Burt.

samson, or sampson-post, n. Supports the *walking-beam*.

sand, n. "Oil and gas *sands* are simply very porous rocks which are saturated by oil, gas, or water, or all three together."—Burt.

sand-line, n. The rope to which the *sand-pump* or *bailer* is attached.

sand-oil, n. The oil which was pumped from a well, about 1845. It was worth five cents a gallon more than *mud oil*, *q. v.*

sand-pump, n. "A tube or pump which is used to clean out the chips from the hole made by the drill."—Erni. Also called the *bailer*.

sand-pump, v. tr. "The well shall be thoroughly bailed and *sand-pumped*."

sand-reel, n. A windlass used for raising the water and detritus from the well.

sand-sill, n. Rests on the *mud-sills* and forms the support for one end of the shaft of the *sand-reel*.

saver, n. See *oil-saver*.

screw, n. The *temper-screw* is five feet long and when that distance has been drilled, a 'screw' is said to have been made.

seed-bag, n. "The primitive style of seed-bag, an old boot-leg, filled with flaxseed, which expands when wet, is still used. . . . These seed-

bags . . . are contrivances let down the hole, outside the tube, for the purpose of keeping back the air or water, or stopping some little crack in the rock through which the drill passed."—Erni.

Seneca Oil, n. The early name for petroleum along the Muskingum River, in Ohio, and elsewhere. About 1826. "A sovereign remedy for our grandfathers."

shell, n. The can containing the nitro-glycerine with which the well is shot. Same as *torpedo*.

shoot (the well), v. tr. To cause an explosion of several quarts of nitro-glycerine at the depth of the *pay-streak* (*q. v.*) so as to break and crack the oil rock, enabling the oil to flow faster from the pores.

sinker-bar, n. "The *sinker-bar* and upper link of the jars provide the necessary momentum for delivering an upward blow on the inside of the lower link of the jars," *q. v.*—Thompson-Redwood, *Handbook on Petroleum*, London, 1901.

slip-socket, n. See under *jars*.

small-hole. The part of the hole which is below the casing, usually all but the first three hundred feet. The part above is the *big-hole, q. v.*

soil-pipe, n. In early drilling the *soil-pipe* was first driven. It was "four inches in diameter, made in ten-foot lengths, fitted at the ends, and driven by means of a heavy block of wood, as in pile driving."—Gesner.

spectacles, n. Implements for carrying tools.

spotted, adj. Applied to oil territory in which one well may be a good producer and the next one dry.

spring-pole, n. "To work the drill and other tools necessary to sink a well, *spring poles*, resembling an old-fashioned well sweep, are sometimes used. *Spring poles* are cheaper than engines at first, but not so good."—Erni.

spud in, v. phr. tr. To do the preliminary boring, with a 13-inch bit, weighing 800 lbs., to a depth of about 150 ft. "The rope from the bull-wheel to the crown pulley usually strikes against the derrick braces with every revolution of the crank, making a noise which can be heard for miles; so it is a great relief to the neighborhood when a well gets through *spuding*."—Burt.

Squaw Sand, n. A stratum 1,488 feet below Pittsburgh Coal.

squib. See *jack, line-squib*.

stem, n. Same as *auger-stem, q. v.*

stile, n. One of the four upright derrick posts.

string, n. A 'string of tools,' used in drilling, consists of a stem, a set of jars, and a bit. It weighs as much as 2400 lbs. and is 60 ft. in length. The word is also used of one of the series of casings of different sizes which line a well.

stuffing-box, n. "The pump rods work through a *stuffing box*, which is screwed to the top of the well tube."—Gesner.

sub-sill, n. One running parallel to the *main-sill* and resting on the *mud-sills*.

substitute or sub, n. An implement used to connect a tool with one thread to another with a different thread. Cp. *winged substitute*.

sucker-rod, n. The part of the well pump which corresponds to the plunger of an ordinary pump.

swedge, n. An implement for straightening, in the well, pipe that has bulged in.

telegraph or telegraph ropes, n. An endless cord connecting the engine with the derrick so that steam can be turned on or shut off from the derrick.

temper-screw, n. Attached to the upper end of the walking-beam ; in drilling, bears the weight of the tools.

tool-dresser, n. The workman who keeps the tools in good condition.

torpedo, n. Same as *shell*, *q. v.*

torpedo, v. tr. "The first oil well successfully *torpedoed* was on the Fleming farm south of Titusville, Pa. This well was shot in 1866, with 5 lbs. of powder placed in a bottle attached to a string of tools and lowered about 250 ft., and a piece of red-hot pipe was then dropped thro' the pipe and exploded the powder."—Burt.

torpedo-man, n. A well-shooter.

tour (pron. taur). A space of twelve hours. "Two men are required during each *tour*." The morning *tour* lasts from midnight until noon ; the afternoon *tour* from noon until midnight.

tubing, n. The pipe put down inside the casing, for the oil to come up through. "Then the 'tubing,' two inches in diameter, is put in, and a 'seed-bag' is forced down between it and the casing."—Smalley.

tubing-ring, n. Used to prevent the tubing from dropping into the well while being pulled.

tubing-spear, n. An implement used to seize tubing when it is unscrewed or broken off.

tug-pulley, n. "Merely a projection from the band wheel."—Burt.

walking-beam stirrup, n. Attaches the walking-beam to the pit-man.

well-flower (flōer), n. A device sometimes used on the tubing below the packer instead of the perforated pipe or anchor.

whale, n. A *gusher*, *q. v.*, W. Va.

whip-stock, n. An implement used in drilling past a set of tools when fast.

whiskey-jack, n. An hydraulic jack. "The ponderous string of pole tools which . . . can . . . cut a thread upon the broken end of a sinker bar, or an auger stem, so that it can be screwed fast to and loosened by the use of 'whiskey jacks' at the surface."—Quoted by Crew.

wild-cat, n. "Whenever a man drills a well far from any territory known to be good, he is said to have drilled a 'wild cat.'"

wild-cat, v. i. To prospect in territory not known to be good.

wild-catter, wild-cattig. "'Wild-cattig' is the name applied to the venturesome business of drilling wells on territory not known to contain oil, in the hope of finding it. A man engaged in this pursuit is called not a wild-cat but a 'wild-catter.'"—Smalley.

winged substitute, n. "Sometimes placed above the bit to keep it from glancing off ; also above the round reamer to keep it to its place."—Burt.

winter-rig, n. A variety in which "the lower part of the derrick is enclosed to protect the machinery and workmen from cold or stormy weather."

wrapper, n. "A wrapper of rope yarn is put around the cable and the clamps suspended from the temper screw (*q. v.*) are securely clamped around the wrapper by the set screw," etc.—Burt.

wrench-bar, n. Used in screwing and unscrewing tools.

wrench-circle, n. An implement for holding the point of the *wrench-bar* when screwing or unscrewing tools.

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NOTE ON "STUBBOY."

Some time ago a letter was addressed to the editor of the New York *Sun*, asking in what sense the word *stubboyed* of an editorial¹ was used. The communications to that paper called out by this request were numerous,—when cut out and pasted together they make one long column of eight feet in length,—and attest the popular interest in words not recorded in the dictionary. These communications have now been examined with a view to ascertaining the various meanings of the word and the localities where they are current.

It should be said at the start that there are nearly as many spellings of this dialectal word as there are correspondents, a circumstance easily accounted for by the fact that only one dictionary records the word, and that it has seldom before appeared in print. Among the spellings are *st'boy*, *steboy*, *stiboi*, *suboy*, *su boy*, *subboy*, *sooboy*, *soobboy*, *s'te'boy*, *s'boy*, *'stheboy*, *staboy*, *'st-a-boy*, *'st'boy*, *stewboy*, and of course *stubboy*, the form in which the word first appeared in the *Sun*. The pronunciations, too, which the spellings evidently aim to reproduce, are quite diverse. The two following pronunciations, however, appear to predominate, *stnboi* and *snboi*. The latter suggests a possible connection between this word and *su cow*, which Professor Hempl discussed at the Philadelphia meeting of the Dialect Society and other learned bodies in December, 1900. If the two main pronunciations of what appears to be one word are disregarded, the meanings developed in the series of letters may be condensed into the following:

steboi, *interj.* A cry used to call or stimulate domestic animals, such as pigs, dogs, and cows; the pigs to put their feet out of the trough, the dogs to go to fighting, the cows to get out of the corn.

steboi, *v. tr.* To drive, rouse, incite, stimulate; to drive away, urge forward.

The interjection is the original word, and from it has been derived the verb, to express motion of any kind away from or

¹ The St. Dict. cites *steboy*, but gives only a quotation from Emerson which has the word *hist-a-boy*.

² The sentence in the *Sun*, an editorial of Nov. 9, 1900, entitled *The Leopard's Spots*, was as follows: "Instead of offering a bounty for the heads of the wolves, he *stubboyed* them against the sheep." The letter of inquiry was published in the *Sun* of Nov. 15, 1900.

toward the speaker. It was this derivative sense which was made use of by the the *Sun* in the editorial.

With regard to the local habitat of the various forms and meanings not much can be said with confidence; the materials are too scant. In Liberty, N. Y., the word is *stnboi*, while in Middletown of the same state, it is *snboi*; both used, however, in driving hogs. In Moravia it is also *stnboi*. Residents of Brooklyn use *stnboi* as an expression of approval in bowling games and other sports. In Philadelphia *stnboi* is used in urging on a dog. The word is generally known throughout New England, with the *t*. *Stnboi* is used there, as in Philadelphia, in setting an unwilling dog on another dog. In East Conway, N. H., it is a command to set a dog after another animal, or a man; in Concord, Mass., it is also used to dogs. In Biddeford, Maine, *stnboi* is used to drive cattle or sheep; in Northwestern Connecticut it is a call to dogs, never to pigs. In "a Canadian neighborhood made up of people largely of Irish descent" *snboi* is used to various animals; in Montreal boys still set on their dogs with *stnboi*. In the Middle West the form appears more often without the *t*. In Central Ohio, for instance, *snboi* is used to drive pigs. People of Cincinnati are said to cry *snboi* when they want to call their hogs, *stnboi* when they wish to disperse them. In Illinois *stnboi* is the form to drive hogs; in Indiana, *snboi*. In Michigan *stnboi* is equivalent to "There's the culprit, go for him." A few scattered reports from the South reveal the absence of the *t* in the word as a rule. In Savannah *snboi* = "Get there quick and catch him, you measly whelp"—used to fox-hound or corn-dog. In Spartanburg, S. C., *snboi* is a word used "in managing swine." In Gallatin, Tenn., *snboi* is yelled at a hog to drive him from one point to another.

From this survey of reports which, though copious, were not at all systematic or well districted, it is conjectured that *stnboi* is the form in New England and the Middle Atlantic states; *snboi*, the prevailing form in the South and in the Middle West. The meanings, though various, are reducible to a call to animals to move on. Sometimes one animal is urged on through the agency of another, but all hogs and cattle and dogs know the word in every locality where it is in use at all.

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MISCELLANEOUS WORD-LIST.

The following list is made up from various sources of information. Several members of the Society have contributed, as Rev. F. L. Palmer, Dr. M. W. Croll, H. Stewart Fruitnight, C. P. Blanch, Rev. Sylvanus Hayward, Prof. G. R. Carpenter, and the Secretary. Mr. George P. Winship of Providence, R. I., one of our most constant and efficient readers of American books, has also sent in some new words. All words are either new or add something to previous records in form or meaning. Some of these shades of meaning will seem simple developments from previous uses, but it is important that they should be recorded in some way. The localization, as usual, is by some recognized observer. No doubt many of the words are used in many parts of the country, and members would confer a favor by checking this and other lists and sending the information to the Secretary. In such way only can we hope to localize all dialect words with accuracy.

amphitheatre, *n.* Used for grand-stand in Iowa, s. c.

bait, *n.* Pasturage. O., n. e.

baiting, *n.* Bartlett gives 'lunch in the field at hay-time.' The more common use for the single meal of a horse is still preserved in the sign 'boarding and *baiting*' of a public stable.

bake-stuff, *n.* The baker's product in general. O., n. e.

bank-barn, *n.* A barn built on the hill side so that three sides of the lower story are surrounded by earth, the fourth being open. O., n. e.

bealed, *pp.* as *adj.* Sore and suppurating, as a 'bealed ear.' Minn.

bendy bow (bô), *n.* An elastic or springy place in a clay road due to moisture chiefly in spring time. Children make bendy bows where the conditions seem favorable and jump on them till they break through. Chicopee, Mass. Cf. bend-a-bow, D. N. i, 412.

bezzler, *n.* A 'big-gun'; one who thinks himself, or is a person of importance.

bible-back, *n.* A round-shouldered, hump-backed person. Rockland Co., N. Y. Bergen Co., N. J. Cf. Eng. Dial. Diet.

bithwort, *n.* "The shrubby *bithwort* grows near Fort Pitt . . . in the shade, in a rich soil; grows about 30 feet high and sends off many twining branches. The roots have a lively aromatic taste, and are thought to have equal medicinal virtue to the small Virginia snake-root."—Jedediah Morse, *American Gazetteer*, Boston, 1797. s. v. 'Pennsylvania.'

blustry, *adj.* Of the weather, blustering and rough; of persons, loud and rough. Cf. St. Dict., blustery under blusterous.

bolting, *adj.* Prominent; bulging. 'With eyes *bolting* out of his head.' O., n. e.

buck-brush, *n.* Coarse brush. Colo.

buttery (betri), *n.* 'In Washington Co., N. Y., still used to denote the provision room, while pantry denotes the utensil room. In Otsego Co. and Seneca Co. *buttery* is used for both and pantry is rarer.' *Buttery* is likewise used for both the provision and utensil room in Iowa, s. e.

by now, *adv. phr.* By this time. 'By now a heavy rain was falling.' *The Pit*, by Frank Norris, p. 133, and often.

cafeteria, *n.* A restaurant devoted to supplying lunches. Ill., n. e.

calico horse, *n.* A common term in Mass. for the parti-colored horses which the circuses used to affect more than they do now. Cf. calico pony, D. N. i, 385.

cat-nipper, *n.* The stick in playing the game of cat. N. Y.

catty, *n.* The cat in the game of tip-cat. Cf. cat.

cayuse (kaiy'ús), *n.* An Indian pony; any 'scrub' of a horse; 'Cayuse' Stables,—the name of one of the feed stables in town shows its familiarity. Walla Walla, Wash. Cf. St. Dict. Word given here because of extension of meaning.

cheese it, *interj.* 1. A word of warning equivalent to look out, there's danger; beware. Thus 'cheese it, here comes the janitor.' 'Cheese it, the cop,' i. e. *the policeman*. 2. An impatient command to stop some vexatious action = quit! stop! I have also heard 'cheese that.' Chicopee, Mass.

clart, *v. i.* To stick. Cf. St. Dict. clart, and clarty, D. N. i, 414.

clothes press, *n.* Used instead of 'closet' in the Berkshire region of Massachusetts. Cf. St. Dict.

come down with, *v. phr. i.* To become ill, as 'I came down with "la grippe" three weeks ago.' New England. Said not to be used in the South.

come-up-ance, *n.* Proper retribution, or deserts. 'He got his *come-up-ance*.'

Coos, *n.* "The Ct. House . . . commands a pleasing prospect of . . . the Great Ox-bow of Connecticut River, where are the rich intervale lands called the Little Coos."—Jed. Morse, *American Gazetteer*. s. v. Newbury, Vt. Boston, 1797. "Haverhill (N. H.) situated on the east side of Conn. River in Lower Coos."—*Same*. s. v. 'Haverhill,' N. H. See also s. v. 'Coos or Cohos' in same.

cork, *v.* To make a good record.

corker, *n.* One who more than satisfies expectations.

corking, *adj.* Good; beyond expectation.

crab, *n.* Crab apple. When the term 'crab apple' is used the wild variety is meant. Iowa, s. e.

crud, *n.* Curdled milk, as in 'cruds and whey.' Penn., s. e.

cruddled, *pp.* as *adj.* Curdled.

curtain, *n.* Used in the sense of 'window-shade' in Iowa, s. e.

davenport, *n.* A kind of settle. O., n. e.

doodlegee (dūduldʒi), *n.* The tree and fruit of the sheepberry or nannyberry. Rockland Co., N. Y. Common.

Dutch-treat, *n.* One in which each pays for himself. Cf. St. Dict. under Dutch. Iowa, e.

externish, *v. tr.* Contamination of exterminate and abolish. O., n. e.

faced, *adj.* Of a basket of fruit, so packed as to make the best appearance, as with a layer of larger or finer fruit on top. O., n. e.

fat, *adj.* Of pine wood full of sap and without reference to its use in burning. Penn., s. e.

feest (fist), *adj.* 'Untidy, unclean.' Used in Iowa, s. e., in the expression, 'I am *feest* of it.' Also, 'It makes me *feest*,' the word *feest* in this latter sentence being the equivalent of *sick* or *ad nauseam*. *Feest* is probably derived from the Dutch, '*Ik bin er vies van.*' Cf. St. Dict.

flax, *v. i.* To flax around = to hurry and get one's work done or preparations made. Mass., c. Cf. St. Dict.

flax out, *v. phr.* To wear out; be weary. 'I'm all *flaxed out.*' O., n. e.

folks, *n. pl.* as *sg.* The wife only. 'How are your *folks*? Well *she* ain't feeling very well this winter.' Vermont, n.

for all, *adv.* Pronounced fer'ol, or nearly frōl. Nevertheless; however; used either at the beginning of a sentence or at the end. Penn., s. e.

for all, *conj.* In spite of the fact that; although. Penn., s. e.

foreroom, *n.* A front room. Me.

fox-horn, *n.* A fish-horn. O., n. e.

frog-skin, *n.* A greenback, or piece of paper money. Va.

galley-west (to knock), *v. phr.* To give a finishing or knockout blow. Iowa, s. e. Cf. St. Dict.

geezer, *n.* An old fellow. Term of disparagement. O., n. e.

get next to, *v. phr.* 1. To get into the good graces of a person. 2. Borrow. O., n. e.

goated, *pp.* as *adj.* Initiated into a secret society. O., n. e.

golly, *interj.* Defined by Bartlett as used euphemistically for 'God,' but known in its much milder use quite generally. Ia., e.

goocy, *adj.* 1. Weird, unnatural; New York City. 2. Sticky, not easily handled. O., n. e.

gork, *n.* Bake stuff. The baker's product in general. O., n. e.

grummel, *n.* Sediment in a pail of water. N. Y., e. Cf. St. Dict. grummels. Cf. grumous.

hacked, *pp.* as *adj.* Unwilling to speak one's mind; not free to act. 'Never since I was born have I seen a crowd of people so *hacked*. You're afraid even to talk.'—Savannah, Ga., *Evening News*, Apr., 1902.

hedge fence, *n.* In expression 'As homely as a *hedge fence*.' A common comparison. Chicopee, Mass.

hoot, *n.* In expression 'two *hoots* and a look,' for a long distance. Cf. two *hoots* and a holler.

hootsle (hutsel, hutzel), *n.* Anything small or wizened, or an undersized person. Penn., s. e. Cf. Haldeman's *Pennsylvania Dutch*, p. 58, where it is defined as a dried peach.

hootsle (hutsel), *adj.* Small, contracted; metaphorically of living, as 'they lived in a miserable, *hootsle* way.' Penn., s. e.

jigger, *v. t.* and *i.*, *v. i.* in Web. Int. Sup., 1900.

jiggering iron, *n.* A kitchen utensil to cut out cakes. Heard in New Haven, Conn. from an old lady.

jundy, *v. i.* To topple over.

kalsomizing, *n.* Kalsomining. O., n. e.

lind, *n.* The linden. O., s. w. Cf. St. Dict.

lin-wood, *n.* The wood of the linden. O., n. e.

lugs, *n. pl.* Clothes, in expression 'sling on *lugs*,' put on style.

make up, *v. phr.* To enter and occupy, as a river *makes up* into the land. Mass., e.

mauger (mogër), *adj.* Lean, thin. Rockland Co., N. Y. Common. Cf. D. N. ii, 143, and Eng. Dialect Dict. s. v. 'maager.'

mayhap, *adv.* Pronounced mayhep. O., n. e.

off ox, *n.* One who is usually on the opposite side of a popular movement. Cf. Bartlett, to which this is an added meaning.

outcasted, *pp.* as *adj.* Cast out. O., n. e.

pant-od, *n.* Reported in such a sentence as 'What's the matter? You act as though you had the *pantod*.' Mass., Conn. Cf. St. Dict.

peckish, *adj.* Slightly hungry; ready for a lunch. Cf. St. Dict.

peggy, *n.* A name for the 'cat' in the game of tip-cat. O., c.

pistareen, *n.* A worthless fellow; from pistareen, an old Spanish coin. New York City. Cf. Bartlett.

ponny, *n.* A sleigh-ride. 'Come on out and have a *ponny*.' Long Island.

ponny, *v. i.* To sleigh-ride. 'Come on out and *ponny*.' Long Island.

proof, *n.* Pronounced pruf, riming with roof (ruf). Ky., n.

quote. Quotation. Pronounced kote, kotation. It would be interesting to determine how many words show this change. Quotient may certainly be added.

raft, *n*; *pl.* raves (rævz). The plural so pronounced by lumbermen in the northwest. Minn.

really, *adv.* Pronounced rili.

right, *adj.* Own, in expression 'a *right* brother,' a brother by blood.

runner, *n.* A traveling salesman. Iowa, s. e. Cf. Bartlett for a somewhat similar sense.

roof, *n. pl.* rooves. Common plural in Mass.

sack, *n.* A bag of any material, and of any size. A paper bag is here called a sack. At the grocery, 'I'll put these eggs in a *sack*, and send them round.' Washington (State).

sassafrack, *n.* Used by Dr. C. E. Goldsborough in some reminiscences in the *Star and Sentinel*, Gettysburg, Pa., for Jan. 27, 1903, as the (or a) form of *sassafras* in use in Missouri when he was there as a pioneer in 1853 (?). If genuine this is interesting as another artificial singular.

shack, *n.* The husk or shuck of a nut. O., n. e.

shack, *v. tr.* To remove the 'shacks,' or shucks of a nut. O., n. e.

shampoo, *n.* Shampoo (rare). O., n. e.

shapened, *adj.* Shaped. O., n. e.

signature, *n.* Signing. "Howe's arrival antedated the *signature* of the Declaration of Independence."—Capt. A. T. Mahan: *Types of Naval Officers*, Boston, 1901.

sizely, *adj.* Of good size. 'She's quite a *sizely* critter.'

skin, *v. i.* To hasten; get away quickly. Pret. sometimes skun. O., n. e.

skite out, *v. phr.* To run hastily. *Skite up* might be used for running up stairs, or up the hill. Iowa, e. O., n. e. Cf. St. Dict. skite.

skun. See skin.

sledding (hard), *n.* Used figuratively of hardship, as in 'pretty *hard sledding*.' Mass., Ia.

slice, *n.* A fire-shovel. O., n. e. Bartlett says a 'large fire-shovel.' St. Dict. marks obs.

slop, *adj.* Tired; worn out with labor. N. Y., e.

so now (sô n'au), *adv. phr.* A triumphant phrase at the conclusion of an argument or demonstration of truth. N. E.

spooft, *n.* A staple.

spud, *v. tr.* To punish, as a child. O., n. e.

stand up, *v. phr. i.* Of fruit, to last well; keep from spoiling easily. O., n. e.

stiver for, *v. phr. tr.* Move rapidly; go after quickly, as 'I'll *stiver for* the doughnuts.' Manchester, Me. Cf. D. N. ii, 274.

stiver round, *v. phr. i.* To move about. I can hardly *stiver round* this morning. Mass.

stock, *n.* Pronounced stök, with long open o.

sweat-box, *n.* A conference in which one or more detectives or police officials question a prisoner in order to elicit information as to his possible connection with a certain crime. 'The detectives had him in the *sweat-box* this morning for three hours.' Common in cities, as Cleveland, many examples of its use being found in the newspapers. Cf. St. Dict. and note departure in meaning.

through-other (with accent on first syllable), *adj.* Confused, bothered. 'I feel all *through-other*.' 'The things in the drawer are all *through-other*.' Pa., s. e.

torturous, *adj.* Contamination of torture and tortuous. O., n. e.

train, *v. i.* To carry on, especially said of a young man fond of tricks, flirting, etc. 'John is always *training*.' Mass., c. Cf. D. N., i, 20, 400, to which this adds slightly in meaning.

urged, *adj.* Recommended, as in the expression 'sold, *urged*, and guaranteed.'

wait on, *v. phr.* 'Wait on me,' in the sense of 'wait for me.' Iowa, s. e.

white cap, *n.* A cumulus cloud. Ia., s. e.

wind-wheel, *n.* A windmill. O., n. e. Cf. St. Dict. from which this differs in use.

wizzled, *pp.* as *adj.* Shrunk up; wizened, of which it is probably a variant. Cf. Bartlett, wizzle, *v.* O., n. e.

ENGLISH LOAN-NOUNS USED IN THE ICELANDIC COLONY OF NORTH DAKOTA.

In a collection of loan-nouns gathered for the purpose of throwing a chance gleam of light, if that may be, upon the vexed problem of the origin of grammatical gender, it is of great value to indicate exact pronunciation. This Professor Flom has recently done in his article¹ published in *The Journal of English and Germanic Philology* and in his earlier contribution² to *Dialect Notes*, dealing with the Norse dialects of Utica and Stoughton, Wisconsin. But in the present case this is impossible without arbitrariness that would be wholly unscientific, for, in the Icelandic settlements in America, there exists up to the present no uniformity of pronunciation. By different persons, the same word is pronounced with the correct English accent, with a more or less marked Icelandic accent, or so completely changed that it could not be recognized as an English word by an Englishman who chanced to be listening.

The first Icelanders to settle in North Dakota came there in the spring of 1878. A few of these settlers, however, had spent two or three years in Canada, and some of them had spent a similar period in Wisconsin and Minnesota. Since that time the settlement has been annually recruited, to a greater or less extent, from Iceland direct and from various parts of North America—chiefly from Canada. At the present time there are probably about three thousand settlers inhabiting an L-shaped tract in Pembina county, extending about twelve miles west from the town of Cavalier and thence another twelve or fourteen miles south. A number also live in the surrounding towns and to the westward. In Cavalier county and in Ramsey county there are some small and scattered settlements.

¹ "The Gender of English Loan-Nouns in Norse Dialects in America," *Journal of English and Germanic Philology*, vol. v, pp. 1-31.

² *Dialect Notes*, vol. ii, Part 4.

In the early days a number of the immigrants were forced to hire out as farm laborers among their American neighbors. These men frequently brought back with them into the Icelandic colony a large vocabulary of English words for which the people—as long as they continued speaking Icelandic—had no real use, since they represented ideas familiar to them and for which they already had adequate expressions of their own. On the other hand, the lives they were compelled to lead in the new country were so very different in their environment from those which they had led in Iceland that they were almost compelled to borrow a great number of new expressions. Words relating to the cultivating and marketing of their crops, the names of articles of merchandise which they purchased of English merchants, etc., were of necessity adopted by most of the colonists. There were, however, and still are, a few persons who refused to mix these terms with their language and compounded terms of their own to meet the needs. These men would refer to a "mower" as *sláttu-vjel* (mowing-machine), etc., and thus kept their speech uncorrupted. Even at the present day there are many in the settlement who use scarcely one of the words enumerated in the following list. Yet these words are now firmly established in the every-day language of the majority.

Among Icelanders everywhere there are two ways in which loan-words are treated. By some they are naturalized, as it were, and treated exactly as would be the case with a native Icelandic word; the pronunciation is sometimes so modified as to make the word scarcely recognizable. But among this class there is no uniformity of pronunciation. This may be partly accounted for by the fact that the settlers come from all parts of Iceland and so differ in their Icelandic pronunciation. The added inflectional ending is, however, usually the same and the same gender is assigned to the same word by all.

The other class, generally the better educated part of the community, pronounce the word as they would if speaking English—in a manner similar to that in which French words are pronounced in 'society.' The inflectional ending is, however, added just the same, and it is not easy to discover that there is any difference in the gender then assigned, from that when the word is Icelandicized in pronunciation as well as inflection.

As is well known, Icelandic is a highly inflected language. The noun and pronoun have to-day all the forms which they had in the Old Norse period, with the exception of the dual. No word, therefore, can be used in Icelandic without being assigned a gender-form distinguished by the post-positive article; and it is rare that corroborating evidence of gender is not also furnished by the substitutory pronoun. In some cases a noun receives the post-positive article of one gender while the substitutory pronoun is of another gender. One of the examples of this is the word *dress-maker-inn*. The post-positive article used is masculine, but because it is felt that the dress-maker is a woman the substitutory pronoun invariably used is *hún* 'she.' This is true in native words no less than with loan words—for instance, *kennarinn* 'the teacher' is often followed by the feminine form of the personal pronoun.

Words ending in *-l* or *-ll* have a tendency to be regarded as neuters. A striking example is the term *constable*. The natural gender is evidently masculine and the Icelandic equivalent, *lögreglumaður* is masculine; yet *constable* is usually employed as a neuter, though occasionally as a masculine.

Words in *-er* and some other words in *-r* seem to be associated with the Icelandic masculine noun-class in *-ari* (denoting agency), and therefore become masculines. Professor Flom has pointed out¹ that, in the Norse dialects of Wisconsin, words in *-er* usually become neuters, but in Norse these are associated with the native neuter class in *-eri*. Exceptions to the rule of masculinization above are *cover* and *holster*.

In some words the natural gender of the object has a manifest influence. The word *broncho*, when it refers to a bronchæ in general, is invariably masculine, but when a particular female of the class is in mind the substitutory pronoun is usually, though not always, feminine.

Some words, such as *field*, were borrowed from the English through the Norwegian; in these cases the present pronunciation is affected by the original Norwegian pronunciation and is approximately *feldinn*—the word being a masculine. In other

¹ "The Gender of English Loan-Nouns in Norse Dialects in America," *Journal of English and Germanic Philology*, vol. v, pp. 1-31.

localities the word has been borrowed directly from the English, is pronounced *fieldið*, and is made a neuter.

The present list of loan-nouns is not exhaustive. It aims to embrace most of those nouns which are firmly established, but whether some of them are so "established" as yet, may possibly be questioned. On the other hand there is a vastly greater number regularly used by many individuals. There are some people in the settlement whose vocabulary of every-day words is more than one-fifth English. For reasons stated above the English word is given in the list without pronunciation and usually without meaning, since the latter is that ordinarily attaching to the word in English use. When a word is used in more than one gender, the succession of the letters *m*, *f*, *n*, is intended to show to which gender the word is more frequently assigned.

alarm, <i>n. m.</i>	beer, <i>m.</i>
album, <i>n.</i>	belt, <i>n.</i>
algebra, <i>f. n.</i>	bet, <i>n.</i>
anarchist, <i>m.</i>	bicyele, <i>m. n.</i>
arithmetic, <i>f. n.</i>	bill, <i>n.</i>
asthma, <i>f. n.</i>	billet, <i>n.</i>
auction, <i>f.</i>	bit, <i>n.</i>
auditor, <i>m.</i>	blackbird, <i>m.</i>
automobile, <i>f. n. m.</i>	blackboard, <i>n.</i>
axle, <i>n.</i>	blacksmith, <i>m.</i>
	block, <i>f. (n.?)</i>
back-band, <i>n.</i>	boiler, <i>m.</i>
badger, <i>m.</i>	bolster, <i>m.</i>
balance, <i>f. n. m.</i>	bolt, <i>m.</i>
ballot, <i>n.</i>	book-keeper, <i>m.</i>
banana, <i>n. f.</i>	booth, <i>f. n.</i>
band, <i>n.</i>	boss, <i>m.</i>
banjo, <i>n. f.</i>	bother, <i>n.</i>
bar, <i>n.</i>	box, <i>n.</i>
barley, <i>n.</i>	brace, <i>f. n. m.</i>
barn, <i>n.</i>	braid, <i>f. n.</i>
base, <i>n. m.</i>	brandy, <i>n.</i>
base-ball, <i>n.</i>	break, <i>f. n.</i>
basket, <i>n.</i>	breakfast, <i>m. n.</i>
bat, <i>n.</i>	breeching, <i>f. n.</i>
beam, <i>n. m.</i>	brick, <i>n.</i>
bearings, <i>f.</i>	bronchitis, <i>n. f.</i>
bedroom, <i>n.</i>	broncho, <i>m. f.</i>

brush, *n. m.*
 buggy, *n.*
 business, *n.*

cabbage, *n.*
 cake, *f. n.*
 calendar, *m.*
 camera, *f. n.*
 canary, *m. n.*
 candy, *n.*
 car, *n.*
 carpet, *n. f.*
 carrier, *m.*
 carrot, *n.*
 cart, *n.*
 cartridge, *f. n.*
 case, *f. n.*
 cash, *n.*
 cash-book, *f.*
 casting, *f.*
 catcher, *m.*
 caucus, *f. n. m.*
 ceiling, *f.*
 cement, *n.*
 cent, *n.*
 chaff, *n.*
 chance, *n.*
 charivari, *n.*
 chart, *n.*
 check, *n.*
 chip, *f. n.*
 cider, *n.*
 cigar, *m.*
 circus, *m.*
 clique, *f.*
 coat, *n.*
 cocoa, *n.*
 collection, *f.*
 company, *n.*
 concert, *n.*
 congress, *n.*
 constable, *n. m.*
 contract, *f.*
 cookie, *n. f.*
 corall, *n. m.*
 cord (of wood), *n.*
 cornet, *n.*
 corn-starch, *n.*

coulee, *f. n. m.*
 coulter, *m.*
 counter, *m.*
 country, *n.*
 county, *n.*
 coupling, *f.*
 cover, *n.*
 cow-boy, *m.*
 eow-catcher, *m.*
 crack, *n.*
 crackers, *f. n. m.*
 crane, *f. n.*
 crossing, *f.*
 crowd, *n.*
 cucumbers, *m. n.*
 culvert, *n.*
 curve (in base ball), *n. f.*
 eustard, *n.*
 entter, *m.*
 cyclone, *n.*
 cylinder, *m.*

dash-board, *n.*
 deer, *n.*
 democrat, *n.*
 depot, *n.*
 desk, *n.*
 dice, *f. n.*
 dictionary, *m. n.*
 dime, *n.*
 dining-room, *n.*
 dinner, *m.*
 director, *m.*
 district, *n.*
 ditch, *n.*
 ditcher, *m.*
 diver (duck), *m.*
 doctor, *m.*
 dollar, *m.*
 dressmaker, *m.*
 dressmaking, *f.*
 drill, *n. f.*
 drive, *n.*
 dump, *m.*
 duster, *m.*

egg-beater, *m.*
 election, *f.*

elevator, *m.*
 engine, *f. n. m.*
 engineer, *m.*
 eraser, *m.*
 essay, *n.*
 evener, *m.*
 experiment, *n.*
 express, *n. f.*

 fascinator, *m.*
 fan, *n.*
 farm, *m.*
 farmer, *m.*
 farming, *f.*
 feed, *f. m.*
 feeder, *m.*
 feeding, *f.*
 fence, *n.*
 field, *m. n. f.*
 fixing, *f.*
 flax, *n.*
 flooring, *f.*
 foot-ball, *m.*
 fork, *m.*
 forty (of land), *f.*
 fountain-pen, *m.*
 frame, *n.*
 freight, *f.*
 french-weed, *n. (m.?)*
 frosting, *f.*
 furrow, *f. m.*

 gauge, *n. f.*
 game, *m.*
 gang (plow), *m.*
 gas, *n.*
 gearing, *f.*
 geography, *f. n.*
 gin, *n.*
 ginger, *m.*
 ginger-ale, *n.*
 ginger-snaps, *f. m.*
 globe, *m. n.*
 glue, *n.*
 good-templar, *m.*
 gopher, *n. m.*
 governor, *m.*
 grade, *f.*

grader (a machine), *m.*
 graduate, *m.*
 grain, *n. f.*
 grammar, *m. f. n.*
 grammophone, *n. (f.?)*
 granary, *n.*
 grapes, *f.*
 graphophone, *n. (f.?)*
 grease, *m. n. f.*
 "the grip," *n. f. m.*
 ground, *n.*
 grubber, *m.*
 grub-hoe, *m.*
 guitar, *m.*

 hack, *n.*
 hall, *n.*
 halter, *m.*
 hames, *n.*
 harness, *n. f.*
 harvest, *f.*
 harvester, *m.*
 head-light, *n.*
 history, *f. n.*
 holster, *n.*
 horse-power, *m.*
 hotel, *n.*

 ice-cream, *n.*
 ink, *n.*

 key, *n.*
 king-bird, *m.*
 kitchen, *n.*
 knotter, *m.*

 laboratory, *n.*
 lace, *f. n.*
 lap-robe, *n.*
 lath, *n.*
 ledger, *m.*
 lemonade, *n.*
 lettuce, *n.*
 lever, *n.*
 levy, *n.*
 load, *n.*
 locket, *n.*
 log, *m.*

lumber, *m. n.*
lunch, *n.*

mail, *n. m.*
mallet, *n.*
mallard, *m.*
malt, *n.*
mandolin, *n.*
map, *n.*
martingale, *f. n.*
mill (money), *n.*
mink, *m. n.*
mixing, *f.*
mortar, *n.*
mortgage, *n. (m.?)*
mosquito, *f.*
moulding, *f.*
mower, *m.*
music, *n. f.*
musk-rat, *f. n.*
mustard, *n.*

neck-yoke, *n.*
nickel, *m.*
nihilist, *m.*
note, *f.*
novel, *f. n.*
nurse, *f.*
nuts, *n.*

office, *n.*
orchestra, *f. n.*
order, *f. (n.?)*
oven, *m.*

packer, *m.*
pad, *n.*
pantry, *n.*
parlor, *m.*
party, *n.*
paste, *n.*
pasture, *m. n. f.*
peach, *n. f.*
pear, *n. f.*
pedal, *n.*
peddler, *m.*
pencil, *m.*
penny, *n.*

perfume, *n.*
phonograph, *n. m.*
photograph, *n. m.*
physiology, *f. m.*
piano, *n.*
pie, *n.*
piece, *f.*
pile, *f.*
pile-driver, *m.*
pitcher, *m.*
pitman, *n.*
plan, *n.*
plank, *m.*
plate, *n. f.*
platform, *n.*
poker, *m.*
pole, *m.*
pony, *m.*
poplar, *m.*
populist, *m.*
post, *m.*
poster, *m.*
power, *m.*
president, *m.*
press, *f.*
prohibition, *f.*
protection, *f.*
pudding, *m.*
pump, *f.*
pumpkin, *n.*
puncture, *n. f.*

race, *n. f.*
rack, *n.*
rail, *f. n.*
railing, *f.*
ranch, *n. f.*
range, *n. f.*
razor, *m.*
reach, *n.*
reader, *m.*
reaper, *m.*
receipt, *n. f.*
reel, *m.*
republican, *m.*
revolver, *m.*
ride, *n.*
rim, *n.*

- ringer** (in a game), *n.*
rivet, *n.*
robe, *n.*
rod, *n.*
rod (of land), *n.*
roller, *m.*
rope, *n.*
rubber, *m.*
ruffle, *m. f. n.*
rule, *n.* (for measuring).
ruler, *m.* (same word as 'rule').
run, *n.*
runaway, *n.*
runner, *m.*
- sacker**,¹ *m.*
safe, *n.*
saloon, *n.*
sash, *n.*
scaffold, *n. m. f.*
scantling, *m.*
scarlet-fever, *m. f.*
scholar, *m.*
scraper, *m.*
screw-driver, *m.*
seat, *n.*
section, *f.* (640 acres).
seeder, *m.*
separator, *m.*
shed, *n.*
sheriff, *m.*
shilling, *m.*
shingle, *m. n.*
shock (of grain), *m.*
shoe-pac,¹ *n.*
shop, *n.*
sidewalk, *n.*
siding, *f.*
sign, *n.*
singletree, *n.*
size, *n.*
- skein**, *f. n.*
skunk, *m.*
slat, *n.*
slate, *n.*
slicker, *m.*
slipper, *m. f.*
slough, *f.*
snap (on harness), *n.*
snap (an easy thing), *n.*
socialist, *m.*
soda, *m.*
sofa, *m.*
sole, *m.*
speed, *n. f. m.*
speller, *m.*
spike, *m.*
spoke, *m. n. f.*
spoon-bill, *n. m.*
spring, *n.*
spruce, *n.*
square, *n. m.*
squash, *n.*
squirrel, *n.*
stable, *f. n.*
stack, *m.*
stamp, *m.*
stand, *m.*
state, *n.*
station, *f.*
steam, *n.*
steamer, *m.*
stem, *n.*
stiffening, *f.*
stock, *m. n.*
stove, *f.*
strap, *n.*
straw-carrier, *m.*
strike, *n.*
stubble, *m. n.*
stump, *m.*
style, *n.*
sulky, *n.*

¹ These words are clearly dialectal themselves, and have the following meanings. A *sacker* is part of a thrashing-machine by means of which the grain, in definite quantities, is run directly into sacks. A *shoe-pac* is a peculiar kind of winter shoe worn in the West. A *tanker* is one employed to haul water in tanks for the engine of a thrashing-machine.

superintendent, *m.*
 supervisor, *m.*
 supper, *m. n.*

tablet, *n.*
 tack, *m. n.*
 tank, *n. m.*
 tanker,¹ *m.*
 tariff, *n.*
 tax, *m.*
 team, *n.*
 teamster, *m.*
 telegraph, *n.*
 telephone, *n. f. m.*
 temperance, *n. f.*
 term, *n.*
 thistle, *m.*
 ticket, *n.*
 tie (on a railroad), *f.*
 tightener, *m.*
 till, *n.*
 timber, *n.*
 tintype, *n.*
 tire, *f. n. m.*
 tomato, *f. m.*
 town, *n.*
 township, *n.*
 track, *n. m.*
 traction, *f.*
 trail, *n. f.*

train, *n.*
 trap, *n.*
 treasurer, *m.*
 tricycle, *m. n.*
 trombone, *n.*
 trouble, *n.*
 trust, *n.*
 tube, *n. f.*
 tuck, *n.*
 tug, *f. n.*
 turkey, *m. n. f.*
 typewriter, *m.*

uniform, *n.*

valve, *n. f.*
 ventilator, *m.*
 veranda, *n.*
 vote, *n.*

washer, *m.*
 wash-stand, *m. n.*
 wheel, *n.*
 whiffle-trees, *n.*
 whiskey, *n.*
 willow, *f. n.*
 wood-pecker, *m.*
 wrench, *n. m.*

yoke, *n.*

SUMMARY :

Neuters	176
Masculines	137
Feminines	44
Feminine and Neuter	56
Masculine and Neuter	30
Masculine, Feminine and Neuter	20
Masculine and Feminine	4
Total	467

V. STEFÁNSSON.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE AMERICAN DIALECT SOCIETY.

The American Dialect Society met in McCoy Hall, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, December 30, at half-past two o'clock. In the absence of the President, Professor Sheldon of Harvard was called to the chair.

The usual committees were appointed, Professor Mott to audit the Treasurer's accounts, and Professors Thomas and Todd to nominate officers for the ensuing year. The Treasurer's report was read and referred to the auditing committee. The Secretary made a brief report of the year's work, and offered the newly issued Part IV of Dialect Notes as representing the Society's publications for the year. He also outlined a plan for a more complete localization of existing dialect material, and suggested the adoption of some such plan as an experiment for the coming year. As it was pointed out that the expense of such an experiment would be small, the suggestion was adopted without dissent.

The auditing committee reported the accounts of the Treasurer correct, and on motion the report was adopted.

The committee on nominations recommended the election of the same officers as last year, subject to the change in the Constitution at the last meeting. On motion the Secretary was instructed to cast the ballot of the Society for the following names: President, Professor George Hempl of the University of Michigan; Vice-President, Professor Sylvester Primer of the University of Texas; Secretary and Treasurer, Professor O. F. Emerson of Western Reserve University; Editing Committee, Professors C. H. Grandgent and W. H. Carruth with the Secretary, ex-officio; Executive Committee, the officers named above.

On motion the Society adjourned to meet at the time and place selected for the meeting of the Modern Language Association of America.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

From December 25, 1901, to December 27, 1902.

PERMANENT FUND.

Balance on hand, December 25, 1901.....	\$84.47
Interest from July 1, 1901, to July 1, 1902.....	3.18
	<hr/>
Balance on hand.....	\$87.65

GENERAL FUND.

Receipts.

Balance on hand, Dec. 25, 1901.....	\$328.10
Membership fees.....	288.00
Sale of Dialect Notes.....	19.80
Cash for general expenses.....	2.30
Interest from July 1, 1901, to July 1, 1902.....	12.53
	<hr/>
Total receipts.....	\$650.73

Expenditures and Credits.

Interest credited to Permanent Fund.....	\$ 1.51
Printing Dialect Notes, Vol. ii, Part III.....	178.51
Printing Dialect Notes, Vol. ii, Part IV.....	216.19
Printing 2000 private postal cards.....	3.50
Postage, expressage, clerk hire.....	39.75
Balance on hand December 27, 1902.....	211.27
	<hr/>
Total expenditures and credits.....	\$650.73
Balance in Permanent and General Funds.....	\$298.92

MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN DIALECT SOCIETY.

Fitz-Hugh, Prof. Thomas, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va. (Life member.)

Loring, Miss K. P., Pride's Crossing, Mass. (Life member.)

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[TOTAL, 316.]

DIALECT NOTES

Volume II, Part VI, 1904.

THE LANGUAGE OF THE OIL WELLS.

II.

As a result of further browsing in the literature of the petroleum industry (some of which was not accessible at the time my previous paper was sent to the printers), I am enabled to print the following additional list of words now or formerly in use among oil men. For the first list see pp. 338-346 of the present volume.¹ As I am anxious to make the collection approximately complete, I shall be most grateful to any correspondent for corrections and additions.²

It may be noted in passing that an interesting study might be made of the names given to some of the oil wells. The great majority of them are of course known by the name of the borer, or of the farmer on whose land the well is sunk, or of the village or tract. But many of the wells are distinguished by special names which in originality rival the names of mines in the West. Among these, selected at random as examples, are the following: Anchor, Lone Walking Beam, Centennial, Bull Dog, Hard Scrabble, American (1829), Keystone (1860), Eureka (1865), Clara (1866), Wolf, Butternut Tree, Last Chance, Lady Brooks, Legal Tender, Equator, Spiritual, or Harmonial ("said to have been located according to instructions received from the spirit land"; Pleasantville, Pa., 1868), Mingo Chief, Lady Stewart, What Cheer (1870), Celestial, Live Injun, Big Injun, Dog Leg, Dolly Varden, Empire, Rob Roy, The Boss (1874), Risk, Burning Spring, Big Bologna, Great Leather, Big Potato, Big Ghost, Old Teaser.

¹ On p. 338, l. 9 f. b., read xviii.

² I desire to record my obligation to my friend Mr. Samuel P. Carll, superintendent of the Associated Producers Company, Parkersburg, W. Va., for valuable information.

To the works mentioned on p. 338 should be added the following: S. F. Peckham, *Production, Technology, and Uses of Petroleum and Its Products*, in *U. S. Tenth Census*, 1884, x., 1-319; the seven reports of John F. Carll in Reports I, etc., of the *Second Geological Survey of Pennsylvania*, Harrisburg, 1875-90, especially *The Geology of the Oil Regions*, 1880; *Report of the Geological Survey of Ohio*, vi., Columbus, 1888; C. W. Hayes and W. Kennedy, *Oil Fields of the Texas-Louisiana Gulf Coastal Plain*, 1903, U. S. Geol. Survey, Bulletin 212.

The references in the list either explain themselves or will be understood on referring to the list of titles on p. 338. The italics are in nearly every case my own.

adamantine drill, *n.* A variety of drill adapted for very hard rock, the cutting being done by means of a quantity of steel shot which revolve under the rim of the rotating tube. Also known as the *shot drill*.

adjuster, *n.* A device used in pumping. "When a pumping jack is used the *adjuster*, *adjuster board*, and *tee bolt* are not required." National Supply Co., *Catalogue No. 8*, p. 144. Connects the upper end of the string of rods with the walking-beam.

adjuster board, *n.* The board on which the *adjuster* (*q.v.*) works.

adjuster tee-bolt, *n.* A bolt fastening the *adjuster* to the *adjuster board*.

agitator, *v.* 1. "Sometimes there is put on the lower end of the *spear* [*q. v.*] one or more leather caps, so made that when going down they close against the spear, but on being withdrawn, open and scrape against the sides of the tubing. This is called *agitating a well*." *Geol. Surv. of Ohio*, 1888, vi., 506. 2. Also applied to the process, when a well which has flowed freely becomes stagnant, of running the tools in, hitching on, and going through the ordinary motion of drilling; this frequently starts the well to flowing again.

agitator, *n.* In a refinery, the vessel in which the oil and acid are mixed and stirred. Also called a *washer*. Cf. Gesner, p. 162; Crew, pp. 268-273.

alligator-wrench, *n.* A wrench having jaws shaped like those of an alligator.

always-ready wrench, *n.* A wrench with both ends shaped somewhat like the grip end of an *alligator-wrench*, *q. v.*

American oil, *n.* A commercial name for refined petroleum, about 1850. "Mr. Samuel M. Kier's wife was sick, as was supposed, with consumption, and her physicians prescribed *American Oil*." Peckham, *U. S. Tenth Census*, 1884, x., 10.

anchor, *n.* In shooting a well, "the lowest shell is supported up to the proper height in the sand by a small tin tube called the *anchor*." *Geol. Surv. of Ohio*, 1888, vi., 499.

arms, *n. pl.* Parts of the *bull-wheel*, *band-wheel*, etc.

astral oil, *n.* A variety of refined petroleum, also called *150° fire test*.

babbitt, *n.* Same as *babbitting* or *Babbitt metal*. (Century Dict.)

babbitt, *v.* See Century Dict. *s. v.* *babbitting* 1. The verb is there marked as theoretical. Cf. Carll, *Geol. of the Oil Regions*, 1880, p. 297.

bailer, *n.* Correct p. 339 to read: Used for the same purpose as the *sand-pump*, but differs in the principle of construction.

Barbadoes Tar, *n.* A commercial name for West Indian petroleum, cf. Cent. Dict. "[Oil Creek] issues from a spring, on which floats an oil similar to that called *Barbadoes tar*." *Mass. Mag.* i., 1789, quoted by Peckham, *U. S. Tenth Census*, 1884, x., 5. Cf. also Gen. Lincoln's letter, 1783, quoted in *The Derrick's Hb. of Petroleum*, i., 7.

bastard sand, *n.* The drillers' name for a gray sand found 90 ft. down in Forest Co., Pa. Carll, *Geol. Report on Warren Co.*, 1883, p. 80.

belt, *n.* See *oil belt*. "To be 'on the belt' is equivalent to a fortune in the minds of every land owner, who by some manner of reasoning persuades himself that he is 'on the belt,' even though he be surrounded by dry holes." *Mag. of Western History*, iii., 225.

big-hole, *n.* The name given to the Button well, Petroleum Centre, Pa., in 1870. The well "drilled a 10-inch hole to second sand." Cf. p. 339.

big sand, *n.* The drillers' name for a sandstone found from 600 to 800 feet down in Beaver Co., Pa. Cf. Carll, *Seventh Report*, 1890, p. 233.

bight, *v.* "When he pulls on the [shaft-]rope, the coils at once *bight* the revolving shaft, the tools rise." Carll, *Geol. of the Oil Regions*, 1880, p. 305. Common, but frequently misunderstood. Cf. Standard Dict.

bit, *n.* "Burns farm well, Rough Run, Butler County, drilled three *bits* without improvement." *The Derrick's Hb. of Petroleum*, i., 591. Cf. *screw*, p. 343.

black diamond slate, *n.* The drillers' name for a slate encountered 416 feet down in Westmoreland Co., Pa. 1876. Carll, *Oil Well Records and Levels*, p. 280.

black oil, *n.* A variety of petroleum. Venango Co., Pa. *Pop. Sci. Monthly*, ix., 142, June, 1876. At Pleasantville, Pa., the so-called *Fourth Sand* (*q. v.*) producing this is also known as the *Black-oil Sand*.

black sands, *n. pl.* "Sandstones . . . of a dark brown, almost black, color, giving rise to the term *Black Sands*, which has been applied to the producing sands in the Bradford, Allegany, and Gaines fields." Fuller, *U. S. Geol. Surv.*, 22d Report, 1902, iii., 608.

blasting, *n.* An early term for *shooting* a well (p. 344).

bleacher, *n.* In the early refineries, the bank in which the oil was allowed to stand for a time before it was shipped. Cf. *Geol. Surv. of Ohio*, 1888, vi., 473.

bleeder, *n.* A drain-plug, for draining steam-pipes.

blind, *adj.* "To go in *blind*," in the early history of oil-prospecting, meant to guess at the place to drill for oil, without the aid of either fortune-teller or wizard.

blood-rock, *n.* The local name for the Big Red Sandstone (p. 339). Clarion Co., Pa. Cf. Carll, *Geol. of the Oil Regions*, 1880, p. 113.

blow, *v. intr.* To spout, like a geyser. "There has been but one well that *blows*, as the workmen express it." Erni, 1865, p. 153.

blow, *v. tr.* To cause to eject as oil or water. "The operators have the usual trouble from salt-water. During the winter months the wells have to be *blown* every other day." Bownocker, in *Geol. Surv. of Ohio*, 4th Ser., i., 147.

blower, *n.* 1. Another name for *ejector*, *q. v.* Cf. Bone, p. 71. 2. A gas well, corresponding to a *gusher* (p. 341) among oil wells.

blue-cores, *n.* Another name for the limestones above the Ames, in Ohio. Cf. Bownocker, in *Geol. Surv. of Ohio*, 4th Ser., i., 143.

blue-jay sand, *n.* A drillers' name for the Sheffield Sands. Carll, *Geol. Report on Warren Co.*, 1885, p. 165.

blue-Monday sand, *n.* The name given to the lower second sand in Butler Co., Pa. Cf. Carll, *Seventh Report*, 1890, p. 89.

bluff sand, *n.* In Butler Co., Pa., a name given to the first sand encountered, in drilling.

boating-stage, *n.* Depth of water which will permit the movement of boats. Not confined to oil regions. "The Allegheny River is nearly free from ice, with a good *boating stage*." *The Derrick's Hb. of Petroleum*, i., 37, entry for Feb. 4, 1864. Common among rivermen.

bone-coal, *n.* "A hard, black slate, about a foot thick, which is always piled in masses about the mouth of the mine." Peckham, *U. S. Tenth Census*, 1884, x., 51.

bootjack, *v.* To splinter or divide so as to suggest a bootjack in appearance. "A good driller never allows the jars to strike together on a downward blow as, not being made for such use, they wear rapidly and break, or *bootjack*." *Geol. Surv. of Ohio*, 1888, vi., 488. If the jars strike together on both downward and upward strokes, they are soon battered up or *bootjacked*. Both *tr.* and *intr.*

bottoms, *n. pl.* In a refinery, the name of some waste products. "The acid *bottoms*, so called, are used in the manufacture of superphosphate of lime." . . . Gesner, p. 167.

boulder sand, *n.* Another name for the Stray Sand, in Butler Co., Pa. Cf. Carll, *Seventh Report*, 1890, p. 89.

bounce, *v.* "The jars should not open and leave the lower part of the tools resting for an instant on bottom, as was the old method, but are kept drawn out all the time. This is called drilling by the spring of the rope or *bouncing the drill*." *Geol. Surv. of Ohio*, 1888, vi., 488.

bowl-gudgeon, *n.* A small variety of gudgeon for the bull-wheel. Cf. *wing-gudgeon*.

break, *n.* The vernacular name for "a plainly marked belt of geological disturbance . . . embracing the oil-producing localities at Horseneck, Sand Hill, White Oak, Oil Rock, and Burning Springs." *The Derrick's Hb. of Petroleum*, i., 83, entry for Jan. 8, 1867. Cf. *oil-break*. Also, more generally, an interpolated streak or bed of slate or shale where the driller expected to find continuous sandstone. Sometimes loosely used of the interval between a certain sand and the next.

breakbone fever, *n.* See the quotation *s. v. dengue*.

breathings of the earth, *n. pl.* "If a flowing well, the gas is allowed to escape . . . and it can be distinctly seen puffing out of the pipe, generally with labored breathings or pantings, the cause of which is known among the operators as the *breathings of the earth*, in reality being the irregular obstructions to its passage by the unequal flow of oil in the bottom of the hole." Bone, *Petroleum and Petroleum Wells*, 1865, pp. 40-41.

brickyard mixer, *n.* A variety of gas mixer.

bridge, *n.* "The *time-squib* [*q. v.*] has the advantage over the go-devil-squib that it does not require that a firing-line shall be used and left in the hole, where it is not only lost, but may help to form a *bridge*, or plug in the hole." *Geol. Surv. of Ohio*, 1888, vi., 500.

British oil, *n.* A concoction one of the ingredients of which was Seneca Oil (p. 344). 1828. *The Derrick's Hb. of Petroleum*, i., 9.

b. s., *n.* "The oil is subject to depreciation in value from evaporation and by leakage through the roof of the tank, by which it is converted into an emulsion locally known as *B. S.*, from which the water will not separate until the emulsion is heated." Peckham, *U. S. Tenth Census*, 1884, x., 95.

buckwheat batter, *n.* The drillers' name for a blue slate 1,830 feet down, in Clarion Co., Pa.

bumper, *n.* Same as *jar-knocker*, *q. v.*

burning-test, *n.* Same as *fire-test*, *q. v.*

bushing, *n.* See *Century Dict. s. v. bush* 2. *Bushing* seems to be the universal form in the oil world.

buttermilk sand, *n.* The drillers' name for a sandstone found about 914 feet down in Westmoreland Co., Pa. Cf. Carl, *Seventh Report*, 1890, p. 219.

calf-wheel, *n.* A wheel keyed to the end of the band-wheel shaft to operate an extra *bull-wheel* (p. 339), in handling long strings of casing.

cants, *n. pl.* Parts of the *bull-wheel*, *band-wheel*, etc.

cap, *n.* "Nearly always the top of the rock, called the *cap*, is free from both oil and gas." Bownocker, in *Geol. Survey of Ohio*, 4th Ser., i., 62.

cap-rock, *n.* "Sometimes the higher portion of the sand [First Cow Run] is quite fine or compact, and then is known as the *cap rock* among the drillers." Bownocker, in *Geol. Surv. of Ohio*, 4th Ser., i., 137.

carbon oil, *n.* The name under which refined petroleum was sold for an illuminator in Pittsburgh, 1850-55. Cf. Bone, p. 22.

case-oil, *n.* "Oil for the southern markets is filled into tin cans of five gallons each, two of which are packed in a wooden case; this is known to the trade as *case oil*." *Geol. Surv. of Ohio*, 1888, vi., 475.

cased-hole, *n.* A well in which the water is kept out while drilling, by means of *casing* (p. 339). Cf. *small-hole*.

casing-splitter, *n.* A fishing-tool used for splitting the casing. This allows the sediment around it to flow into the well so that the casing may be pulled from the ground.

cheese-box still, *n.* A variety of refining still. Cf. Crew, p. 250. Cf. *cylinder still*.

chocolate rocks, *n. pl.* "Bands of red shale (*Chocolate* or *Putty Rocks*) occur between the Second and Third Oil Sands of Oil Creek." Carl, *Report of Progr. in the Venango Co. Dist.*, 1875, p. 44.

circle, *n.* A part of the jack used for wrenching and unwrenching tools.

claw, *n.* A device to be used with a hydraulic jack in pulling pipe.

e-links, *n. pl.* Same as disconnecting-links.

clover-seed sand, *n.* The drillers' name for a sandstone found in Butler Co., Pa., 1,660 feet down. Below it is a sand known as *Pink Clover-Seed*. 1876. Carll, *Oil Well Records and Levels*, p. 271.

cold-test, *n.* The process of determining at what temperature oils will congeal or become partially solid. Cf. Crew, 1887, p. 375.

compass-saw, *n.* A variety used for sawing in a circle.

conductor-hole, *n.* A shaft "similar to a common water well," sunk to hold the *conductor* (p. 340).

copper rock, *n.* The drillers' name for a rock found 174 feet down in Clinton Co., Pa. Carll, *Geol. Report on Warren Co.*, 1883, p. 136.

core, *n.* "The surface of the upper rock being cleared, the [hollow] drill sits on it and revolves with great rapidity, cutting its way down at a rate astonishing to old well borers, and leaving a central *core* standing." Bone, *Petroleum and Petroleum Wells*, Phila., 1865, p. 42.

core-barrel bit, *n.* A variety of bit adapted for drilling in hard sand, compact clay, etc. Cf. Hayes-Kennedy, plate xi.

corn-meal pebble, *n.* Cf. the quotation *s. v. sugar-sand*. "Three feet of *corn-meal pebble* at top of 4th SS., from 1,400 feet and 1,403 feet." Carll, *Oil Well Records and Levels*, 1877, p. 255.

counter-sill, *n.* Another name for the *sub-sill* (p. 344).

coup-oil, *n.* "The first coal-oil offered for sale in this country was made by Philbrick & Atwood, in 1852 . . . It was called *coup-oil*, after the recent *coup d'état* of Louis Napoleon, and was used as a lubricator." *Pop. Sci. Monthly*, ix., 141, June, 1876.

cracking, *n.* The process of decomposition of certain hydrocarbons during distillation. Cf. *Journ. Franklin Inst.*, cxxxix., 402, June, 1895; *Pop. Sci. Monthly*, ix., 154-155, June, 1876; Crew, 1887, pp. 264-267.

crevice-searcher, *n.* A device of cylindrical shape which "was lowered into a well by means of poles like sucker-rods, and designed to indicate how many, where located, and how deep were the crevices in the oil sands." Carll, *Geol. of the Oil Regions*, 1880, p. 245.

cross-pein sledge, *n.* One in which the pein extends at right angles with the handle. Cf. *straight-pein sledge*.

crow-feet, *n. pl.* Parts of hand-hole plates for boilers.

crude oil, *n.* The general term for natural oil, "neither steamed nor treated, free from water, sediment, or any other adulteration of the gravity of 43° to 48° B." New York Oil Exchange, Rule iv., quoted by Crew, p. 373.

cylinder-still, *n.* A variety of refining-still. Cf. Crew, pp. 248, 249. Cf. *cheese-box still*.

dead-line, *n.* 1. In Indiana the salt water line, in the porous reservoir, marking the boundaries between oil or gas and salt water. Cf. *Journ. Franklin Inst.* cxxxix., 406, June, 1895. 2. In a derrick a *dead-line* is used to tie a casing-block or tubing-block to the crown block of the rig.

dead oil, *n.* "When the heat has been raised to 750° or 800° Fah., gas, free carbon, and a number of pyrogenous substances appear, known as *dead oil*, which mixes mechanically with the aqueous products." Gesner, 1865, p. 13.

debloomed, *adj.* "By exposure in shallow tanks its gravity is increased and fire-test lowered, and the peculiar fluorescence destroyed, . . . it is *debloomed*." Crew, 1887, p. 317.

deep oil, *n.* Oil found at a depth of perhaps three hundred feet or more; an early term. "The 'Deep Oil Well' [between McConnellsville and Marietta, Ohio] was sunk three hundred and eighty-five feet," Bone, *Petroleum and Petroleum Wells*, 1865, p. 132. Wells under 2,000 feet are now sometimes called shallow.

dengue, *n.* La grippe when first introduced into the oil country was called *dengue* and Russian *breakbone fever*. Not confined to oil regions.

diamond-black, *n.* A kind of lampblack produced by imperfect combustion from some gases escaping from the oil. Quoted by Peckham, *U. S. Tenth Census*, 1884, x., 244.

doctor, *v.* "Angell & Prentice's old No. 11 . . . increased to 300 bbls. a day by *doctoring* the well." *Petroleum Centre Record*, July 21, 1871, quoted in *The Derrick's Hb. of Petroleum*, i., 153.

donkey, *n.* A variety of small steam-pump used on the pipe-line.

double rig, *n.* A carpenter's rig in which the corners or legs are double-planked from top to bottom.

draw, *v.* "The landed interest at Pithole [is] supposed to have *drawn* its oil to bull the market, making a scarcity for ordinary dealers." *The Derrick's Hb. of Petroleum*, i., 52, entry for October 31, 1865. To withdraw.

draw a blank, *v. phr.* To drill a dry hole.

draw out, *v.* To pull the tools out of a hole. Less common than *pull out*.

drill, *n.* See the quotation *s. v. set of tools*.

drill sleeve, *n.* A device used with reversible ratchet drills.

drip, *n.* A device "placed between a gas well and the pipe line to exclude water from the latter."

drive-cap, *n.* Same as *drive-head*, *q. v.*

drive-down-socket, *n.* A fishing-tool device used for reducing the barrel of a rope socket.

drive-head, *n.* Used to protect the top-end of the *drive-pipe*. There are two kinds, *hollow* and *solid*. The hollow are of two classes, *male* and *female*.

drive-shoe, *n.* An iron to put on the lower end of a *drive-pipe*, *q. v.*

drown, *v.* In making nitro-glycerine, "when oil equaling in weight one-eighth of that of the acid has been run in, the mixture is *drowned*, that is, a plug in the bottom of the mixing-tub is drawn out, and the whole contents dumped into a tank, holding fifty to sixty barrels of cold water." *Geol. Surv. of Ohio*, 1888, vi., 502.

drown out, *v.* See *s. v. flooding*.

dry-hole, *n.* Cf. p. 340. Also means a well in which the water is kept out by means of casing. Cf. *wet hole*.

dry-hole plug, *n.* Made in two varieties, *common* and *male-and-female*.

D-shovel, *n.* The short-handled shovel with a D-shaped end.

dump-oil, *n.* Oil handled in barrels instead of being run through the pipe lines.

earth-wax, *n.* Another name for crude paraffine. Cf. *sea-wax*.

edge well, *n.* A well drilled on the edge of the oil pool.

ejector, *n.* An "air-pump, with two pipes inserted into the tube of the well. The air is forced down one pipe into the vein at the bottom, and the oil rushes up in a steady stream through the other." Bone, *Petroleum and Petroleum Wells*, 1865, p. 44.

emery sand, *n.* The drillers' name for a fine, hard sandstone 935 feet down in Clarion Co., Pa.

eye-box, *n.* A drilling tool, a form of box having a hole or eye in the small end.

farmers' wells, *n. pl.* "Above that point [Tidioute, Warren Co., Pa.] there are several of what are known as *farmers' wells*, sunk in 1860 and 1861 by hand to a shallow depth, and abandoned when the depression in oil affairs occurred." Bone, *Petroleum and Petroleum Wells*, 1865, p. 97.

fence-jack, *n.* Used to tighten the lines of *pull-rods*.

fifth sand, *n.* In Venango Co., Pa., the drillers' name for the Third Oil Sand. Cf. Carll, 1890, *Seventh Report*, p. 129. Cf. *Fourth Sand*.

fifty-foot rock, *n.* The drillers' name in Butler Co., Pa., for the first rock below the *Second Sand*, *q. v.* Cf. Carll, *Geol. of the Oil Regions*, 1880, p. 195.

fire-test, *n.* The process of determining at what temperature oil will catch fire. Differs from the *flashing-test*, *q. v.* Also called *burning-test*.

first mountain sand, *n.* Also called Connoquenessing, and Kinzua Creek Sandstone. Cf. Carll, *Geol. of the Oil Regions*, 1880, p. 82. Cf. *mountain sands*.

first sand, *n.* The first oil-bearing sand. In Butler Co., Pa., also called *Gas Sand*.

fish-tail bit, *n.* A variety of bit adapted to soft materials such as sand and clay. Cf. Hayes-Kennedy, plate xi,

flashing-test, *n.* "The oils must, therefore, stand a certain test, called the *flashing test*, which consists in heating them, preferably in a thin metal or glass cup which holds the oil, and is itself placed in another vessel full of cold water, which is gradually heated by a small spirit lamp." *Pop. Sci. Monthly*, ix., 154, June, 1876. Determines the point at which enough vapor comes off to catch fire but not to burn long.

flatter, *n.* A forge tool.

flood, *v.* "A well is *flooded* by pouring sufficient fluid [benzine or crude oil] in at the top, while the pump remains idle, to fill up the shaft several hundred feet, more or less, above the oil sand." Carll, *Oil Well Records and Levels*, 1877, p. 91, note.

flooding, *n.* "The movement of water through the oil sands, called *flooding*, is an abnormal condition following development, and occurs only after the oil has been partially exhausted from the rock." Carll, *Geol. of*

the *Oil Regions*, 1880, p. 256. A well so flooded is frequently said to be *drowned out*.

flowing-well, *n.* "The first *fountain well*, or as it was afterwards universally called, *flowing well*, was struck on . . . the upper 'McElhenny or Funk' farm, and commenced to flow at the rate of three hundred barrels per day." Crew, 1887, p. 146.

fluid-tamping, *n.* The early well-drillers found that by letting the well remain full of water when it was shot, the force of the explosion was kept from passing up the hole. "Dr. Roberts patented this method of *fluid tamping*, and charged exorbitant rates for the privilege of using it." *Mag. of Western History*, iii., 228.

forty-foot rock, *n.* The drillers' name in Clarion Co., Pa., for certain sandstones between the *Mountain Sands* and the *First Sand*, *q. v.* Cf. Carll, *Geol. of the Oil Regions*, 1880, p. 216.

fossil oil, *n.* An early name for petroleum. Loskiel, *Gesch. der Mission der evangel. Brüder unter den Indianern in Nordamerika*, 1789, quoted in *The Derrick's Hb. of Petroleum*, i., 7.

fossil rock, *n.* A common name for Ames limestone. Cf. Bownocker, in *Geol. Surv. of Ohio*, 4th Ser., i., 142.

fountain-well, *n.* Same as *flowing well*, *q. v.*

fourth sand, *n.* In Butler, Armstrong, and Clarion counties, Pa., the drillers' name for the Third Oil Sand. Cf. Carll, *Seventh Report*, 1890, p. 129. Cf. *Fifth Sand*.

fray-sleeve, *n.* A variety of brace or bit-stock.

fresh oil, *n.* See the quotation *s. v. old oil*.

friction-socket, *n.* A fishing tool used for taking hold of a tool lost in the hole. Cf. *horn-socket*, p. 341.

fuller, *n.* A forge tool.

Galena oil, *n.* A combination of "heavy, lubricating, natural oil with lead-soap." Crew, p. 320.

gas-oil, *n.* Petroleum deprived of its naphtha.

gas sand, *n.* A frequent drillers' name for the Butler Co. (Pa.) First Sand. Cf. Carll, *Geol. of the Oil Regions*, 1880, p. 110.

gasser, *n.*, p. 340. For "along with the oil" read "and no oil."

geyser, *n.* "Flowing wells, especially when little or no oil is present, have been termed *geysers*, but differ from the true geyser in that the salt-water is thrown out, not by expansion of a part of the water into steam by heat, but by pressure of a compressed gas existing in the earth at normal temperatures." *Geol. Surv. of Ohio*, 1888, vi., 476.

glass rock, *n.* A name given by the drillers to the First Sand in a well at Smith's Ferry, Pa. 1861. Carll, *Oil Well Records and Levels*, 1877, p. 281.

goose-neck, *n.* A form of condenser. "The old-fashioned cast-iron *goose-neck* is seldom seen." Crew, 1887, p. 256.

go-up, *n.* "The oil market seems to be fairly on the *go-up*." *Titusville Herald*, July 18, 1867, quoted in *The Derrick's Hb. of Petroleum*, i., 91.

Grasshopper City, *n.* A name given to the region about the Pioneer Well in 1877, because of the ludicrous movements of the pumping arrange-

ments—a “net-work of vibrating walking-beams, joined together in every conceivable manner by bolts and links, or tied by ropes, [which] formed when in motion one of the most novel sights ever seen in any country.” Carll, *Geol. of the Oil Regions*, 1880, p. 428. East Titusville, Pa.

grasshopper-rig, *n.* A less expensive form of drilling-rig. *The Derrick's Hb.*, ii., 61.

grease, *n.* Slang term for petroleum. “Such a prodigal supply of grease upset all calculations.” Bone, *Petroleum and Petroleum Wells*, Phila., 1865, p. 24.

Greaser, The, *n.* An extra train on the Pennsylvania R. R. which ran a few years ago (1898) between Pittsburgh and Dennison, O.; so-called “because its patronage consisted largely of oil men.”

Great Buffalo Lick, *n.* Another name for the Salt Lick, *q. v.* So called because “of the vast herds of buffalo, elk, and other ruminants that came there regularly through ‘Thoroughfare Gap’ for their supply of salt.” *Am. Catholic Quart.*, xx., 410, April, 1895.

green briar limestone. The drillers’ name for a limestone found 1,860 feet down in Kanawha Co., W. Va. Cf. Carll, *Seventh Report*, 1890, p. 333. Cf. *Big Lime*, p. 339.

green-oil, *n.* An old California name for petroleum. Cf. *Amer. Journ. Science*, xciii., 346, May, 1867.

green oil sand, *n.* Another name for the Fifth Oil Sand. Venango Co., Pa.

guides, *n. pl.* Planks set up perpendicularly to guide the direction of the *mall*, *q. v.*, in driving down casing or drive-pipe. Cf. Carll, *Geol. of the Oil Regions*, 1880, pp. 305–306.

gum-bed, *n.* “Here and there in the forest [Lamberton Co., Ontario, Canada] the ground consisted of a gummy, odoriferous, tar-colored mud, of the consistence of putty. These places were known by the name of *gum-beds*.” Henry, *The Early and Later History of Petroleum*, 1873.

hardy, *n.* A forge tool.

Harlem oil, *n.* “Petroleum is also the chief ingredient of a still popular medicine known as *Harlem Oil*.” Crew, 1887, p. 127.

headlight oil, *n.* “An oil with a fire-test of 150° and ‘water-white’ in color, known in the trade as *headlight*, is now much in demand.” Crew, 1887, p. 263.

hitch up, *v.* To connect the rig and make ready for drilling.

horizon, *n.* “Experience has shown that oil may exist at depths separated from each other by perfectly impermeable strata of clay or rock, and often, when a well has apparently been exhausted, a deeper drilling has developed a second, and a still deeper one a third, *horizon* of oil-bearing sand.” *Am. Catholic Quart.*, xv., 415, April, 1895.

horizontal bore, *n.* “*The Shipping List* says that the *horizontal bore* has been successfully used in drilling for oil in Santa Barbara County, California.” *The Derrick's Hb. of Petroleum*, i., 74, entry for July 31, 1866.

horseback, *n.* A stratum of rock below the first limestone encountered in Westmoreland Co., Pa., 19 feet down. Carll, *Oil Well Records and Levels*, 1877, p. 280.

hundred-foot sand, *n.* The name given to the first sand at Glade, Butler Co., Pa. Cf. Carll, *Seventh Report on the Oil and Gas Fields of Penn.*, 1890, pp. 64, 89. L. S. Baumgardner, a pumper killed near Mungeon, Ohio, July 11, 1893, was familiarly known as "Old Hundred-Foot."

hurry-up sand, *n.* A drillers' name for a sand found 245 feet down at Scio, O. Cf. *Geol. Surv. of Ohio*, 1903, 4th ser. i., 238.

in, *adv.* A completed well is said to be *in*.

jack-saddle, *n.* A saddle or rest used in *shackle-work*, *q. v.*

jar-knocker, *n.* A fishing-tool.

jar-socket, *n.* A fishing-tool device used to catch the "rein of broken jars." There are *centre* and *side* varieties; the former catches both reins of the jars.

jar-tongue-socket, *n.* A fishing-tool made to catch one rein of broken jars.

Johnny Newcome, *n.* A new-comer in the oil regions in early days. "The *Johnny Newcomes* had to fight their way back to the bar and deposit seventy-five cents for the bit of blue paste-board." Bone, *Petroleum and Petroleum Wells*, 1865, p. 63.

journal-box, *n.* The box in which the upper bearing of the band-wheel shaft is mounted when the band-wheel is used for light pumping. Cf. *step-box*.

journal-oil, *n.* Refined petroleum for use on journals (Cent. Dict. *s. v. journal* II. 3).

kerosene, *n.* "In 1854, Dr. Abraham Gesner patented his illuminating oil, which was made from bituminous coal shale, and called it *Kerosene*." *The Derrick's Hb. of Petroleum*, i., 16.

kicking process, *n.* The old method of drilling by means of the *spring-pole* (p. 344). "The work, past and present, in that locality [Duck Creek, Southern Ohio], is of a very primitive character, all the boring having been done by the *kicking process*, engines being considered too costly." Bone, *Petroleum and Petroleum Wells*, 1865, p. 136.

knobstones, *n. pl.* The local name in Kentucky for the Silicious Group. Cf. *Amer. Jour. of Science*, xcii., 105, 1866.

knocker, *n.* Same as *jar-knocker*, *q. v.*

lagging, *n.* The jacket or covering on a pulley to increase its diameter or its driving power, or the efficiency of its wearing surface.

lag-reel, *n.* A variety of sand pump-reel.

lag-screw, *n.* A variety of screw-bolt.

latch-jack, *n.* A fishing-tool designed to catch the lower half of a set of jars.

lay-down, *n.* A failure in business.

lead-pipe, *n.* From *lead*, *v.* The pipe which continues the tubing, when that rests on the bottom of the well, to the tank.

light one, *n.* A well producing little oil.

lighting rock, *n.* The drillers' name for a sandstone in Butler Co., Pa., 520 feet down. 1876. Carll, *Oil Well Records and Levels*, p. 270.

light-oil, *n.* The name given by Prof. B. Silliman to a grade of petroleum (*Amer. Journ. Sci.*, lxxxix., 341-343, May, 1865).

load-binder, *n.* A contrivance "for securely binding loads of pipe, sucker rods, etc."

loafer-rail, *n.* A kind of rail fitted with small spikes.

mall, *n.* In well-drilling, "made of any tough, hard log, that will dress 15 or 18 inches square, and 10 or 12 feet long." Carll, *Geol. of the Oil Regions*, 1880, p. 305. Used in forcing down the casing or the drive-pipe. Similar to the mall used in driving piles.

Mecca oil, *n.* A valuable lubricating oil occurring "in the Mecca Oil Rocks (Berea grit and Bedford shales) of Trumbull County, Ohio." *Pop. Sci. Monthly*, ix., 146, June, 1876.

merchant pipe, *n.* Standard wrought pipe.

Mexican mustang liniment, *n.* An early name (about 1854) under which petroleum was sold for medicinal purposes. *The Derrick's Hb.*, i., 1013.

middlings, *n.* An inferior quality of refined oil.

milling-tool, *n.* A fishing-tool designed for cutting a pin on a tool in the hole.

mineral tar, *n.* "In Scioto, Pike, and Ross counties, along the Scioto River [Ohio], . . . very heavy petroleum or *mineral tar* distils from the bituminous shale which there crops out to a thickness of two hundred and fifty feet." Bone, *Petroleum and Petroleum Wells*, 1865, p. 134.

moonlighter, *n.* A man engaged in *moonlighting* (p. 342).

mother-liquor, *n.* A product obtained in the refining of paraffine wax. Cf. Crew, p. 292.

mountain sands, *n. pl.* The group of sandstones forming the first or uppermost of the vertical section of rocks in the oil-belt. Cf. Carll, *Report of Progr. in the Venango Co. Dist.*, 1875, p. 10. See *First, Second, Third Mountain Sand*. Same as *sand rocks*, *q. v.*, and *Barren Oil-Measures*.

mud, *n.* Same as *sand-pumpings*, *q. v.* W. Va.

mud-rock, *n.* Another name for *soapstone*, *q. v.* Cf. Crew, p. 43.

munjack, *n.* Another name for indurated bitumen.

mustang liniment, *n.* Same as *Mexican Mustang Liniment*, *q. v.*

mustard-oil, *n.* A homeopathic compound of oil of mustard, an alkali, and petroleum.

mystery, *n.* A well concerning which information is withheld from the public while the well is drilling. "There is a suspicion that the Torrey & Elliott well, lot 53, Alma, is a paying well, and a number of rigs are going up on leases in the vicinity of the *mystery*, which is said to be half full of oil." *The Derrick's Hb. of Petroleum*, i., 345, entry for March 8, 1882.

mystify, *v.* "The Morton well . . . shut down and *mystified*." *The Derrick's Hb. of Petroleum*, i., 345, entry for Feb. 18, 1882. Cf. *mystery*.

neutral oil, *n.* "*Neutral oils* are refined paraffine oils varying in gravity from 32° B. to 38° B. . . thoroughly deodorized." Crew, 1887, p. 318.

offset, *n.* An s-shaped iron fitting.

offset, *v.* If wells are drilled along the line of a lease, the owner of the adjacent leasehold, to protect his own interests, usually drills a like number of wells or more. This is called *offsetting the line*.

oil-belt, n. The district including the supposed course of subterranean rivers of oil. "From the general direction in which developments were made, the term *oil belt* . . . came into use early in the history of the oil region." *Mag. of Western History*, iii., 225. Cf. Peckham, *U. S. Tenth Census*, 1884, x., 41.

oil-break, n. "The white oak anticlinal, or so-called *oil-break* of West Virginia, extends from Newell's Run, . . . Ohio, to Roane County, West Virginia." Peckham, *U. S. Tenth Census*, 1884, x., 24. Cf. *break*.

Oil Creek humbug, n. Any well which turned out to be a dry hole. Cf. Bone, *Petroleum and Petroleum Wells*, 1865, p. 24.

oil-diggings, n. pl. An early popular name for the oil region, Penn. Cf. Bone, p. 63.

oildom, n. The oil regions. "If he would see anything of *oildom*, he must make the passage, unpleasant as it may be." Bone, *Petroleum and Petroleum Wells*, 1865, pp. 66-67.

Oil Dorado, n. The derivation is evident. "We were on our way to the *Oil Dorado*." Bone, *Petroleum and Petroleum Wells*, 1865, p. 57.

oil fever, n. "As was to be expected the excitement throughout that section [Titusville, Pa., in 1859] was intense, and the *oil fever* fairly set in." Crew, 1887, p. 143.

oil-lease, n. 1. The legal document. "An *oil lease* grants to the lessee a right to bore within certain limits for 'oil, salt, or other minerals,' the work to be commenced within a certain time and 'to be prosecuted with all reasonable diligence.'" Bone, *Petroleum and Petroleum Wells*, 1865, pp. 32-34. 2. The land covered by the legal instrument. See the quotation *s. v. mystery*.

oil-lines, n. pl. Same as *oil belt*, *q. v.* "The small folds are, however, of great importance in determining the course and width of *oil lines*." *Cassier's Mag.*, xxi., 126, Dec., 1901.

oil-ponds, n. pl. The name given to two small oval areas at the mouth of the Sabine River in the Gulf of Mexico, in the belief that the relative quiet of these waters was due to the presence of oil. For the explanation of the phenomenon cf. Hayes-Kennedy, *Oil Fields of the Texas-Louisiana Gulf Coastal Plain*, 1903, pp. 105-106.

oil prince, n. "A correspondent of the New York *Herald* states that he was ferried across the creek by an *oil prince*, aged fifteen, heir to a million, coatless, hatless, and with but one snspender." Erni, 1865, p. 106.

oil-sands, n. The common name given to the oil-bearing sands. First used in Venango Co., Pa.; later extended. Cf. *Geol. Surv. of Ohio*, 1888, vi., 84. Cf. *Fifth, Fourth, Second Sand*, etc.

oil-smeller, n. "A new class of people has sprung into existence under the cognomen of *oil smellers*, who profess to be able to ascertain the proper spot for boring by smelling the earth." Bone, *Petroleum and Petroleum Wells*, 1865, p. 35.

oil-thief, n. A device for taking samples of oil from a tank.

Old Greasy, n. The name given to the Kanawha River by the boatmen on account of the petroleum which was allowed to flow into it in 1808 ff. *The Derrick's Hb. of Petroleum*, i., 8.

old oil, n. "If A holds a certificate of the United Pipe Lines on which storage charges had been paid up to any given previous date, and B bought from him on exchanges 1,000 barrels of United oil, storage paid, and A should offer him said certificate, B would say 'That is *old oil*. A ; you will have to freshen it.' So A would go to the pipe-line office and pay the storage on the certificate up to the date of the transaction, and it would be termed *fresh oil*." Peckham, *U. S. Tenth Census*, 1884, x., 105.

one-hundred-and-forty-foot sand, n. The drillers' name for a sandstone found about 600 feet down in Westmoreland Co., Pa. Cf. Carll, *Seventh Report*, 1890, p. 215. Another name is *First Cow Run Sand*.

one-legged railroad, n. Same as *Peg-Leg*, *q. v.*

opal oil, n. A variety of petroleum distillate similar to *Vulcan Oil*, *q. v.*, but containing a larger percentage of rape oil.

packer, n. 1. Another name for the *seed-bag* (pp. 343-344). 2. Cf. another sense, p. 342, applying only to a cave. 3. When a well has sufficient gas to flow its product through a two-inch pipe, but will not make its production through the casing, a *packer* is placed at or near the top of the sand to compel the gas or oil to relieve itself only through the tubing.

patch-bolt, n. A soft rivet used on machinery for quick or temporary repairs.

pay out, n. Said of a well which more than returns the expense of drilling and pumping, or the capital invested in it.

peavie, n. A variety of cant-hook.

Peg-leg, n. The local name of a one-rail road from Bradford to Derrick City. 1877. Also called the *one-legged railroad*.

Pennsylvania oil, n. See the quotation *s. v. Tennessee Oil*.

petroleum coal, n. "On the South Fork of Hughes River, near McFarland's Run [W. Va.], is an immense bed of what is known as *Petroleum coal*, resembling in its general features the famous 'Albert coal' of Nova Scotia. It neither resembles coal nor asphaltum in appearance or properties." Bone, *Petroleum and Petroleum Wells*, 1865, p. 125.

Petroleum House, n. A hotel in Oil City. 1873.

Petrolian, The, n. The name of a newspaper published at Oil City in 1867.

pin, n. A *pin* is used to screw the *centre-bit* (p. 340) to the *auger-stem* (p. 339); and in general where solid connections are to be made, as elsewhere.

pink clover-seed sand, n. See *s. v. Clover-Seed Sand*.

pipeage, n. A word coined by Mr. Charles P. Hatch, of Philadelphia, to signify "a rate of charge for transportation through a pipe." *The Derrick's Hb. of Petroleum*, i., 965.

pipe-line, n. "The first suggestion of a *pipe-line* for transporting oil . . . was made . . . by General S. D. Karns at Parkersburg, West Virginia, in November, 1860." C. L. Wheeler, in the *Bradford Era*, quoted in *U. S. Tenth Census*, x., 93.

pipe-saddle, n. An iron fitting for clamping pipe when a line is tapped at some point not in a tee, or in general when a new connection is desired.

plant, v. "Frauds are not infrequently perpetrated by *planting* oil in dry wells." Bone, *Petroleum and Petroleum Wells*, 1865, p. 153.

plug, v. To *plug* an abandoned well is to fill it with sand. Usually a dry hole plug is put in first; then mud is dumped on top of the plug.

plunger, n. A part of the sand-pump. Also called the *reins*.

pond-freshet, n. "When a sufficient number of boats had been loaded [with oil] along the creek [Oil Creek], it was customary to cause an artificial rise of water by means of what were known as *pond freshets*." *The Derrick's Hb. of Petroleum*, i., 703.

pony-packer, n. A variety used for packing the inside of tubing.

prime, adj. A grade of oil, formerly the best manufactured, but now, owing to the introduction of the *cracking* process (*q. v.*), ranking third in value, next to *standard-white, q. v.* Cf. Crew, p. 393.

putty rock, n. pl. See the quotation *s. v. chocolate rocks*.

rack, n. A device for loading oil from pipe-lines into tank cars. Cf. Crew, pp. 438-439.

rack-rock, n. An explosive for shooting wells. "After having been shot with *rack-rock* the well was pumped." . . . Bownocker, *Geol. Surv. of Ohio*, 4th Ser. i., 51.

red rock, n. The drillers' name for the red shale underlying the Panama Conglomerate. Cf. Carll, *Geol. of the Oil Regions*, 1880, pp. 72, 95-97.

reins, n. pl. 1. A part of the sand-pump. Also known as the *plunger*. 2. Part of the temper-screw. "The nut in which the screw travels is made in two pieces, each half fastened to the lower end of one of the long bars, called the *reins*, on each side." *Geol. Surv. of Ohio*, 1888, vi., 489.

relief-irons, n. pl. The disconnecting hook and stirrup.

rimmer, n. Another name for the reamer (p. 343). "The tools are taken out and a *rimmer* or 'reamer' sent down, which cuts down the irregularities of the hole." Bone, *Petroleum and Petroleum Wells*, 1865, p. 38.

rivet-catcher, n. A perforated cup attached to the valve stem above the valve in a well, and designed to catch any broken rivets that might work out of the sucker-rod joint.

roarer, n. "We have no right, perhaps, to expect a continuance of the *roarers*, or *gushers*, as they are termed." Crew, 1887, pp. 226-227. Applied to gas wells rather than to oil wells.

rock city, n. "Southeast of Warren this (Sub-Olean) rock . . . forms *rock cities*, the blocks of which are 40 or 50 feet in thickness." Carll, *Geol. of the Oil Regions*, 1880, p. 21.

rock well, n. "The *rock wells*, as they are termed, are those deeper borings which resemble those of Pennsylvania." Gesner, 1865, pp. 40-41. Cf. *surface well*.

rope-chopper, n. A device for cutting up rope in the well.

rope-clip, n. A device for clamping ropes together.

rope-knife, n. Differs from the *rope-chopper*; used for a different purpose, namely, to cut the rope as close to the top of a string of lost tools as possible, in order that a second string of tools with extra heavy jars may be run in to jar the first loose.

rope-spear, n. A fishing tool.

rope-worm, n. A fishing-tool in the form of a corkscrew.

run, *n.* 1. Same as a *screw* (p. 343). 2. More generally, the distance drilled before the drill has to be sharpened and the hole sand-pumped. Carll, *Geol. of the Oil Regions*, 1880, p. 310.

saddle, *n.* See *jack-saddle*, *pipe-saddle*.

saddle-bag, *v.* "A boat . . . laden with 1,500 barrels of oil *saddle-bagged* on pier of Oil Creek bridge. Boat and contents a total loss." *The Derrick's Hb. of Petroleum*, i., 32, entry for Aug. 13, 1863.

Salt Lick, *n.* The place in West Virginia, also known as the Great Buffalo Lick, where the first boring for salt took place.

salt-water sand, *n.* "As a general rule, however, this rock [the Sub-Olean Conglomerate] is heavily charged with salt water in the southern section of the state [Pa.] and is frequently called the *Salt Water Sand*." Carll, *Seventh Report*, 1890, p. 128. Cf. *Salt Sand*, p. 343.

sand-pumpings, *n.* Samples of the sandstone chips pumped up. Also called *mud*.

sand rocks, *n. pl.* The early drillers near Oil City spoke of the first sandstone encountered, being the third kind of rock, as the "first sand rock;" the fifth kind as the "second sand rock;" the seventh kind as the "third sand rock." *Journ. Franklin Inst.*, lxxix., 349, May, 1865. Cf. *Merchants' Mag.*, lii., 90 ff., Feb., 1865. Same as *Mountain Sands*, *q. v.*

scout, *n.* A man sent to obtain information regarding a *mystery*, *q. v.* "Scouts measured up the Murphy No. 1 and McLaughlin wells and both were found in the slate." *The Derrick's Hb. of Petroleum*, i., 383, entry for Feb. 20, 1885; cf. same, p. 357.

scraper, *n.* A device for removing paraffine or any other obstructions from pipe lines by means of a set of steel knives. It is described by Crew, pp. 448-449. Cf. *go-devil* no. 2, p. 341.

scratcher, *n.* "A round brush, about three feet long, made of steel wire," and used "to scratch or scrub the walls of the well and assist the benzine in the dislodgement of whatever may have accumulated there." Carll, *Oil Well Records and Levels*, 1877, p. 90.

sea-wax, *n.* A petroleum residuum or asphaltum found along the Gulf of Mexico from the Sabine to Corpus Christi. Cf. *earth-wax*.

second mountain sand, *n.* The drillers' name for the Garland Conglomerate. Cf. Carll, *Geol. of the Oil Regions*, 1880, pp. 12, 82.

second sand, *n.* The second oil-bearing sand. The Second Sand in Butler Co., Pa., corresponds to the First Sand in Venango Co. Cf. Carll, *Seventh Report*, 1890, p. 129.

Seneca oil, *n.* Cf. p. 344. The term was in use before 1795. Scott's *Gazetteer of the U. S.*, quoted in *The Derrick's Hb. of Petroleum*, i., 7.

set of tools, *n.* "The drill is not actually one solid bar, but is made in several pieces, together called a *set of tools*." *Geol. Surv. of Ohio*, 1888, vi., 478.

set up, *v. plur.* To tighten up the joints of the string of tools (p. 344).

setter, *n.* Same as a *sleeper*, *q. v.*

settler, *n.* One of the parts of a petroleum refinery. Cf. Gesner, p. 162.

seventy-foot rock, *n.* The drillers' name for a white sand found 825 feet down in Westmoreland Co., Pa. Carll, *Seventh Report*, 1890, p. 213.

shackle-work, *n.* A name given to fittings for connected wells, pumping powers, and pumping jacks.

shale oil, *n.* Another name for *slush oil*, *q. v.*

shell, *n.* The body of a tank is called its *shell*.

shells, *n. pl.* Described by Carll (*Geol. of the Oil Regions*, 1880, p. 279) as "thin bands of hard, flaggy, fine-grained sandstone." See also the quotation *s. v. streak*.

shipper, *n.* In oil parlance applied to persons removing oil from the custody of the pipe-line.

shot-drill, *n.* Same as *adamantine drill*, *q. v.*

shoulder, *v.* "The lower end of the conductor is *shouldered* in the rock and carefully secured." Carll, *Report of Prog. in the Venango Co. Dist.*, 1875, p. 36.

show, *v.* To promise oil. "Harding & Co.'s mystery, lot 27, South Alma, is shot and *shows* small." *The Derrick's Handbook of Petroleum*, i., 367, entry for Jan. 10, 1884.

sixth sand, *n.* Recognized at Pleasantville, Pa., as early as 1869.

sixty-foot rock, *n.* The drillers' name in Butler Co., Pa., for the first rock below Ferriferous Limestone. Cf. Carll, *Geol. of the Oil Regions*, 1880, p. 194.

slate, *n.* The drillers' name for a certain stratum of rock. Differs from *slate and shells*. See the quotation *s. v. scout*.

slate and shells, *n. phr.* The drillers' name for a certain formation frequently encountered. See the quotation *s. v. sugar-sand*.

sleeper, *n.* "Another shrewd way of defrauding the patentee [of the *torpedo*, p. 345] has been practiced to a considerable extent by using what has been appropriately named a *sleeper*. An operator orders from the torpedo company a small ten-quart shot, to be put in on a certain day, 'just to stir the well up a little.' He then procures a case and, say thirty quarts of nitro-glycerine from some of the 'moonlight [p. 342] manufacturers', and secretly lowers it to the bottom of the well sometime during the night previous to the day appointed. When the company's agent arrives everything is in readiness for him, and he quickly shoots off his ten-quart shells and goes away, little thinking that he has exploded forty quarts of nitro-glycerine in the well, while the company receive their royalty only on ten." Carll, *Geol. of the Oil Regions*, 1880, p. 329. Also called a *setter*.

slick, *n.* A variety of chisel.

slips, *n. pl.* Part of a fishing-tool, the *slip-socket* (p. 344). *Geol. Surv. of Ohio*, 1888, vi., 496.

sludge-acid, *n.* A tarry waste product of petroleum. Cf. *Journ. Franklin Inst.*, cxxvi., 260-261, September, 1888; Crew, 1887, p. 271. Sometimes *acid sludge*, or *sludge*.

slush oil, *n.* An inferior variety obtained from certain shales. "Slush oil was found at a depth of 751 feet." About 1870. Peckham, *U. S. Tenth Census*, x., 13. At North Warren, Pa., a Slush Oil Sand is recognized; cf. Carll, *Geol. Rept. on Warren Co.*, 1883, p. 165.

small-hole, *n.* A well in which there was no room to ease off the water while drilling. Cf. *cased hole*, *wet hole*. An early term; a different sense is noted on p. 344.

smeller, *n.* A slang term for a prospecting wizard. Cf. *Geol. Surv. of Ohio*, 1903, 4th Ser., i., 280. Cf. *oil-smeller*.

snatch-block, *n.* Part of a pulley.

soapstone, *n.* The name given by the drillers to an argillaceous shale, the second kind of rock encountered. Cf. *Journ. Franklin Inst.*, lxxix., 349, May, 1865. Also called *mud-rock*.

spawl, *n.* A cutting of sand. "The reamer commences its work and as it pounds away on this half inch ring, the *spawls* of sand are knocked off and fall to the bottom." Carll, *Report on Progr. in the Venango Co. Dist.*, 1875, p. 43. Not confined to oil regions.

spear, *n.* "A straight iron rod hung on the sand-line," used to clean the tubing.

spindle oil, *n.* One of the grades of refined petroleum. Cf. Crew, pp. 316-317.

spouter, *n.* Same as a *gusher* (p. 341), but not so strong a term; in general, a well that does not have to be pumped. Cf. *Merchants' Mag.* lii., 93, Feb., 1865.

sprayer, *n.* In a refinery, a tank in which "every particle of the oil is . . . exposed to the air in small streams." Crew, 1887, p. 274.

spudding-pulley, *n.* An iron wheel 36 to 40 inches in diameter, forming part of the rig.

spudding-shoe, *n.* A device which "provides a ready means of connecting the jerk-line to the cable."

squib, *v.* Cf. *squib*, *n.*, p. 344. "If the go-devil does not set off the shot . . . the shot must be *squibbed*. The *squib* is a small shell, holding a quart or more of nitro-glycerine." *Geol. Surv. of Ohio*, 1888, vi., 499.

ss., *n.* A conventional abbreviation for sandstone. Not in use among drillers.

standard-white, *adj.* The second-best grade of oil, which is "chiefly the oil for export." Crew, pp. 276, 393. Cf. *water-white* and *prime*.

step-box, *n.* The box in which the band-wheel shaft is mounted when the band-wheel is used for light pumping. Cf. *journal-box*.

stirrup, *n.* A number of different stirrup-shaped fittings used in the rig, in *shackle-work* (*q. v.*), etc., bear this name.

straight-pein sledge, *n.* One in which the pein is in line with the handle. Cf. *cross-pein sledge*.

strain-bolt, *n.* A kind of bolt for wood pull-rods.

stray sand, *n.* "The gas is derived entirely from the sand below the shales and is known locally as the *stray*, that above the shales being considered as the Berea." Bownocker, in *Geol. Surv. of Ohio*, 4th Ser., i., 147. In Butler Co., Pa., also *Stray Third* and *Boulder*. Cf. Carll, *Seventh Report*, 1890, p. 89.

stray third sand, *n.* "A fine-grained, muddy, gray-sand . . . from 15 to 20 feet above the regular Third, and . . . from 12 to 25 feet

thick." Carll, *Report on Progr. in the Venango Co. Dist.*, 1875, p. 14. See also *Stray*.

streak, *n.* "Streaks and shells are other terms used [Boulder, Colo.] to indicate more than usual hardness at certain horizons." Fenneman, in *Contributions to Econ. Geol. 1902*, Washington, p. 326.

strike, *n.* and *v.* "To strike oil," "a lucky strike" have been common from the beginning of the industry.

sugar-sand, *n.* "Drillers have certain terms—not classical, but expressive and well understood by the craft and by oil men generally—*sugar-sand*, *clover-seed*, *corn-meal*, *blue-Monday*, *boulder*, *big-injun*, *shells*, *slate and shells*, *soapstone*, etc." Carll, *Seventh Report*, 1890, p. 139.

superheater, *n.* One of the parts of a petroleum refinery. Cf. Gesner, p. 162.

surface sand, *n.* The drillers' name for a sandstone found 90 to 180 feet down in Venango Co., Pa. Carll, *Geol. Report on Warren Co.*, 1883, p. 64.

surface well, *n.* "The *surface wells*, so called, are sunk through the clay to the rock" . . . Gesner, 1865, p. 40. They go down only to the gravel. Cf. *rock well*.

swab, *n.* A tool used in drilling. Cf. Nat. Supply Co., *Catalogue No. 8*, p. 77. When water comes in faster than it can be got out by the sand-pump, the *swab* is run down. The fluid passes through it, and by it several hundred feet of fluid can be raised out of the hole at one run.

sweeten, *v.* "It is a common practice for the projectors of a company to connect a large amount of undeveloped land with an interest in some dividend-paying well as a *sweetener*. In some cases this proves a good thing for the stockholder, and in other cases he is *sweetened*." Bone, *Petroleum and Petroleum Wells*, 1865, pp. 152-153.

sweetener, *n.* See the quotation *s. v. sweeten*.

swing-pipe, *n.* "To provide against the collection and freezing of water which settles from the oil about the outlet valve [in a tank], the pipe is continued through the shell by what is called a *swing-pipe*." Peckham, *U. S. Tenth Census*, 1884, x., 96.

s-wrench, *n.* A wrench with the handle curved like the letter *s*.

tail-pipe, *n.* In a refinery, a pipe leading off from the *worm*, *q. v.* Cf. Gesner, p. 162.

tail-post, *n.* Supports the shaft of the *sand-reel* (p. 343).

tail-sill, *n.* The sill on which rests the *tail-post*, *q. v.*

take-up screw, *n.* A kind of screw for iron pull-rods or wire rope.

tank, *n.* and *v.* Applied to the natural underground receptacle of petroleum. "Oil cannot safely be '*tanked* in the rock' as formerly supposed, to be drawn forth when wanted, if in the meantime wells are drilled and pumped all around the borders of the oil-bearing *tank*." Carll, *Geol. of the Oil Regions*, 1880, p. 172.

tee-bolt, *n.* See *adjuster tee-bolt*.

Tennessee oil, *n.* "The first oil found [in the second oil-sand, Newburg, O.] was rank with sulphur, and was christened by the driller *Tennessee oil* on this account. The second was free from sulphurous products and

was therefore called *Pennsylvania oil*. Orton, *Geol. Surv. of Ohio*, 1888, vi., 354.

thief, *n.* Same as *oil-thief*, *q. v.*

third mountain sand, *n.* See *Mountain Sands*. Renamed by Carll in 1880 Pithole Grit (*Geol. of the Oil Regions*, p. 82).

third sand, *n.* The third oil-bearing sand. The Third Sand of the Venango Oil Group is called the Fourth Sand in Butler, Armstrong, and Clarion counties, and the Fifth Sand even in some parts of Venango Co.

thirty-foot sand, *n.* The drillers' name in Butler Co., Pa., for the rock between *Fifty-foot Sand* and *Blue Monday Sand*, *q. v.* Cf. Carll, *Geol. of the Oil Regions*, 1880, p. 195.

thousand-foot shell sand, *n.* The name given by drillers to the Butler Gas Sand near Karns City, Pa. Cf. Carll, *Seventh Report*, 1890, p. 97.

throw-off hooks, *n. pl.* Another name for *disconnecting hooks*.

time-squib, *n.* A *squib* (*q. v.*) attached to a time-fuse. See the quotation *s. v. bridge*.

top-dressing, *n.* "Attempts have been made to dispose of valuable (!) oil territory which has been treated to a *top-dressing* with the natural crude oil from a well in a contiguous district" . . . Crew, 1887, p. 49.

traveler, *n.* A part of the jack used for wrenching and unwrenching tools.

treadle, *n.* In the old-fashioned method of drilling, the apparatus to which the foot was applied. "The machinery then [1861] in vogue was the *spring-pole* [p. 344] and *treadle*; the motive power, human muscle." Minshall, in *Geol. Surv. of Ohio*, vi., 444.

Trenton rock, *n.* "Oil was found [at Birdseye, Dubois Co., Ind.] in what the drillers call *Trenton Rock*, at a depth of about 6,000 feet." Fuller, in *Contribs. to Econ. Geol. 1892*, Washington, p. 333.

turnbuckle, *n.* A fitting for a connected well.

twenty-foot rock, *n.* The drillers' name in Butler Co., Pa., for a rock between *Sixty-foot Rock* and *Mountain Sands*, *q. v.* Cf. Carll, *Geol. of the Oil Regions*, 1880, p. 194.

twist-drill, *n.* A fishing-tool "used on a string of tubing to drill a hole in a tool that has been battered so that it fills the hole."

twist-drill spear, *n.* A fishing-tool "inserted in the hole in a lost tool made by a twist-drill."

two-hundred-foot sand, *n.* The drillers' name for a sandstone found about 800 feet down in Westmoreland Co., Pa. Cf. Carll, *Seventh Report*, 1890, p. 215.

volcanic burner, *n.* "Designed to increase the production of a well by intensely heating the fluid at the bottom." Carll, *Oil Well Records and Levels*, 1877, p. 89, note.

volcanic treatment, *n.* The use of a *volcanic burner*, *q. v.*

Vulcan oil, *n.* A variety of petroleum distillate treated with sulphuric acid, washed, and mixed with rape oil.

washer, *n.* Another name for an *agitator*, *q. v.*

water-packer, *n.* Same as *packer*, p. 342. "Essentially a circular piece of leather with the edges cut and turned upward, so that the whole forms a cup about the tube, which is pressed tightly against the sides of the well by the column of water." *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, ix., 149, June, 1876.

water-washing, *n.* In a refinery, the process of removing the last traces of acid from the oil by means of water percolation through the agitator. Cf. Crew, pp. 272-273.

water-white, *adj.* The best grade of refined oil; above *standard-white* (*q. v.*) and *prime* (*q. v.*). See the quotation *s. v. headlight oil*. Cf. Crew, p. 393.

wet, *adj.* "The early operators on Oil Creek knew nothing of casing [p. 339]. Wells were drilled *wet*, no effort being made to shut out the surface water." Carll, *Geol. of the Oil Regions*, 1880, p. 263. Such wells are *wet-holes*. Cf. *small-holes*.

wind oil, *n.* Speculators' oil; oil futures." "Mr. H. S. Bates delivers his speech at Harrisburg in favor of House bill No. 33, in which he demands that the spectral hogs, imaginary wheat and *wind oil*, shall give way to the real article." *The Derrick's Handbook of Petroleum*, i., 384, entry for Feb. 26, 1885. Cf. same, p. 361, entry for June 1, 1883.

wing-gudgeon, *n.* A variety of gudgeon for the bull-wheel, used with the larger rig-irons. Cf. *bowl-gudgeon*.

work off, *v.* "As the jar *works off* or grows more feeble, by reason of the downward advance of the drill, it is tempered to the proper strength by letting down the temper-screw [p. 345] to give the jars more play." Carll, *Geol. of the Oil Regions*, 1880, p. 301.

working-barrel, *n.* The cylinder of the pump.

worm, *n.* Part of the apparatus of a refinery. "The vapor passes over into the *worm* of the condenser, a large tank kept full of cold water, and is condensed." *Geol. Surv. of Ohio*, 1888, vi., 473. Cf. Gesner, p. 162.

yoke, *n.* A part of the temper-screw.

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SOME LUMBER AND OTHER WORDS.

A considerable proportion of the words in the following list are those used by the lumberman.¹ Many quotations illustrating such words have been taken from *A History of the Lumber Industry in the State of New York*, by Col. William F. Fox; Washington, Government Printing Office, 1902 (Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Forestry, Bulletin 34). Words or meanings recorded in the Standard Dictionary, edition of 1903, have not been included.

aerogram, *n.* A message by wireless telegraphy. Suggested in a letter to *Harper's Weekly* from Wayne, Pa., July 1, 1902.

Albany boards, *n. pl.* "The merchantable boards are three-fourths of an inch thick, from 10 to 15 inches wide, from 10 to 15 feet long, and frequently deformed with knots; at New York they are called *Albany boards*." Michaux, 1801, quoted by Fox, p. 15.

all right, *adj.* Cf. letters in *Nation*, lxxviii, 108, 148.

anthony over, *v.* Cf. D. N. i, 395; *Youth's Companion*, Sept. 1, 1904.

banker, *n.* A codder, cod fisherman. Mass. The Standard records it only in the sense of the vessel in which the codder sails.

beefsteak-geranium, *n.* A variety of geranium. Cf. beefsteak-fungus, Standard, N. Y.

big knife, *n.* Cf. *Nation*, lxxii, 213.

body, *n.* "The *bodies* of the [logging] camp are usually made of long logs, or sticks of timber rolled up and 'notched' at the corners to hold them firmly in place." Fox, p. 34. Framework; not a technical term.

box, *n.* A term used in the turpentine industry. See the quotation *s. v. box system*.

box system, *n.* "The *box system* of orcharding [in the turpentine industry], which has hitherto been almost exclusively pursued, starts with the cutting of the boxes. These are cavities 14 inches wide, 7 inches deep, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches from front to back, hewn into the base of a tree by a long narrow axe." *Evening Post*, June 1, 1903. Cf. Chas. Mohr, *The Timber Pines of the Southern U. S.*, Wash., 1896, p. 69.

bucket, *n.* 1. A skaters' game. Otsego Co. 2. In the game of the same name, a small willow having several wide-spreading branches cut off

¹ The compilers acknowledge the kindness of Professor Bernhard E. Fernow, of Ithaca, formerly Director of the New York College of Forestry, in reading the proofs and contributing numerous suggestions.

like the legs of a stool. It is placed upright and tended by the player who is "it."

bucket-tender, *n.* In the game of *bucket* the person who tends the bucket, *q. v.*, or who is "it." Otsego Co.

buckwheat, *n.* A countryman; a rustic; a "hecker," *q. v.* N. J. s.

bull-fin, *n.* The bow-fin or mud-fish (*Amia calva*). Ithaca. Apparently a corruption of *bow-fin*.

Bull of the Woods, *n.* "The first railroad for hauling logs was built in 1852 . . . It was constructed of wooden rails and was equipped with platform cars and a locomotive which bore on its cab the name *Bull of the Woods*." Fox, p. 28.

bundle of brooms, *n.*, in the expr. "I didn't know him from a *bundle of brooms*"=I did not recognize him, or I did not know him even by sight. Similarly used are *bag of meal*, *basket of chips*. N. Y. c.

bunkum, *adj.* Fine, good, first-class. "Those buckwheat cakes are just *bunkum*." N. Y. c. An Ithaca insurance solicitor jocosely speaks of his company as *ne plunkus bunkum*. Also applied in Mississippi to certain rich farmlands. Cf. Century Dict. *s. v.* *buncombe*.

buster, *n.* A crab which is preparing to shed its shell and which is in a somewhat more advanced stage than a shedder. Mass.

cany (*kēni*), *n.* Cf. *caekeny*, D. N. ii, 137. Mr. Garrett P. Serviss, of Brooklyn, writes (Jan. 19, 1902): "When I was a boy in Montgomery County, N. Y., maple wax made by throwing thickened maple syrup on the snow to cool was always called *cany*."

Chateaugay, *n.* In Franklin Co., N. Y., pronounced and often written *Shattygee*(gī).

chicken, *n.* The distinction between *chicken*, specifically a young chicken, and *fowl*, an old chicken, is well known in Tompkins Co., N. Y. *The Ithaca Journal*, Dec. 22, 1902, says: "While there is a scarcity of turkeys, there are this year plenty of *chickens* and *fowls*. *Chickens* are selling for 14 cents a pound and *fowls* for 12½ cents."

chip, *n.* A term used in the turpentine industry. "At intervals of three or four weeks the resin from the boxes [*q. v.*], known as the *chip*, is taken out with a flat metal spoon and placed in a bucket, which in turn is emptied, after filling, into a barrel." *Evening Post*, June 1, 1903.

chip, *v.* In the turpentine industry, the scarification of the pine. "The chipper stands in front of the box [*q. v.*] and with his hack [*q. v.*] removes a strip of bark and sapwood three-quarters of an inch wide just above the exposed surface caused by cornering [*q. v.*], the laterally inclined strokes being made from the right and left sides and penetrating the sapwood about an inch at the deepest point." *Evening Post*, June 1, 1903. Cf. Mohr, *Timber Pines of the So. U. S.*, 1896, p. 69.

chipper, *n.* One who *chips* (*q. v.*), in the process of extracting turpentine. See the quotation *s. v.* *chip*.

choice, *adj.* As applied to lumber, on the Gulf Coast equivalent to Savannah *prime*. Also *extra*. Cf. *The Lumber Trade Journal*, February 1, 1903, p. 25.

chuck-box, n. A complete pantry attached to the rear of a cowboy's camp wagon.

corner, v. In the turpentine industry. "The next step is *cornering*, which is done with an ordinary axe, a left-handed and a right-handed man working together. A slanting cut is made through the bark and about one inch into the sapwood, rising slightly from the top of the back of the *box* [*q. v.*] to a point perpendicularly above the corner of the box. By a side blow of the axe the wood is then split out between the cut and the rounding edge of the box." *Evening Post*, June 1, 1903.

crop, n. As used in the turpentine industry: "One chipper can care in a season for a tract of 200 to 250 acres, containing from 8,000 to 10,000 boxes [*q. v.*], and known as a *crop*." *Evening Post*, June 1, 1903. Cf. Mohr, *Timber Pines of the So. U. S.*, p. 71.

crosspulling, n. "The oars were used to move the [lumber] raft sideways and keep it in the current; or in turning sharp bends in the river, to swing it on its center by *crosspulling*, in which the oars at the two ends were worked in contrary directions." Fox, p. 20. N. Y.

crowd, n. A fraternity. Cornell Univ.

dead, adj. "Dead is a synonym for senseless in Arkansas. 'Dead as a hammer, ain't he, Mack?' said he, carelessly. 'Ya'as, but he's 'live yet.'" Octave Thanet, *Expiation*, p. 66.

deck load, n. "Occasionally a *deck load* of shingles or dressed timber was carried on top" [of the board raft]. Fox, p. 20.

dish-kettle, n. A shallow iron kettle for cooking small vegetables. N. Y.

door-bell night, n. The night but one before Hallowe'en (Oct. 29), when door-bells are rung by prankish children. Ohio n. e. Cf. *gate-night*.

double-Dutch, n. A little girls' game of skipping two ropes at a time. New York City.

drug, v., pret. of drag. "They *drug* it over and over." Rare. N. Y. c.

edging, n. Refuse from an edger, in a saw-mill. Fox, plate xvi.

edging-slasher, n. A saw shortening the refuse edgings for easier handling.

English mill, n. "The *English mill* is an ordinary square gate or frame containing one or two upright saws, with a 16-foot carriage that gigs back." Fox, p. 32.

ethegram, n. A wireless telegram.

ethegraph, n. The wireless telegraph. Both suggested in a letter to the *New York Sun* from Washington, D. C., Jan. 21, 1903.

eugenics, n. "*Eugenics* is the name which [Francis Galton] invents for the science dealing with the influences that better the inborn qualities of a given race, and develop them to the utmost advantage." *Nation*, lxxviii, 446.

extra, adj. As applied to lumber, on the Gulf Coast equivalent to Savannah *prime*. Also *choice*.

fat, n. The crabber's name for a soft-shell crab, or one which has shed its shell and is covered only with a thin, tender skin. Mass.

feest (fist), adj. Sated. "I was *feest* of it," referring to maple sugar, of which the speaker had eaten a large quantity. The word or expression

was formerly common in central N. Y., but is now almost obsolete. Cf. D. N. i, 371.

five-platform piece, *n.* A board raft consisting of five platforms closely connected. The platforms were sixteen feet square. N. Y. w. Cf. Fox, p. 19.

flat, *n.* A "gardener's flat" is a flat box, practically the same as a soap-box, cut in half horizontally. N. Y.

flooding-dam, *n.* Another name for a splash-dam (see Standard). N. Y.

frock, *n.* In St. Lawrence Co. the name for a blouse or short coat bound at the waist with a band.

functionitis, *n.* "A disease which has attacked a large element among the older military officers since the rule requiring full uniform in attendance at certain social gatherings came to be somewhat strictly enforced. A good many of the old fellows have outgrown their gilded toggerly and do not feel justified in buying a new outfit . . . Their wives and daughters have, therefore, invented the name of their ailment, so as to have something to offer in excuse for the noticeable absence of Papa." *Evening Post* (Washington cor.), Jan. 23, 1903, p. 4, col. 2.

fuss-budget, *n.* A nervous, fidgety person. N. Y. c.

gate-night, *n.* The night before Hallowe'en, i. e., the night of 30th Oct., when gates are carried off by children. Scranton, Pa. Ohio n. e.

gig, *v.* To draw back. Cf. D. N. ii, 140, and the quotation s. v. *English mill*.

grinder, *n.* Colloquial name for a frog. Pa. n. e.

grooms, *n. pl.* Gums, of the mouth. N. Y. c.

grub stakes, *n. pl.* "Round wooden stakes, about two inches in diameter, extended from the under side of the [lumber] raft to the top, passing through augur holes in some of the boards. These *grub stakes*, as they were called, were made of sapling trees peeled and cut away at the roots until only a knob remained at the lower end, which was larger than the augur hole in the boards above it through which the stake was passed." Fox, p. 19.

gutterman, *n.* A term used in logging camps. "The men cutting off the limbs are called *guttermen*; those driving the teams *skidders*." Fox, p. 35.

hack, *v.* Same as *chip*, *q. v.*

haley over, *v.* Cf. *haily-over*, D. N. i, 341, and *Youth's Companion*, April 14, 1904, p. 188.

hand, *n.* "He's no great *hand* for potato," he does not care for potato. N. Y. e.

happen, *v.* "If anything should happen to him"=If he should die. N. Y. Cf. D. N. ii, 315.

hardwood ridge, *n.* "In some places within the primeval forest there were *hardwood ridges*, so called because there were no other species." Fox, p. 10.

headlight, *n.* A diamond scarf-pin. Slang. Ithaca.

hecker, *n.* A rustic, a countryman, a "buckwheat," *q. v.* N. J. s.

hickory-nut orchard, *n.* A grove of hickory trees. Montgomery County.

hog, *n.* A machine for grinding logs. A picture will be found in *The Lumber Trade Journal*, January 1, 1903, p. 57. Minn., Mich.

hound and fox, *n.* Probably another name for *hare and hounds*. Cf. *The Hoosier School Boy*, p. 139; also *hounds and deers*. D. N. ii, 142.

hound's tooth, *n.* "The writer . . . well remembers hearing in his boyhood the White Pine of that region [Warren County] enthusiastically described as being 'clear as a hound's tooth.'" Fox, p. 8. The phrase *clean (slick) as a hound's tooth* is still applied, N. Y. c., to any skilful or clever feat.

hump, *v.* To balk, hang back. "I don't know why he should *hump* on that." Ithaca. Cp. *humpy*.

humpy, *adj.* Balky, reluctant. "You needn't be so humpy over that." Ithaca. Cf. *hump*, *v.*

ill, *adj.* "Ill, ill-tempered, cross. They say of a patient in Arkansas, 'He must be getting better, he is so *ill*.'" Octave Thanet, *Expiation*, p. 41, note. Also common in Virginia in this sense.

jackladder, *n.* A track for conducting logs from the boom into the sawmill. N. Y. A picture of one may be found in Fox, plate viii, opposite p. 32.

jack-wax, *n.* The same as *cany*, *q. v.* N. Y. s. e.

jobber, *n.* A man who contracts to take a *log-job* [*q. v.*] or any other job. N. Y.

jock, *n.* A mild oath. "By *jock*!" N. Y. c. Cf. D. N. i, 419; ii, 318.

landings, *n. pl.* "Logs which were cut and skidded in the fall were hauled during the winter to the shore of some stream, where they were piled in huge tiers on the *banking grounds* as they were called on the Susquehanna, or *landings*, or *rolling-banks*, in northern New York." Fox, p. 25. Cf. Standard.

let in, *v.* To begin. "The party will let in about nine o'clock." Slang. N. Y. c. Cf. D. N. ii, 45.

lexow, *v.* From Mr. Lexow, formerly a member of the New York legislature and the introducer of a bill providing for the investigation of various departments of the New York city government. "Tammany's administration of the office of surrogate in New York County is to be '*Lexowed*' by an investigating committee of the State Assembly."—*New York Press*, Jan. 27, 1899.

lockbands, *n. pl.* "At one time considerable 'square' timber . . . was sent to the Albany and New York markets by canal, the rafts being made up into *lockbands* corresponding in size to the canal locks." Fox, p. 22.

locomotive yell, *n.* The name given to Cornell's long yell, which starts slowly, increases in volume and speed, and ends very rapidly.

log-driving, *n.* Floating logs down a lake or stream to mill. N. Y. Not in the Standard.

log-job, *n.* "A contract to cut the logs of a particular species on the tract, and to deliver them to some point . . . whence they can be floated to the mill." Fox, p. 34.

log-jumper, *n.* A sled on which one end of the log is placed, the other end dragging behind.

log-mark, *n.* Specifically, characters or numerals usually one to three inches in length and width, used to distinguish the logs belonging to different owners and floated down the rivers. For numerous examples, see Fox, pp. 26, 27.

lumber, *v. tr.* Add to D. N. ii, 143: "A lumberman . . . decides to *lumber* some certain tract." Fox, p. 34. The Standard records only the intransitive use.

malahack, *v.* Cf. letters in *Nation*, lxxiii, 148, 205, 245, 264, 377, 413.

marconigram, *n.* A message by wireless telegraph. "The British battleship *Revenge* . . . received a number of private *Marconigrams*." Associated Press dispatch in *The Ithaca Journal*, Mar. 18, 1902.

market, *n.* A standard log, 19 inches in diameter at the small end and 13 feet long. Cf. Fox, p. 22.

mason's sand, *n.* Sand suitable for making plaster. N. Y. c.

meachin', *adj.* Cf. D. N. i, 217 and add reference: "With that dretful *meachin'* and sheepish look to him." Marietta Holley (Josiah Allen's Wife), *My Wayward Pardner*, p. 25.

mech. lab., *n.* Mechanical laboratory. Cornell. Cf. *p. lab.*

men's room, *n.* "One end of this [cook and dining] room is partitioned off for a *men's room*, where the crew sit evenings, smoking, reading, singing, grinding their axes, telling stories, etc., before climbing the ladder to their night's rest in the bunk room . . . For many years women have been employed in [logging] camps as cooks, hence the name *men's room*, for the crew are not allowed in the cook room except at meal time." Fox, p. 34; cf. plate x.

merchantable, *adj.* Used to describe a grade of timber. See the quotations *s. vv.* *Albany boards*, *picked*.

mitchellize, *v.* "To *mitchellize*—a verb growing out of the coal strike—means to 'hold up.'" *Evening Post*, January 23, 1903, p. 4, col. 2. Washington, D. C.

monkey clothes, *n.* Dress clothes, evening clothes. Tompkins Co.

moat, *n.* Cf. letters in *Nation*, lxxiii, 434; lxxiv, 365.

moth, *n.* By a transfer of meaning from the eater to the thing eaten, something worthless, a futile proceeding. "Ready-made clothes ripped so it was a perfect *moth* to buy 'em." Marietta Holley (Josiah Allen's Wife), *My Wayward Pardner*, p. 32.

p. lab. *n.* Physics (physical) laboratory. Cornell. Cf. *mech. lab.*

paddy, *n.* A ghost-word (for *baddy*) used by Motley in *United Netherlands*, i, 393; cf. Dr. Murray's letter in *Nation*, lxxvi, 514.

pantod, *n.* 1. A violent pain. 2. A mild discomfort corresponding to a "conniption fit" (D. N. i, 341, 343, 415). Cf. D. N. ii, 144, 352.

peak, *n.* A term used in the turpentine industry. See the quotation *s. v.* *streak*.

picked, *adj.* "Boards, which are divided into *merchantable* or common, and into clear or *picked* boards." Michaux, 1801, quoted by Fox, p. 15. Cf. the quotation *s. v.* *pickings*.

pickings, *n. pl.* "*Pickings* still forms one of the well-known grades made by the lumber inspectors in the Albany market." Fox, p. 15, note.

Pic-biter, *n.* A member of the Beta Theta Pi Fraternity. Cornell; probably common. Not used by members of the fraternity.

picee, *n.* In lumbermen's usage, a log. N. Y.

piker, *n.* "There's too much fat on that piker." Ithaca *Daily News*, Sept. 16, 1904, p. 6. N. Y. Cf. D. N. ii, 48.

pinchers, *n. pl.* This is the pronunciation (and not *pincers*) chiefly heard in N. Y. Communications are invited with regard to the distribution of the two pronunciations. [So in Kansas also. W. H. C.]

pine, *n.* For various vernacular names of different Southern pines, see Mohr, *The Timber Pines of the Southern U. S.*, p. 13.

pit-man, *n.* "Pitsawing was done by two men with a long saw that had cross handles on each end. A stick of timber, hewed square, was placed over a pit, or elevated on trestles. One man stood on top of it and pulled the saw up, and one man stood in the pit below to pull the saw down. The workman on top, who guided the saw along the chalk line and who was supposedly the better man, was called the *top-sawyer*. The one below was called the *pit-man*." Fox, p. 12.

pole-wood, *n.* A sapling. "We may distinguish three corresponding stages, namely, the 'thicket' or brushwood, the 'pole-wood' or sapling, and the 'timber' stage." *Year-Book of the U. S. Dep't of Agriculture*, 1894, p. 497.

pot, *n.* A Derby hat. Ithaca.

prime, *adj.* As applied to lumber, on the Gulf Coast equivalent to Savannah *merchantable*.

pumpkin flood (*ponkin*), *n.* A flood "that inundated the valleys of the Susquehanna and its tributaries in the fall of 1787. The cornfields were swept bare, and the yellow pumpkins that thickly dotted the surface of the swollen streams were so conspicuous that the descriptive name . . . survives among the household words in southern New York." Fox, p. 50.

racket, *n.* Facetiously for a wind- and rain-storm. N. Y.

rafting dogs, *n. pl.* Spikes with short chains at their ends, driven into logs to hold them together.

rake, *v.* A term used in the turpentine industry. "Then the trees are *raked*. This means that everything around them for a distance of three feet or so is hoed away, so as to reduce to a minimum the danger from ground fires." *Evening Post*, June 1, 1903.

red-dog, *n.* A worthless wild-cat bank of the extreme type in the years 1837 and following. "They [the banks] were known universally under the name of *wild-cats*. The most worthless were styled *red-dog*." *Magazine of Western History*, iii, 202. Cf. other meanings in the *Standard*.

red-lane, *n.* The alimentary canal. "Where's that candy gone?" "Down the *red-lane*." A boy's word. N. Y. c.

red up, *v.* To tidy up, slick up a room. "Come, now, *red-up* that den of yours." N. Y. c.

rolling-banks, *n. pl.* See the quotation *s. v. landings*.

roughneck, *n.* "His [Sam Parks's] stated income amounts to union wages from his union of *roughnecks*, as the iron-workers call themselves, as walking delegate." *Evening Post*, August 17, 1903.

saddle-bag, *v.* To run aground. "Sometimes the long, floating mass [lumber raft] would swing in the wind and current and *saddle-bag* on the head of the bar below the dam." Fox, p. 21. Cf. also D. N. ii, 388.

scantling, *n.* Described by Michaux in 1801 as "square pieces 6 inches in diameter" (quoted by Fox, p. 15). In N. Y. The word now means a timber much smaller than this (cf. Standard).

shank, *n.* "The *shank* of the evening," for the early part of the evening, said by a correspondent in the N. Y. *Sun*, 23 Aug., 1902, p. 6, col. 6, to have been common in rural New England fifty years ago.

shift, *v. refl.*, to shift one's self = to change one's clothes. "The judge shifted himself from top to toe, and put on a complete suit of the miller's clothes." Sanders's *Fourth Reader*, New York, 1852, p. 149.

side-partner, *n.* "Every other Monday a patrolman will shift post, not taking the next one, but the second one from his old one. For instance, if he has had Post No. 1 for two weeks, he will go to Post No. 3, while his *side-partner*, who had No. 2, will move to No. 4." *Evening Post*, June 1, 1903, p. 1.

sights unseen, *phr.* To swap knives *sights unseen* is common in Tompkins Co. Cf. D. N. i, 231, 342. In N. Y. *c. unsight unseen* is common. [This was always pronounced said en unsh in my boyhood days in Iowa. O. F. E.]

sketch, *v.* To go through a book hastily, *skim thro' it*. St. Lawrence County.

skidder, *n.* A man who skids or snakes the logs to the landing, one or two horses with a skidding tongs being hitched to the log and dragging it to the pile. N. Y. See the quotation *s. v. gutterman* and cf. Standard.

skimelton, *n.* A variant of skimmington, in the sense of charivari; cf. Cent. *skimmington*, 3. "Let's give old Holcroft and his poorhouse bride a *skimelton* that will let 'em know what folks think of 'em." Roe, *He Fell in Love with his Wife*, p. 240.

slip-tongue cart, *n.* A variety of cart for the handling of logs. manufactured in Shreveport, La. A picture of one will be found in *The Lumber Trade Journal*, January 1, 1903, p. 30.

slit-spoon, *n.* A fork. Oliver Optic, Little Bobtail, *Our Boys' and Girls' Monthly*, xii, 503.

slosh, *n.* Sometimes applied to beverages when drunk in large quantities, *e. g.* tea. "I shouldn't think you'd want so much *slosh* in your stomach." N. Y. *c.*

soupon, *n.* Corn meal pudding. "This is the genuine way of making soupon, sometimes called hasty-pudding . . . its ancient name suppon." Mrs. T. J. Crowen, *The American Lady's System of Cookery*, Auburn, N. Y., 1852. Spelled *suppaen* in Griffis, *Pathfinders of the Revolution*, p. 121.

South Woods, *n. pl.* The term given to the Adirondack forests by inhabitants of Northern New York. People to the south throughout the state call them the *North Woods*.

speculator, *n.* A non-resident land proprietor in Mich., 1838 and following, whether actually engaged in speculation or not. They were very unpopular. Cf. *Magazine of Western History*, iii, 203.

spell of weather, *n.* "It had been raining for two or three days; the Deephavenites spoke of it as a 'spell of weather.'" Sarah Orne Jewett, *Deephaven*, p. 144.

squaw winter, *n.* An early cold snap accompanied by flurries of snow. "*Squaw winter* is giving us a good long visit." *Seneca County Courier*, Nov. 21, 1901. "We have had *squaw winter*; now we look for Indian summer." *Ithaca Journal*, Nov. 16, 1903.

stand for, *v.* "I didn't stand for that"=I did not propose to do that, or was unwilling to do it. N. Y.

standard, *n.* Another name for a *market*, *q. v.* Cf. Fox, p. 31.

stent, *n.* for stint. Marietta Holley (Josiah Allen's Wife), *My Wayward Pardner*, p. 74.

stick-to-the-rib, *n.* Same as minute-pudding. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.

stirrups, *n. pl.* "Then an improvement was made [in the early sawmills of N. Y.] by straining the saw between *stirrups* in a frame or 'gate,' the pitman being attached to the latter." Fox, p. 13.

streak, *n.* A term used in the turpentine industry. "The freshly exposed surfaces of sapwood, called the *streak*, meet just above the center of the box [*q. v.*], the angle formed by them being known as a *peak*. The distance of the *streak* from the box increases with each weekly dripping." *Evening Post*, June 1, 1903.

stunt, *n.* An entertainment at which songs, farces, pantomimes, and other 'stunts' are rendered. Sage College, Cornell. Each class among the women students gives a *stunt* sometime in the college year. Cf. *Standard Supplement*, 1903.

swipes, *n. pl.* "In May and June the Seniors gather on the campus of an evening to sing *swipes* and Cornell songs." *Cornell Students' Handbook*, 1904, pp. 28, 29.

Tally, *n.* An Italian. "The *Talties* are workin' on the railroad." N. Y. c.

tally-board, *n.* 1. "Fifty years ago the 10-inch boards, 13 feet long, from the Glens Falls mills were known in these [the Albany and New York] markets as *tally boards* and were sold by count instead of measure." Fox, p. 29. 2. Now a board on which the log-scaler tallies the count of the logs in scaling logs.

telelogue, *n.* Conversation by telephone, suggested by an English journal as a short cut. *Youth's Companion*, Dec. 17, 1903.

tote, *adj.* "A *tote* road is cut through the woods to the camp-site, over which the necessary boards, supplies, etc., are hauled." Fox, p. 34. Cf. D. N. i, 381, 394, 395; ii, 334; *Mod. Lang. Notes*, xiv, 259. The team which is used in drawing provisions is called the *tote-team*.

tunkit, *n.* "My head aches like *tunkit*," like everything. N. Y. c.

vacation, *v.* See *Seneca County Courier*, July 18, 1895.

water-slide, *n.* A trough partly filled with water, through which logs are slid from the rolling-bank to the mill. N. Y. c. Fox, plate xvii.

water-wagon, *n.* "To be on the *water wagon*," to abstain from hard drinks. N. Y. Cf. N. Y. *Evening Post*, Aug. 24, 1904.

Yankee-gang, *n.* A variety of gang saw-mill. "Some used a *Yankee-gang* instead of a slabber." Fox, p. 32. N. Y. Cf. Standard.

yegg, *n.* A tramp burglar. "The prompt breaking up of the organized gangs of professional beggars and *yeggs* should make it clear," etc. *Evening Post*, June 23, 1903. "Detective Trojan saw the four 'Yegg' men corner the others." *New York World*, Sept. 24, 1904, p. 7. Said in *Everybody's Magazine* for Sept., 1904, to be from John Yegg, a Swedish tramp and safe-breaker.

youngsters, *n.* Tender leaves of the wintergreen. Me.

whip-sawing, *n.* Another name for pit-sawing. In this sense not in the Standard. N. Y. "Pit-sawing, or *whip-sawing*, as it is often called, was not entirely abandoned on the introduction of sawmills." Fox, p. 12.

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A LIST OF ENGLISH DIALECT VERBS WITH THE SUFFIX -*l*.

The following list of verbs with the *l*-suffix in English dialects is given here as a slight contribution to the study of such derivatives in the Germanic languages. I shall not offer any discussion of the genesis and meaning of these formations, and as for the list itself it is probably very far from complete. The publications of the English Dialect Society and a number of other dialect texts have been examined. I have, however, not had access to the English Dialect Dictionary edited by Professor Wright of Oxford. In any case the list will of course be only a partial one for English dialects in general, since our sources of information for many dialects are very inadequate. Those of York, Lincolnshire, Northumberland and Cumberland being perhaps best represented, while the sources are fewer and more fragmentary for the dialects of e. g. the Southeast and of the East Midland districts.

The list includes about 375 words, nearly all verbs, though a few are nouns and adjectives. There is, therefore, a considerable number.¹ This *l*-suffix is a living suffix, generally with the meaning of smallness or frequency; it has been added in comparatively recent times to a large number of verbs, giving to such words a diminutive, iterative or frequentative signification. The cases in which the *l*-derivative retains precisely the sense of the original verbs are rare; among them are: *frizz* and *frizzle*, to fry, scorch; *grate* and *grattle*, to strike together, though possibly not the latter. From the diminutive sense comes sometimes that of endearment. On the other hand, however, the idea of smallness has much more frequently developed to that of the trifling, the insignificant, the worthless. From the verbal idea of something accomplished, something done properly, perfectly, which the primary verb has, the *l*-derivative

¹ The Scandinavian languages have about 325 verbs in -*l* (literary and dialectal), according to the list given by Elof Hellquist. *Arkiv för nordisk Filologi*, 14. 181-183.

assumes the idea of halfness, incompleteness, something haphazardly, poorly done, or in general not done right, as: *scrat* and *scrattle*, *shog* and *shoggle*. The pejorative meaning has also often developed out of the iterative and the diminutive combined. The inchoative sense is very rare, occurs e. g. in *wrangle*, 'to get out of condition, become wrong.' The causative sense occurs in very few, as *rightle*, to make right.

The verbs given seem most of them to be in pretty general use even now in the localities indicated, though probably getting less common near the cities under the influence of standard speech. As the dialects give way to standard speech, these words will of course for the most part go out of use, although a few may establish themselves in the literary language through the works of the most successful dialect writers. In many we recognize American localisms and vulgarisms, sometimes identical in meaning, more often in a derived or an entirely different sense. In this case they are independent formations that have originated in different localities in England.

The distribution of a word has generally been given by counties; its spelling as in the source where found. Its meaning has been cited verbatim from the glossaries, in cases of words found there. The sources—glossaries and texts—have not been given. The abbreviations are I think, self-explanatory.

Addle, *tr.* To earn. Cumberland, Lancashire, Lincolnshire, Northumberland, Westmoreland, York. An old verb, *ormutum*, *adlen*, see Björkman, *Scandinavian Loanwords*, Halle, 1900-02, pp. 159, 199, going back O. Norse *oðlask*, to acquire. Also *aydle* in Cumberland, and noun *adlins*, *ettlins*, earnings.

addings, *n.* Earnings. York, Westmoreland.

aggle, *tr.* To cut unevenly. York. See *haggle*.

azzled, *pp.* as *adj.* Rough and chapped like the skin of the hand in frosty weather. Leicestershire.

babble, *intr.* To prattle, chatter. Northern. See Björkman, 259.

baffle, *tr.* To confuse, confound; Surrey, Cumberland. To worry, Gloucester.

baffle, *n.* A blunder. Surrey, Kent.

bamboozle, *tr.* To play tricks upon. West Somerset.

bausil, *tr.* To beat; Cheshire. *bensil*; Lancashire, Lincoln, Lonsdale, Northumberland, Westmoreland. Cf. Dutch *bonzen*, to thump.

bark't, *pp.* as *adj.* Clotted, applied to a wound upon which blood has been hardened; Yorkshire. Cf. *barkent*, id. Cumberland, and *barkint* Scotch. *Scand. Influence on Lowland Scotch* (Macmillan Co., 1900), p. 27.

- battle**, *tr.* To beat cloth. Northumberland (Nh).
- beagle**, *n.* A flimsily dressed person. York.
- beastle**, *tr.* To make filthy soil. Hartland.
- beetle**, *tr.* To beat clothes upon a stone. Lancashire (Lanc.), Furness.
Cf. *beetlin-stēan*, Furness.
- beetle**, *n.* A potato masher. Nh.
- bessle**, *tr.* To drink hard. Lancaster.
- betwattled**, *pp.* as *adj.* Foolish. Cornwall.
- bezzle**, *tr.* To waste, squander, generally applied to squandering by drink; Lanc., York. Cf. *boose*, to drink intoxicating drinks freely; Lanc. and noun, Cumberland, a carouse. See *bessle*.
- bibble**, *tr.* To drink intoxicating liquor too freely, to tipple. Berkshire. Gloucester.
- birl**, *tr.* To pour out; Lanc., York. To drink in conviviality, Cumberland. O. N. *byrta*, to pass the ale around at a banquet, to pour.
- birsel**, *intr.* To crackle in cooking or frying. Nh.
- boggle**, *intr.* To blunder; to hesitate. Berkshire, Lanc., Nh.
- boggle**, *intr.* To shy, to start (said of a horse); Linc., York. Cf. *byget*, a scarecrow. Cumberland, *boggle*, *boogle*, a ghost.
- boggle**, *n.* A stumble not amounting to a fall.
- brangle**, *tr.* To entangle; Sheffield. To wrangle; Rutland.
- brangle**, *n.* A quarrel. Lanc.
- brazzle**, *intr.* To press into a crowd. Cumberland.
- brickle**, *adj.* Brittle, fragile. Lanc.
- brindle**, *intr.* To be irritated, show resentment. Lanc.
- broddle**, *intr.* To swagger; Lanc. Cf. Gaelic, *brodail*, pron. brôddail, proud, arrogant.
- broddle**, *tr.* To pick, pick out. A splinter in the hand is *broddled* out with a pin or needle; a cork is *broddled* out of a bottle when brought out piecemeal. York. Stem is 'brod' point.
- broggle**, *tr.* To fish for eels (in muddy water?). Lanc.
- bruckle**, *tr.* To soil. Nh.
- buckle**, *tr.* To bend out of shape. W. Somerset.
- buddle**, *intr.* To suffocate, as from being buried in mud. Somerset.
- bumme**, *intr.* To blunder. Westm.
- buttle**, *tr.* To pour out drink. Cf. O.E. *byt*, flagon, bottle.
- cackle**, *n.* Chatter. Cheshire.
- caddle**, *intr.* To fuss about without doing anything; W. Somerset. To make a fuss, Gloucester. *tr.* To hurry so as to confuse; Berkshire.
- caddle**, *intr.* To be dainty, ultra-fastidious. Leicester.
- caffel**, *tr.* To entangle. Lanc. Cf. O.N. *kefta*, to gag.
- cample**, *tr.* To retort, contend. Lanc., Cumberland, Westmoreland.
- cample**, *n.* A chat. Lancaster.
- candle**, *tr.* To do household work in an untidy manner. Cornwall.
- cangle**, *tr.* To wrangle, Nh. Sco. *cangle*, *conglar*. *Scand. Infl.* 32.
- canifle**, *tr.* To dissemble. Devonshire.
- ceckle**, *cackle*, *tr.* To retort impertinently. Lanc.
- ceffe**, *intr.* To cough slightly and sharply.

chavle, *tr.* To chew badly, said of a horse. York. 'That horse *chavles* queerly, he wants his teeth fillin.'

chibble, *tr.* To chip. Leicester.

cheggle, *tr.* To gnaw. York, West Riding.

chiggle, *tr.* To cut wood unskilfully. Cumberland.

chimble, *tr.* To nibble. Rutland.

chimmel, *tr.* To separate the dust or smallest coals from the larger ones. York.

chisel, *tr.* To cheat; Leicester. *Chizzle*, *id.* Berks., Sheffield.

chockle, *intr.* To make a rattling noise. Gloucester.

cibble-cabble, *intr.* To argue, quarrel. Cheshire.

cobble, *tr.* To knock, Cheshire, W. Somerset. To bargain or 'haggle.' Antrim and Down., N. E. Ireland.

cobble, *tr.* To mend or repair. York.

cobnoble, *tr.* To knock, beat, chastise. Cheshire.

cockle, *intr.* To make a noise in swallowing. Nh.

coekle, *tr.* To wrinkle; Lanc. A *coekling* sea is one jerked up into short waves by contrary winds (Wedgewood).

coddle, *tr.* To pet, over-nurse. Lanc., York.

coddle, *tr.* To hurry so as to confuse. Berkshire.

codling, *n.* A simpleton. York.

coggle, *intr.* To tremble, tatter. Nh.

collagle, *tr.* To coax. Cheshire.

condiddle, *tr.* To waste, disperse. Devonshire.

condle, *intr.* To get angry. Lanc.

condle, *intr.* To act in a playful, coquettish manner. Cheshire.

crackle, *intr.* To crack.

cramble, *crammle*, *intr.* To crawl, creep; Westm., York. To walk as if the feet were sore; Cumberland.

cramble, *intr.* To get out of shape (said of shoes). Sheffield.

crapple, *intr.* To scramble to one's feet. Lanc.

crattles, *n. pl.* Crumbs. York.

cribble, *intr.* To cringe, curry favor of a superior. Nh.

crickle, *intr.* To break down. Cornwall.

crinkle, *intr.* To bend under a weight; Lanc. To bend tortuously. York.

crizzle, *intr.* To become crisp.

croodle, *intr.* To hum or murmur quietly to one's self.

croodle, *intr.* To crouch; Cumberland, York, Antrim and Down, N. E. Ireland, Cheshire. To bend over; Gloucester.

crowdle, *intr.* To creep together, nestle. York.

cruddle, *intr.* To nestle. Gloucester.

crumble, *n.* A crumb.

crumple up, *tr.* To crease; Cheshire. To put in disorder, rumple; Berkshire.

crunkle, *tr.* To rumple. Nh.

cruttle, *n.* A crumb. Nh.

cubble up, *intr.* To be cramped for room; to crowd together in small space. Warwickshire.

cuckle, *intr.* To cackle. Cheshire.

cutchel, *tr.* To mend. Leicester.

daddle, *intr.* To reel, totter, walk unsteadily; Lanc., Nh. To walk with short steps; Chester.

daddle, *tr.* To assist a child to walk. Lanc.

daffle, *tr.* To deafen. York.

daggle, *tr.* To trail (something) in the dirt. Leicester. Cf. to *dag*, to trail, to soil. Cf. *bidaggen*, Stratm. Bradley *M. E. Dict.* and Björkman, 33.

dandle, *tr.* To bob up and down. Linc., Cumberl. Also *dantle*.

dangle, *intr.* To loiter. Sheffield.

deegle, *tr.* To purloin. Cheshire.

diddle, *tr.* To cheat. Berkshire.

dinnle, *intr.* To thrill. Westm.

dintle, *tr.* To indent. Lanc.

dondle, *tr.* To cheat; to trifle. Cornwall.

dongle, *n.* An idle, listless way of going about. Cheshire.

doodle.

dottle, *n.* A small portion of tobacco remaining unsmoked in the pipe. Cumberland.

dozzle, *n.* A lump. Cumberland.

drabbled, *pp.* as *adj.* Muddy as the result of trailing along the ground. York.

draggle, *tr.* To draw the skirt through the mire. Lanc.

dribble, *intr.* To drizzle, *tr.*, cause to move slowly. W. Somerset.

dringling, *adj.* Said of fine rain or snow. Linc.

dummel, *adj.* Dull, stupid. Oxfordshire.

dwaddle, *tr.* To waste. Cheshire.

dwindle, *tr.* To waste time. Cheshire.

eekle, *intr.* To aim, intend. From O.N. *etla*, to aim, by change of *tl* to *kl*. Cumberland.

ettle, *tr.* To earn. Cumberland. Same as *addle*.

faffle, *intr.* To trifle. Cumberland. *Fafflement*, *n.*, trifling work.

faffle, *intr.* To stutter. *tr.*, Nh. To entangle; York.

famble, *intr.* To stutter; Linc. Cf. Swedish and Norwegian *famla* 'to grope.' Dutch, *fummelen*. English, *fumble*.

fammel, *intr.* To be famished. Gloucester. *Fammelled*, famished. Warwick.

fardle, *n.*, a little pack, a small quantity. Kent.

fettle, *tr.* To mend; Cheshire, Cumberl., Lanc. To fix, settle, to grind the rough edges from iron castings; Westm., Gloucester.

fettler, *n.* A man who 'fettles' castings; Antrim and Down. To mend; clean; York.

fiddle-faddle, *intr.* To fad, act in a fastidious manner. Cheshire.

firtle, *intr.* To fidget; Lanc., Westm. To intermeddle in small matters. Lanc. To trifle and appear busy; Cumberl.

fissle, *intr.* To move restlessly. Nh.

- fraddle**, *intr.* To talk in a silly way. Westm.
- friggle**, *intr.* To be tediously or minutely particular about anything ; to trifle with ; Leicester. To loiter or trifle about work ; Gloucester.
- frizzle**, *tr.* (*intr.?*) To fry. Rutland : to seorch, dry up. (Also *frizz*) Hartland. Cf. Norw. *frase*, to crackle, sputter, dialectal *frasla*, to sputter slightly, Ross, *Norsk Ordbog*.
- fugle**, *tr.* To cheat, trick. York.
- fundle**, *tr.* To handle awkwardly. Cumb., Lanc., Linc., Norfolk, York. See Björkman, 236.
- fustle**, *intr.* To make a fuss. Hartland.
- gabble**, *intr.* To speak hastily and indistinctly ; Berks. To talk fast and unwisely ; Cumberland. Cf. *gabble-ratchet*, a noisy child. York.
- gaddle**, *intr.* To drink greedily. Cornwall.
- gaitle**, *intr.* To wander idly. Gloucester. Cf. *gait*, walk, manner of walking.
- gangrel**, *n.* A tramp, vagabond. Cumberl.
- geggles**, *n.* Giddy girl. Cumberl. Cf. *giggle*.
- gickle**, *tr.* To entangle. Somerset.
- giggle**, *intr.* To stand crooked, especially said of small things. Hamp. Cf. Norw. *giga*, *gigla*, to stand loosely, totter. Sw. dial. *gickla* (*Arkiv. f. n. Fil.*, 23).
- ginnel**, *n.* A narrow entry (unroofed). Lanc., York. Cf. *ginn*, a road down to the sea.
- gnaggle**, *intr.* To fret, be constantly worrying. Leicester. Cf. Norw. *gnagla*, to know off small pieces.
- gomerall, gommarel**, *n.* An awkward and stupid fellow. Cumberl.
- gommeril**, *id.* So. Cheshire.
- grabble**, *tr.* To pierce, work a pointed instrument so as to make a hole. York.
- grattle**, *intr.* To strike together. Leicester. Also *grate*.
- grizzle**, *intr.* To grumble ; Berks. To annoy ; Gloucester.
- grobble**, *intr.* To grope in the dark. York. Also same as *grabble*.
- gruntle**, *intr.* To grunt. York.
- guggle**, *tr.* (and *intr.?*) To swallow. Cheshire.
- guttle**, *tr., intr.* To drink heavily. Chester.
- guzzle**, *tr., intr.* To drink heavily ; York. To be constantly drinking intoxicating drinks ; Berks. To drink voraciously ; Hamp. Cf. Norw. *gusa* and Sw. dial. *gusta*. *Arkiv* 29, and *goozle*, *n.*, D. N. ii, 315.
- haffle**, *intr.* To hesitate ; Lanc., Cumberl. Also *heffle* in Cumberl.
- haggle**, *tr.* To hack unevenly ; So. Chester. Ye munnha *haggle* the cheise ; take it streight afore ye. To cut with a blunt knife ; Cumberl. Cf. Norw. *hakla*, to hack. See *Journal of Germanic Philology* 4, 14, for discussion of this word.
- haggle**, *tr.* To harass one's self with work ; Oxford. To overwork, to fatigue ; Cumberland.
- hammil**, *tr.* To illtreat. Cheshire.
- hangle**, *tr.* To twist.
- haukle, henkle**, *tr.* To entangle (thread). Lanc., York.

- hassel**, *tr.* To cut with a blunt knife and with a sawing motion. Cumberland.
- hawmple**, *intr.* To walk awkwardly. Lanc.
- higgle**, *intr.* To demur. Berkshire.
- hightle**, *intr.* To move up and down. Linc.
- hirple**, *intr.* To walk lame. Antrim and Down.
- hobble**, *tr.* To puzzle; Kent. Cf. *hobble*, *n.*, difficulty; Cumberl.
- hockle**, *intr.* To hobble along quickly. Gloucester.
- hopple**, *tr.* To tie the legs of cattle to keep them from running away; York. To fetter; Cumberland.
- huckle**, *intr.* To stoop, to bend from weakness or age. Cf. Norw. *huklu* 'to nestle together.'
- huddle**, *tr.* To embrace, hug tight. Westmoreland.
- huggle**, *tr.* To embrace. Linc.
- hurkle**, *intr.* To stoop, squat.
- hurple**, *intr.* To shrug up the neck and creep along as one poorly clad may do in cold weather. York.
- hussle**, *intr.* To breathe roughly. Kent.
- jangle**, *intr.* To trifle. Cheshire.
- jarble**, *tr.* To wet by walking in long grass after dew or rain. York.
- javel**, *intr.* To wrangle.
- javel**, *n.* A worthless fellow. Northern.
- jayvel**, *intr.* To stagger. Cumberland.
- jeggle**, *intr.* To be restless. Northern.
- jibble**, *intr.*, *tr.* To jingle, rattle (as bells). Leicester.
- jiggle**, *tr.* To jog or shake about. Linc.
- jobble**, *n.* A small load of anything. Gloucester.
- joggle**, *tr.* To shake, jolt. Leicester, Sheffield. See *jiggle*.
- jostle**, *tr.* To cheat. Hampshire.
- juggle**, *tr.* To mix together violently. York.
- kaffle**, *tr.* To entangle. Somerset. See *caffel* above.
- kibble**, *tr.* To grind. Cheshire.
- kiddle**, *tr.* To coax. Hampshire.
- kiggle**, *intr.* To stand insecurely. Cheshire.
- kimle**, *tr.* To bring forth young, said of animals. York.
- kittle**, *tr.* To tickle. Westmoreland.
- kittle**, *tr.* To kitten. Cumberland. Cf. Sco. *kittling* in *Scand. Infl. on Lowl. Sco.*, p. 49.
- knabber**, *n.* One who talks much to no purpose. Hampshire.
- knarle**, *n.* A dwarfish fellow. Northern.
- knoble**, *tr.* To hammer feebly. Gloucester. Cf. Norw. *knubbla*, *id.* *Arkiv. f. n. Fil.* 42.
- knockle up**, *intr.* To walk as if weak, said of a horse. Cheshire.
- knubble**, *n.* A small knob. Suffolk.
- koggle**, *intr.* To stand insecurely. Cheshire. See *kiggle*.
- kuyfle**, *tr.* To steal trifles. Cumberland.
- langle**, *intr.* To saunter slowly. Eastern.
- liggle**, *tr.* To lug, carry. Norfolk.

- limple**, *intr.* To limp. Gloucester.
- mabble**, *tr.* To mix. Kent.
- maddle**, *tr.* To confuse, bewilder; York, Westmoreland. To talk incoherently; Cumberland.
- maffle**, *intr.* To falter, hesitate; stammer, to mumble one's words; Leicester. To blunder, *tr.*, mislead; Cumberland.
- mafflin**, *n.* A simpleton. Westmoreland.
- maggled**, *pp.* as *adj.* Tired out. Oxford.
- mardle**, *intr.* To gossip. Eastern.
- mayzle**, *tr.* To stupefy. Cumberland.
- mayzlin**, *n.* A simpleton.
- mizzle**, *intr.* To drizzle; Linc., Antrim and Down, Hampshire.
- mizzle**, *n.* Small rain. Cumberland.
- mizzle**, *intr.* To hurry off. Berkshire. You bwoys had best *mizzle* avoor I gets a stick to e.
- momble**, *tr.* To confuse, perplex; entangle; Gloucester. To crumble; Worcester. To throw together in disorder, mix up carelessly; Sheffield.
- moozles**, *n.* A stupid slovenly person. Linc.
- mufflin**, *adj.* Useless, unable to work. Warwick.
- mumble**, *tr.* To eat without appetite.
- nabblor**, *n.* A gossip. Kent.
- naffle**, *intr.* To trifle; do small jobs. Cheshire.
- nantle**, *intr.* To play the fop; York. To fondle; to trifle; Westm.
- nantling**, *n.* A foppish person. York.
- nessel**, *intr.* To trifle. Hampshire.
- nestle**, *intr.* To fidget, to fuss about restlessly. Linc., York.
- nevil**, *tr.* To handle; to beat with the fist. York.
- niggle**, *intr.* To trot slowly; Cheshire. *tr.*, To coax out of one; York. To nag, tease; Gloucester. To be mean, parsimonious; E. Anglia. Björkman, 34.
- niggle**, *tr.* To cut down wood in a rough or slovenly manner. York.
- nivel**, *intr.* To sneer. Gloucester.
- nongle**, *intr.* To nod. Cheshire.
- noodlin**, *adj.* Stupid, awkward. Cheshire.
- nunkle**, *tr.* To cheat, impose upon one. Leicester.
- nyfle**, *tr.* To pilfer. Westm. See *knysfle*.
- paddle**, *intr.*, *tr.* To daddle in the water; to drink freely. Devon.
- pattle**, *intr.* To make a feeble attempt. Sheffield.
- peffil**, *tr.* To pick at. Cheshire.
- peffle**, *intr.* To cough with a dry tickling cough. Linc.
- penkle**, *intr.* To trifle, to waste time on things of small consequence.
- pettle**, *tr.*, *intr.* To coax, to play with; North. To cling; York.
- pickle**, *tr.* To pick, scratch. *The place is sore and he will keep pickling it.* *Intr.* to itch. To pick food daintily in eating, to eat little after the manner of invalids. York.
- piddle**, *tr.*, *intr.* To eat daintily; to trifle; to do light work. Gloucester. In this last sense the word is used in the dialect of southeastern Missouri. See D. N. ii, 324.

- pightle**, *n.* A small field. Hampshire, Rutland.
- pingle**, *n.* A small enclosure. Rutland.
- prickle**, *tr.* To prick. Linc. It seems to *prickle* and itch a great deal.
- prittle**, *intr.* To chatter.
- prod**, *n.* A splinter. Cumberland.
- proddle**, *tr.* To prod, poke; Cumberl., Leicester. To work a hole with a stick; York. To trifle; York.
- puddle**, *intr.* To work leisurely. Gloucester.
- pungle**, *tr.* To perplex, embarrass. Cheshire.
- quiddle**, *intr.* To fuss, fidget; Glouc. To be busy about trifles; Hamp.
- quizzle**, *tr.* To suffocate. Norfolk.
- rabble**, *intr.* To wrangle; York. To speak confusedly; North.
- raddle**, *tr.* To beat with a light stick, giving blows in quick succession; York. To cheat; Sheffield. To do anything to excess; Linc.
- raffle**, *tr.* To squander; dissipate; York. To live disorderly; North.
- rangle**, *tr.* To entangle, entwine. Gloucester.
- rannel**, *tr.* To pull the hair. York, Antrim and Down.
- rannigal**, *n.* A masterful child or animal; Cumberl. A rude, unmanageable person; Westm.
- rastle**, *intr.* To creep irregularly as vines do. Gloucester.
- rattle**, *tr.* To beat, whip. Northern.
- ravel**, *intr.* To talk idly. North.
- riekle**, *intr.* To chatter.
- rifle**, *tr.* To irritate. Gloucester.
- riggle**, *tr.* To rattle. Gloucester.
- rightle**, *tr.* To set to rights. Rutland, Linc.
- ripple**, *tr.* To scratch the skin slightly, drawing blood but not causing a flow.
- ripple**, *tr.* To tell falsehoods. Durham.
- rizzle**, *intr.* To creep. Gloucester.
- rizzle**, *tr.* To roast imperfectly. Cumberland.
- roundle**, *tr.* To pull the ears in punishment; to exhaust. Cheshire.
- rootle**, *tr.* To root up the ground (said of a pig). Rutland, Kent. See D. N. ii, 300, *rootle*, Cape Cod Dialect.
- roozle**, *tr.* To rouse. Cheshire.
- rostle**, *intr.* To ripen. Lanc.
- rousle**, *tr.* To rouse. York.
- rowdle**, *intr.* To move gently. Oxford.
- ruckle**, *tr.* To crumble. Cheshire.
- ruck, ruckle**, *n.* A crowd. Cumberl.
- ruffle**, *n.* A bustle, disturbance. North.
- ruggle**, *intr.* To struggle; to lame about. Kent. I'm troubled to *ruggle* about, Halliwell, *Dict. of Arch. and Prov. Words*, ii, 698.
- ruttle**, *intr.* To make a noise in the throat in breathing, as a dying person often does. Linc., York. He *ruttles* a deal in his throat.
- sackle**, *intr.* To saunter about. Linc.
- scrabble**, *intr.* To manage to get along. Warwick.
- scraffle**, *intr.* To quarrel; York. To scramble; Gloucester. To crawl about; Hampshire. See Björkman, 244.

- scrannel**, *n.* A lean person. Cf. *scranny*, poor.
- scrattle**, *tr.* To keep on scratching. Leicester. Thiers that doag a *scrattlin* at the door. Cf. *scrat*, to scratch. West.
- screwde**, *tr.* To screw, to force into a narrow opening. Leicester. A (the chimney-sweep) *screwdeled* hissen oop the chimley. A corpulent lady couldn' aordly *screwde* hersen into the booz (i. e. omnibus).
- serinkle**, **serink**, *tr.* To screw up. Cornwall.
- seuffle**, *tr.* Turn the soil about with a bit of iron; Rutland, North, York. To hurry, to bustle; Cheshire. To do one's work hurriedly and carelessly; Sheffield.
- shaunnel**, *n.* A masculine woman. Gloucester.
- shedde**, *tr.* To swindle. York.
- shockle**, *intr.* To shrivel. Kent, York.
- shogge**, *tr.* To shake out of place. Leicester. Cf. *shog*, to shake.
- shuffle**, *intr.* To hurry. Gloucester.
- shurdle**, *intr.* To shiver. Worcester.
- sidle**, *intr.* To sit down gently; Devon. To saunter idly about (various dialects; Halliwell).
- sipple**, *tr.* To sip up, drink. York.
- skeybel**, *n.* A good for nothing person. Cumberland.
- smartle**, *tr.* To waste. North.
- smittle**, *tr.* To infect; *intr.*, to catch a contagious disease. York.
- smittle**, *adj.* Contagious.
- smokkle**, *adj.* Fragile. York.
- smuggle**, *tr.* To hug violently, smother with caresses. W. Somerset.
- snaffle**, *intr.* To speak through the nose; Lanc., Line., York. *Snavel*, *id.* York.
- snaffles**, *n.* A weak but healthy person or animal. Cumberland.
- snaffan**, *adj.* Trifling; Cumberland. Sauntering; Westmoreland.
- snattel**, *tr.* To waste in small quantities. York.
- snecple**, *intr.* To shrivel up. North.
- sniffle**, *intr.* To breathe through the nostrils audibly. York. See *snaffle* and *snavel*.
- sniggle**, *tr.* To shuffle the hand forward unfairly at marbles. Devon.
- snipple**, *tr.* To nip (by the frost). Gloucester.
- snivel**, *n.* The noise a child makes before breaking out loudly. Berkshire.
- snoozle**, *intr.* To take a nap; Cheshire, Gloucester. To nestle; Sheffield.
- snuddle**, *intr.* To cuddle. Cheshire, North.
- snuzzle**, *intr.* To nestle. Sheffield, North.
- sobble**, *tr.* To soak. Gloucester.
- sparkle**, *tr.* To scatter about. Northern.
- spattle**, *tr.* To bespatter, splash. Cheshire.
- spruttle**, *tr.* To sprinkle over. Leicester.
- spuddle**, *tr.* To stir up liquid matter by poking; Berkshire. To stir about; Hampshire. *Intr.*, to do any trifling matter with an air of being busy. Western.

staffle, staivel, intr. To walk about as if lost or like a drunken person. Westmoreland.

startle, n. A great drinker. West. Cf. *startle*, to shine.

striddle, struddle, intr. To stride, straddle. Cumberland.

strinkle, tr. To sprinkle. Cumberland, York.

swaddle, tr. To spill over. Cheshire.

swaggle, tr. To spill over. Cheshire.

swaggle, intr. To sway from side to side. Gloucester.

swattle, tr. To let run to waste, as one dissipates savings by a succession of little extravagances.

swedde, tr. To drink freely. Leicester. Cf. *swig*, *vb.* and *n.*

swirtle, intr. To move with a waving motion as an eel; North. To move in a fidgety manner; Westmoreland.

swittle, tr. To cut a stick and leave the pieces about the place. Hampshire.

swizzle, tr. To drink much.

syzle, intr. To saunter. Cumberland.

taggelt, n. A scamp; Cumberland. A loose character; Cumberland, Westmoreland.

taistrel, n. A vagabond; Cumberland. A scoundrel; Westmoreland.

tarestril, n. A mischievous child. York.

teegle up, tr. To lead on from step to step. Cheshire.

thredde, tr. To thread. Kent.

thrumble up, tr. To tie or fasten clumsily. Cheshire.

tiddle, intr. To fuss, fidget. Gloucester, Worcester.

tackle, tr. To eat greedily. Somerset.

toddle, intr. To walk feebly like a child or an old person. Cumberland.

tousle, toozle, tr. To jostle, pull about roughly. Cheshire, Cumberland.

toytle, intr. To fall over, used of a child. Westmoreland.

trammil, intr. To tramp, generally along a dirty road. Cheshire.

trazzle, intr. To walk through mire or slush. Cheshire.

triple, intr. To walk or stand uneasily. Gloucester.

trinkle, intr. To trickle; to boil over. York.

twattle, tr. To coax. York.

twiddle, tr. To twirl, employ the fingers idly. Leicester.

twissle, intr. To turn about rapidly. Gloucester.

twistle, tr. To twist. Linc. The wind twistles the straw.

twizzle, tr. To twist. Cheshire. Hoo seems to have nowt to bu sit an *twiggie* her thumbs. Also means to flourish something in the air.

urpled, adj. Starved. York.

vastle up, tr. To bundle up, wrap up, said of a loose and untidy package. Devonshire.

vazzle up, tr. To wrap up. Gloucester.

waffle, intr. To hesitate. Cumberland, York.

waffle, intr. To bark, said of the barking of a small dog. Leicester.

waggle, intr. To wag, move; Northern. Cf. Norw.-Swed. dial. *vagla*, id. M. H. G. *wacklen*, M. L. G. *waggelen*, sich hin und her bewegen (Björkman, 256).

wamble, *intr.* To stagger, shake; also *wammel*. Cumberland. To walk with a rocking motion.

wangle, *intr.* To totter. Cheshire.

wankle, *adj.* Feeble. Cumberland, Westmoreland, York.

warzle, *tr.* To cajole. York.

wattle, *tr.* To beat. Derby.

whantle, *tr.* To fondle. Westmoreland.

wheff, **wheffle**, *intr.* To snarl, to bark. York.

whemmel, *tr.* To upset. Cumberland.

whiffle, *intr.* To be uncertain, change one's mind; Linc. To talk idly; Northern.

whinnel, *intr.* To whine. Gloucester.

whittle, *intr.* To worry. Linc.

whittle, *tr.* To reduce by cutting; York. To 'haggle' in cutting; Westmoreland.

whittle, *n.* A knife. Westmoreland.

widdle, *intr.* To move about loosely or unsteadily. Leicester.

wiggle, **wiggle-woggle**, *intr.* To move to and fro. Leicester. See *waggle*, above.

wozzle, *tr.* To trample down. Gloucester.

wrangle, *intr.* To become 'wrong,' get out of condition. Linc.

wummel, *intr.* To bore, enter in a sinuous manner. Cumberland.

yaggle, *intr.* To quarrel, bicker. Cheshire.

yukle, *tr.* To pucker up. York.

zwiggle, *tr.* To drink. Berkshire. Same as *swiggle*.

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A LIST OF WORDS FROM NORTHWEST ARKANSAS.

The following is a preliminary list of words used in Fayetteville, Washington Co., Arkansas, and vicinity. Fayetteville is a county town and the seat of the state university. This part of Arkansas was settled largely by people from Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri, and by some from other southern and middle western states. Most of the peculiarities of the speech of Kentuckians, Tennesseans, and Missourians are to be found in the dialect of Northwest Arkansas. A list of words which the contributor of this paper expects to send later to *Dialect Notes* will prove the truth of the foregoing statement. Peculiar pronunciations have been, for the most part, excluded from the following list. They will be given separately in another contribution.

The contributor is indebted to Marion Hughes's *Three Years in Arkansas* (M. A. Donohue & Co., Chicago) for some of the quotations given below.

addition, *n.* Territory annexed to a city or town. 'I bought a lot in the Leverett *addition*.' Cf. D. N. i, 348.

aim, *vb. i.* Intend. 'I think he was *aiming* to come over to see you.'

all the far, *adv. phr.* As far as. 'That's *all the far* I've read.'

Arkansawyer, *n.* Arkansan. The former term is general among the uneducated. 'I knew it was dangerous to hurt an *Arkansawyer's* dog.'

at himself, *adj. phr.* In his right mind. 'When he's *at himself*, he's a clever man.' This sentence was used of a man periodically insane.

baby-buggy, *n.* Baby-carriage. The latter expression is never used. 'Put Willie in the *baby-buggy*.' Cf. D. N. i, 411.

bacon, *n.* Pork. Cured hog meat is bacon; fresh hog meat, pork. 'We haven't got much to eat but *bacon* and beans, and cornbread.'

barn (or *livery barn*), *n.* Livery stable. 'I kept a *barn* in Fayetteville.'

bee-gum, *n.* Bee-hive. 'This *bee-gum's* full of honey.' Cf. D. N. ii, 306.

bee-gum hat, *n.* Silk hat. 'You must wear a *bee-gum hat* at the laying of the corner-stone' (addressed to the worshipful master of a Masonic blue lodge).

black jack, *n.* Black oak. 'Bring me a rick of *black jack*.'

black rascal, black scoundrel, *n.* Negro. Used jocosely. 'He was a big *black rascal*.'

blow, *v. i.* (with weak preterit *blowed*). 'The wind *blowed* hard yesterday.'

bob off, *v. tr.* To cut off short. 'Her hair was *bobbed off* in front.'

borned, *pp.* as *adj.* Born. 'I was *borned* August 8th, 1884.' (Written by a student.) Cf. D. N. i, 476.

bread, *n.* Cream of tartar biscuit. It used to surprise me to be asked to pass the bread when only cream of tartar biscuits were on the table.

buck, *n.* Negro man. 'If you'll believe it, I was in a Pullman car up north when in walked a *buck* with two wenches.'

bucket, *n.* Pail, hod. 'That's my *dinner-bucket*.' 'The *coal-bucket* is in my room.'

bunch bean, *n.* Bush bean. '*Bunch beans* don't require any support.'

by-passer, *n.* Passer-by. 'A *by-passer* discovered the fire and gave the alarm.' Fayetteville Daily, Nov. 25, 1904.

call-meeting, *n.* Called or special meeting. 'There'll be a *call meeting* of the lodge tomorrow night.'

carry, *v. tr.* Escort. 'I *carried* Miss Fanny to the party.'

chili, *n.* A greasy, peppery Mexican dish popular in cheap restaurants. 'Get your hot tamales and *chili* at Billy's confectionery.'

chinking, *n.* Material used to fill 'chinks,' particularly in the walls of log houses. 'He punched the *chinking* out of his house.'

chink up, *v. tr.* To fill (chinks). 'Alonzo will *chink up* the crack.'

chunk, *n.* Support used in raising an object. 'We can use that beam for a *chunk* when we raise the shed.'

church-house, *n.* Church (building). 'He lives near the *church-house*.'

clabber-cheese, *n.* Sour milk cheese. In New York city I have heard this article of food called '*pot cheese*,' and in Morgantown, W. Va., '*cottage cheese*.' 'I wanted *clabber cheese* for supper.'

clapboard, *n.* Hewn board used, as a rule, to shingle roofs and sides of buildings, but sometimes for other purposes. 'The doors to the log houses are made out of *clapboards*.'

clever, *adj.* Good-natured, accommodating. 'When he's at himself, he's a *clever* man.' 'He's a *clever* neighbor.' In Essex Co., Mass., and Rockingham Co., N. H., I have heard *clever* (=gentle) used of horses.

coal oil, *n.* Kerosene oil. The latter term is understood but rarely used. 'If you have a sore throat, take a dose of *coal oil*.'

confectionery, *n.* Confectionery shop. 'You can get good candy at Charlie's *confectionery*.'

cook, *n.* Maid of all work. 'Our *cook* has left us, and now we have to do all our own work.'

cook-wood, *n.* Kitchen stove-wood. 'I want *cook-wood* sixteen inches long.'

Decoration day, *n.* May 30, when the graves of Union soldiers are decorated. 'The wagon-yards are full the night before *Decoration Day*.' [The history and the distribution of this word deserves special study, as well as its gradual displacement in parts of the country by 'memorial day.' O. F. E.]

dogbit, *adj.* Bitten by a dog. 'He said the lady told him she never knew the dogs to bite anyone; he said if that was true, he would hate to be *dogbit*.'

done, *pp.* The word is often prefixed to the *p. p.* 'Yes, it is *done gone*.'

don't guess, *vb. phr.* A negative of reckon. 'I *don't guess* I'll go.'

draw, *vb. tr.* (with weak preterit). Even among students, the verb is often weak. 'I *drawed* that machine.'

dresser, *n.* Bureau. The latter term is understood, but rarely used. 'The pins are on the *dresser* in my bedroom.'

early candle-light, *n. phr.* Twilight. 'We'll have a prayer-meeting at *early candle-light*.'

emmet, *n.* Industrious person. 'He's an *emmet*.' Rare. This word is never used in the sense of '*ant*.'

Episcopal, *n.* Churchman or churchwoman; Episcopalian. 'My mother was an *Episcopal*.'

equals to, *adv. phr.* Equals. 'Four plus three *equals to* seven.' Confusion of *equal* with *is equal to*.

evening, *n.* Afternoon. 'The club will meet at three o'clock this *evening*.'

fix, *vb. i.* To prepare. 'I'm *fixin'* to go to town.'

gather in, *vb. phr. i.* To assemble, collect. 'The neighbors *gathered in*.'

get to, *vb. phr.* Always followed by the infinitive; succeed in, be able, have permission. 'I didn't *get to* do it.' 'Can I *get to* stay all night with you?'

get next to, *vb. phr. tr.* To master, solve. 'I *got next to* that problem.' Used by students.

goods box, *n.* Dry goods box. 'They left the natives sitting around on old *goods boxes*.'

guess, *vb. i.* To think. The affirmative use of '*guess*' occurs, but not so often as that of '*reckon*'.

gun, *n.* Revolver, pistol. 'He carries a *gun* in his pocket. '*Revolver*' is rarely heard.

have, *vb. tr.* *Have* in the sense of *cause* is followed by *to* before the infinitive. 'I *had* him to bring me the book.'

hide and coop (cûp), *n. phr.* Hide and seek. Familiar to me from my childhood spent in Hampstead, Rockingham Co., N. H. The usage is reported to me by a rural teacher in this county (Washington), about eight miles from Fayetteville. [I knew no other form in my childhood in eastern Iowa. The word '*coop*' was used in the game in a call.—O. F. E.]

hill billy, *n.* Uncouth countryman, particularly from the hills. 'You one-gallused *hill billies*, behave yourselves.'

hissself, *prn.* Himself. 'He sees *hissself* in the glass.'

hog wild, *adj.* Wildly excited. 'I never saw such an excitement over a little thing in Arkansas as there was over that debate. They went *hog wild*.'

hoop (hup) and hide, *n. phr.* Hide and seek. 'The kids are playing *hoop and hide*.'

howdy, *interj.* How do you do? Extremely common.

hunch, *vb. tr.* To nudge. 'One of the big gals *hunched* the old man in the ribs with her elbow.'

in regards to, *prep. phr.* In regard to. 'I can't give you any answer *in regards to* that matter.'

jail-house, *n.* Jail. 'I can find my way when I get past the *jail-house*.'

king heater, *n.* Oval sheet-iron wood stove used for heating purposes. 'If you shut that *king heater* up tight, the cover will fly off.' Universal.

lady, *n.* Madam. '*Lady*, you dropped your handkerchief.'

least, *adj.* Smallest. 'She's the *least* child in the class.'

less, *adj.* Smaller. 'My brother's *less* than you.'

light bread, *n.* Raised bread. 'He wanted to buy a loaf of *light bread* to take home and show his wife.'

like, *adv.* As if, as. 'It looked *like* it would rain.' 'It is *like* the Queen of Sheba said about King Solomon, 'the half has never been told'.'

like for, *vb. phr.* Followed by an infinitive and its subject, it is equivalent to *like to have*, or *like it*, followed by an if-clause. 'I wouldn't *like for* the boys to use that saw.'

listen at, *vb. phr.* To listen to. 'I told my wife to *listen at* the music.'

literary, *n.* Literary society. 'We organized a *literary* at the school-house.'

mastrous (*mæstres*), *adj.* Very, extremely. 'You've got a *mastrous* large school for this district.'

ma'am (*mæm*), *n.* Madam. 'Yes, *ma'am*, I am a graduate of the university.'

meet up with, *vb. phr.* To happen to meet. 'I *met up with* an old friend yesterday that I hadn't seen for twenty years.' Cf. D. N. i, 372.

Memorial day, *n.* The day on which the graves of Confederate soldiers are decorated.

milk, *adj.* Milch. 'Wanted, a good *milk* cow.'

miss, *n.* Used by intimate friends of and to a married woman, as '*Miss* Annie has been married two years.'

mister, *n.* Sir. Used in addressing a stranger. 'I beg your pardon, *mister*.'

mistress, *n.* Used for Mrs. on formal occasions, as at the roll-call of a society composed of matrons. Informally, Mrs. Brown is '*Mis*' Brown.'

Nation (*the*), *n.* The Cherokee Nation, that is, that part of Indian Territory where the Cherokee Indians live, and of which Tahlequah is the capital. 'We're going to move to *the Nation*.'

nigger, *n.* Negro. The universal word in Arkansas, whether respect is intended or not. 'I got a *nigger* to beat my carpets.'

on a camp, *prep. phr.* Camping. 'We were *on a camp* on the Illinois River.'

on hands, *prep. phr.* On hand. 'I have too much work *on hands*.'

onto (as an algebraic expression), *prep.* Into, times. '*x onto* (also *on*) ($x^2 + y$) equals to $x^2 + xy$.' Used by students commonly, and sometimes by teachers involuntarily.

paling (*pêlin*), *n.* Picket. 'The old hound had his head fast between two *palins*.'

pallet (pælit), *n.* A bed on the floor improvised from a folded blanket or quilt. 'Both of us has had to sleep on a *palit* ever since.'

pardner, *n.* Sir. Common in addressing a stranger. 'Won't you come in, *pardner*?'

pen-point, *n.* Pen. 'I want half a dozen *pen-points*.'

pen-staff, *n.* Penholder. 'Do you want a *pen-staff* with the pen-points?'

pis-ant, *n.* Pismire. 'The holler of her foot would kill a *pis-ant*.'

plank, *n.* Board. 'I want *planks* an inch thick.'

pretty, *n.* Toy. 'Baby, are these your *pretties*?' Cf. D. N. i, 392; ii, 242.

principal of schools, *n.* Principal of a school who is at the same time superintendent of schools. 'He has been elected *principal of schools* at White Rock.' [Common in Iowa. O. F. E.]

professor, *n.* Male teacher of any rank in a school or college of any grade. 'Prof. Smith has been promoted from assistant to instructor.'

proud, *adj.* Glad. 'She was the *proudest* woman you ever saw when I told her that her husband had left life insurance.'

raise, *vb. i.* To rise. 'The moon had just *raised* a little above the hills.'

raise, *vb. tr.* To bring up. 'I was *raised* in Pike County.' The biblical expression 'bring up' is never used, though 'rear' is often used consciously instead of *raise*.

reckon, *vb. i.* To think. For a negative of 'reckon' see 'don't guess,' above. 'Guess' also occurs affirmatively, but not so often as 'reckon.' 'I *reckon* it will rain to-day.'

I reckon, *vb. phr.* Equivalent to 'yes.' 'When he asked her if she would care for him in sickness and cook for him in health, and be his wife the remainder of her life, she stopped picking wool, studied for a minute, took the snuff-stick out of her mouth, turned around, spit a stream of tobacco juice into the fire and said, 'I *reckon*.'

redneck, *n.* An uncouth countryman. 'The hill-billies come from the hills, and the *rednecks* from the swamps.' The expression 'rednecked hillbilly' also occurs. In West Virginia the mountaineers are often called '*haw-eaters*.'

reverend, *n.* The noun, and its abbreviation in writing, is used immediately before surnames like Doctor, Professor, and military titles. *Rev. Mr.* is never used. 'Mrs. Thorp is the widow of *Rev. Thorp*.'

rick, *n.* A measure of firewood. 'Black-jack is a dollar and a quarter a *rick*.'

rick, *vb.* To arrange in a straight pile. 'Do you want me to *rick* this wood?'

right, *adv.* Very. 'I'm *right* glad to see you.'

rip-rap, *n.* Stones or rocks laid as closely together as possible next to a sidewalk to form the bed of a gutter. The word also occurs as a verb. 'Highland Avenue is *rip-rapped* on one side.'

rock, *vb. tr.* To stone. 'You could *rock* keep the hogs away in daytime by *rocking* them and sicking the dogs on them.'

sack, *n.* Bag. 'Put the apples in a paper *sack*.' Cf. D. N. ii, 244.

saleslady, *n.* Saleswoman. 'A lady with experience desires a position as *saleslady*.'

saw, *pret.* for *pp.* Seen. 'Have you *saw* Bud?' Very common among the uneducated.

saw-buck, *n.* Saw-horse. 'You can't buy no *saw-buck* here; you'll have to get a carpenter to make one.' [Known to me in early years in eastern Iowa. Cf. Wh. O. F. E. Common in eastern Kansas. W. H. C.]

school, *n.* Educational institution of any grade. 'Are you going to *school* up at the college?'

scribe, *n.* Penman. 'He's the best *scribe* in our township; he writes a beautiful hand.'

second-hand store, *n.* Junk shop. 'You can get most anything at the *second-hand store*.' [General in eastern Kansas. W. H. C.]

send hullo (həl'ô), *vb. phr.* To send regards. 'He sent *hullo* to you.'

shine, *vb. i.* (with weak *preterit*). 'I believe a true woman is the grandest thing the sun ever *shined* on.'

shuck, *n.* A husk. 'I bought seven bushels of corn in the *shuck*.'

shuck, *vb. tr.* 'Can you help me *shuck* this corn?'

shucks, *interj.* Exclamation of disgust, disagreeable surprise, or incredulity. '*O shucks!* the pudding's scorched.' '*O shucks!* I don't believe it.'

shucks, *n.* Term of contempt. 'The old man ain't worth *shucks*.'

siding, *n.* Clapboards. 'Paint the *siding* drab.' [General in Mississippi valley. W. H. C.]

skillet and lid, *n. phr.* A circular oven resting on legs and having a removable cover. This contrivance, also called '*oven and lid*' (led), is set on the hearth of a fire-place and heated with live coals for the purpose of baking. 'They cooked by the fire-place with a *skillet and lid*.'

slick, *adj.* Slippery. 'This sidewalk is *slick*.'

snag, *n.* A dead tree-trunk. 'There was a big *snag* with a woodpecker's nest in it south of our house.'

sow-belly, *n.* Pork. 'They can live all summer and raise a crop on corn-bread and *sow-belly*.'

spread one's self, *vb. phr.* To make a display of one's self; to attract attention. 'He just wanted to *spread himself*.'

squat-drops, *n.* A chemical preparation thrown by mischievous boys at cows straying on the public streets and sidewalks. The effect is such that the cows kick up their heels and speedily disappear.

stop in, *vb. i.* To call. 'I *stopped in* at his house one day.'

study, *vb. i.* To reflect, consider. 'I'll have to *study* on that before I can give you an answer.'

sump, *n.* A cesspool. 'Make that *sump* six feet deep.'

sure enough, *adj.* and *adv.* Genuine; genuinely. 'He's a *sure enough* southern gentleman.' 'I had a good time in St. Louis.' '*Sure enough?*' (In Hampstead, Rockingham Co., N. H., the expressions corresponding to the latter are: '*Is that so?*' '*I want to know?*' '*Do tell?*')

swear, *vb. i.* To declare. 'It's hard on me, I'll *swear*.'

taken, *pp.* for *pret.* Took. 'Joseph's brethren *taken* him and sold him' [from a student's theme].

themselves, *prn.* Themselves. 'They'd better take care of *themselves*.'

till, *prep.* To. 'It's ten minutes *till* twelve.'

Tom, *n.* Thomas. Nicknames and diminutives are given at baptism or in early babyhood and borne through life. 'I was christened *Tom*.' [A report from Kentucky tells of a man who named the last of numerous boys Tom, Dick and Harry, and the son was regularly called Tom Dick thereafter. O. F. E.]

transfer, *n.* Express wagon or omnibus. 'I'll take the Oriental (Hotel) *transfer* to the depot.'

unthoughted, *adj.* Ill considered. 'That was an *unthoughted* remark you made yesterday.'

up to now, *prep. phr.* Up to the present. 'She was educated right *up to now*.'

verse, *n.* Stanza. 'We'll sing four *verses* of hymn 130, omitting the fifth *verse*.' Universal.

wagon yard, *n.* In towns, an enclosure with horse-sheds and a large open space where country people stay over night, or rest and eat their lunches at any time. In other words, the *wagon yard* is the poor countryman's headquarters when he comes to town. 'We were not long finding a *wagon yard* and put up the team, and stayed all night. We would take in the sights in the daytime, and at night we would stay in the *wagon yard*.'

want in, want out, want up, want down, want here, *vb. phr.* To wish to come (get, go) in, etc. 'Baby *wants up*.'

watch out, *vb. phr.* To look out, look sharp. 'You'll get hurt if you don't *watch out*.'

what time you got (ye get)? *interrog. phr.* 'What time have you?'

where . . . at? *interrog. phr.* Where? '*Where* is he *at*?' Very common.

white mule, *n.* New whiskey, illicitly distilled. 'Now *white mule* is new moonshine whiskey.'

whole cheese, *n.* The whole thing. 'They lived in an old-fashioned house of two rooms built about sixteen feet apart, with a shed between them and a porch in front of the *whole cheese*.'

you all, *prn. phr.* You (plural). 'Have you all got electric lights in your house?'

yankee, *n.* Northerner, whether from the east or west. 'He's a d—d *yankee* from Iowa.'

The possessive singular of firm and family names is often used as a nominative or objective plural. "Duke's are selling solid gold watches for only \$19.00."

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CAPE COD DIALECT.¹

II.

Short final unaccented vowels have a tendency to become short *i*. This is true not only of place names as Cuba (Cūby), India (Injy), China (Chiny), Russia (Rooshy), Florida (Floridy), Georgia (Georgy), Hail Columbia (Columby), and in personal names as Clara (Clary), Sarah (Sary), Ira (Iry), Zebina (Zebiny), but also in the preposition *to* in such phrases as *ought to* (oughty), *want to* (waⁿty), *going to* (guⁿty), in the pronoun of the second person, you or ye, as *dont you* (donⁿchy), *sate ye* (sachy), *go long ye*, *em ye*, and in *kind o'* (kindy), but not in *sort o'*; thus faint praise may be expressed by saying of a thing *it's kindy sorter middlin*.

The pronoun *I* when unemphatic is often pronounced *ah*, as *ah be*, *ah haiⁿ gwⁿty* (I'm not going to), *ah doⁿ waⁿty* (I don't want to).

Nasals before consonants have a tendency to assimilate and then to disappear, leaving a nasalized vowel, thus *pancake* becomes *pancake*, becomes *paⁿcake*; *pintcup*—*pinⁿcup*—*paⁿcup*.

The following list is made up of words and expressions that I believe to belong to the native speech of Cape Cod, although I am well aware that many of them are familiar over a much wider area :

afternoon, *n.* Afternoon. (Rare.)

all to smash, *adv. phr.* Thoroughly. 'We beat them *all to smash*.'

answer, *v. i.* To fulfill the requirements. 'To go out in the woods any old hat will *answer*.'

anxious seat, *n. phr.* A situation of suspense or expectancy.

any way, shape or fashion, *adv. phr.* In any manner whatever.

bale in, *v. phr.* To put in by repeated scoops. 'See him *bale in* the sugar into his coffee.'

¹ For the first article see page 289.

barney-clapper, *n.* The lily of the valley.

barway, *n.* A driveway closed by bars.

Bayberry, *n.* Pronounced bêbri.

beat all, *v. phr.* To be unusual or surprising. 'It does *beat all* the way things do get lost.'

bed-blanket, *n.* A blanket for the bed.

bellow (belër), *v. i.* To cry aloud, of a child. 'He *bellered* like everything when he found he couldn't go.'

blow up, *v. phr.* To scold.

blowing up, *n. phr.* Scolding; reprimand. 'He gave him a good *blowing up*.'

blow your horn if you don't sell a fish. Said to anyone who blows his nose vigorously.

boost, *v. t.* To push up from behind.

born days, *n. phr.* Lifetime. 'I never saw the beat in all my *born days*.'

boss, *adj.* Used to express high commendation, as 'she's the *boss* girl.' 'Come, do this for me, that's the *boss*.'

bound, *adj.* Resolved.

brook-southerntine, *n.* Snap-dragon.

brustle up, *v. phr.* Used first of a setting hen, then figuratively of a person who acts indignant or offended.

callate, *v. i.* To reckon, think; for calculate.

cartbody, *n.* The box of a cart.

chalk-eyed, *adj.* White eyed.

Chatham (Ch·ætham), *n.* A town name.

chomp, *v. t.* and *i.* To champ.

chowder-head, *n.* A stupid person.

clam, *n.* Applied commonly to the long thin-shelled bivalve, sometimes to a fresh water variety, but never to the round, hard-shelled bivalve, which is called *quahaug*.

clam-shell, *n.* Mouth. 'When I told him that he shut up his *clam-shell*.'

cloyed, *adj.* Pronounced klaid.

coasting, *n.* To go coasting, is to engage in the coast carrying trade, but not to slide down hill.

cocanut, *n.* Head, especially in the expression 'to crack one's *cocanut*,' i. e. to bump one's head.

collar, *v. t.* To take unceremonious possession of. 'If he saw anything he wanted, he just *collared* it without saying a word to anybody.'

come it on, *v. phr.* To deceive; to trick.

come it over, *v. phr.* To get the advantage of. 'You can't *come it over* me.'

come-outer, *n.* One who secedes from the regular church.

come-outer-cake, *n.* A familiar kind of cake.

crazy as a bedbug. A common comparison.

deacon, *v. t.* To put the best in sight, as 'to *deacon* a barrel of apples.'

divil of a note. A strange notion, or predicament.

diviltry, *n.* Mischief.

divining rod, *n.* A forked stick, usually of apple tree, used to detect the presence of springs underground.

down East, *adv. phr.* In the state of Maine.

Downeaster, *n.* A person from Maine.

dreadfully (*dredfli* or *drefli*), *adv.* Very.

engine (*enjoin*), *n.* Locomotive.

entry, *n.* Hall of a house.

everlasting, *n.* An aromatic herb. Also an exclamation, as 'why the everlasting, see what he's done!'

face as big as a pewter platter. A familiar comparison.

ferment, *n.* A state of excitement and confusion.

fetch it, *v. phr.* To succeed in an attempt. 'He tried to carry three baskets at once but he couldn't quite *fetch it*.'

fetch up all a standing, *v. phr.* To come to a sudden stop.

fiddle-a-ding, *n.* A nickname for a trifling person.

fish and potato face, *n. phr.* An uncomplimentary epithet.

flinders, *n.* Splinters.

fly-blow, *v. t.* To slight, to attempt to depreciate.

garret, *n.* Attic. 'He has gone up *garret*.'

generals, *n.* Some of the expenses of a fishing voyage are divided equally among the crew, such as food and the cook's wages; these are called *small generals*. Other expenses are divided in proportion to each man's catch of fish, as bait, salt, and barrels; these are called *great generals* or *big generals*.

gentleman passenger, *n.* A well behaved, obliging boy. That's a little *gentleman passenger*.

godfrey! *interj.* An ejaculation. Also *godfrey mighty*, and *godfrey Lijah*.

going, *n.* Traveling, the state of the roads. 'After the thaw the *going* was bad.'

gooney, *n.* A stupid fellow. 'You great *gooney*, don't you know anything?'

gopher, *n.* The chipmunk.

grand good, *n.* Very good. 'We had a *grand good* time.'

grunt and bear it, *v. phr.* To endure pain, loss, or disappointment without complaint.

gumption, *n.* Courage.

hail-fellow-well-met, *n.* A person who readily makes friends with strangers.

hames, *n.* The frame around a horse's collar to which the traces are attached.

hand over fist, *adv. phr.* Easily, readily. 'I can beat him *hand over fist*.'

hand-tied, *adj.* Restricted in action. 'With two little children I can't go anywhere, I'm *handtied*.'

handy as a pocket in a shirt. A common saying.

harness cask, *n.* A wooden barrel with a close fitting cover for salt meat, etc.

harness head tub, *n.* A wooden firkin-shaped pail with wooden handle and close fitting cover, used for sugar, crackers, etc. In some parts of the country it is called a *canny pail*, or *can pail*.

haze, *v. t.* To play roughly with an unresisting child or animal, or to treat it in a domineering fashion. 'See him *haze* that poor dog around.'

heave, *v. t.* To throw. 'If you don't want it, *heave* it out the window.'

herringbone, *v. t.* To sew up a rent with an over and under cross stitch.

herring-stick, *n.* A stick on which salted herrings are strung.

het, *pp.* Heated.

hog-age, *n.* The awkward, ill-mannered age of a boy.

homely man's dog, *n. phr.* A reproachful address to a dog. 'Get out, you *homely man's dog!*'

hopping quick, *adv. phr.* Very quickly. 'If I get a stick you'll go home *hopping quick.*'

howsomever, *adv.* However.

hubbly, *adj.* Rough. 'It had thawed and frozen and the road and the pond were all *hubbly.*'

hummock, *n.* A little round knoll.

lung by the eyelids, *adj. phr.* Unfinished.

Injin, *n.* Indian.

injiny, *adj. and adv.* Like an Indian. 'She's dreadful *injiny* looking somehow.'

jammed for time, *adj. phr.* Hurried.

kettle of fish, *n. phr.* Situation, state of things. 'Here's a pretty *kettle of fish!*'

kit, *n.* A small firkin, a kid.

lacking a little, *adv. phr.* Nearly.

lady Haley, *n.* A well behaved, obliging, little girl. 'That's a little *lady Haley.*'

like a chain o' lightning. Very rapidly. 'He went like a *chain o' lightning.*'

like a father-in-law to a dog. To talk to any one like a *father-in-law to a dog* is to give one a good scolding.

like a house afire. Fast and furious. 'He worked *like a house afire.*'

like a lamplighter. With long rapid strides. 'She went *like a lamplighter.*'

like all possessed. As if bewitched.

like Sam Hill. Has a variety of meanings according to the connection in which it is used. 'He ran *like Sam Hill*' means he ran with all his might. 'You look *like Sam Hill*' means you are very disreputable in your appearance.

limp-to-quaddle, *v. i.* To hobble along.

low, *v. i.* For allow, to declare. 'I *lowed* I'd tell him.'

lunkhead, *n.* A numbskull.

- liekety whittle**, *adv. phr.* Recklessly fast.
- mad as a hop**, *adj. phr.* Very angry; see *hopping mad*.
- meet-up**, *n.* Crony. Cf. Bartlett, *netop*, of which it may be a corruption. [See rather the verb, D. N. ii, 239, 320. O. F. E.]
- misery me!** *interj. phr.* Similar to 'Oh dear me!'
- musquash**, *n.* Muskrat.
- muffle chops**, *n.* A person or animal with a swollen face or with a full lower face.
- nicely**, *adj.* Very well. 'How's your father? He's *nicely*.'
- nubbin or nubblin**, *n.* Poorly developed ear of corn.
- nurly**, *adj.* Gnarly, rough. 'See these little *nurly* apples.'
- old rip**, *n.* A disrespectful term for a loud-mouthed woman.
- one spell**, *adv. phr.* At one period.
- Orleans (orlîns)**, *n.* A town on Cape Cod, but *New Orleans (orl'îns)*.
- pester**, *v. t.* To tease, to plague.
- piny**, *n.* Poeny.
- pismire**, *n.* The large black ant.
- poor Foddy's share**, *n. phr.* A small mess left over from a meal, not enough to serve again.
- prong**, *n.* A tine of a fork.
- quantities**, *n.* Abundance. 'We raised *quantities* of grapes this year.'
- raise Cain**, *v. phr.* To indulge in noisy disorder. 'The teacher had poor control and the scholars used to *raise Cain*.'
- reave**, past **rove**, *v. t.* To pass a rope through a block; to pass a rope or string through or around.
- rosberry**, *n.* Raspberry.
- rousing**, *adj.* Vigorous, enthusiastic. 'We had a *rousing* time.' 'A *rousing* big fire.'
- rumhole**, *n.* A liquor saloon.
- run afoul of**, *v. phr.* To fall in with, to meet, to find accidentally. 'I *ran afoul* of a friend of yours to-day.'
- Sabba' day pucker**, *n. phr.* Sunday state and circumstance. 'There she goes all of a *Sabba' day pucker*,' all fixed up as for Sunday.
- saphead**, *n.* A weak-minded person.
- sachy**, *v. i.* Cf. D. N. ii, 294. The full orders were, 'Come *sachy* first half, come *sachy* second half.'
- save your gizzard**, *v. phr.* To use extreme effort. 'You can't do that to *save your gizzard*,' i. e. no matter how hard you try.
- shackfish**, *n.* The same as shack, D. N. ii, 294. It includes especially haddock and pollock.
- shake a stick at**, *v. phr.* A phrase used to express a large number or quantity. 'There were more dogs in sight than you could *shake a stick at*.'
- sheep's tail gallop**, *n. phr.* A loping gait, with head down and tail between the legs. 'I saw the neighbor's dog going across our lot on a *sheep's tail gallop*.'
- shingle**, *v. t.* To cut short, of the hair.

skimping, *adj.* Scant, stingy. 'Don't cut off such a *skimping* little piece.'

skipper, *n.* The maggot in cheese, meat, etc.

skunk, *v. t.* To finish up completely. 'I gave him a big saucer of pudding, but he *skunked* it all.'

slazy, *adj.* Thin, soft, and loosely woven.

sleep cold, *v. phr.* To be cold in bed, to have insufficient bed covering. The opposite is to sleep warm.

slick as a whistle, *adv. phr.* Easily and neatly. 'He could turn a back somerset as *slick as a whistle*.'

smithereens, *n.* Bits, fragments. 'The pitcher broke all to *smithereens*.'

snake, *v. t.* To drag violently.

snipper-snapper, *n.* An upstart.

speck, *n.* The least mite. 'He wouldn't go a *speck*.'

sposen, *pp.* Supposing.

squirt, *n.* A foppish young fellow.

stark, *adv.* Entirely. '*Stark* clean.' '*Stark* amazed.'

staver, *n.* Used of a person to express high but undefined praise. 'He's a *staver*!'

staving, *adj. and adv.* Excellent, exceeding. 'We had a *staving* good time.'

stick in one's crop, *v. phr.* To be hard to forget. 'He was turned out of the society and that always *stuck in his crop*.'

stick to, *v. phr.* Insist upon. 'He *stuck to* it till the last although he was clearly mistaken.'

stomp, *v. t. and i.* To stamp, as the feet.

strip, *v. t.* To milk dry.

sucker, *n.* A sprout from near the roots of a corn stalk.

suffer like a thole-pin, *v. phr.* To suffer extreme pain.

surrup, *n.* Syrup.

swill, *v. t.* To drink swinishly. 'See him *swill* down his milk.'

tail, *v. i.* To follow after. 'I just saw a couple going along with a whole passel of young-ones *tailing* on behind.'

talk underground, *v. phr.* To talk low and indistinctly. 'I haint deaf, you talk *underground*.'

tarnal, *adj.* For eternal, used to express impatience and dislike. 'There's that *tarnal* peddler again.'

teither, *adv.* Used by children in contradicting each other. 'I didn't either.' 'Yes, you did *teither*.'

them, *adj.* Those.

thousand of brick, *n. phr.* A heavy weight. 'He came down on my foot like a *thousand of brick*.'

tight, *adj.* Drunk.

tinker, *n.* An undersized mackerel.

undos, *v. t.*, third singular of *undo*, pronounced end'üz.

up jib, *v. phr.* To start off. 'As soon as I told him that he *up jib* and went off.'

Waxon, *prop. n.* Old for Wixon.

weatherbreeder, *n.* An unusually still, fine day is often said to breed a storm.

wherebouts, *adv.* Where?

where to, *adv. phr.* Where, or whither?

whether or no anyhow, *adv. phr.* In any event.

whisk of a lamb's tail, *n. phr.* A very short time. 'She got all cleared up in the *whisk of a lamb's tail*.'

witchy, *adj.* Uncanny. 'It was a *witchy* kind of night.' *Owly* is used in a similar sense.

work like a charm, *v. phr.* To be a perfect success.

work like a streak, *v. phr.* To work very fast.

wung out, *part. phr.* (Naut.) Of a schooner when part of the sails are set on one side and part on the other.

yeppit, *n.* A small street urchin.

yis, yis, *adv.* Yes, of course.

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE AMERICAN DIALECT SOCIETY.

The American Dialect Society met pursuant to call in the Cadillac Hotel, Detroit, Michigan, at half-past nine o'clock, Dec. 30, 1903. President Hempl took the chair.

The usual committees were appointed, Professors F. N. Scott and C. B. Wilson to audit accounts, and Professors Calvin Thomas, B. L. Bowen and W. H. Carruth to nominate officers for the ensuing year. The Treasurer's report was read and referred to the auditing committee. The Secretary reported the issue during the year of part five, volume two, of Dialect Notes, and recommended the closing of the volume with the issue of part six in 1904. The recommendation was adopted and the Secretary was instructed to draw upon the treasury for a sufficient sum to prepare a proper index to the volume. The Secretary reported that Prof. Thomas Fitz Hugh of the University of Virginia had become a life member since the last meeting. He also recommended the election of Prof. W. M. Tweedie of Mt. Allison College, Sackville, N. B., as district secretary for New Brunswick, Canada, and Prof. A. F. Lange of the University of California to a similar office in the latter state. On motion these district secretaries were elected.

The auditing committee reported the accounts of the Treasurer correct and the report was adopted. The committee on nominations reported the following recommendations: For President, Professor George Hempl, of the University of Michigan; for Vice President, Professor W. E. Mead, of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.; for Secretary-Treasurer, Professor O. F. Emerson, of Western Reserve University; Editing Committee, Professor C. H. Grandgent, of Harvard University, Professor W. H. Carruth, of the University of Kansas, and the Secretary, *ex-officio*.

On motion the Society adjourned to meet at the time and place selected by the Modern Language Association for its next meeting.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

From Dec. 27, 1902 to Dec. 26, 1903.

PERMANENT FUND.

Balance on hand, Dec. 27, 1902,	\$ 87.65
Life-membership fee from Professor Fitz Hugh,	25.00
Interest, July 1, 1902 to July 2, 1903,	3.95
Total in Permanent Fund,	<u>\$116.60</u>

GENERAL FUND.

Receipts.

Balance on hand, Dec. 27, 1902,	\$211.27
Membership fees and cash,	231.25
Sale of Dialect Notes,	83.00
Interest from July 1, 1902 to July 1, 1903,	15 38
Total Receipts,	<u>\$540.90</u>

Expenditures and Credits.

Printing Dialect Notes, Vol. ii, Part IV,	\$ 5.50
Reprinting Vol. i, Part VI,	10.50
Secretary's expenses, postage, etc.,	22.50
Printing Dialect Notes, Vol. ii, Part V,	209.00
Balance on hand, Dec. 26, 1903,	293.40
Total expenditures and credits,	<u>\$540.90</u>
Balance in Permanent and General Funds,	\$410.00

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