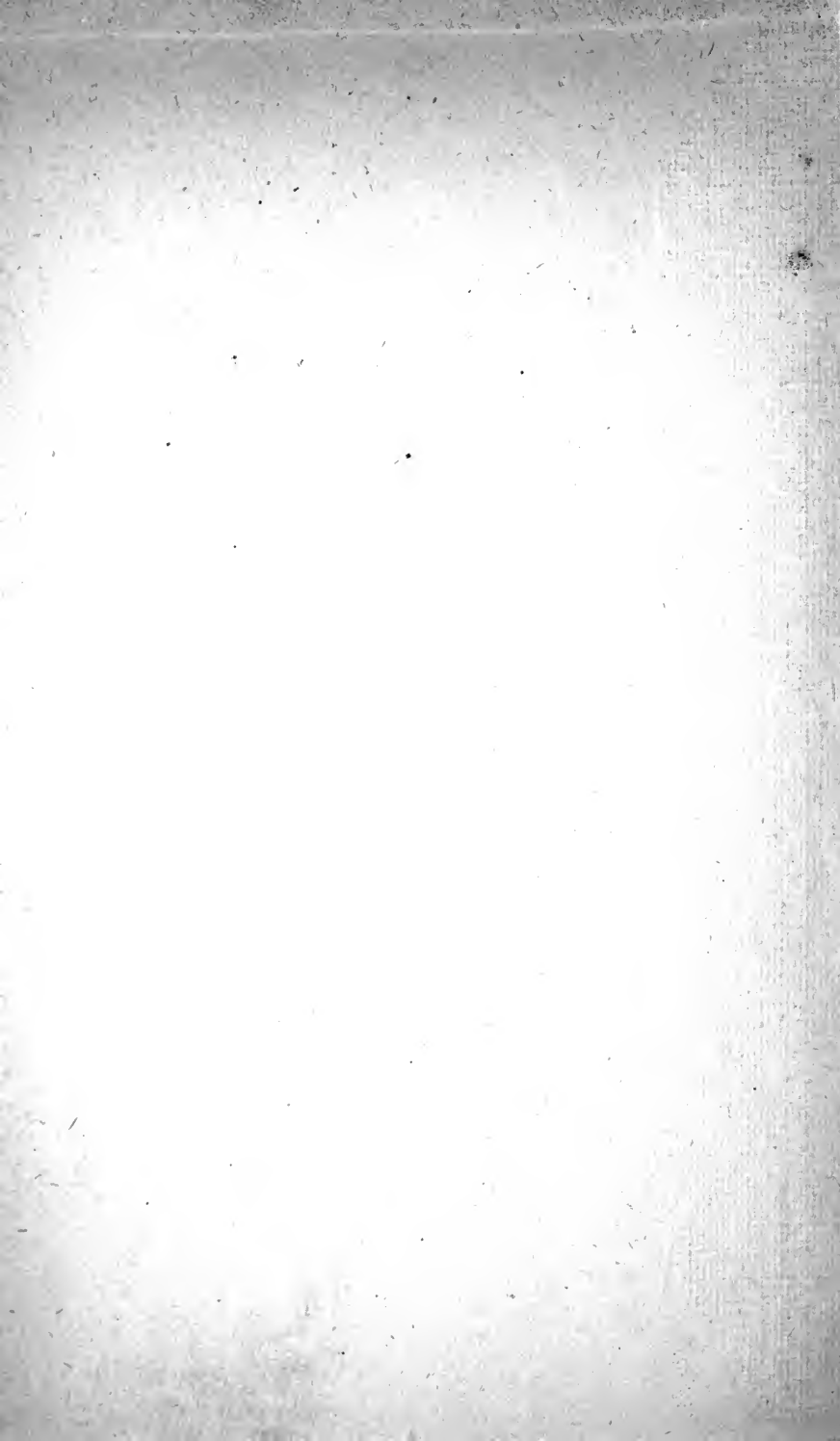
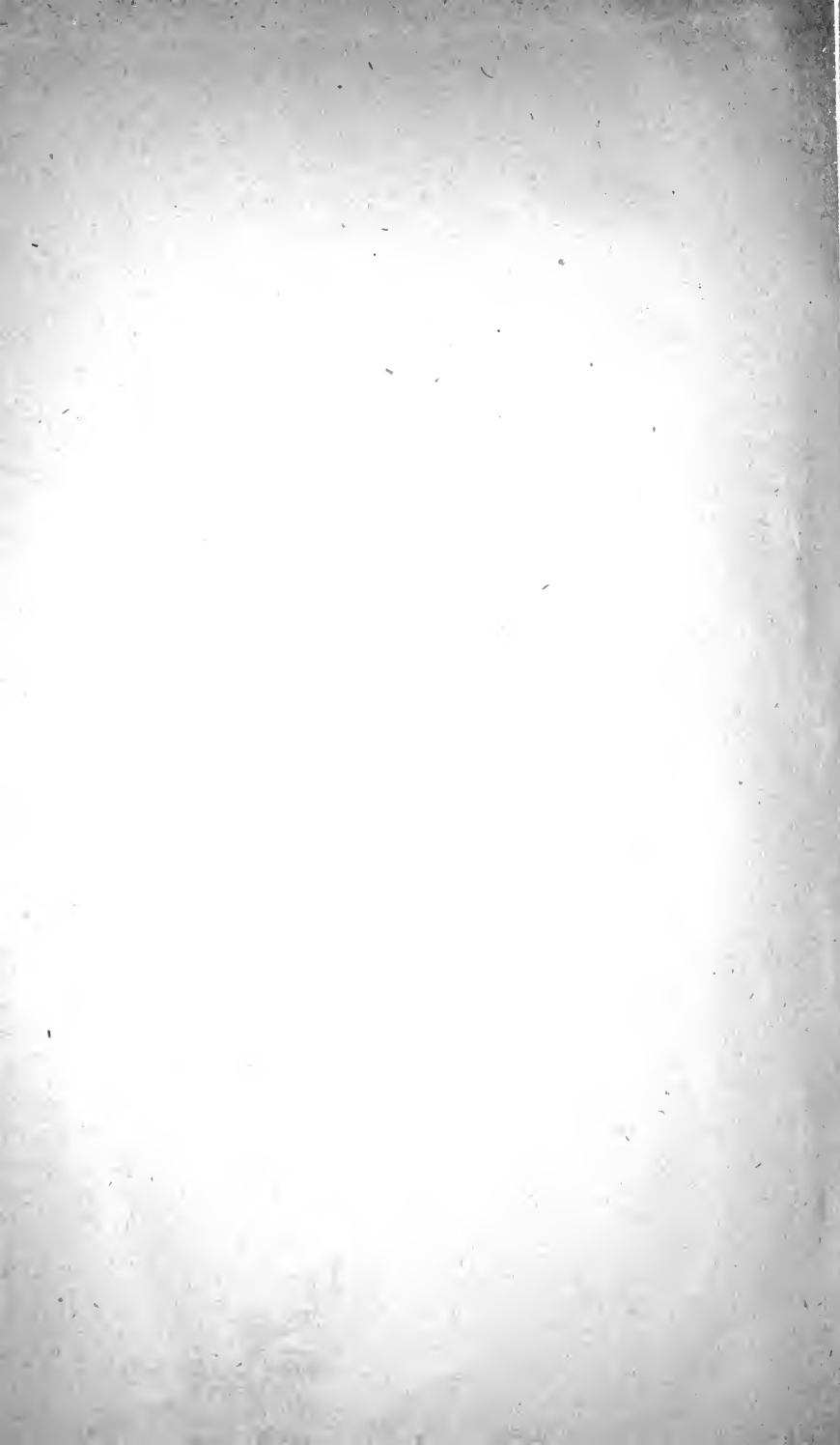


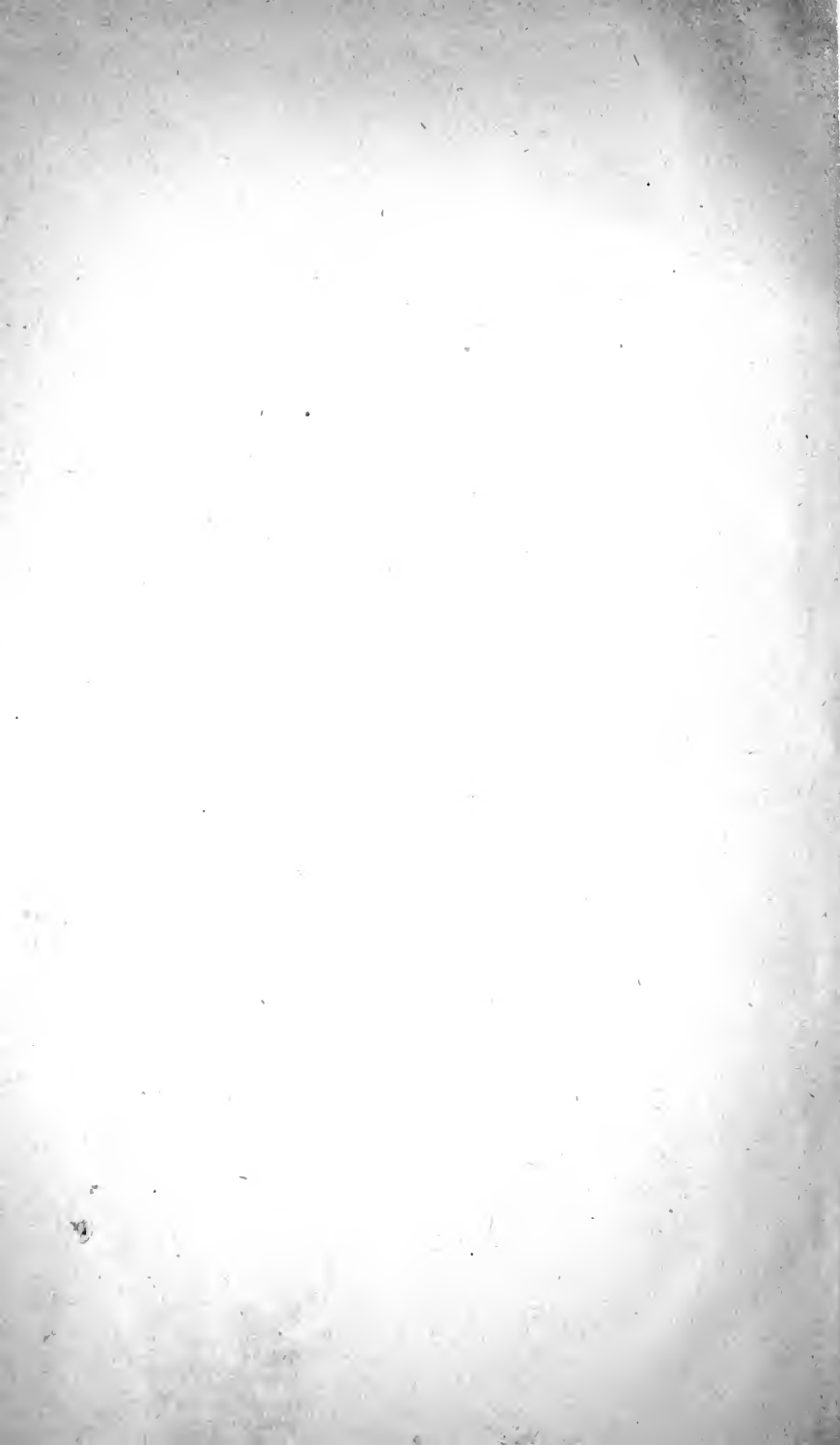
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ENGLISH DIALECT SOCIETY.

VOL. XX.

GLOSSARIES

OF

SOUTH-WEST LINCOLNSHIRE, KENT, AND
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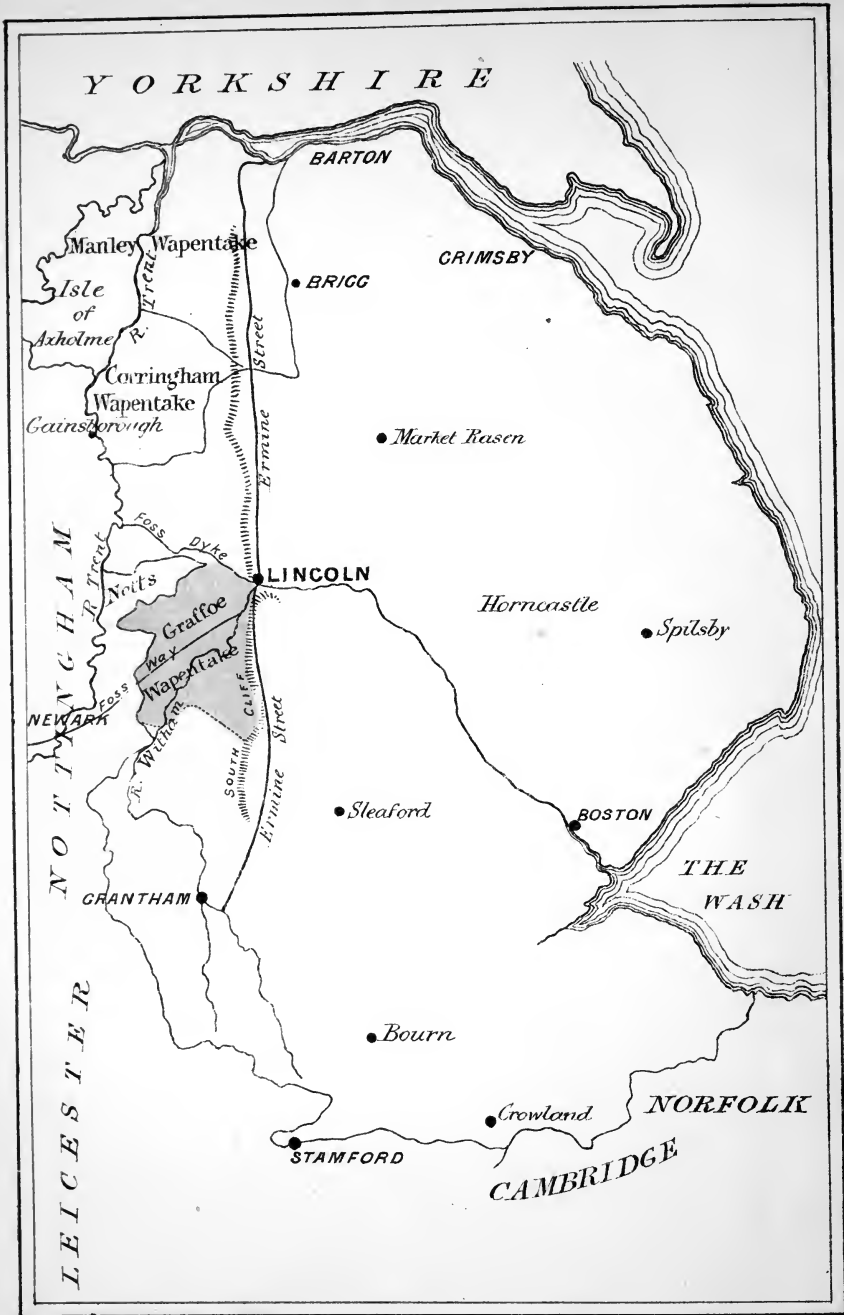
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A GLOSSARY OF WORDS
USED IN
SOUTH-WEST LINCOLNSHIRE.





SKETCH MAP OF LINCOLNSHIRE.

A GLOSSARY OF WORDS

USED IN

SOUTH-WEST LINCOLNSHIRE.

(WAPENTAKE OF GRAFFOE).

BY

THE REV. R. E. G. COLE, M.A.,

Rector of Doddington, Lincoln.

LONDON :

PUBLISHED FOR THE ENGLISH DIALECT SOCIETY
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P R E F A C E .

TO those who are acquainted with the three Divisions of which the County of Lincoln is composed, the district from which the following Words and Phrases have been gathered, may be sufficiently described as that Western portion of the Parts of Kesteven, which forms the Wapentake of Graffoe. Otherwise it may be described as the district lying South and West of Lincoln, extending from the South Cliff range on the East to the borders of Nottinghamshire on the West. Or its Western boundary might be extended to the line of the Trent, for our list of Words necessarily applies equally to those parishes of Notts. which lie to the East of that river, and which are distinguished by no natural boundary nor difference of dialect from the adjoining parishes of Lincolnshire, and which thrust themselves up between the Parts of Lindsey and Kesteven to a point within four miles of Lincoln itself. It is not, of course, professed that these Words are in any way exclusively used in this district. They are merely words which are in common everyday use in this neighbourhood, but which have not been taken up into, or have been dropped out

from, the standard English of our books. They are words which would strike a stranger as peculiar, and in some instances might even puzzle him to understand their meaning. Some few, such as *Andren* (Lunch), *Keal* (Cold), *Lire* (to Plait), are nearly obsolete; others linger only on the lips of the older inhabitants. The examples in all cases are original, taken down at once just as they were spoken in the course of ordinary conversation.

The pronunciation is somewhat broad, but by no means so broad as in North Lincolnshire, where it much more nearly resembles that of Yorkshire. Amongst its more general peculiarities we may note the following:—

The vowels “*e*” “*a*” coming together before a consonant are pronounced separately so as to form a dissyllable of such words as *Me-an*, *Me-at*, *Cle-an*, *Le-an*, *E-at*, &c. (Exceptions: *Great*, which is pronounced *Gret*, and *Earn*, *Learn*, which are *Arn* and *Larn*).

In like manner when the vowels “*a*” “*i*” come together, *Drain* (with a certain weakening) becomes *Dre-un*, *Rain* *Re-un*, *Chain* *Che-un*. Similarly with words ending in “*e*” mute:—*Blame*, *Lame*, *Shame*, *Came*, &c., become *Bla-em*, *La-em*, *Sha-em*, *Ca-em*; *Cake* becomes *Ca-ek*, *Quite* *Qui-et*, *Write* *Wri-et*, &c. (Exceptions: *Game*, which is pronounced *Gam*, and *Take*, *Make*, *Shake*, which are *Tak*, *Mak*, *Shak*).

“*Dd*” is pronounced as “*th*”: so *Dodder* is pronounced *Dother*, *Fodder* *Fother*, *Ladder* *Lether*, *Bladder* *Blather* or

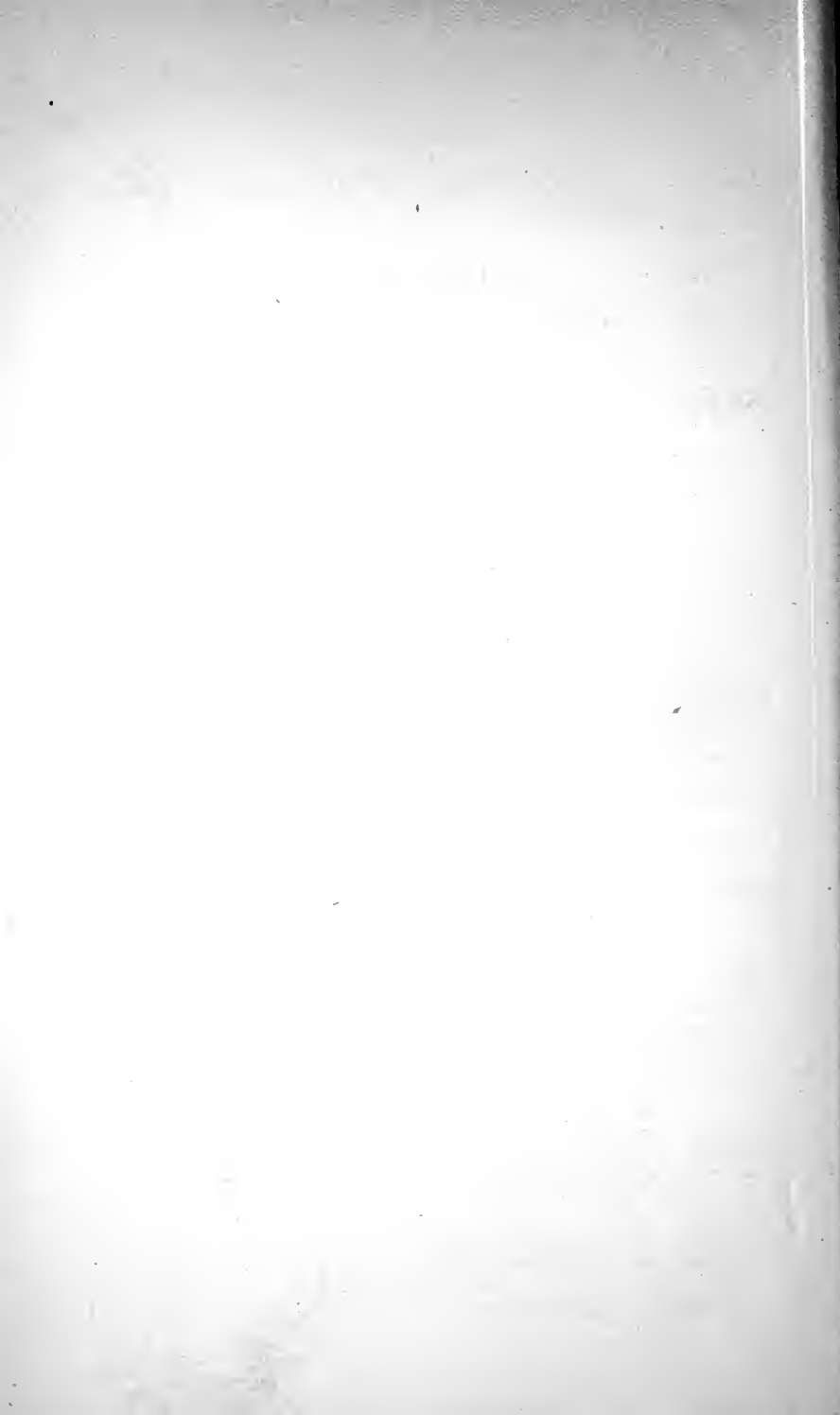
Blether, Shudder Shuther, and the surname Goddard Gothard.

A preference for the hard sound : as Birk for Birch, Pick for Pitch, Thack for Thatch, Scrat for Scratch, Sreet for Screech, Slouk for Slouch, Skelve for Shelve ; so Brig and Rig for Bridge and Ridge.

A tendency towards the weakening of vowel sounds : thus Ash becomes Esh, Halter Helter, Hasp Hesp, Grass Gress, Dam Dem, Cast Kest, Wash Wesh ; Shell becomes Shill Shelter Shilter, Hang Hing, Drop Drap, Slop Slap, Swop Swap, Horse Herse, Mourning Murning, Shuttle Shittle.

A great facility in converting Nouns into Verbs : as “ He poored the land a deal ;” “ He winters as many men as he summers ;” “ Every mouthful she took, she sicked it up again ;” “ They rag their clothes on the hedges ;” “ The boys were noising, hammering out nails ;” “ It didn’t kill it, it only sillied it a bit ;” “ She keeps bettering and worsing.”

R. E. G. C.



WORDS IN USE

IN

SOUTH-WEST LINCOLNSHIRE.

(WAPENTAKE OF GRAFFOE).

A.

A, very commonly prefixed to Participles or Verbal Nouns : as
“ I was setten a-sewing a bit ; ” “ They got a-gate a-trusting
on him ; ” “ The birds, they start a-whistling of a morning. ”

ABEAR, *v.*—Bear.

They tak' to all manner of work, but schooling they can't *abear*. I
hate smoke-reek'd tea, I can't *abear* it. They couldn't *abear* her ; they
rantanned her out at last.

ABOUT, *prep.*—Above.

They'll not get *about* two loads offen it.
It's *aboun* a twelvemonth sin'.

ABOUT, *prep.*—So and so “ has nothing about him, ”—a
common expression, meaning that he has nothing in him,
that he is up to, or good for, nothing.

She has no more *about* her than a bairn.
When a woman has nothing *about* her, it's a bad job for a man.
I could see he had something *about* him.
He has a bit *about* him, he's a business man.

ABS and NABS.—“ By abs and nabs, ” *i.e.*, little by little.

We've gotten our hay by *abs and nabs*—a load nows and thens.
They had to finish the Church by *abs and nabs*.

ACCORDINGLY, *adv.*—In proportion, pronounced with
emphasis on the last syllable, as “ I don't think it's dear—
not *accordingly* ; ” “ Oh, they're a lot cheaper *accordingly* ; ”
“ It's *accordingly* as they do it. ”

ACROSS, *adv.*—At variance, in disagreement.

They'd gotten a little bit *across*.

ADDLE, *v.*—To earn.

She's no chanch to *addle* anything hersen.

She weses the Hall, and *addles* a nicid bit.

He *addles* a great wage.

They do no't; they don't *addle* their salt.

I'm a disablebodied man, and can't *addle* owt.

ADDLINGS, *s.*—Earnings, wages received for work: "as I doubt he wears all his addlings in drink."

AFORE, *prep.*—Before.

There's nothing *afore* bramble-vinegar (*i.e.*, vinegar made of blackberries) for a cough.

I reckon there's nowt *afore* spring watter.

AFTERNOON, *adj.*—Used in the sense of behind-hand and dilatory.

I call him nobbut an *afternoon* farmer; he got no seed in last back-end.

If the foreman's an *afternoon* man, it's not likely the men will work.

AGAIN (AGEN) AGAINST, *prep.*—Near to: as "They've ta'en a farm *agen* Eagle Hall;" "We were setten *agen* the fire;" "They lived *against* Newark a piece." Also of time: as "I got their teas ready *agen* they came home." Also of opposition: as "He seemed to tak' *agen* the child;" "I've nowt *agen* him, but I've heard a many say a deal *agen* him."

GATE, *adv. prep.*—Started with, about, going on.

I didn't get *agate* my work while noon,

They've gotten *agate* a-reapering.

It's that sets me *agate* a-purging.

It was a long time *agate*, but he got mester on it at last.

Doctor says he'll come unless he's confinements *agate*.

AISTRUP.—Local pronunciation of Aisthorpe (*i.e.*, East Thorpe), so Bestrup for Besthorpe: the Danish Estrup.

ALISSIMON.—Not an uncommon feminine Christian name, as Alissimon Cutts, Alissimon Wilkinson, Alissimon Rudkin; shortened into Liz; vulgarly supposed to be a combination of Alice and Simon. Spelt Elisamond in the Parish Register of Swinderby.

ALL OUT—completely, entirely.

She's very gain on five, if not five *all out*.

She stood on to twenty minutes, or *all out* twenty minutes.

Your Bill's nearly killed, if not *all out*.

ALL THERE.—“To be all there,” *i.e.*, to have ail one’s wits about one.

Oh, he’s *all there*, safe enough.

She’s not quite *all there*; she’s not right sharp, poor lass.

ALONG OF, *prep.*—Owing to, because of: as “It was all *along* of him that I happened this.”

A MANY.—Commonly used in the same way as “a few.”

There’s a *many* happens it.

There’s a *many* as can’t raise a pie.

He’s been offered the house a *many* many times.

A *many* will have a good long shift that day.

AMONGANS, AMONG-HANDS, *adv.*—Between them, conjointly, between whites.

There’s a woman as does the work, and waits of her *among-hands*.

We’ve setten some larch with spruce *amongans*.

It’s it little belly and it teeth *amongans*.

The men have two lunches a day, and they want beer *among-hands*.

A’MOST, *adv.*—Almost.

He’s been fit to die *a’most*.

It tears her to pieces *a’most*.

ANDERN, ANDREN, *s.*—Luncheon, refreshment taken between meals, either morning or afternoon: as of harvesters, “They are going to get their *andren*.” Or corrupted into *Andrew*, as “Ain’t you going to have your *andrew*?” But nearly obsolete here.

ANY, ANYTHING—used adverbially for At all.

It does not dry *any*.

It has sca’ce dried *anything*.

He’s not worked *any* sin’ June.

She can’t sit up *any*.

He’s never ailed *anything*.

ARN, *v.*—Earn.

They’ve nothing, no-but what they *arn*.

So Larn for Learn; exceptions to the general rule that the vowels “e a” are pronounced in distinct syllables.

ASK, *adj.* (sometimes HASK).—Harsh, dry, parched: as “What an *ask* wind it is!” “How *ask* and parched I am!” “Oh, it’s the weather, and the *ask* winds, and that.” See HASK.

AS.—In such phrases as “A week *as* last Monday;” “I came out a month *as* last Friday.”

ASKED, *part.*—To be asked in Church, *i.e.* to have the Banns of Marriage put up; So to be *asked up*, or *asked out*, to have

the Banns put up for the last time. Often pronounced Axe and Axed, according to the antiquated form, but still more commonly as follows :

AST, *v.*—Ask, Asked: as “I *ast* her what she was *asting* for them;” “I’d never *ast* him for nowt;” They *ast* the the mester for some guany-bags;” “Mr. M. was *asting* on him about it.”

ASWISH, *adv.*—Crooked, awry, on one side.

Why, you have set it all *aswish*.

You see it’s *aswish* way; it’s not straiet, it’s *aswish*.

AT, *prep.*—Used for To: as “What have you been doing at the bairn?” “They’ve never done anything *at* it.” It wants a deal of doing *at* yet.”

AT THAT HOW. AT THIS HOW, for In that way, In this way.

She was born *at that how*.

I’m not a-going to work my belly out *at this how*.

If the weather holds *at this how*.

Why, you see, Sir, it’s *at this how*.

AUBUR, local pronunciation of Aubourn, a village in the district: as “He lived at Aubur a piece;” “They call him Cook of Aubur.” It is spelt ‘Aubur’ in the Parish Register of 1789, and Auburg on the Church Plate of 1704.

AWKWARD, *adj.* (sometimes pronounced Awkerd).—Perverse, contrary, disobliging; not used in the sense of clumsy; as “He’s so *awkward* with his men;” “Things were as *awkward* as possible;” “We call it, *awkward* St. Swithin’s,” said of a parish in Lincoln.

AWKWARDNESS, *s.*—Perverseness, cross-temper.

It’s nothing but a bit of *awkwardness*.

AWMING, *adj.*—Lazy, lounging.

A great *awming* fellow!

Don’t stand *awming* there.

AWMOUS, *s.*—Alms: as “Oh, what an *awmous*!” said ironically of a *small* gift of corn on St. Thomas’ Day.

AWVE, *interj.*—The cry of the wagoner or ploughman to his horses, when he wants them to turn to the left, as *Gee*, when he wants them to turn to the right. *Awve*,—towards him; *Gee*,—off. So “They have to take care in *awving* and *gee-ing*,’ that is, in turning round at the end of the furrows in ploughing.

AYCLE, local pronunciation of Eagle, a village in the district, now used only by old people, but so spelt (Aycle) in Domesday Book, (also Aclei, and Akeley).

AYE, NAY.—It is common to hear parents correct their children for saying Aye and Nay (though they must doubtless have learnt it from the parents themselves), and tell them they should say Yes and No. But there seems to be no distinction made in their use, whether as answers to questions framed in the affirmative or in the negative.

B

B—BULL'S FOOT.—“ Not to know a B from a Bull's foot ”—
a phrase expressive of great ignorance.

BACKEN, *v.*—To retard, throw back.

It no-but *backens* them for a week or so.

BACK-END, *s.*—The latter part of the year, or autumn ;
answering to the Fore-end, or spring.

I sew it wi' wheat last *back-end*.

If only we can have a dry *back-end*.

They're *back-end* ducks, not this year's birds.

Used sometimes of the latter part of the week or month, as “ It was
towards the *back-end* of the week.”

BAD, *adj.*—Hard, difficult : as “ He's bad to light of,” or, in
the common phrase, “ Bad to beat.”

BAD, BADLY, *adj.*—Sick, unwell : as “ Bad of a fever ;”
“ Don't turn badly ;” “ She's not fit to be with any badly
folks ;” “ She's a many badly bouts ;” “ He's nowt but a
poor badly thing ;” “ She has two badly bairns, and hersen
badly too ;” “ The nurse fell badly,” *i.e.*, was taken ill, not
had a bad fall.

BADLINESS, *s.*—Sickness, illness.

There's a deal of *badliness* about.

It was the nurse as nursed me in my first *badliness*.

BAFFLE, *v.*—To thwart, put off : as “ They seem to baffle us
off any-how.”

BAG, *s.*—A cow's udder.

What a beautiful *bag* she has !

BAG O' MOONSHINE—an expression for nonsense : as
“ Such bother ! why it's all a bag o' moonshine.”

BAGGERMENT, *s.*—Rubbish ; nonsense.

It's a heap of *baggerment*.

A lot of *baggerment* and rubbish will grow, if nowt else will.

He talked a lot of *baggerment*.

BAIRN, *s.*—Common word for child : as “ Let me and my
bairns come ;” “ You leave the bairn alone ;” “ She left
the poor bairn in the creddle ;” “ It's bad going to bairns,”
i.e., to live with them. Often used to adults as a term of
affection.

BAIRNISH, *adj.*—Childish : as “ He has little bairnish ways, for all he is so old.”

BAKE-OVEN, *s.*—Common term for Oven.

We're building a small *bake-oven*.

We seem lost without a *bake-oven*.

It does for stack-steddling and *bake-oven* heating.

BALD-FACED, *adj.*—White-faced, or rather having a white streak down the face : as “ A bald-faced horse.”

BALK, *s.*—A piece of stubble left high owing to the scythe slipping over it in mowing, or a ridge of land slipped over by the plough : as “ We made a many balks in ploughing to-day.” Or the ridge-like beam which often projects across the ceilings of old houses.

BAND, *s.*—String.

Gie us a bit of *band*.

It's only tied up wi' *band*.

I've sent for a ball of *band*.

BANKER, *s.*—A navvy, or excavator—one employed in making and repairing the fen banks.

She can swear like a *banker*.

Tom Otter who was hung in chains near Drinsey Nook in 1806, and whose gibbet many can remember standing, is described as a “ *banker*.”

BASH, *v.*—To give a blow with the open hand, or with some blunt substance.

If he touched him, he would *bash* him on the mouth.

He took her by the hair, and *bashed* her head on the floor.

BASS, *s.*—The wild Lime, *Tilia parvifolia*, common in these woods.

Bass and *Birk* are so tender.

BASS, *s.*—A hassock for kneeling on ; or a basket made of matting, as “ He takes his books in his *bass*.”

BASTARD-CROP, *i.e.*, a crop grown out of due rotation : as “ They (oats) are a *bastard-crop* ; it fell to be turnips this turn.”

BAT, *s.*—A bundle of straw, or rushes, like a small sheaf, used to cover stacks, &c.

I got some *bats*, and app'd it down well.

They're fetching a load of *bats* to cover down with.

He'd have *bats* ready, and *bat* the stack down, not thack them.

BAT, *s.*—Speed, violent motion.

He was going such a *bat*, he could not turn hissen.

BATE, *v.*—To abate, lessen.

I doubt he'll not *bate* owt.

He wants a great raiseiment, but mebbe he'll *bate* a bit.
They reckon it's *bating* a deal.

BATH, *v.*—To bathe, give a bath, &c.

It was my duty to *bath* the children in.

BATTER, *s.*—The slope of a wall, bank, &c.

The dyke banks will never stan' wi'out they tak' more *batter* off,
i.e., unless they slope them more.

BATTLE-TWIG, *s.*—An earwig; the first part of the word apparently a form of Beetle.

Some calls 'em *Battletwigs*, and some calls 'em Earwigs, you know.

BAUSON, *adj.*—Swollen, protuberant: as "The old man's gotten quite *bauson*;" often applied to a pig, as "a *bauson* pig."

BEAST, *s.*—Used as plural instead of Beasts, as may be seen in any advertisement of Sale of Stock, as "Three very fresh *beast*;" "The *beast* are all fresh, well-hair'd," &c. So Forby says of E. Anglia, "This word *Beast*, like *Sheep*, is the same in the plural as in the singular number." See also Levit. xxv., 7, "For thy *cattle*, and for the *beast* that are in thy land."

BECK, *s.*—A brook, or stream of running water: as "A *beck* runs down the town-street;" "The houses all drain into the *beck*." So also in the proper name of a brook, the Swallow-beck; and in the epitaph in Kettlethorpe Church, on Rev. John Becke, Rector of Kettlethorpe, who died in 1597:—

"I am a *Becke*, or river as you know,
And wat' red here y^e Church, y^e schole, y^e pore,
While God did make my springes here for to flow;
But now my fountain stopt, it runs no more."

BEDFAST *adj.*—Bedridden, confined to bed: as "He's been *bedfast* these six days;" "The doctor goes to them as are *bedfast*;" "She was *bedfast* weeks last back-end;" "I didn't know as he'd gotten to be *bedfast*;" "My husband's *bedfast*, I can't go out and leave him."

BEE NETTLE, *s.*—The White, or Purple Dead-Nettle, *Lamium album*, or *L. purpureum*, so-called because their flowers are much resorted to by Bumble-bees.

BEGET, *v.*—To get, or come, to anything: as "I don't know what has *begot* it."

BEESTLINGS, s.—The first milk of a cow after calving, considered a delicacy for its richness, so that Skinner suggests its derivation from Best, “*quia vulgo in deliciis est!*”

You can't mak' custards without eggs, leastways without you've some *beestlings*; if you've *beestlings*, mebbe you can.

The cauf got the first sup of *beestlings* itsen.

BEING, BEING AS, conj.—Since, considering.

Being he had a great family, and *being* he had been ill.

Being as the boy wanted to go.

Being as they asked so much.

Being as no letter came.

BELDER, v.—To roar, to bellow. Danish, *Buldre*.

Don't *belder* about so.

I should not begin to *belder* such a tale about.

BELFRY, s.—The steddle, or stand raised on low pillars, on which stacks are placed. The mediæval *Berfrey*.

They stacked the oats on the new *belfry*.

BELK, v.—To roll over, fall down at length: as “The old pig belks down, directly you rub it.” “Huntsman has a pig belks down like yon.” So “I came down such a belk.”

BELKING, adj.—Lounging, lying lazily.

He's a great idle *belking* beast.

BELL, v.—To bellow, to roar. A. S. *BELLAN*.

She did *bell* out all the way home.

BELLY-FUL.—“He's gotten his belly-ful,” or “He's g'en him his belly-ful,”—said of one who has had as much or more than he likes of anything, as of a fight or beating.

BELONG, v.—Used without a preposition following it: as “Yon's the house belongs it;” “It belongs that Spencer;” “He belongs the club;” “It's the cat as belongs the yard;” “The woman what belongs the child.”

BELT, s.—A strip of wood or plantation: as “Clements' Belt;” “They're cutting a ride down the belt.”

BELT, v.—To belt sheep, *i.e.* to cut off the matted wool and dirt from the hinder parts, so that the lambs may be able to suck freely.

BEMUCH, v.—To grudge: as “I did not bemuch the trouble at all.”

BENSEL, v.—To beat, thrash: as “Bensel that lad well;” “I'll bensel him, he's a sight too cheeky.”

BENTS, *s.*—The dry flower-stalks of grass, left standing by cattle in pastures.

BERRIES, *s.*—Used commonly for Gooseberries, as also Berry-bush for a Gooseberry bush: as “The berry-bushes are well ragg’d to year;” “I’ve gathered a good few berries for market.”

BESSY, *s.*—Applied to an ill-behaved woman or girl: as “The silly bessy!” “What a tiresome bessy you are!”

BESTED, *adj.*—Beaten, worsted: as “I wouldn’t be bested with him.”

BEST-FASHION, common term to express a person’s being in very good health; “Oh, she’s best fashion;” “She’s real caddy; best-fashion, she says.”

BESTOW, *v.*—To stow, or put in a place: as “Bläemt if I know where to bestow it all.”

BESTRUP, local pronunciation of Besthorpe, as Aistrup for Aisthorpe.

BET, *v.*—Past of Beat: as “Well, sir, I’m cleän bet, it has fairly bet me at last;” “What with my markets (marketings) and my two little ones I felt quiët bet;” “I was never so bet in my life.”

BETTER, QUITE BETTER, *adj.*, used for Well, quite well: as in the frequent reply to the hope that a person is better, “Oh, no, I’m not better, but I’m not so bad as I was;” “She’s not really better, but she’s better than what she were;” “He’s mending, but he’s not better yet;” “I’ve gotten it nearly better;” “I reckon he’s quiët better.”

BETTER, *adv.*—More, often used with Nor: as “It’s better than a year sin’ we lived yon-a-way,” or “It’s better nor three weeks sin’;” “He made better than a score on ’em;” “It’ll serve her an hour or better;” “We’ve setten out better than 2,000 larch.”

BETTERMOST, *adj.*—Of a better sort.

When I was young, I was in *bettermost* places.

BETTERNESS, *s.*—Improvement, getting better: as “I doubt there’ll never be no betterness;” “There’s no real betterness for her.”

BETWEEN-HANDS, BETWEENANS, *adv.* — Between whiles, at intervals. A. S. **BETWEONAN**.

He only takes his medicine, and a little port-wine *between-hands*.

BIDDY-BASE—a boy's game, like Prisoner's Base. (Skinner, in his Etymologicon, calls it Bayze or Bayes, "vox omnibus nota, quibus fanum Botolphi sen Bostonium agri Linc. emporium notum est, aliis paucis. Credo a nomine Bayes, Laurus!")

BIDE, *v.*—Abide, wait: as "Bide a bit," or "Bide you still."

BILE, *s.*—A boil, still pronounced according to the old spelling.

There's another boy agate with a gum-*bile*.

BILL, *s.*—Common term for a Bank-note: as "a £5 bill;" "I haven't any gold, I've no-but a bill."

BILLY-OF-THE-WISP—a Will-of-the-Wisp, called also a Peggy-lantern, commonly seen on Whisby and Eagle Moors before they were drained and cultivated.

BINCH, *s.*—Bench.

BINDERS, *s.*—The long hazel rods used for binding together the tops of stakes in a hedge-row.

We've kep' out stakes and *binders* anew.

BINGE, *s.*—The large pocket or open bag, made of sacking, into which hops were gathered.

Then it was, who could get her *binge* filled first.

BINGE, *v.*—To throw into the binge or pocket, a custom practised by the women on any man who came into the hop-yard on the last day of hop-picking.

He reckoned there was no woman could *binge* him.

We had many a prank together in the hop-yard, *bingeing* folks and playing.

Both the word and the practice have gone out of use with the destruction of the Hop-garden in this parish (Doddington), said to have been the only one in Lincolnshire.

BINGE, *v.*—To soak a wooden vessel in water, to prevent its leaking.

Mind you *binge* that cask.

BIRD'S-EYE, *s.* — The Germander Speedwell, Veronica Chamædrys.

BIRK, *s.*—Birch: as "The kids are all birk;" and "The Birk-springs Farm," at Doddington.

BIT NOR SUP.—Common phrase for neither meat nor drink.

He's never g'en me *bit nor sup*.

They never brought him *bit nor sup*, nor went to see him.

BLACK DOG.—“Now then, black dog!” said to a sulky child in allusion to the saying about a sulky person, “He has a black dog on his back.”

BLACK FROST.—A frost without rime, as opposed to a White frost, or Rag-rime, and generally more severe and lasting.

It clapped in a real *black frost*.

BLACK-LEG.—A disease among cattle, caused by wet undrained land.

Why, I remember when all the cauves used to get the *black-leg*.
Madder's a fine thing agen the *black-leg*.

BLACK-THORN-WINTER.—A name given to the cold weather which usually sets in just when the Blackthorn is in blossom.

BLAME (BLÄEM, BLÄEMT), *v.*—To lay the blame on anything.

I'm fit to *bläem* it to him.
I always *bläemt* it to that.
He always *bläems* it to the watter.

BLARE, or BLORE, *v.*—To low or bellow, as a cow does when she has lost her calf; *Blare* being, perhaps, rather used of sheep's bleating: as “The lambs were blaring about, so I went to drive them away;” “They lie blaring agen the gate all night, them cades.”

BLASHY, *adj.*—Thin, poor, weak,—said of tea or any other liquor, sometimes called scornfully, “such *blashment*!”

BLAST, *s.*—A long-continued frost; used like Storm, for a spell of severe weather, whether attended by high wind or not.

A *blast* clapped in after Christmas.
There'll, mebbe, be a bit of a *blast* after awhile.

BLATHER, or BLETHER, *s.*—Common pronunciation of Bladder, just as Lether for Ladder, Fother for Fodder, &c.

BLATHER, BLATHERMENT, *s.*—Rubbishy talk; but also rubbish of any kind: as “I'm getting some of this old blatherment off,” *i.e.*, loose dirt off the road.

BLAZE, *s.*—A white mark on a horse's face; or a mark made by slicing off a small piece of the bark of a tree, when it is said to be Blazed, either for felling or for preservation.

BLEAK.—“The Bleak,” used as a substantive, as we say, “The dark,” or “The open.” So “It stan’s in the bleak here;” “The bleak catches it round the corner;” “Standing in the bleak as they are;” “It’s just on the bleak of the hill.”

BLINDMAN’S HOLIDAY.—A term for dusk or twilight.

BLOOD, *v.*—To bleed or let blood: as “The farrier came and blooded him.”

BLOSSOM, *s.*—Said of an untidy woman or girl, with ruffled hair: as “Oh, what a blossom yon lass is!” Cfr. *Titus Andron.*, iv. 2, “Sweet blowse, you are a beauteous blossom, sure.”

BLOTHER, *s.*—Noise, loud talking.

The lads are so much for *blotter*.
We can’t do with so much *blotter*.

BLOTHER, *v.*—To talk loudly.

What a *blottering* body yon is!
She always was a *blottering* woman.
So Skelton (Colyn Clout, 65, 66), “Thus eche of other *blotter*,
The tone against the tother;” and as a noun, 774, “The blaber, barke
and *blotter*.”

BLOW *s.*—Blossom; as “Yon tree was white with blow;”
“There’s a deal of crab-blow to-year.” So Cherry-blow,
Bully-blow.

BLUE, *adj.*—Used for what might more properly be called black or dark grey, as a blue pony, or a blue pig. So
“Bloo, lividus.” Prompt. Parv.

BOARDEN, *adj.*—Boarded. An *adj.* in-en, like Wooden,
Woollen, Golden, Oaten, &c.

So you’ve gotten a *boarden* floor.
They live in the *boarden* house at Thorney.
He’s up at the town, making a *boarden* shed.

BOAR-THISTLE, a large common Thistle (*Cnicus Lanceolatus*),
with purple flowers, and long strong prickles—so called
in distinction to the smooth, or soft-prickled, Sow Thistle
(*Sonchus*) which has yellow flowers.

BOBBIN-WOOD, *s.*—Underwood of poles fit to be cut up
into bobbins, or reels for cotton. So, in advertisements,
“Excellent Underwood, consisting of 26 acres of Bobbin-
wood, &c.” Or “Capital Underwood, consisting of Ash-
poles, Bobbin-wood, &c.” “Bobbin” is the common
word for a reel of cotton, as to a child,—“Hast’e gotten a
bobbin?”

BODGE, *v.*—To mend, patch up.

I could either *bodge* the old one up, or make it all new.
We must *bodge* it as well as we can.

BODKIN, *s.*—The case in which school-children keep their pencils; probably so called from its likeness to a bodkin case.

BODKIN, used for a team of three horses, yoked two abreast behind, and one in front,—what is sometimes called “Unicorn;” as “We have been ploughing bodkin to-day.” So a person sitting between, and rather in front of, two others in a carriage is termed “Bodkin.”

BODY, *s.*—Halliwell says, “According to Kennett, p. 30, the term is applied in some parts of Lincolnshire ‘only for the belly or lower part.’” So it is in the common phrase “the bottom of his body.” “I followed him up well with hot bags at the bottom of his body.”

BOGGLE, *v.*—To shy, start: said of a horse, as “He boggles at anything by the road-side;” “She boggles at the water;” “She always makes a bit of a *boggle* at them.”
So

BOGGLE-EYED, *adj.*—Shying, or easily startled.

BOKE, *v.*—To belch.

I was that sick and badly, I had to *boke*.
There’s such a stench, it makes me *boke*.
It makes me *boke* as if I should be sick.
It used to make me cough and *boke*.

BOLD, *adj.*—Said of Corn, when the grain is large and fine; as “The corn is so bold, I believe it’ll yield well;” “Our wheat’s as bold or bolder than what theirn is;” “The corn’s a bit bolder to-year.” Bold seems to be evidently the adjective Bold, not the participle Bolled, from Boll, to swell, as it is used only adjectively, “So bold,” “very bold,”—not “So well bolled,” or “Very much bolled.”

BONEFIRE, *s.*—Common pronunciation of Bonfire, in accordance with the early spelling of the word, and with its derivation from Bone, *Os*.

BONE-IDLE, *adj.*—Thoroughly idle, idle to the very bone.

He’s a real *bone-idle* old fellow,
He’s *bone-idle*,—as idle as a foal,
Carlyle, in a letter, Feb., 1847, writes; “I have gone *bone-idle* these four weeks and more;” and in his Journal, Oct., 1848, writes, “Idle I throughout as a dry bone.”

BONNY, *adj.*—Well and plump, in good health : as “ Oh, thank you, she’s bonny; ” “ Yon’s a bonny little lass; ” “ He’s gotten a strange bonny man. ” Also used ironically in the same way as Pretty often is,—“ There’s been a bonny bother about it. ”

BOO, *s.*—Frequent pronunciation of Bough : as “ There’s a boo up there splitten. ”

BOON, BOONDAY, *s.*—To go a booning, or to give him a boon-day—said when one farmer helps another by giving him a day’s work with his men and horses.

BOOTHs.—A name given to out-lying hamlets on the edge of the fens : as Branston Booths, Hanworth Booths ; meaning originally slight, temporary buildings. Hence, perhaps, the common village name—Boothby.

BOTTLE, *s.*—A bundle of hay, straw, sticks, &c., as much as a man can carry on his back.

He’s cutten a score of *bottles* of pea-rods.

I ast him to gie me a good *bottle* of straw.

We want 26 *bottles* of pea-sticks, and 4 *bottles* of bean-rods.

BOTTOM, *v.*—To get to the bottom, find out the truth about anything.

Mr. Chairman, I think this wants well *bottoming*,

I really mean it to be *bottomed*.

BOUGHT-BREAD.—That is, Baker’s bread, considered inferior to home-made : as “ My old man always said I should come to yeat bought bread. ”

BOUND, *part.*—Must, must needs, sure to.

He’s *bound* to get on.

The medicine’s *bound* to be used.

BOW, *s.*—The ring or handle of a key ; so also the arch of a bridge or gateway, as The Stone-bow, or Stan-bow, Lincoln.

BRACKEN, BRAKE, *s.*—The common fern, *Pteris aquilina*.

It’s *Bracken*, but Lincoln folks tak’ it for fern.

BRAIN-WRIGHT, *s.*—One who thinks, and does brain-work for another.

I’ve had to be his *brain-wright* all along.

BRAMBLE, *v.*—To gather brambles or blackberries : as “ There’s a sight of folks comes out brambling; ” “ He used to be fond of running a-brambling. ”

BRAMBLES, *s.*—Blackberries, the fruit of the bramble : as, “ We’ve gotten a good few brambles ; ” “ You’ve been yëating some brambles, I know ; ” “ The hedges are black over wi’ brambles.”

BRAMBLE-VINEGAR,—that is Vinegar made of blackberries : as “ There’s nothing afore *Bramble vinegar* for a cough.”

BRAN-IN-THE-FACE.—“ To have bran in the face,” that is, to be freckled.

BRANGLE, *v.*—To dispute, quarrel
They got all *brangled* together.

BRANGLEMENT, *s.*—Dispute, quarrelling.
There’s been a deal of *branglement*.
Don’t let’s have any *branglement* about it.

BRASHY, *adj.*—Small and rubbishy, usually of small sticks : as “ Those birk kids are so brashy ; ” or of larch tops, “ They’re worthless stuff, so brashy ; ” or “ They’re brashy stuff, but they do for stack-steddling and bake-oven heating.”

BRANDRITH, *s.*—The framework, or “ steddle,” on which stacks are raised.

He wants a new *brandrith* putten up.
The old *brandriths* were brick, with wood laid across.
There used to be some strange great *brandriths* in the stack-yard.

BRAUNGE, *v.*—To strut.
She *braunges* about with two or three necklaces on.
There’s that sister of hers *braunging* about.

BRAVE, *adj.*—Well, in good health : as “ Oh, I’m quite brave again.”

BRAZEN, *adj.*—Impudent, brazen-faced.
She’s a real *brazen* wench.
The hounds are that *brazen*, they’ll slive into the house, and run off with anything.

BRAZIL, *s.*—“ It’s hard as Brazil, as one may say ; ” “ The ground’s as hard as Brazil, one can scarce get the gableck thruff it.”

BREACH, *s.*—Misbehaviour, breach of manners or conduct.
She made a sad *breach* before she left.

BREAD-LOAF, *s.*—Common term instead of simple loaf : as “ Tak’ us a bread-loaf when the baker comes.”

BREAK A RIB, BROKEN-RIBBED — “He’s gotten broken-ribbed to-day,” said of a man having his Banns of Marriage published. So “He’s gotten one rib broke,” or “He broke one rib of Sunday,” when they are published for the first time; “He’s gotten two, or three, ribs broke,” for the second, or third, Sunday.

BREAK THE NECK OF.—To get the worst part of anything done: as “I’ve about broken the neck of that job;” “I reckon I’ve broke the neck of it.”

BREDE, s.—A breadth, or “land” in a field.

I should have that *brède* done right across.

The mester left several *brèdes* without management, and there’s nothing on them.

BREEDER, s.—A boil.

I doubt its going to be a *breeder*.

She’s got a *breeder* come on her leg,—a gathering like.

BREER, s.—Common pronunciation of Brier, the wild rose. So Ang.-Sax. *Brœr*; and Chaucer’s and Spencer’s “Brere.”

BREEZE, s.—The moisture that collects on anything in damp weather, or a change of temperature: as “The floor’s all of a breeze wi’ the damp;” or of eggs about to be hatched, “A breeze comes out on ’em, like as if they sweat.”

BRESSES, s. pl.—Breasts. So Nesses for Nests, Crusses for Crusts, and “It resses me,” for It rests me.

BRIG, s.—Common form of Bridge, as Rig for Ridge; this form has established itself in the name of the Lincolnshire town of Brigg, and still holds its own in common speech against the modern spelling of Bracebridge.

I reckon that new *brig* has spoilt the street.

If he just goes over the *brig* he charges a shilling.

They live agen the *brig* at Aubur.

BRINK, s.—Brim: as “The hat looked very niced with its stiff brinks;” “The puppies tore his hat-brinks off.”

BROCK, s.—The small green insect that encloses itself in froth, called Cuckoo-spit; whence the saying, “To sweat like a brock.”

Just look at the *brocks* on our hedge.

BROKEN-BODIED, adj.—Ruptured.

He’s *broken-bodied*, and wears a truss.

When they’re *broken-bodied*, there’s always a substance.

BROOD, *v.*—To nurse, fondle, as a mother does her infant : as “Must I brood thee then, my bairn ?” “Dost ’ee want brooding a bit ?”

BROWN-SHILLERS, *s.*—Wood nuts, when they are ripe and brown, and “shill,” or fall out, easily.

BRUSH OUT, *v.*—To clear a ditch by trimming off the year’s growth of long grass, briars, &c, from the sides.

He’s no good, nobbut to *brush* out the dykes.

The watercourse is clear, the dyke only wants *brushing* out.

He has trimmed the hedges, and *brushed* out the dykes.

BRUST, *part.*, BRUSSEN, *v.*—Burst.

The fox was *brussen* ; it had run while it *brust*.

BUBBLING, *s.*—A young unfledged bird : as “They’re only bubbings, let them be while they’re fligged.”

BUFF, *v.*—To boast, talk big : as “She did buff and bounce.”

BUFFET-STOOL, *s.*—A wooden stool, or trestle, such as are commonly used for resting a coffin on at the Church-yard gate, or in Church. Skinner, 200 years ago, notes it as “*vox agro Lincolnensi usitatissima.*”

BUG, or BOOG, *adj.*—Proud, puffed up : as “They’ve raised a boy at last, and the old man is fine and boog about it.”

BUILD, *v.*—The “u” commonly pronounced, not as Bild ; so also “Buelding” for Building.

BULL-HEAD, or BULLY, *s.*—A tadpole.

BULLOCK, *v.*—To bully, talk loudly and threateningly.

He goes *bullocking* about.

BULLY, *s.*—The Bullace, or Blackthorn. So

BULLY-BLOW, or BULLY-FLOWER, *s.*—The Bullace, or Blackthorn blossom.

The *Bully-blows* fall out, like as the Plum.

Some folks ’ll call it *Bully-blow*, and some *Sloe-blow*.

BUMBLES, *s.*—The rushes with which chairs are bottomed, *i.e.*, Bulrushes, *Scirpus lacustris*, brought from Holland.

BUN.—Bound, past of Bind, as “Fun” of Find, “Grun” of Grind.

So I *bun* up her little knees.

If any one ’ll be *bun* for £20.

He fee’s it wi’ being *bun* up so tight.

BUNCH, *v.*—To beat, push.

I feel as sore as thofe I had been *bunched*.

Yon lass *bunched* my bairn; they are always *bunching* and bobbing of her.

BUNKUS, *s.*—A donkey.

BUNTING, *s.*—A boys' game, played with sticks and a small piece of wood sharpened off at the ends—Tip-cat.

BUSH-HARROW, *v.*—To go over land with a harrow made of thorns, as Chain-harrow, with a harrow of chains.

BUSK, *s.*—Bush: hard form. Dan. Busk.

The place is full of thorn-*busks*.

We seed him running among them *busks*.

We're going to knock over them old *busks*, and post and rail it.

They've gotten *busks*, and are *busking* the fire out.

We used to hing our clothes on the gorse-*busks*.

BUTTONS, *s.*—Double Daisies.

Our pigs raved all the garden up, all but the *Buttons*.

Those *Buttons* look very bad.

BUTTONS.—“He's not got all his buttons on,” said of a person who is not all there, who has not all his wits about him.

BUT WHY, or BUT WHAT, for But that: “I don't know but why I am as good as he;” “It's a pity but what, &c.”

BY ABS AND NABS, *i.e.*, little by little. (See under Abs.)

BY THAT.—By that time, at once, directly.

I just turned me round, and he was down *by that*.

He gave three gasps, and was gone *by that*.

They're in pieces again *by that*.

C

CAD, *s.*—Carrion, stinking flesh. Dan. Kiod.

They've g'en me some *cad*-broth from the kennels.

You can smell that *cad*-house (place for boiling-down carcasses haef way down the laen). So

CAD-CROW, *s.*—A Carrion Crow, as distinguished from the Rook, which is commonly called Crow.

CADDY, *adj.*—Hale, hearty, in good spirits.

The old lass seemed a niced bit better, she seemed quiet (quite) *caddy*.

He's gotten quiet *caddy* again.

CADE, *s.* and *v.*—A pet, fondling; or to fondle, pet.

She makes quite a *cade* of it.

It's plain to see it's been *cad*ed a deal.

So *Cade*-lamb,—a lamb brought up by hand in the house; as "Stolen or strayed, since Oct. 7, 1881, a Black *Cade* Lamb." Sometimes

CADLE, *s.* and *v.*—As "It's such a *cadle*;" "He *cadles* it a deal."

CAFFLE, *v.*—To argue, prevaricate,—a corruption of Cavil (?).

Any sort of *caffling* tale.

He began to *caffle* about it.

Are we going to *caffle* over it in any form.

CAKE, *s.* (pronounced Cäek.)—A small round loaf of bread baked on the sole. So 1 Kings, xvii. 12, 13.

CAKE, *s.*—A soft foolish person. Probably from the above in the same way that such a person is styled Half-baked.

She must ha' had a good heart to start off like that; it shows she was not much of a *cäek*.

CAKE, *s.*—Usual term for the Linseed Cake, used for fattening cattle.

Some men run up a great *cäek* bill their last year.

It was between *cäeking* and fothering time.

CALL, *s.*—Occasion, need.

You've no *call* to interfere.

I don't see as I've any *call* to do it.

CALL, *v.*—To call names, abuse.

He *called* me shameful.

He began to *call* me as soon as I came in.

They didn't fall out, so as to *call* one another.

Mother *called* me for not coming by train.

He *called* me everything as ever he could think on; I never was so *called* in my life.

CALLED IN CHURCH.—To have banns of marriage published: as "I'm not married, I've only been called in Church."

CAMBRIL, or CAMRIL, *s.*—The curved piece of wood by which carcasses of animals are hung up; also the hock of an animal: as "We used to hopple them just above the cambrils."

CANDY, *s.*—Name given to a hard rocky layer under the gravel.

CANT UP, *v.*—To pet, make much of.

How she does *cant* that bairn up!

Why, she's so *canted* up at home.

Cant up is also used in the ordinary sense of Tilt up.

CAR, *s.*—Low, wet land: as the Car-holme, Car-dyke, Car Lane; and most of our parishes have their Cars, as Doddington Car, &c.

CARL-CAT, *s.*—A male, or tom-cat.

Some folks call them Toms, but the proper name is *Carl-cat*.

So Skinner, 1671, gives *Karl-cat* as "vox agro Lincolnensi usitatissima pro Feli mare."

CARRY ON, *v.*—Usually of a girl flirting and romping: as "That lass of Shaa's (Shaw's), she carried on shameful; she's a real brazen wench." "I reckon she carries on wi' that young chap of Smith's." "She caught them carrying on middling."

CASE-HARDENED, *adj.*—Utterly hardened, incorrigible.

He's that *case-hardened*, there's no doing owt wi' him.

CAST (often pronounced Kest), *part.*—Said of a sheep, when it lies on its back, and is unable to recover itself.

The sheep get *kest* while the wool is offen them.

So *Over-kest* for *Over-cast*, with the same meaning.

Spenser has "Over-kest" to rhyme with Opprest (F. Q. iii. vi. 10), and "Kest" to rhyme with Chest, Brest, Drest (F. Q. vi. xii. 15).

CASUALTY, pronounced *Cazzlety*, and used vulgarly as an Adj. with the sense of subject to accidents and misfortunes: so "Very *cazzlety* weather," that is, very changeable; "A very *cazzlety* horse," one often subject to illnesses and accidents.

CATBLASH, *s.*—Anything thin and poor, as weak tea; hence silly talk, weak argument.

Oh, my! what *catblash* this is!

CATCHING, *adj.*—Changeable, as applied to the weather: as “It is a catching day;” “It’s very catching weather.”

CATCHWATER, *s.*—A drain cut to catch the water from higher ground, and carry it into a main drain without flowing over the lower lands: as with the Catchwater Drain at Skellingthorpe, which takes the higher waters directly into the Witham. So, “A new outfall and drain from the main drain to Torksey Lock, which would act as a catchwater” (*Lincs. Chron.*, 15th December, 1882).

CATCH WORK, *s.*—Chance work, a day here and a day there.

He has nowt but *catch-work* to depend on.

He can’t get work, no-but *catch-work*.

He’s only been at *catch-work* sin’ he left the mester.

There’s Tom B. at *catch-work*, and S. the same; they’ve none on ‘em owt regular to do.

CAT-HAWS, *s.*—Haws, the fruit of the Hawthorn.

They’d been eating a lot of *cat-haws* and such trash.

He (a squirrel) likes *cat-haws*; he does scrunch ‘em. So

CAT-HIP, *s.*—The Hip, or fruit of the Dog-rose.

CATSHINGLES, *s.*—The skin complaint, commonly called the Shingles.

He began wi’ the *catshingles*.

As soon as ever the Doctor saw him, he said it were the *catshingles*.

CAUF, CAUVES, *s.*—Common pronunciation of Calf, Calves: as “I’d been to serve tle cauves;” “She’s gotten a quee cauf;” “My maiden’s gone for a bit of a halliday while (till) the cow cauves;” “She cauded of Saturday;” “The cauf’s alive, so it’ll want all the milk.”

CAVE, or CAUVE, IN, *v.*—Said when the earth by the side of a grave, or any cutting, is undermined and falls in, leaving a cave-like hollow.

It *cauves* in as fast as I can throw it out.

CHAIN, pronounced *Chëen*; so Drëen for Drain, Strëen for Strain, &c.

We must get some herses and *chëens*.

CHALLENGE, *v.*—To claim acquaintance with: as “He challenged me at Gainsborough Station;” “I met your husband, and challenged him.”

CHAMBER, *s.*—The invariable word for Bedroom, which is seldom or never used, and which nowhere occurs in the A.V. of the Bible.

The house has two low rooms and two *chambers*.

CHAMP, *v.*—To chew, masticate: as “Mind you champ it well;” “When he tries to champ;” “I’ve gotten whereby I can’t champ.”

CHANCH, for Chance: as Rinch for Rince, Minch for Mince, &c.

I must *chanch* that.

He didn’t gie me a *chanch* to ast it.

I’ll *chanch* it while to-morrow.

There’s two more as she’s a *chunch* on.

CHANCHLING, *s.*—A chanceling, or bastard child, one that has come by chance, as it were, not in the lawful way.

CHAP, *v.*—To answer saucily: as “She’d chap again at her; she’d sauce her;” “She began to chap at me directly.”

CHAPPY, *adj.*—Answering saucily, impudent: as “He’s a chappy young beggar;” or, to a barking dog, “You’re so chappy, you rackapelt, you!”

CHARM, *v.*—To gnaw.

Mice are worse than rats; they *charm* so. They’ll *charm* paper or anything all to pieces.

There’s a mess of silver-fishes (small moths) in the closet, and they’ve *charmed* a hole in my woollen stocking; they’ve gnagged it all to bits.

CHASTISE, *v.*—To reprove, rebuke, correct verbally.

She was a good lass, and often *chastised* her mother for her badness.

CHATS, *s.*—Small things, or small bits of anything: as of potatoes, “The chats will do for the pigs;” or, of bits of wood or sticks, “I’ll go and pick up a few chats.”

CHATTERBAGS, or CHITTERBAGS, *s.*—A chatterbox. For the termination compare Shack-bags.

CHECK, *interj.*—The call to a pig to come, as Houy in driving one off.

CHEESES, *s.*—Name given by children to the round flat seeds of the mallow, *Malva sylvestris*.

CHICKEN-WEED, *s.*—The chickweed. *Stellaria media*.

So I poulticed it wi’ *chicken-weed* and groundsel, and followed it up well wi’ *saue* (salve).

CHILDER, *s. pl.*—Children: as “The childer got wetshed in the dyke.” “The poor childer have sca’ce a rag to their backs.”

CHILL, *v.*—To take off the chill, warm: as “I just chilled a sup of beer and g’ed it him.”

CHIMLEY, *s.*—Chimney.

When the fire’s litten in the low room the smoke comes down the chamber *chimley*.

It puthers down the *chimley* fit to blind one.

CHIP, *v.*—To squabble, quarrel: as “They chip out and chip in,” *i.e.* fall out and fall in.

CHISEL, *s.*—Coarse flour. Ang. Sax. Ceosol, Gravel, Shingle, as in the Chesil Bank, Dorset.

When you get your corn gruu, first comes the bran, then the *chisel*, then the fine flour.

It’s real *chisel* bread.

I don’t put all *chisel*, I put haef and haef.

CHIST, *s.*—Common pronunciation of chest, a box. Chaucer has ‘chist’ to rhyme with ‘list’ (Freres Tale, 6982).

CHIT, *s.*—The first sprout of seeds or potatoes.

I have set him to rnb off the *chits*.

CHIT, *v.*—To sprout, germinate: as of seeds or potatoes, “They are beginning to chit,” “They are chitting nicely,” “They’re not chitted so much as I thought,” “The corn has not chitted a deal.”

CHITLINGS, *s.*—Part of the entrails of a pig, which are eaten after being steeped in water, boiled and fried.

CHITTER, *v.*—To chatter, or shiver with cold,

He always *chitters* so with his teeth.

CHUMP, *s.* CHUMPY, *adj.*—Broad, stout, chubby: as of children, “He’s a real little chump,” or “She’s a chumpy little lass.” So CHUMP-END, the thick end of a joint of meat.

CHUNTER, *v.*—To mutter, or grumble to oneself.

He’s such a man to *chunter* to hissen.

Teacher *chunters* if they cough in school. He keeps a-*chuntering* and a-grumbling.

CHU’CH,—for church: as “They couldn’t get to chu’ch, nor nowt.” So

CHU’CHMESTER.—Church-master, or Churchwarden.

They tell’d me he were *Chu’chmester* to-year.

CLAG, *v.*—To daub, or clog together with sticky mud or clay

She was quite *clagg’d* when she got home.

Their boots and clothes are fairly *clagg’d* up. So

CLAGS, *s.*—Clotted, dirty messes.

Her petticoat bottom's all in *clags*; it hings in mucky rags.

CLAGGY, *adj.*—Sticky, clogging.

The rëen (rain) makes the ground so *claggy*.

CLAM, *v.*—To seize, catch hold of, hold fast.

Now then *clam* hold on it.

I *clammed* hold on his back, and he sluth down me.

He *clammed* her by the arm, kicked her, and said—

Defendant *clam:ned* him by the shoulder.

He *clammed* hold on the mane.

CLAM, or CLEM, *v.*—To suffer from hunger, starve.

The childer are well nigh *clammed*.

He said he would *clam* first.

The horse was fairly *clammed*, it was pined to dëad.

Skinner notes this as "vox agro Lincolnensi usitatissima."

CLAMS, or CLEMS, *s.*—Wooden instruments, with which shoemakers or saddlers clip their leather to hold it fast; also a kind of pincers with teeth and long handles by which thistles are gripped and drawn out of the ground.

CLAMMOCKS, *s.*—An untidy, slatterly woman.

CLAP IN. *v.*—To come on suddenly, like a blow: as "I felt the cold clap in on me;" "The storm clapped in on the 1st;" "And then the weather clapped in at this how," "Strange and sharp it has clapped in."

CLAP-POST, *s.*—The post against which a gate claps or strikes when shut, as distinguished from the post on which it hangs.

Mebbe, it'll serve for a *clap-post*, it's not strong enough for the gate to hing on,

CLARTY, *adj.*—Sticky, miry.

It's real *clarty*, heavy land.

CLAT, *v.*—To mess; as "Clatting about;" "She's always doctoring and clatting;" "If I do clat, I like to do it of Monday."

CLAT, *s.*—Mess, slop.

We've tried all sorts of *clats*.

It makes so much trouble and *clat*.

It's a deal of trouble, and a deal of *clat*, but I reckon it pays when all is said and done.

I've had to get so many bits of *clats* for him.

It'll make all one *clat*.

CLAWK, *v.*—To snatch, claw up, clutch: as of a gleaner, "Look at that crittur, how she clawks it up."

CLĒAN, *adv.*—Quite, entirely.

I'm *clĕan* bet.

He has letten her get *clĕan* mester on him.

It *clĕan* takes away my appetite.

CLEANING-TIME.—A well-known and definite period, just before old May-Day, when all good house-wives give their houses a regular yearly cleaning, before the farm-servants, hired from May-Day to May-Day, leave their places.

It was just about last *cleaning-time*.

She always goes there to help at *cleaning-time*.

CLEANSE, CLEANSINGS, *v.* and *s.*—Of the afterbirth of a cow: as "She caued of Saturday, and never cleansed while to-day.

CLĒA, or CLEE, *s.*—Claw, as of a cat or bird.

The jay was caught by the *clĕa*.

So of Sheep, "It was the epidemic; all their *clĕas* came off;"

"They've gotten new *clĕas*."

CLETCH, *s.*—Clutch, or brood of chickens, &c.

There was only five in that *cletch*.

I've putten two *cletches* together.

There's a *cletch* got off in the wood.

CLICK, *v.*—To catch up, or snatch hastily, as mud in walking, or on a wheel.

See how the mud *clicks* up.

I *clicked* the turnover (a small shawl) from her.

CLINKER, *s.*—A clincher, or clencher.

We had two *clinkers* (real good sermons) to-day.

I gave him a *clinker* (*i.e.*, a convincing argument). So, "Well, that was a *clinking* good one."

CLOCKS, *s.*—Little black insects, like beetles, which make a ticking noise, often considered a token of death. But used for any beetle-like insect, such as the Cockchafer: "It was like one of them great flying clocks."

CLUB-TAIL, *s.*—Common name for the Stoat.

A *club-tail* fetched me six chickens outen that cletch.

CLUMPS, *adj.*—Idle, lazy.

We call them *clumps* when they wäant work.

"Vox agro Lincolnensi usitatissima."—(Skinner.)

CLUNCH, *adj.*—Gruff, surly.

He speaks so *clunch* to the poor bairns.

He was a very *clunch* man, and grumbled in his guts.

CLUNG, *adj.*—Stiff, heavy, clinging.

It's very wet and *clung* down there.

The ground's too *clung* to set owt.

There's ten acres on it *is clung*; it can't be *clunger*.

The land's too wet and *clung* for turkeys.

COARSE, *adj.*—Rough, stormy; applied to the weather: as
“It's a very coarse afternoon.”

COB, *s.*—The stone of any fruit, as of the cherry.

Don't swallow the *cobs*.

The birds eat the cherries, and leave the *cobs* sticking on.

Also a small stack or heap of corn: as “They've no-but two wheat stacks and a little *cob*.”

COGGLE, *s.*—A small round stone, pebble, cobble.

There's a many nasty *coggles* about.

I just caught my foot against a *coggle*.

It's the beautifullest *coggle* I ever seed, and the levellest.

We're just a-going to wash down the *coggles*.

COKES, *s.*—Coke, commonly used in the plural: as “We mix a few cokes with the coal;” “We've gotten a load of cokes from Lincoln;” “John fetched some cokes from Bracebrig.”

COLLOGUE, *v.*—To talk over, to persuade to some wrong or mischief.

My daughter was *collogued* into it.

It was her parents as *collogued* him up there.

COME-BY-CHANCE.—A chanceling, or bastard child.

Why, you see, he was a *come-by-chance*; she had him before she married old B.

COME-INTO-PROFIT.—Said of a cow coming into milk: as
“She'll not come into profit while next month.” *Come into use*, has a different meaning, being said of a cow when ready for the bull.

COME-THY-WAYS, *i.e.*, Come along, said usually to a loitering child.

COME-TO-ONE'S-END.—To be about to die.

I thought no other but what I'd *come to my end*.

I doubt the old chap's *come to his end*.

COMPANY-KEEPER, *s.*—A companion.

She's gone to be *company-keeper* to old Mrs. S.

CONDEMNED, *part.*—Said of money spent, or owed, before it is received: as “He has a pension, but it's mostly condemned before he gets it;” “His week's wage is always condemned beforehand;” “Mr. H. asked if the £20,000 borrowed some nine years ago was all expended; the Mayor said it was condemned.” “Well, I have a horse, but he's condemned; I must sell him for the rent.”

CONFINED MAN.—A labourer hired by the year, and so confined to work for one master only; a man in such a situation is said to have a “confined place.”

He was *confined man* at Aubur, and would like to get a *confined* place again.

He's *confined* labourer to Mr. M. at Na'enby.

The men that's regularly *confined*, they're the best off.

COSH, *s.*—The pod of Beans or Tares: as “Tars have such a many coshes;” hence also *Cosh'd*: as “How well the beans are *cosh'd*.”

COT, *v.*—To mat, become entangled.

Her tail *cots* so with the dirt.

His hair gets so *cotted*.

The sheaves are quiet green and *cotted*.

The 'tates are grown to a degree, real *cotted* together.

The wheat was all *cotted* together in the bags.

COT, *s.*—A mat, tangle.

The roots were all of a *cot*;

The corn had grown that length, and was all of a *cot*.”

A regular *cot* it was, I chopped a piece with a fir-bill.

COULD, *v.*—To be able; as in the common phrase, Used to could: as “I can't nip about, as I used to could;” “Did you, when you used to could work?”

COURSE OF THE COUNTRY.—To see the course of the country, a common expression for seeing the world.

He travelled about a deal when he was young; he wanted to see the *course of the country*.

It's a good thing for young folk to leave home; they get to know the *course of the country*.

COWGATE, *s.*—Pasturage for a cow, two cowgates being reckoned for a horse's pasture.

They all have *cowgates* in the marsh.

There's nine *cowgates* in our laëns (lanes).

COWLADY, *s.*—A Lady-bird.

The bairns are so fond of getting *cowladies*.

The children here have a rhyme, “*Cowlady* cay, Fly away.”

COWS AND CALVES.—Name for the purple, and white spikes of *Arum maculatum*, known sometimes as Lords and Ladies, or Bulls and Cows.

CRAB-VARJUICE.—The juice of crabs pressed out, and used as vinegar. After most of the juice was pressed out, water was mixed with the pulp to make an acid drink, sometimes called Perry.

CRACK, *v.*—To boast, talk big: as “He does crack so,” or “He’s always cracking of hissen.”

CRACK OUT, *v.*—To burst out laughing.

As for Tiz, she *cracked* right out.

CRACK.—“In a crack,” *i.e.*, in an instant, suddenly: as “He might be snatched away in a crack”—of sudden death.

CRAM, *v.*—To crumple, tumble, disarrange.

Look, how my dress is *crammed*.

CRAMBLY, CRAMBLING, *adj.*—Shaky, tottering, decrepit.

What a *crambly* lot we are!

He walks very *crambly*.

I made the pig get up, but it seemed very *crambling*.

CRANKY, *adj.*—Merry, sportive.

How *cranky* the boy is! he’s full of quirks and pranks.

CRATCH, *s.*—The sort of hand-barrow or bier used to carry a dead pig on.

Shep fetched a *cratch* from the mester’s.

They each on ’em have a *cratch*.

CRATCHETY, *Adj.*—Ailing, infirm: “I’m always cratchety, but I’m not to say worse than usual.”

CRAZY, *adj.*—Rickety, dilapidated: as “A crazy old chair;” “It was as crazy a lot as ever I clapped eyes on.”

CREDDLE, *s.*—Cradle.

It’s like a little *credde*, she’ll lig in it while she’s three.

CREE, *v.*—To boil gently, set to simmer.

I was just *creeing* some wheat for the hurses.

They *cree* the hinder ends for the pigs.

So, “Cree’d Wheat”—Wheat simmered till it is soft.

CREW, CREW-YARD, *s.*—The yard where the stock is kept; as, “He has a rare lot of beast in his crew;” “The mester’s out in the crew-yard;” “They lead the rakings straight into the crew;” “The well ought to be reiet away from the crews.”

CRITCH, CRITCHY, *adj.* (the “i” pronounced long)—Stony, full of flat stones: as “Cliff land is so critchy.”

CROKE, *s.*—Refuse of anything: as, “It’s only an old croke.”

CROOKLED, *adj.*—Crooked.

We’ve been cleaning out that *crookled* dyke.

It’s where there’s that *crookled* chimney.

They cut out a lot of *crookled* oak.

CROODLE, *v.*—To cower, crouch down.

They found the old woman *croodled* up in a corner.

CROOK, *s.*—The hooked part of the hinge of a gate, that which is fastened into the post.

The gate has been thrown off the *crook*.

He took two or three gates off the *crooks*.

CROP, *v.*—To pick, gather,—said of flowers.

They've been *cropped* sin' morn.

Joe has *cropped* them in the wood.

It's a posy the childer have *cropped* in the dyke.

And with that I *cropped* three roses.

She brought me some *cropped* flowers yesterday, some gillivers.

CROSS-CROP, *v.*—To grow crops out of due rotation.

When they began to *cross-crop* the land, they never did any more good.

CROSS-CUT, *v.*—To plough across, at right angles to the former ploughing.

They're *cross-cutting* fallows.

They don't fall to *cross-cut* clay.

The field was *cross-cutten*.

CROSS-EYED, *adj.*—Squinting.

I reckon the lass is a bit *cross-eyed*.

CROSS-HOPPLE, *s.*—To thwart, contradict, interrupt in conversation,—a figure taken from a beast tethered by one fore foot to the opposite foot behind, and so thwarted and hindered in its movements.

Don't *cross-hopple* her now she's ill.

You're very *cross-hoppling* this morning.

They're offens a bit *cross-hoppling* wi' her.

You can do nowt by *cross-hoppling* him.

CROW, *s.*—Always applied to the Rook, the Carrion-Crow being distinguished as Cad-crow.

The *crows* made work with the corn.

He's tenting *crows* on the ten-acre.

So the *Crowholt*, *i.e.*, the Rookery.

CROW-BELLYFUL.—A morsel, very small quantity: used in such sayings as "She has not a crow-bellyful of flesh on her;" "Thou'lt not get a crow-bellyful of meat offen it."

CROWPOOR, *adj.*—Poor as a crow, very poor.

They kep' it only *crowpoor*, as you may say.

CROWFEET, *s.*—The Meadow Orchises, *Orchis Morio*, and *O. mascula*.

CRUD, *s.*—Curd.

As white as any *crud*.

That's what they mak' *crud* or cheese wi'.

CRUDLE, *v.*—To curdle: as "The cow's milk crudled in it's inside.

CRUMPS, *s. pl.*—Small wrinkled or crumpled apples: as "We'll give the crumps to the pig."

CUCKOO-FLOWER, *s.*—The Lady's Smock, *Cardamine pratensis*.

CULL, CULLS, *s.*—Those culled, or picked out; used of the inferior sheep, weeded out of the flock.

He only sold some *culls*,

When you buy a lot like that, you must reckon to get some *culls*.

CULLIS-ENDED, *adj.*—Finished off with round ends or gables, said of thatched stacks: as "Mr. P. had all his stacks cullis-ended."

CUT, *s.*—One of the many words for Dyke or Drain, a channel cut for water.

Jump into the *cut*, Jack, with thee (thy) new clothes on, and see what thee mother will say to thee. Eh, feyther, thou'rt a funny beggar.

If any person shall at any time place any tunnel through any of the said drains or *cuts*.

CUT, *v.*—To castrate: as "The pigs are not cut yet;" "He reckoned to cut them the fore-end of the week."

CUT, *v.*—To hurt, vex, mortify.

I was *cut* when they came and tell'd me they were dead.

I was real *cut* to think he should serve me so,

It would *cut* them to come on the parish.

I felt a bit *cut* about it.

It'll be very *cuttin'* for her to leave her home,

CUTMEAT, or CUTSTUFF, *s.*—Straw cut into short lengths, or turnips sliced, as food for cattle: as "It's all corn, no cut-stuff." "He fetched a seck of cutmeat out on the yard." So *Cut-house*, the building in which it is cut.

He was found hanging by his neck in a *cut-house*.

CUTTS, *s.*—Pair of Cutts, the conveyance used for carrying timber, &c.

A horse attached to a pair of *cutts* took fright,

Swinging on a pole behind a pair of timber-*cutts*.

He was fined for using a pair of *cutts* on the highway without having his name painted thereon.

They brought two *cutts* and five horses, and fetched two *cutts'* load of esh-poles.

D

DA.—Common familiar term for Father, *i.e.*, Dadda.

His *Da* says he's over-young.
Yon's my *Da* coming for me.
His *Da* heights him so.

DA', or DAA.—Day: as "She lit on him of Frida'"; "He'll come of Saturda'"; "They'll not flit while Mayda'."

'DACIOUS, *adj.*—Audacious.

He's a '*dacious* lad, that Bill T.
cfr. Owdacious and Dossity.

DACKER, *v.*—To loiter, slacken speed.

They *dackered* a good bit on the way.
They *dackered* the horses after they passed Lincoln.
The Doctor has *dackered* agen their house.
Noted by Skinner as "Vox agro Lincolnensi usitata."

DADE, *v.*—To hold up, or lead, as children by the hand, or by leading strings: as "We daded her between us." Hence Dading-strings, for Leading-strings.

DAFF, DAFFY, *adj.*—Doughy.

How *daffy* the bread is!
Bread is bad for anyone when it is so *daff*.

DALLACK, *v.*—To dress smartly and gaudily.

How she's *dallack'd* out!
She's none of your *dallacking* lasses. So

DALLACKS, *s.*—One who dresses smartly and gaudily: as "What a dallacks yon is!" (See Dawk, Dawks.)

DANG, *v.*—To throw down with violence: as "Dang it down;" cfr., Bang and Spang.

DANT, *v.*—Daunt.

It's very *danting* for her, poor lass.

DAWK, *v.*—To dress smartly, but slovenly: as "How she dawks hersen out!" So

DAWKS, *s.*—"What a dawks she looks!" Perhaps contractions for Dallack and Dallacks' above.

DAWL, *v.*—To tire, weary.

I'm quiet *dawled* out.

It's *dawling* work ligg^{ing} so long in be^l.

The horses were strange and wouldn't eat, so they got *dawled* on the road.

DAWN, *s.*—Common pronunciation of Down, fur: as "She left some dawn on the breers;" "The dawn's beginning to come (grow) again;" "He doesn't want any of that white dawn (cotton-wool) putten round him" (in his coffin).

DEÄD, *s.*—Commonly used for Death: as "I'm hagged to deäd;" "He was fit to hound me to deäd;" "It would scare some women to deäd;" "It would 'a grieved you to deäd to see the bairn, he was haëf pined to deäd."

DEAD-HORSE.—"To work a dead horse," *i.e.*, to work to pay off a debt incurred, or for wages already spent; "I doubt he's working a dead horse."

DEAD-RIPE, *adj.*—Completely ripe, so over-ripe that all growth has ceased; commonly said of grain.

DEAF, *adj.*—Used not only of Ears of corn, meaning blighted and empty, without grain in them: as "There's a many deaf ears to-year;" "They cut a sheaf or two that was night-ripening, but it was like deaf corn;" "A many ears have nothing in them, they seem quiet deaf." But also of other things, as "A deaf nut," that is, one without a kernel;" "Her cheek looked like a deaf cheek, as if it had no life in it," said of one the side of whose face was paralysed.

DEAL, *s.*—Used simply for a quantity without any qualifying adjective: as "There was a deal of rain," or "not such a very deal;" "It's not hurten a deal," or "It's not good for a deal;" "He would have all cutten, and then there came a very deal of wet."

DELPH, or DELF, *s.*—One of the many words for a Drain or Dyke, a channel delved or dug to carry off water.

DEM, *s.*—Local pronunciation of Dam, an embankment.

They put a *dem* in the beck.

I've been dragging *dem*s out on the dykes. So also

DEM, *v.*—To dam: as "They demm'd it higher up;" "I fell crossways into the dyke, so I was demming up the water."

DEMMUCKED, *adj.*—Diseased, said of potatoes; probably a corrupted form of Epidemick'd.

DIDN'T OUGHT, DOESN'T OUGHT, HADN'T OUGHT,
common local idioms for Ought not.

People have relief who *didn't ought*.
It *doesn't ought* to do so in that time.
She *does ought* to help me.
We *hadn't ought* to forego our claim.
They *don't ought* to be at that how.

DILL, *v.*—To soothe, ease, dull.

I'd take anything to *dill* the pain.
She had to walk about to *dill* the pain.

DINGLE, *v.*—To tingle.

My arm begins to *dingle* and feel that queer.
It's a nasty *dingling* pain.
I feel a *dingling* deadness in that thumb.

DISANNUL, *v.*—To disarrange, put in confusion: as "The house is all disannulled."

DISCHARGE FROM, *v.*—To forbid, charge not to do.

He *discharged* him from going on his land

DISCOURSE, *s.*—Conversation.

His *discourse* was not fit to be heard.
She didn't think a deal on his *discourse*.
Their *discourse* was awful.
Whenever you talk to him, he always brings out some good *discourse*.

DISGEST, *v.*—Very commonly used for Digest; so *Disgestion* and *Indigestion*.

Doctor says it's bad *disgestion*.
His stomach does not seem to *disgest* it.

DITHER, DIDDER, *v.*—To shake, quiver, tremble: as "See how it makes the man's arms dither;" "One leg's all a dithering." Skinner, 200 years ago, noted Didder as "vox agro Linc. familiaris."

DITHER, *s.*—A trembling, quivering, shaking: as "I'm all of a dither;" "My back and all's all of a dither." One of the many instances of "dd" being pronounced as "th."

DITTED, *adj.*—Begrimed, dirtied.

Some folks say grufted, and some say *ditted*.
Things soon get *ditted* up in a market town.

DO, sometimes DOMENT, *s.*—An ado, or to-do; used commonly of an entertainment or social gathering: as "It was a beautiful do;" "They had only a poor do at the Fair;" "They'd been to your Tea-do;" "They have their Church-do next week;" "They telegraphed for him, but he was at this do-ment." But used also in other senses: as "She's just had a coughing-do" (*i.e.*, a fit of coughing); "They've had two or three bits of do's (quarrels) already;" "He made but a poor do on it;" "If it wasn't for the School Board, we shouldn't ha' had all this do-ment."

DOG-POOR, *adj.*—Very poor, extremely poor: as “The horse was that dog-poor it could not get up.”

DOLE, or DOLLUP, *s.*—A lump or quantity of anything: as “Gie me a dole of paste;” “Let me have another dole of worsted,” *i.e.*, a skein of 8 ounces.

DOLLY, or DOLLY-TUB, *s.*—A wooden tub for washing clothes, which are worked about in it with a *Peggy*.

DOOR-DERN, *s.*—A door frame.

I set my foot on the edge of the *door-dern*.

They even took down the *door-derns*, and burnt them.

Do the *door-dern* next.

I am sure the doors were in, leastways the *derns* were.

DOORSTEAD, *s.*—The threshold, or place of the door: as Gatestead and Bedstead. So “He stood in the doorstead;” “The doorstead is so low, one is fit to knock one’s head.”

DORCASED, *adj.*—Finely dressed out. No doubt derived, ironically, from the so-called Dorcas Societies for making clothes for the poor.

DOSSITY, *s.*—Spirit, animation.

The bairn seems weak and traily, she has no *dossity* about her.

She seems to have no mind, no *dossity* whatever.

Always pronounced *Dossity*, but perhaps a corruption of ‘Dacity (Audacity). See ‘Dacious above.

DOTHER, DODDER, *s.*—The Corn Spurrey, *Spergula arvensis*, a common weed in light corn-land, quite distinct from the Dodder of Botanical Books.

The sheep ate out the *dother*, and left the wheat in drills.

There was more *dother* than barley.

An instance of “dd” being pronounced as “th,” as in Dither, Fother, Lether, &c.

DOUBT, *v.*—Used in the sense of Think, Fear: as “I doubt we’re wrong;” “I doubt he’s a bad ‘un;” “I doubt it will rain;” “That’s not big enough, I doubt.”

DOWK, *v.*—To stoop, hang down, duck: so “dowking” applied to a cow whose horns hang down.

The leaves *dowk* down completely.

DOWN, *adv.*—Ill in bed: as “Down with a fever;” “What, is he down again?” There are several down on it” (the small pox).

DOWN-COMING, *adj.*—Ruinous, likely to fall.

It’s a strange *down-coming* old place.

DOWNFALL, *s.*—A fall of rain, snow, or hail.

I doubt we shall have some *downfall*.

There'll be a *downfall* before it is warmer.

DRAG, *v.*—To work land with a Drag, a heavy harrow with longer and stronger teeth, to break the clods, and with Hailes, or handles, to guide it, like a plough.

They're a-gate *dragging* the far close.

I paid two-shillings for *dragging* and harrowing it.

DRAGGED UP, *part.*—Said of children brought up roughly and carelessly: as "They're not brought up, they're dragged up;" "They've been dragged up anyhow."

DRAPE, *s.*—A cow that is barren, and so gives no milk; also applied to a barren ewe.

Why, she's a *drape*, so we're feeding of her.

So in sale bills: "Three in-calf cows, two *drapes*;" or so many "*drape* heifers."

"He was driving four sheep—*drape* ewes."

DREE, *adj.*—Long-continued, tedious, wearisome: As "Dull, *dree* weather;" or, "A long *dree* day's work;" or, "It was raining very *dree*;" "We've stuck to it very *dree* to get it finished." "He wears *dree* at his work: anyone who wears *dree* at a thing may often get through a deal."

DRESS, *v.*—To cheat, deceive.

He waant try, no-but to *dress* people.

They'd sooner try to *dress* people out of their money than not.

DRIFT, *v.*—Stronger form for drive: as "I'll drift him," that is "pack him off." "The officer drifted the boys."

DRIFT-ROAD, *s.*—A road used for driving cattle, in some parts called a Drove.

DRINGLING, *part.*—Drizzling: said of rain or snow, when it is small and fine.

DRIV, *v.*—Drove: past tense of drive.

Father *driv* plough there.

He either *driv* plough, or —

I *driv* a many away mysen.

I *driv* and *driv* and *driv*.

DROLLASHUN, *s.*—A droll person.

Mrs. B. she is a *drollashun*.

DRUG, *s.*—The wagon, capable of being lengthened, which is used for carrying timber; sometimes called a pair of cutts.

They haven't no *drugs* to lead wood with.

They'll never get their *drugs* and hurses in there; they'll have to trail the poles out with a chëen.

DULBERT, *s.*—A dullard, dunce.

DUNK, DUNKY, *adj.*—Short and thick; said of a pig of that shape.

Many would call yon pig *dunky*, but I don't reckon it's a real *dunk*.

DWINE, *v.*—To dwindle, waste away.

She just seems to *dwine* away.

DYKE, *s.*—The regular word for a Ditch: as “He's agate brushing out the dyke;” “She tumbled flat of her back in the dyke;” “Don't go in the dykes and get yoursens wetshed.” “They reckon as the dyke belongs the hedge.”

E

EAGRE, or AIGRE, *s.*—The Bore or tidal wave which rushes up the Trent as far as Torksey.

EAR, *s.*—The handle of a cup, jug, or pitcher: as in the saying "Little pitchers have long ears."

There was not a cup with an *ear* to it in the house.

She kep' moving the mugs and looking if their *ears* were cleän.

So, "a two-*ear*d kit," a wooden vessel with two handles, used in milking.

EARNING, *s.*—Rennet.

Mrs. E, used always to put *earning* in.

Earning; why, that's what they mak' crud or cheese wi'; some folks call getting wages, *earning*.

EASEMENT, *s.*—Relief.

I'd tak' anything whereby I could get some *easement*.

Mebbe it'll give him *easement* for a piece.

EAU, pronounced EA, EE, *s.*—A watercourse.

When the Withern *Eau* was ditched.

Leastways, it was not Moulton village, it was Moulton *Ea*-gate.

So, Bourn *Eau*, Risegate *Eau*, *Eau*-brink, and *Eau*-dyke. Hardly known in this immediate neighbourhood, but "the Sincil Dyke at Lincoln is called the Old *Ea* in old documents."

EDDISH, *s.*—The aftercrop of grass after the hay-crop has been cut.

EKE, *v.*—To lengthen.

I mun *eke* her petticoat.

I shall have to *eke* it again; I shall have to put a piece on it.

I've *eked* her little shimmy twice.

ELDER, *s.*—A cow's udder.

Her *elder* is as hard as hard.

The skin seemed to hing all about her *elder*.

"Vox in agro Linc. oppidoque frequens," says Skinner.

'EN,—the old plural termination still heard in such words as Closen, Housen, Placen, for Closes, Houses, Places; sometimes re-duplicated into Closens, Housens, Placens.

He's got two *placen* on his hands while May.

There are three nice little gress *closen* to it.

On them clay *closens* it is bad.

She's stopped in her *placens* well.

There are four *closens* haven't a quarter to the acre.

'EN,—the regular termination of the Past Participle in En or 'Ten, commonly retained in such words as Gotten, Cutten, Letten, Setten, Hurten, Putten, &c.

It's not hurten a deal.
The house was letten the day they flitted.
We've gotten our garden setten,
I wouldn't ha' putten up wi' it.
I won't have the bairn hitten.
Oh, she *was* cutten up; it *has* upsetten her.

END, *v.*—To finish make an end of, kill: as “The bairns are that rough, they're fit to end one;” “They're fit to end anything about them;” “No man should end her money;” “She'd been trying to end hersen.”

END, *s.*—“To come to one's end;” *i.e.*, to come to one's death: as “I thought for sureness he'd come to his end this bout.”

END, *s.*—“Not to care which end goes first”—a phrase for reckless waste and extravagance.

They seem as if they did not care which *end* went first.
She's a sore woman; she does not care which *end* goes first.

ENDLONG, *adv.*—Continually, all along.

They promised to continue it *endlong* whilst he lived.
They behaved *endlong* the same.

ENEW.—Common pronunciation of Enough: as “He didn't make holes enew.” “Have you got enew? Oh, we've gotten plenty.”

ENJOY.—The term constantly employed with bad health: as “Does she enjoy bad health?” “They say there's one on 'em enjoys bad health.”

ESH, *s.*—An Ash-tree.

It would 'a grown oak and *esh* in the hollows,
Oak before *Esh*,—a deal of wet.

F

FAG, *s.*—A sheep-tick. So Fag-water, water mixed with mercury (arsenic) and soft-soap, in which sheep are dipped to kill the ticks.

FAIRLY, *adv.*—Completely, actually.

The land's *fairly* rotten.
I've *fairly* had to scrat it off.

FAIR-WALLING, *s.*—The level, smoothly-built masonry or brickwork above the roughly-built foundations.

FALL, *v.*—In very common use for to Fall to the place or turn of anything, or simply for Ought or Should.

That close *falls* to be wheat this turn.
He *falls* to have a man to help him.
That key does not *fall* to open it.
I *fall* to go to wash there next week.
She *falls* to be at school.
He *fell* to come yesterday.
She *falls* some money in April.
Any goose *falls* to lay by Old Candlemas Day—in allusion to the

saying:—

“New Candlemas Day, good goose will lay:
Old Candlemas Day, any goose will lay.”

FALL TO PIECES.—A common phrase, used of a woman's confinement: as “She fell to pieces last night;” “She'll fall to pieces before she gets there.”

FALSE, FAUSSE, *adj.*—Sly, cunning, crafty

The cows are so *false*.
She's as *false* as a little fox.
My dog's as *false* as any man.
So of a horse, “He's as *fausse* as a man.”

FAMBLE, *v.*—To stutter, to speak imperfectly or unintelligibly.

He *fambles* so in his talk.
She seems to *famble*, as if she could not get her words out.

FARDIN, *s.*—Farthing.

FAR-END, *s.*—The last, the utmost: as “I should like to see the far-end of her,” *i.e.*, see her till her death; “I'm sure it was the far-end of my thoughts,” *i.e.*, The last thing I should think of.

FAR-LENGTH, *s.*—Distance, furthest length.

That is about the *far-length* he goes.

FAR-WELTERED, *part.*—Cast, or thrown on its back, as a sheep. See Weltered, and Over-weltered.

FAST, *adj.*—Stopped, hindered, tied: as “I won’t see you fast,” *i.e.*, Stopped for want of money, or want of work. “I reckon they’re fast for bricks,” *i.e.*, stopped for want of them. “If she see’d I was fast, or owt;” “I’m a real fast woman, I’ve a great family,” *i.e.*, tied by family cares. But also “He has got no fast job,” *i.e.*, no constant work.

FASTEN, or FASTENING PENNY. — Earnest money, money given to fasten or confirm a bargain or hiring.

I ged a shilling *fasten-penny*.

He sent back his *fasten-penny*.

He tell’d him he might drink his *fasten-penny*.

He ged the mester back his *fasten-penny*.

FASTEN-TUESDAY, or FASTEN EVE.—Shrove Tuesday the Eve of the great Fast of Lent.

FATHEAD, *s.*—A stupid fellow, dunce.

She called our George a *fathead* and a dunce.

FĒAT, FĒATISH, *adj.*—FĒATLY, *adv.*—Neat, nice, well-done: as “Yon’s a fĒat little lass;” “It’s a fĒatish bit of work;” “It’s fĒatly done;” or ironically, “It’s a fĒat mucky job.”

FEATHER-POKE, *s.*—The long-tailed Titmouse; probably so called from the pocket-shaped nest, lined with feathers, which it makes; or, perhaps, “from its way of puffing up its feathers.”

FEDBED, *s.*—A feather-bed. So “Fedbed-makers,” in “Cocke Lorelle’s Bote,” temp. Henry VIII.

FEED, *s.*—Food, fodder for cattle: as “There’s plenty of good feed this turn;” or the common bidding to an ostler: “Give my horse a feed.”

FEED, *v.*—To grow fat, or to make fat.

He is beginning to *feed*.

He eats well, so I hope he will soon begin to *feed*.

We shall begin to *feed* him next week.

He is *feeding* three small beast.

Milk will *feed* anything quicker than water.

FEEDER, *s.*—One who grows fat.

The whole family of them are *feeders*.

So *feeders*, fattening cattle; and *feeding* land, grazing land, on which cattle can be fattened.

FEEDER, *s.*—A child's bib; also a feeding-bottle, or cup with a lip.

FELLOWSHIP, *s.*—Friendly conversation: as "We had a little fellowship together." Dame Juliana Berners instructs us that "a Felyschyppyne of yomen" is the proper term to use.

FEN-OAKS.—Willows.

FERRAGE, *v.* and *s.*—With the sense of searching into, and clearing out: as "I like to have a real good ferrage over once or twice a year;" "I've given all my places a good ferraging out;" "He begins to ferrage into things more'n he did;" "I've no man, so I mut ferrage out for mysen;" "There's plenty of work if they will but ferrage out for it;" "They don't ferrage the corners out;" "She's always a-ferraging out the yard." One would think it merely a corruption of Forage; but the *Ferraging Fork*, the iron fork used for moving about the hot embers in a brick oven, seems to represent the old word Fruggin, or Fruggan, having the same meaning. Cotgrave (1611) explains Fourgon as "an oven-forke, termed in Lincolnshire a Fruggin, wherewith fuel is both put into an oven, and stirred when it is in it."

FETCH, *s.*—A false tale, imposition.

It's merely a *fetch* to get relief.

Why, it *was* a *fetch*.

One wouldn't have thought a lady would make a *fetch* like that
There's a many *fetches* (used as a verb) sooner than hardworks.

FETTLE, *s.*—Order, condition.

The place is in strange good *fettle*.

What sort of *fettle* is it in?

FETTLE, or FETTLE UP, *v.*—To put in order, make ready: as "Just fettle it up a bit;" "We'll fettle it up agen the feast."

FEY, *v.*—To cleanse.

I mun *fey* out that dyke.

It wants *feying* out badly.

FEYT, *v.*—Fight.

A mother may *feyt* through wi' bairns; a *feyther* cüant.

He ast him would he *feyt*.

The bairn seems to *feyt* for her breath.

FEYTHER, *s.*—Father.

FIDDLE, *s.*—The name given to the “pasties,” *i.e.*, pastry with jam inside which children bring to school for their dinner. So, “Have you got your fiddle?” “Mother, do make me a fiddle to-day.”

FIERCE, *adj.*—Brisk, lively: as “The babe’s quite fierce again;” “Oh, they were fierce; they were as merry as crickets.”

FIND ONESELF, *v.*—To provide oneself with victuals.

His sister gives him harbour, but he *finds himself*.

She had nobut 3s. a week to *find hersen*.

He got 14s a week and *found himself*.

FINGER and TOE,—said of Turnips when the root branches out into the shape of fingers and toes instead of forming a bulb.

Some odd ones are *finger and toe-ing*.

They’ve gone to *finger and toes* a good deal.

FIR-BILL, or FURBILL, *s.*—A bill, or bill-hook; the common name: as “Tak’ and grind this ’ere fir-bill;” “She got the old fir-bill into it;” “I chopped a piece with a fir-bill.”

FIRST LAMB,—“You notice which way the first lamb you see looks and that-a-way you’ll go to live;” said to farm-servants, with reference to their yearly change of service at May-day.

FIRST OFF,—for the first thing, the beginning: as “The first off of the morning,” for the first thing in the morning; “It was the first off of his occupying the farm;” “He wanted the pigs killing first off.”

FIT, *adj.*—Ready, inclined, sufficient, or likely to.

They’re *fit* to tear one to bits.

When the bairns all turn out bad one is *fit* to blame it to the parents.

Her father was *fit* to flog her,

If she knew, she’d be a’most *fit* to kill me.

FITTER, *s.*—A small piece or fragment: as of a rusty iron pipe, “It comes off in fitters.”

FIXED, *part.*—Settled, provided for.

I doubt she’ll be badly *fixed* if he happens owt.

I never thought I should be *fixed* at this how.

There’s a many on ’em *fixed* at that how.

She has been badly *fixed* for a girl.

She has some brothers real well *fixed*, and they’ve promised to *fix* her.

FLACKET, *s.*—A small wooden barrel, used for beer by labourers in harvest.

FLEAK, FLAKE, *s.*—A hurdle or sheep-tray.

FLECK, *v.* and *s.*—A spot, or to spot: as “The mare was flecked with foam,” or “She had a few flecks of white about her.” Skinner calls the word—“*Vox agro Linc. usitatissima*”; and indeed the words seem in common use, though Webster pronounces them “obsolete, or used only in poetry.”

FLEET, *s.*—A shallow channel, or piece of water: as “The Fleet,” at Collingham, and “Holme Fleet,” in the Trent, near Rampton.

FLICK, *s.*—A flitch, or side of bacon.

FLIGGED, *adj.*—Fledged.

They're only bubblings yet; let them be while they're *fligged*.

FLIT, *v.*—To remove, change house.

We shan't *flit* while May Day.

They say it's ill-luck to *flit* a cat.

He has a brother as *flitted* from agen Kirton-Lindsey.

FLIT, FLITTING, *s.*—A move, change of house.

They made a moon-light *flit* on it.

So the sayings, “Two *flittings* are as bad as one fire;” and “Friday *flit*, short sit.”

FLOURY, *adj.*—Light and powdery: as “The fallows are so floury.”

FLUSKER, *v.*—To flutter, or fluster: as of a hen, “What with fluskering in going on, she broke one on 'em;” or of pigeons, “At the least noise they all flusker out.”

FOAL-FOOT, *s.*—The herb Colts-foot, Tussilago Farfara, the yellow flowers of which are gathered by country-people in spring, and either made fresh into wine, or dried and made into tea,—esteemed for their medicinal qualities.

The childer are as bad *foal footing* as brambling.

FOG, *s.*—Rank, coarse grass, not fed off in summer, or that grows in autumn, after the hay is cut.

There wasn't haëf so much old *fog* grown where that stuff was putten on.

FOLLOW UP, *v.*—Common phrase for Persevere, Continue with any treatment: as “We followed it up well with hot water and poultices;” “I've been following her up well wi' some *sauve*;” “Doctor says, ‘we must follow her up wi' plenty of good support;’” “There's nowt better for inflammation than Featherfew, if you do but follow it up;” “I hope he'll be able to keep on following on it up.”

FOOT, *v.*—To trace by footmarks: as “There was snow on the ground, and they footed him to the pond.”

FOOT-BET, *adj.*—Tired out with walking.

Weston seemed quiet *foot-bet* as he passed along the rampire.

FORCE-PUT, *s.*—A matter of necessity, compulsion.

It's a real *force-put*, or I shouldn't 'a done it.

I shouldn't 'a sold it for that, if it hadn't been a *force-put*.

FORE-ELDERS, *s.*—Forefathers, ancestors.

They buried her at H. with her *fore-elders*.

FORE-END, *s.*—The fore-part of the year, the spring, answering to the Back-end: as “He came last fore-end;” “It'll be a year come next fore-end.” Also used for the fore-part of the week, or month, or the fore-part generally: as “It was the fore-end of his being took ill;” “I don't know whether it was the fore-end or the middle of his time;” “It was somewhere at the fore-end of October.”

FORENOON, *s.*—The later hours before noon, always distinguished from the morning or earliest part of the day, as is natural with those who rise very early.

There's breakfast in the morning, and then something in the *forenoon*.
Will there be preaching in the *forenoon*?

FORSET (accent on the last syllable), *v.*—To upset.

He seems to want to do all he can to *forset* and bother us.

FOR WHY,—used commonly instead of Why: as “I don't know for why she should get worse;” “I said I could not give him one, and he said ‘For why?’” “She blaemt it to me, and I'm sure I don't know for why;” “I don't know for why she didn't;” “I'll tell you for why.”

FOTHER, *v.* and *s.*—Common pronunciation of Fodder: as Dother for Dodder, Lether for Ladder, Blether for Bladder, &c., &c. “There'll be plenty of fother this turn;” “There was only a small fother-stack offen twenty acres;” “It was betwen cäaking and fothering time;” “We get our teas when Will comes in from fothering them.”

FOUL, *adj.*—Used in such phrases as “When it räins in on the bed it seems foul;” “It were a very foul crash of thunder came at last;” “It's a foul place to cross in the dark;” “It's a foul job, this flitting job;” “It's foul having to shift of a Sunday;” “They mend boots so foul; I hate to see them so foul.” Or, “I reckon that land's very foul;” that is, full of weeds.

FOUMARD, or FUMMARD, *s.*—The Pole-cat, *i.e.*, the Foul Marten, from its stench.

FOUTY, *adj.*—Fusty, tainted; applied to meat, bread, flour, &c.
It smelt rather *fouty* for want of air.

FOX'S-BRUSH,—a name given to the large Yellow Sedum, *S. reflexum*, from the bushy shape of its leaf-spikes.

FRAIL, *adj.*—Weak-minded, timid, frightened: as “She was born frail, poor lass.”

FRAME. *v.*—To begin, promise.

He's new to the work yet, but he *frames* well.

It seems to *frame* right.

This one *frames* to be as good as yon.

She thought she would see how she'd *frame*.

He don't seem to *frame* amiss.

That's what she seemed to *frame* for most.

FRATCHY, *adj.*—Peevish, irritable.

We call them *fratchy* when folks are nasty-tempered, and one don't like to speak to them.

FREE, *adj.*—Free-spoken, affable, not reserved; applied as a term of great praise, and opposed to a “high” man, that is, haughty and reserved.

He's a wonderful *free* gentleman.

She was a very *free* lady.

She seems very pleasant and very *free*.

FREE-MARTIN, *s.*—The female of twin-calves, male and female, which, it is supposed, will not breed; called also a Martin-calf.

FRESH, *adj.*—Fat, in good condition: as “The beast were very fresh;” “Mr. M. sold a lot of very fresh bullocks;” “He reckoned the pigs weren't fresh enough for porkets.” So in Sale Bills, so many “he and she hogs, very fresh.”

FRET, *v.*—To cry, weep.

She had to *fret* a bit.

She seemed a woman as couldn't *fret*—not tears.

She did not *fret* while we *fretted*, *i.e.*, she did not cry till we did.

FRIDGE, *v.*—To fray, rub, chafe.

The horse's shoulder *fridges* sore.

He is skin-tight, so the collar *fridges* him.

The plaster has *frided* his leg a bit.

FULL, *adv.*—Quite, enough; used as an intensive: as “It's full soon yet;” “It's full early for barley.”

FULL OF COLD,—common expression for having a great deal of cold: as “The childer are all full of cold;” compare “Full of leprosy,” St. Luke v. 12. So also “Full of work:” as “Having the childer fills me full of work;” “I’ve been out two nights, and that fills me full to-day.”

FULLOCK, *s.*—Force, impetus: as “What a fullock that goes!” So

FULLOCK, *v.*—To give force to a marble by thrusting forward the hand in shooting it—a school-boy’s term.

No *fullocking*, that’s not fair!
Why, I saw you *fullock*.

FUN.—Found, past of Find: as Grun for Ground, Bun for Bound.

We *fun* a lot more.
They soon *fun* her out.
I think they’ve *fun* out their mistake.
I soon *fun* out I was hurten.

G

GABLECK, *s.*—An iron crowbar, used or fixing hurdles in the ground, &c.

One can sca'ce get the *gableck* thruff it.
They've splitten the tops with the *gableck*.

GAD, *s.*—The measure equalling half an acre, by which wood is sold standing, as in Skellingthorpe Wood Sales.

GADWOOD, *s.*—Underwood, as distinguished from Timber trees; a word often used in advertisements of wood sales: as “The Gadwood on 25 acres.”

GAIN, GAINER, GAINEST, *adj.* and *adv.*—Near, handy, convenient.

So *gain* as I live.
It's as *gain* as we can make it
He's very *gain* blind.
That's as *gain* as I can tell you.
His work lies a deal *gainer*.
Yon's the *gainest* road.
It's not them always does best as lives *gainest* of home. So—

GAIN-HAND, OR GAIN-OF-HAND.—Near at hand: as “I laid it *gain-hand* somewhere;” “She lives quiet *gain* of hand.”

GAINLY, *adj.*—Handy, clever: as “He's a *gainly* young chap.” The word from which the more common *Ungainly* has been formed.

GALLEY-BAUK, OR BALK, *s.*—The cross-beam in a chimney from which the iron hook for pots hangs; so-called from its resemblance to a Gallows.

Why it swings on the *galley-bauk*.

GAM, *s.*—Game; an exception to the usual pronunciation of similar words: as *Laëm*, *Taëm*, *Blaëm*, &c.

Let's have a good *gam*.
He used to be so full of his *gams*.
So: “They were *gamming*,” that is, playing in fun.

GARTH, *s.*—A yard, enclosure; commonly used in the names of fields: as the Calf Garth, Far Garth, Willow Garth, Vine Garth, Hall Garth, Play Garth, Coney Garth, &c. Skinner describes it in this day as “*vox adhuc in agro Linc. usitatissima pro Yard, et eandem cum Yard originem agnoscit.*”

GARTHMAN, *s.*—A yardman, the man who takes care of the stock in the crew-yard. Pronounced Ga'thman, and frequently seen in advertisements as “Wanted a Garthman, &c.” “Mester wanted a confined ga'thman, but R. wanted to be off on ta'en work.”

GA'THS, GA'THING, *s.*—Girths, Girthing: as “Shall I put hinges or ga'thing?” “I reckon we want a new pair of ga'ths.”

GASFAULT, *v.*—Usual, and rather happy, corruption of Asphalt.

They've *gasfaulted* the foot-pad.
He goes *gasfaulting* and gardening.
He often addles 30s. a week *gasfaulting*.

GAS-TAR, *s.*—The common term for the asphalted space before the Old Corn Exchange, Lincoln: as “He has a stall on the Gas-Tar;” “He sells on the Gas-Tar of Frida's;” “It was sold on the Gas-Tar for 4d.

GATE, *s.*—Way or road: as “Go you your gate;” “You mun tak' that gate;” and the many *Streets* at Lincoln and Newark which bear the name: as Bailgate, Northgate, Eastgate, Hungate, Saltergate, Kirkgate, &c., all which refer, not to the entrances through the town walls, but to the streets leading up to them. Thus at Lincoln the South Bargate is the street leading to the South Bar, or entrance of the city. Thus also Gate Burton is so-called because on or near the old Roman road; Halton Holgate because on the “hollow way” between two pieces of sand-rock; and a Cowgate is a run of pasturage for a cow. Both the Prompt. Parv. (1440), and Skinner (1668) distinguish between “Gate or Yate, Porta,” and “Gate or Wey, Via;” and Skinner calls the latter “*vox agro Linc. usitata.*”

GATESTEAD, *s.*—The place in which a gate stands.

There's a *gatestead* in yon corner.
The snow's blown through the *gatesteads*.
How they got thruff the *gatestead* I don't know.

GEE, *interj.*—The cry of the waggoner or plowman to his horses, when he wants them to turn to the right, as Awve is to the left. See AWVE.

GET, *v.*—Used absolutely for Get-there or Manage to go: as “I should like to 'a gone, but I couldn't get;” “They did not go, because they could not get;” “He was to have come of Saturda', but, mebbe, he could not get;” “It matters nowt, I cannot get.”

GET-HER-BED, — common phrase for a woman's being confined: as “She'll stop while she gets her bed;” “She reckoned to get her bed next month.”

GET-IT-OUT-OF-THE-ROAD, — common expression for disposing of a pig, when killed, by making it into bacon, pork-pies, lard, &c.

She wanted me to *get her pig out of the road.*

We're going to kill a pig next week, so we shall be throng *getting it out of the road.*

It seems so soft when a man feeds a pig, and his wife can't *get it out of the road.*

GET-THE-STEEL-OUT-OF,—that is, get the best part, the goodness, out of anything: as “Old Mr. N. got the steel out of that farm.”

GET-THE-TURN,—that is, to begin to recover from an illness.

He mut have *gotten the turn.*

I understood as how he'd *gotten the turn.*

GET UNDER, *v.*—To understand.

It's so different, one can't seem to get *under it.*

GIBS, *s.* (G hard).—A Gosling (called “a Green Gib” when very young.

They have only five *gibs* between them.

If she brings off any *gibs*, I shall rear them ascades.

GIE, G'ED, G'EN.—Give, gave, given.

See what a chanch it *gie's* us.

I'll *gie* ye two pills.

He *g'ed* her a smack on the face.

What has she *g'en* you?

So I *ge'd* over.

GILLERY, *s.* (G hard).—Deceit, trickery, cheating.

Let's have none of your *gillery.*

There was a bit of *gillery* at the sale.

There's a deal of *gillery* in horse-dealing.

There's *gillery* in all trades.

GILLIVER, *s.*—The Gilly-flower or Wall-flower; more correct than the common form, Gilly-flower.

She brought me some cropt flowers yesterday, some *gillivers.*

GILT, *s.*—A female pig, called by this name till it has had a second litter, when it is called a sow. In some parts it is used for a sow rendered incapable of breeding, but not so here.

Mester keeps those two *gills* to breed from.

We'd one *gilt* pigged ten.

And in Prize Lists and Sale Bills:—"One *Gilt* in pig;" " *Gills* in pig or not;" "One sow in pig, three *gills* in pig;" "She was a *gilt* in pig with her first litter."

GIMMER, or GIMBER, *s.*—(G, hard).—A female sheep in its second year, but which has not yet had a lamb; after which it becomes an Ewe. So in Contracts—so many stone of Wether or Gimmer mutton; and in Sale Bills—"372 in-lamb Ewes, 230 in-lamb Gimmers." "He found a Gimber and her lamb, both dead."

GIRL, *s.*—Used for an unmarried woman in service, of any age:" as "The Rectory Girls have been there a many years." An American use also—"The girls, as women servants, call each other, in America, households."—Cfr., "Democracy, an American Novel, p. 219.

GIVE, or GIVE AGAIN (Gie, &c.), *v.*—Said of a frost, or of things frozen, when they begin to thaw and soften.

It's beginning to *give* again.

It's not *g'en* a bit all day.

It's *gieing* a little in the sun.

GIZZEN, *v.*—To stare rudely, laughing and giggling.

GIZZERN, or GIZZEN, *s.*—The gizzard. Skinner has "Ghizzard, vel ut Lincolnenses sonant, Ghizzern." Prompt. Parv. has "Gyserne (of fowls);" and Cotgrave "Guiserne of a bird."

GLAZENER, *s.*—Glazier.

They have the masoners and the *glazeners* in the house yet

The *glazener* has come to the pump.

GLEG, *v.*—To look askance, spitefully or maliciously: as "Look how she's glegging at you!" So

GLEG, *s.*—A spiteful side-glance: as "See what a gleg she's gen you!"

GLENT, *v.*—Strong Past or Participle of Glean.

They *glent* the wheat close.

They're going to get it horse-raked before it's *glent*.

The childer, they got several pecks *glent*.

They *glent* a nicied bit; they *glent* between one strike and two,

She's gotten about a strike of *glent* corn.

GLIB, *adj.*—Smooth and slippery: as “Mind, the floor is so glib;” “The causeway is so glib, one can sca’ce stand;” “I think it’s more slape than ever; it seems glibbier.”

GNAG, *v.*—*see* Knag.

GNARL, *v.*—To gnaw.

When the pain begins to *gnarl*.

He has taken to *gnarl* and bite in the stable.

Ferrets are not like rats, they don’t *gnarl*, *i.e.*, gnaw through wood.

His bones aches and *gnarls*.

Also sometimes used for to *Snarl*.

GO, *v.*—To walk.

It’s time he should begin to *go*.

He can’t *go* yet, but he creeps about anywhere.

Tother child can’t *go* very well yet.

Chaucer frequently uses *Go* for Walk, as opposed to Ride, as “When I ride or *go* ;” “So mote I ride or *go* ;” “Nedeth no more to *go* or ride,” &c.

GOFER, *s.*—A kind of Muffin, or Pancake, with ridges raised in squares, and made in an iron shape, called a Gofering Iron; eaten, buttered and toasted. The name *Gofer* was also given to the wooden frame with pegs, used to plait the broad frilled borders of caps, still sometimes worn by old women: now superseded by Gofering Irons or tongs. Cfr. The French *Gaufre*, a honey-comb, used also in both the above senses.

GOISTER, or GAWSTER, *v.*—To talk and laugh loudly.

They stand *goistering* at the Churchyard gate.

GOOD FEW.—A fair quantity, more than just a few, but hardly a good many: as “There are a good few berries to-year,” or “They’ve gotten a good few brambles.” So also “a goodish few,” or “a niced few;” “There was a nic’d few folks there.”

GOODING.—The custom of women going round to beg for corn or money on St. Thomas’ Day against the Christmas Feast; called also Mumping or Thomasing.

GOOD-WOOLED, *adj.*—A metaphor from a sheep with a good fleece, and used for a good-worker, good-stayer, or a good-plucked one, as we say, whether man or beast.

Why, I thought you were a *good-wool’d* one! You are never giving over yet!

GORE SAND,—a term applied to a sharp yellow sand, “sharp sand, as’ll run thruff your fingers;” “It’s that nasty gore sand.”

GORINGS, *s.*—The uneven triangular bits at the side of a field which does not form a parellelogram, and which are left till last in ploughing.

We've gotten it all done, all but the *gorings*.
There's no-but 3 acres of *gorings*.

GOSSIP, *s.*—Still sometimes used in its original sense for a Godfather or Godmother; as "I suppose the same gossips will do for both," that is, for two children to be baptized together.

GOTTEN,—the old regular past participle of Get, still in very common use: as "She has gotten another bairn sin then;" "They've gotten cōat upon cōat;" "He's gotten them setten." Similarly Cutten, Letten, Setten, Putten, Hurten, &c. See under 'EN.

GOUD, or GOLD, *s.*—The yellow Corn Marigold, *Chrysanthemum segetum*.

The corn is full of *gouds*.
Chaucer speaks of "Jalousie, that wered of yelwe *goldes* a gerlond" (C. T. 1931); and Drayton, of "The darnel flower, the blue-bottle and *gold*," (Polyolb S. 15).

GOWL, *s.*—The thick gummy matter that collects in the eyes of sick or aged persons. So *Gowled*, *adj.*—Gummed up, filled with this secretion.

The *gowl* troubles him so in the eyes.
Her eyes have been clean *gowled* up.
Wipe off the *gowl*.

GOWT, or GOTE, *s.*—A drain, or channel for water: as the Great Gowt and Little Gowt at Lincoln, from which St. Peter at Gowts takes its distinctive name.

GRAIN, *s.*—The tine or prong of a fork: as "a two-grain fork," or "a three-grain fork." So also

GRAININGS, *s.*—The forks, or joinings of the large boughs of a tree.

GRANGE, *s.*—Used for any lone farm-house, as Halliwell and Skinner before him observes: So Doddington Grange, North Scarle Grange, &c.

GRAVE, *s.*—A pit in which potatoes, swedes, mangolds, &c., are pied, or covered down, to store them for the winter.

They're *graved* down, so they'll take no payment.

GREEN-PEAK, *s.*—The Green Woodpecker.

GREEN-SAUCE, *s.*—The Sorrel, *Rumex Acetosa*.

GRET, or GREAT, *s.*—The gross, or quantity. To work by the *gret*, being to work by the piece, by the job, not by the day.

He has ta'en the gripping by the *gret*.

I'm a-going to lay yon hedge by the *gret*.

You see he was not picking by the *gret*, but by the day.

Tusser uses the term in his *Points of Husbandry*, xlvii. 8, "To let out thy harvest by *great* or by day;" and xlvii. 8, "By *great* is the cheaper, if trusty the reaper."

GRET, or GREAT, *adj.*—Friendly, intimate.

While we were falling out, the bairns were as *gret* together, and kissed one another.

They'd have been as *gret* together by that.

They used to be very *gret* wi' the keepers.

GRESS, *s.*—Grass. So Prompt. Parv., "Gresse, herbe."

GREW, *s.*—A Greyhound.

He's a strange man for the *grews*.

He fastened up his *grew*-dog over-night.

GRIEVIUS, *adj.*—Commonly used for Grievous.

It's *grievius* so to see them.

To me it's a very *grievius* thing.

GRIP, *s.*—A small ditch or channel, cut to let off surface water.

It wants some top *grips* making.

His horse put his foot in a *grip*.

He made *grips* at the end of all his furrows. A word probably in general use. Hence—

GRIP, *v.*—To cut grips: as "They're going to grip that close;" "He has ta'en the gripping by the *gret*;" "He ploughed it up into lands, and kep' them well gripped."

GROCK, *s.*—A very small child: as "What a little grock it is!" said of a new-born infant.

GROUND-ELDER, *s.*—The Goutweed, *Ægopodium Podagraria*, a troublesome creeping-rooted umbelliferous plant, with a leaf like that of the Elder.

GROUND-KEEPER, *s.*—A foreman put to reside in a farm on which the tenant does not live himself.

He's gone to be *ground-keeper* to Mr. P.

He'll stay where he is, and have a *ground-keeper* yonder.

GROUNDSILL, *s.*—The ground-sill, or threshold of a door.

We want a new *ground-sill* to our door-frame.

GRUFTED, *adj.*—Begrimed, dirty.

His hands are *grufted* up.

You'd take them for gipsy children, they're so *grufted*

GRUN.—Ground, past of Grind, as Bun for Bound, Fun for Found.

When you get your corn *grun*.

GUIDE, *v.*—Restrain, govern: as in the common caution to a child, when it is getting riotous, “Now then, guide yourself;” “If you wont guide yoursen, I shall tell him.”

GUIDERS, *s.*—The tendons: as “He has strained his guiders,” or “The guiders of his neck were stunned;” “She runned it slap in among the guiders;” “He’s gotten the guiders sprung.”

GUIZENED, *adj.*—Gaudily dressed, bedizened.

H

HACK, *v.*—To cough frequently and distressingly: as “He has been hacking like that all night;” “He has such a hacking cough;” “He has that nasty hacking cough and raising.

HÄEF, HÄEVES,—for Half, Halves.

You've done *haef* on it.
It looks *haef* pined to dëad.
We went *haeves* at it.

HAG, *v.*—To cut, hew, hack: as, of woodmen, “They started haggng last week;” “They do the haggng (*i.e.*, cut the underwood) in the winter, and the oak-pilling in the spring.” Perhaps the origin of the name of the “Old Hag” Wood at Doddington, that is, a copsewood fitted for cutting; or it may be from the following:

HAG, *s.*—A marshy or miry hollow: as “The road was full of hags;” “If you get into one of them hags, there is no getting out.”

HAG, *v.*—To harass, weary, or tire out.

I'm quiët *hagged* out.
It bothers me, and *hags* me to dëad.
I was that *hagged*, I didn't know what to do.
I *hagged* about after him, mowing and all sorts of things.
I let her go *haggng* about all last harvest.
I've *hagged* at her such a mess o' times about it. So

HAG, *s.*—A harassment, burden.

It is such a *hag*.
The child's a great *hag* to her.
It's a *hag*, carrying it all that way.

HAGGLED, *adj.*—Wearied, harassed: as, of horses, “Poor things, how haggled they look!”

HAIL, *v.*—To pour.

The sweat *hailed* offen him.
So Skelton (Boke of Philip Sparowe, 24), “I wept and I wayled,
The teares down hayled.”

HAILES, *s.*—The handles of a plough.

HAKE, *v.*—To idle about.

She'd as well been at school as *haking* about.
I don't like my bairns *haking* about. So

HAKESING, *adj.*—Tramping idly about, from a *s. Hakes*, an idle worthless fellow.

HALF-BAKED, HALF-ROCKED, HALF-SAVED.—All terms for one who is soft or half-witted—who is not all there, or has not all his buttons on, as they say.

He talks like a mar. *hæf-baked*.
His mother has *half-rocked* him.
He's a poor *half-saved* sort of creature.

HALIDAY, *s.*—Holiday: as "I'm holiday-making yet;" or, to a child, "Hast 'ee gotten a hæf-haliday?" Prompt. Parv. has "Halyday (halliday)." A. S. Halig.

HAMES, *s.*—The curved pieces of wood which rest on the collar of a horse, and to which the traces are fastened. Skinner calls it "vox quæ mihi solo in Dict. Angl. occurrit;" but it seems to be in general use.

HANDER, *s.*—A second, or backer in a fight, one who hands on another to fight.

HANDFUL, *s.*—As much as a person can manage or do with.

You are well aware I have a *handful* wi' the boys.
He has been a sore *handful* to her.
When there are two babbies, it is a *handful*.

HANDKERCHER, *s.*—Handkerchief: as "I've gotten a handkercher tied round my knee;" "He soon fun it out, when his handkercher was wet."

HAND-WED,—weeded by hand: as "It'll be sooner all hacked up than hand-wed."

HANKLED, *adj.*—Twisted together, entangled.

He has got so *hankled* amongst them.
From *Hank*, a twist or skein of yarn.

HANSEL, HANSELLING, *s.*—The first use of anything; or the first purchase made; or the first part of the price of anything paid as earnest-money.

He is taking *hansel* of it, *i.e.*, using it for the first time.
Won't you give us a *hansel*? *i.e.*, make a first purchase of our wares.

HANSEL, *v.*—To take first possession of, or make first use of anything. So a "*hanselling* supper," given on occupying a new house.

HAP, or Ap, *v.*—To wrap, or cover: as “Hap yourself up well.” “They happed the stack up.” “I got some bats, and happed it down well.” “Our potatoes are well apped up.” “Hap up” is also frequently used for to bury; as “So you’ve happed poor old Charley up.” Skinner gives it as “*vox agro Linc. usitatissima.*”

HAPPING, or APPING, *s.*—Wrapping, covering.

One wants a deal of *happing* these cold nights.
We’re short of *happing*, to *hap* the stacks with.

HAPPEN, or HAPPENS, *adv.* — Perhaps, may hap: as “Happens, I may;” “It’s five years, happen, or happen it’s six;” “It was a good job, happen, as she did go;” “I thought, happen, he’d got work elsewhere.”

HAPPEN A THING.—To have something happen to you.

They’ve never *happened* owt yet.
He has *happened* a bad accident.
He *happened* a misfortune last back-end.
They were down together, but they *happened* nothing.

HAPPEN ON,—To meet with, come upon: as “I happened on him last market;” or without any preposition, “If anything happened her;” “She won’t stay yonder, if anything happens him.”

HARBOUR, *s.*—Lodging, shelter, house-room.

His sister gives him *harbour*, but he finds himself.
They agreed to find her *harbour*, while (till) she could get work to do.

One son will give him *harbour*.
There’s no *harbour* at D, so they’ve ta’en a house at H.
There’s no other *harbour* to be got.

One of the many places called Cold *Harbour* is in this district, in the parish of Norton-Disney, about one mile from the Foss Road, and five miles north-east of Newark; another lies between Stow and Cammeringham, about one mile to the north of Till Bridge Lane, a Roman road.

HARDEN, *s.*—A kind of coarse stuff, made of *Hards*, the refuse of Flax.

Leastways it was not canvas, it was *harden*.
A. S. Heordan, heordes, Tow.

HARDEN, *v.*—To urge, encourage.

They *harden* one another on.
George kep’ *hardening* on him on to come.

HARDSET, *adj.*—In difficulties, distressed, hard put to it.

You are well aware he was *hardset* wi’ that mess of bairns.
They’re often *hardset* for a meal.

HARRIFF, or HAYRIF, *s.*—The weed Goose-grass, Cleavers or Catchweed (*Galium Aparine*), the leaves and seeds of which are covered with short bristles, which catch and cleave to the hands and clothes.

We call that *hariff*; when we were childer, we used to flog our tongues wi' it, to make them bleed.

Hayriff's as much for gibbs, as ants is for young pheasants. Prompt. Parv. gives "Hayryf, herbe, Rubia."

HARLE, or SEA HARLE, *s.*—A fog or drizzle coming up with the tide from the sea.

There was a kind of *harle* came up.

I think it's no-but a *sea-harle*.

Harle is the form used here, but Skinner gives *Sea-Harr*, as "Lincoln. maritimis tempestas a mari ingruens."

HARROW, *v.*—To harass, distress, fatigue greatly: as "I'm clean harrowed up;" "It's fit to harrow one to deäd;" "I was harrowed, taking up after my husband in one of them closen."

HASK, *adj.*—Harsh, parched, dry: as "That cloth is stiff to work? Yes, its hask, it's very hask." See Ask.

HAVER, *s.*—The Oat-grass, or wild Oats.

HAVEY-QUAVEY.—"To be on the havey-quavey," *i.e.*, to be on the enquiry, questioning and doubting.

I've been rather on the *havey-quavey* after a little place at Eagle.

We've been *havey-quaveying* after it some time.

HAZE, *v.*—To beat, thrash.

Haze him well; gie him a reiet good hiding. Used in Mark Twain's works.

HEAD-ACHE, *s.*—The Scarlet Corn Poppy.

HEADLANDS, *s.*—The "lands" or breadths, at the top and bottom of a field, on which the horses turn, and which are ploughed after, and at right angles to the rest. Used by Tusser, Husbandry, xx. 19, "Now plough up thy headland, or delve it with spade."

HEALTHFUL, *adj.*—Healthy.

She was always a stout *healthful* woman.

We reckon it a very *healthful* place.

HEAR TELL.—For simple Hear; *Heared*, or *Heerd* for Heard: as "I never heard tell of such a thing."

HEARTSICK, *adj.*—Mortally sick, sick to death.

She were real *heartsick*, the bairn was, sick for life and death.

HEARTSLAIN, *adj.* — Heart-broken, exhausted by over-exertion.

Mother, I feel quite *heartslain*.

He drove his horse while it dropped down dead, cleän *heartslain*.

They got there, quite *heartslain*, on to midnight.

HECK, *s.*—A rack for fodder for cattle. "He lives at heck and manger," said of one who has free quarters, the run of his teeth.

HECKLE, *s.*—An icicle.

Sometimes we've ever such great *heckles*.

There were *heckles* hinging from the pump spout, and from the tiles.

HEDER, *s.*—A male lamb, answering to the female Sheder.

Half on 'em were *heders*, and half sheders.

He shewed a nice pen of *heder* hogs.

HEEL, *v.*—To slope, or lean over on one side; not confined to ships, as it mostly is in literature.

The ground *heels* down to the dyke.

He felt the wagon *heel* over.

HEFT, *s.*—Haft, handle. "Heft" is the form given in the Prompt. Parv. A.S. Hœft.

HEIRABLE LAND,—*i.e.*, Entailed Property.

I thought it was *heirable* land.

It's *heirable* land, or he'd have muddled it away long sin.

HELPED UP, *part.*—Used in the sense of hindered, or encumbered, held back.

She's so *helped up* with all that mess of childer.

See how soon poor fellows get *helped up*!

What wi' my lame arm, and the mester's rheumatis, and the childer all down wi' colds, we *were* well *helped up*!

So Shakspeare's "A man is well *holp up* that trusts in you" (Com. of Errors. iv. 1).

HELTER, *s.*—Halter.

He's a strange pony to roll; as soon as I get the *helter* off on him, he is down by that.

Prompt. Parv. spells it "Helyt'r," and "Heltryn beestys."

HEPPEN, *adj.*—Clever, handy.

Bill Stirr (Storr) is a *heppen* lad; he is wonderful *heppen*.

He was a deal *heppener* than I was; I'd never done nowt o' sort.

Skinner calls it "vox agro Linc. usitata."

HERBIGRASS, *s.*—The plant Rue, Shakspeare's Herb of Grace.

That's *herbigrass*; it's good for fits; we offens make tea on it.

What dost 'ee want, my dear? Mother wants to know if you've any *herbigrass*.

HERONSEWE, *s.*—A heron; the name commonly applied to the herons which breed in Skellingthorpe Great Wood. Skinner gives *Hernsue*, as “*vox quæ adhuc in agro Linc. obtinet.*” Chaucer, who uses *Heronsewe* in his *Squire's Tale*, was connected with this neighbourhood through his marriage with Philippa Rouet, sister to Katharine, who was wife, first of Sir Otes Swynford, of Kettlethorpe, and afterwards of John of Gaunt, Earl of Lincoln, and who was buried in Lincoln Cathedral.

HERSE, *s.*—Common pronunciation of *Horse*: as “He has gone with the *horses* ;” “He likes to be wi' the *horses* ;” “He's never so happy as when he's among the *horses* ;” “It's hard work for the poor *horses* as is slape shod.”

HERSPITAL, *s.*—Hospital: as *Herse* for *Horse*.

Everyone has a right to uphold the *Herspital*.

HESP, *s.*—Hasp or door latch. *Hespe* is the form given in the Prompt. Parv. Used also as a verb.

HESP, *v.*—To fasten the latch: as “Just *hesp* yon gate.”

HEYLADS.—“To be at *heylads*,” or “They're all of *heylads*, that is, at variance, disagreeing with one another.

HEZZEL, *s.*—Hazel.

The pea-rods are mostly *hezzel*.

So, “It's sort of *hezzel* land,” applied to land neither stiff nor light, from its usual colour.

HICK, *v.*—To hoist, hitch, jerk.

He broke his body wi' *hicking* corn.

Hicking's worse than carrying.

So “*hicking* barrow,” the barrow or cratch by which a sack of corn is “*hicked*” or hoisted on to a man's back.

“Running and *hicking* barrows” may be seen in any Sale Bill of Farming Implements.

HIGH, *adj.*—Proud, haughty; opposed to *Free*.

He always was a very *high* man.

She seems a bit *high*, so I never go.

Yon woman was very *high*, when they first married.

No one can get on with him, he's so *high*-minded.

So Psalm ci. 5. “Him that hath a *high* look and a proud heart wil I not suffer.”

HIGHT, or HIGHTLE, *v.*—To dandle, or move up and down: as of a child, “Just *hight* it up and down a bit ;” “He wants *highting*, his grandmother *hights* him ;” “She was *hightling* the bairn on her foot ;” “They were *hightling* one another on a pole.” Or to a child, “You want to be always on the *hightle*.”

HIGS.—“*To be in one's higs,*” that is, to be in a pet, to be out of temper: as “He's gone to bed in his higs;” “We're all on us in our higs one while or other.”

HILL, *v.*—To cover, as in the common phrase to “hill up potatoes,” that is, to hoe up the earth around them so as to cover their roots; “He persuaded me to hill them down.” So in Prompt. Parv., “Hyllynge or coverynge; hylling or happing.”

HINDER-ENDS, *s.* (pronounced short, as in Hinder, to impede).—Refuse corn, kept for poultry.

They cree'd all the *hinder-ends* for the hurses.

The milners gie us the *hinder-ends*, and keep the best corn; they gie us the old *hinder-ends*.

HING, *v.*—To hang: as “The bairns hing about one so;” “The berry-bushes are as full as they can hing;” “It seems to hing for rain;” “The jaw on one side seems to hing;” “He seemed to hing so after a woman;” “She hings hard for home.”

HINGLE, *s.*—The handle of a pot or bucket, by which it hangs; called also the Kilp.

The *hingle* is of one side, so the pot skelves.

HIPED (or HYPED), HIPISH, HIPY, *adj.*—Cross, out of temper.

How *hipy* she is! I thought she were a bit *hipish*.

He got quiet *hiped* about it.

He *was hiped* about it, the Doctor was.

HIS-SEN, *pron.*—Himself.

He was shuppen up by *his-sen*.

Sometimes *His-sel*.

HIT and MISS.—A name given to a kind of wooden windows or shutters, used for stables, granaries, &c., made in two frames fitted with bars or laths at intervals, and made to slide one in front of the other, so that when the bars coincide it is open, when they alternate it is shut.

HITTERED, *adj.*—Full of hatred or anger; embittered.

He's that *hittered* against him.

They seem so *hittered*, they'd do anything at him.

HOARST, *adj.*—Hoarse: as “The pig's rather hoarst in its throat;” “He's as hoarst as owt;” “I'm hoarst on my chest—hoarst up, a'most.”

HOCKERED, *part.*—Crippled, disabled.

He was *hockered* up before they'd hæf got thruff the harvest.
What wi' my corns, and what wi' my bad knee, I'm quiët *hockered* up.

HODGE, *s.*—The inside of a pig's stomach (which is very bitter).

Like the old woman who was told that nothing about a pig was lost, so she tried a bit of the *hodge*, but that bet her.

HOG, *s.*—A lamb of a year old; "Ovis bimus, vel secundū anni," says Skinner. Of frequent use in Sale Bills, &c., as "50 he and she hogs;" "Five he-hogs in wool;" "Amongst the sheep the bulk were hogs, there being few ewes and lambs;" "Some clipped hogs were exhibited in this market."

HOLLIN, *s.*—The Holly, sometimes called Prick-bush, or Prick-hollin. A. S. HOLEN.

HOLME, *s.*—Frequently occurring in place names, signifying land rising from a plain or marsh: as Brodholme, Riseholme, Sudbrooke Holme, Mickleholme Farm at Dunholme, Holme Fleet in the Trent, the Holmes at North Hykeham, the Holmes Common (Lincoln), the Nutholmes on Eagle Moor.

HOLT, *s.*—A small wood or plantation: as the Crow-holt, Fox-holt, Brickkiln Holt; or "They fun in an osier holt agen —."

HOME.—"Go home," or "Take it home" — common euphemisms for a child's death: as "I'm sure it would be a blessing if it went home again;" "It was a good job the child went home;" or "If it would please the Lord to take it home."

HOMAGE, *s.*—Attention, deference: as "They want such a very deal of homage, them inspectors."

HOOL,—common pronunciation of Hull, the town on the Humber.

HOOZE, *s.*—A hard breathing from cold, a wheeze.

One of the pigs has gotten a strange *hooze* on it.
The Prompt. Parv. has "*Hoose* or cowghe, Tussis."

HOPPER-CAKES.—Hot plum cakes, or seed cakes, given in former days with hot beer to the labourers on a farm on the completion of the wheat sowing. It was the custom to place them, and hand them round, in the empty Hopper or seed box, whence the name. So "Hopper-cake Night," the night when this was done.

HOPPET, *s.*—A small hand-basket with lids.

She has ta'en a *hoppet* with her lunch.

Skinner calls it a very common word in Lincolnshire—"vox agro Linc. usitatissima"—for a basket for carrying fruit.

HOPPLE, *v.*—To hobble: as "I couldn't hopple about hardly."

Or to tie an animal's legs together, so that it can only *Hop* or *Hobble* and progress slowly.

We used to *hopple* them just above the cambrils.

Skinner gives "to *Hopple* a hors, pedes fune interciperere, colligare.

Hence

HOPPLES, or COW-HOPPLES, *s.*—The rope for tying a cow's legs at milking time; and

HOPPLED, HOPPLING, HOPPLY, *adj.*—Lame, crippled, hobbling.

Some was very nimble, and some seemed very *hoppled*.

He's so *hoppling*, he can't get about.

What, you're a bit *hoppily* then!

HORSE-TANG, *s.*—The horse-fly, or gadfly, so called from its tang or sting.

HOT, *v.*—To heat or warm: as "I'll soon hot it up;" "She hotted up his dinner for him;" "There's a tatoes-pie to hot;" "I kep' hotting bran."

HOTACHE, *s.*—A pain in the limbs from exposure to cold.

It oftens get the *hotache* in my foot, and very bad it is; it comes on when my foot's starved with hinging out the clothes.

HOTCH, or HUTCH, *v.*—To jerk along, to move in an awkward, ungainly way: as "He went first, and the old woman hotched along after him;" or, of a child, "He hutches on, one leg under the other;" "He sat on the pole, and hutched hisself across;" "The mare hutched him on to her shoulders."

HOTTLE, *s.*—A fingerstall.

I put him on a *hottle*.

She can't bear a *hottle* on.

HOUND, *v.*—To urge, worry.

He's fit to *hound* one to dead.

He's always *hounding* to carry him.

She almost made me cross wi' *hounding* at me so.

They *hound* me to go gleaning.

She's *hounding* after her bottle and her titty.

My lass *hounds* my belly out.

She never *hounds* me for dress

HOUSE, or HOUSE-PLACE, *s.*—The living room in a cottage.

We were just white-washing the top of the *house* (*i.e.*, the ceiling of the living room).

There is the *house-place*, and a kitchen behind it.

The floor of the *house* is worse than the kitchen.

The room goes over the *house* and the two dairies.

We made him up a little bed in the *house*.

Some would ha' putten him in the kitchen, or in a chamber, but I ha' kep' him in the *house*.

HOUSE-KEEPER, *s.*—Used of any person staying at home in charge of a house: as, on knocking at a door, "Any housekeepers?" or "There's no housekeepers at home, is there, missis?" So "My daughter's at home, so I've a housekeeper;" "Charles has stayed at home to be house-keeper a bit."

HOUSE-ROW, or TOWN-ROW.—Term for the old plan of keeping men employed, when work was scarce, by finding them so many days' work at each house in the parish in turn.

It used to go by *house-row*.

They used to go by *house-row* when feyther was agate.

HOÛY, *interj.*—Cry in driving off a pig.

HOW,—used for Way, as we say Any how.

It is better that *how* than any ways else.

Her mother was this *how*.

We'll manage it one *how* or another.

He can't do it no *how* else.

He sits of this 'ere *how*.

HOWELLED, *adj.*—Splashed, dirtied.

See how *howell'd* they look.

HOWRY, or OURY, *adj.*—Dirty, filthy.

It is a *howry* morning.

She's the *howriest* woman as ever I seed.

She's a real *oury* lass.

It's *oury* work this wet weather.

A. S. HÓRIG, filthy.

HUDD,—common pronunciation of the surname Hood—"Mr. Hudd."

HUG, *v.*—To drag, or carry with difficulty, to lug.

Surely they'll never *hug* them things away.

They *hugged* it right a top of the seed stack.

If they didn't take and *hug* them away.

It's hard work, *hugging* bairns so far.

The pig always *hugs* the straw out into the yard.

HUG-A-BED, *s.*—A sluggard, lie-a-bed.

Eleven will do better for us *hug-a-beds*.
I doubt he's a bit of a *hug-a-bed*.

HUGGIN, *s.*—The hip.

He's gotten a strange lump on his *huggin*, where he fell on the gas-faulting.

It bit a great piece clean out on it *huggin*.

I was always a poor shortwaisted thing, my *huggins* come up so high.

HUGGLE, *v.*—To hug, embrace, cuddle.

Do *huggle* me, mammy, I'm so starved.

So in the ancient Ballad of "Little Musgrave and Lady Barnard"—
"Lye still, lye still, thou little Musgrave, And *huggle* me from the cold."

HULL, *s.*—The husk, shell, or outer covering of seeds, &c. So

HULL, *v.*—To take off the husk or covering: as "I had just set me down to hull the peas."

HULL, *v.*—To throw, cast.

I shall have to *hull* it into the wood.

He brushed out the dyke, and *hulled* the stuff over the hedge.

It's been *hulling* about the house.

If she was away for a day, it would *hull* her back so.

HUMLOCK, or HUMLEEK, *s.*—The Hemlock, but usually applied to the common Chervil or Cow-Parsley, *Charophyllum sylvestre*. Prompt. Parv. has this form, "Humlok, herbe, sicuta."

HUNCH, *adj.*—Harsh, unkind.

Sons and daughters are oftens so *hunch* to old folks.

If there comes a cold *hunch* winter.

HUNCH, *v.*—To push off, snub, bunch: as "Don't hunch her, poor little thing!" "She shan't be hunched;" "I shouldn't like to be hunched about, now I'm old."

HUNGE, *v.*—To long for, look wistfully after.

The henses stand *hunge-ing* about.

He comes *hunge-ing* after money.

HUSK, *v.*—To thrash.

The Newton lads reckoned they were going to *hush* us. So

HUSKING, *s.*—A thrashing: as "My word! I will give that boy a husking."

I

IGNORANT, *adj.*—Ill-mannered.

I thought it would look so *ignorant* to stop yon.

ILL-CONVENIENT, *adj.*—Commonly used for Inconvenient.

ILL-GAIN, *adj.*—Inconvenient, unhandy: as "It's an ill-gain place." See Gain.

ILLNESS, *s.*—Used in the sense of an Epidemic.

It seems quite an *illness* going about.

I don't think its a cold, I think its an *illness*; we've all had it.

She's gotten a cold; I don't know if it's an *illness* or not.

IN CO.—Used commonly for In partnership: as "There was two on 'em in co. together;" or "It was an in co. concern."

INDETRIMENT, *s.*—Commonly used for Detriment, harm, damage: as "It'll be no indetriment to him;" "I never felt no indetriment wi' it."

ING, *s.*—A low-lying meadow: as "They're sougning the great ing agen Skellingthorpe Wood;" and frequently appearing in names of fields, as the South Ings, Far Ings, and in names of places, as Meering, Deeping, Ingham. Skinner calls it "vox agro Linc. usitatissima."

INNOCENT, *adj.*—Often applied to flowers, meaning small and pretty: as "It's a pretty innocent flower;" or "It looks so innocent."

INSENSE, *v.*—To inform, give or gain information.

I thought right to *insense* him about it.

I shall wait while I get further *insensed*.

The blacksmith could do it if he were thoroughly *insensed* about it.

Shakespere uses *incense* with much the same meaning, as Henry VIII.

v. 1, "I have *incensed* the Lords of the Council;" Rich. III. iii. 1,

"Think you this little prating York was not *incensed* by his subtle mother."

ISEL, IZEL, *s.*—Smuts, blacks from the fire.

My word, how the *isels* come down!

My clean clothes were covered with *isels*.

What wi' the smoke and the *isels*, things soon get ditted up in a market-town.

It's not only the smoke, it's the *isels* from the straw.

He sits in the corner wi' the *isels* flying on him.

Prompt. Parv. has "*Isyl* of fire, Favilla."

IT, *pron.*—Used frequently in the place of Its: as “The bairn’s hurten it arm;” “I g’ed it it breakfast;” “One side of it little face, up to it little nose.” So Shakspeare in several places.

IVERY, IV’RY, *s.*—Often used for Ivy: as “The ivery had grown thruff the roof;” “The cows broke the fence, and ate the ivery.

J

JACK UP, *v.*—To throw up, throw over : said of an engagement, bargain, job of work, &c.

He *jacked* his work *up* all last week.

I'll *jack* it *up*, I'll do no more.

Some reckoned he was very silly to *jack* it *up*.

He'd as good as ta'en the farm, but he *jacked* it *up*.

She used to go wi' that young Smith, but she *jacked* him *up*.

JACKET, *v.*—To beat, thrash, or, as we say, "dust his jacket : " as " By guy, young man, but I'll jacket you." So

JACKETING, *s.*—A beating, thrashing : as " He wants a solid good jacketing."

JAY-BIRD, *s.*—A Jay.

JENNY - RUN - BY - THE - GROUND, **JIN - ON - THE - GROUND**.—Names for the Ground Ivy, *Glechoma hederacea*.

JET, *v.*—To strut, jerk oneself about, "jetting and jumping." Used also for throwing stones, &c., with a twist or jerk of the arm, distinguished from Pelting, or throwing with a straight throw ; " The boys were pelting and jetting."

JIFFLEY, **JIFFLING**, *adj.*—Unsteady, moving about.

If the cow's a bit *jiffley*.

Childer are always *jiffing* about.

JIGGLE, *v.*—To jog, or shake about.

The pump seems to *jiggle* so when you work it.

Frequentative from Jog, *Joggle*.

JITTY, **JETTY**, *s.*—A narrow passage between houses.

It's bad in market towns, when the wind catches you in them *jitties*.

It's right on your way, if you turn up yon *jitty*.

They went into a narrow *jetty*, leading to Chapel Lane.

JOIST, or **JEIST**, *v.*—To agist, or pasture out stock on another's land for hire.

They tak' in beast to *joist*.

We've *joisted* them out by the Trent.

We've a lot of *jeist* beast down here now.—"Vox agro Linc. usitataissima" (Skinner).

JOLLY, *adj.*—Fat, stout, large.

Sh'e grown quite *jolly*.

She always was a very *jolly* woman.

Spenser's "A *jolly* person, and of comely view."

JUG, *s.*—A stone bottle, such as is used for wine or spirits, not such as a Milk-Jug, which is called a Pitcher. So "a 2-gall." or "a 4-gall. Jug." Shakspeare speaks of "Stone-Jugs" (*Tam. of the Shrew*).

JUT, *v.*—To jolt.

The waggons did *jut* us ; I never knew such *jutty* work.

K

KEAL, *s.*—A cold; called by Skinner “*vox agro Linc. familiaris*,” and still known, but almost out of use in this part of Lincolnshire, as is its compound, “Keal-fat,” a cooling-vat used in brewing.

KEB, *v.*—To sob, catch for breath.

He didn't cry, but he began to *keb* a bit when I came away.
I gie her a tap of the hand, and she'll *keb*.

KEDGE-BELLIED, *adj.*—Having the belly swollen, pot-bellied; commonly used of rabbits that have eaten too much great food: as “Lor! how kedge-bellied he looks.”

KEEL, *s.*—The name given to Barges on the Trent, Fossdyke, &c. So also Keel-man, Keel-owner, Keel's-lights. A. S. Ceol, Dan, Keol.

KEEP, KEEPING, *s.*—Food for sheep and cattle, such as pasture, turnips, &c.: as “There's plenty of keep to-year;” or “They're hardset to find keep.” So “Out at keep,” *i.e.*, out on hired pasture; and in advertisements, “To let, so much Grass-keeping till Lady Day;” “70 acres Grass-keeping up to April 6th.”

KEGMEG, *s.*—Refuse, offal—commonly used of bad food: as “I can't call it nowt but kegmeg.”

KEGGED, *adj.*—Grown and matted together.

The tates are quiet *kegg'd* together.

KELCH, *s.*—A thump, blow—said of a violent fall: as “He came down such a kelch.”

KELL, *s.*—The inside fat of a pig, that about the kidneys—“not the pudding fat, but that as ligs close to the sides.”

KELTER, *s.*—Rubbish, litter.

Some folks have a mess of *ketter*, I'm sure.

KEP', *v.*—Kept, past of Keep.

I *kep'* dipping of them in the lotion.
I *kep'* on while I was fit to drop.

KERNEL, *s.*—A lump under the skin: as “There seems quite a kernel forming in her neck.”

KETLOCK, *s.*—The yellow-flowered Charlock, or Wild Mustard, *Sinapis arvensis*,—a too common weed in corn-fields; whence the frequent expression, “The children are gone ketlocking,” that is, weeding out the ketlocks.

KEVASS, or KEVISS, *v.*—To run up and down, romp about.
They were *kevassing* about long enough.

KEX, KECK, or KECKSY, *s.*—General name for any hollow-stemmed umbelliferous plant, such as the hemlock, cow-parsnip, &c.

As dry as an old *kecksy*.

KIBBLE, *s.*—The knobbed stick or bat used in the game of Knur, Spell, and Kibble, resembling Trap-ball.

KID, *s.*—A fagot, or bundle of sticks tied up for firewood.

The *kids* sold for six shillings the hundred.

He's leading *kids* out of the Old Hagg.

They've a queer name for *kids* in some parts; Major C. says, where he comes from, they always call them fagots.

Prompt. Parv. has “*Kyd*, fagot, Fassis;” and Skinner calls “*Kid* vox agro Linc. usitatissima.”

KID, *v.*—To make up into kids or fagots.

He is *kidding* all the winter.

He will *kid* up the underwood at a shilling the score.

Probably the origin of the surname *Kidder*.

KID-STACK, *s.*—A stack of fagots for firewood: as “The rats find harbour undernean the kid-stack.”

KIDNAPPER, *s.*—A nickname given to the School Attendance Officer at Lincoln, in strict accordance with its original meaning.

KILL, *s.*—A kiln.

They didn't use to burn it in a *kill*, they used to clamp it.

He malted in that *kill* for one-and-twenty years.

Skinner gives “a *Kill*, in agro Linc. a Kiln,” as if *Kill* were the standard form in his day, and Kiln the Lincolnshire use.

Kiln is still more common here as elsewhere, but *Kill* is sometimes used.

KILP, or POT-KILP, *s.*—The iron handle by which a pot or bucket is hung.

KIMY, *adj.*—Fusty, tainted: said of meat or other eatables.

KIN',—frequent contraction for Kind of: as "What kin' chap is he?" "What kin' market was it?" "What kin' outs does he make?" "I don't know what kin' place it is, nor what kin' folks they are;" "I don't know what kin' taking we are in;" "The Doctor knew what kin' place it was."

KIN-COUGH, or KINK-COUGH, *s.*—The whooping-cough, from the verb to Kink, to breathe with difficulty, labour for breath, as in the whooping-cough. Skinner gives "Chin-cough, *Lincolniensibus* Kincough," the Scotch Kink-host.

KINDLING, *s.*—Firewood, sticks used for lighting fires: as "It's rough stuff, only fit for kindling;" or "Kindling is sca'ce;" or "I thought we'd get in middling of kindling, as it lay so gain."

KIT, *s.*—A large wooden vessel for holding milk.

She used to carry a two-eared *kit* on her head.

KITLING, *s.*—A kitten, "the true English form" (Skeat The prompt Parv. has "Kytling, *Catillus*."

KITTLE, *v.*—To bear young, not confined to cats: as "Adders kittle, other snakes lay eggs."

KNAG, GNAG, NAG, *v.*—To gnaw.

Turn it into yon long gress, and let it *knag* it down.

The sheep *knag* the young shoots.

There's a lot of rough coarse stuff, it'll do it good to *knag* it off.

They've *knagged* a little hole.

KNAG, GNAG, NAG, *v.*—To tease, worry, irritate, scold: as "She's always a-nagging at one;" or "A nagging pain;" and

KNAGGER, *s.*—A teaser: as in the phrase, "That's a knagger."

KNAP, *v.*—To snap, break short off.

Better *knap* it off.

Many trees were *knapped* clean in two.

A rabbit will soon *knap* off a lot of little plants.

So Psalm xlv. 9, "He *knappeth* the spear asunder;" and Shakspeare *s.*, "As lying a gossip as ever *knapped* ginger" (*Merch. of Venice*, iii. 1).

KNAP, *s.*—A slight knock, rap: as "She fetched her a knap on the knuckles."

KNAP-KNEE'D, *adj.*—Knock-knee'd.

A many men is *knap-knee'd*, and women too, only you don't see them so well.

KNATTER, *v.*—See NATTER.

KNIT, *v.*—To unite, join together ;—the term commonly used of the uniting of a broken bone : as “ Its sure to pain him when it begins to knit.”

KNOLL, *v.*—To toll, as a Church bell for a funeral.

I heard the bell *knoll* a piece sin.

They sent up word to *knoll* the bell.

So Shakspeare, *Macbeth*, v. 7, *As You Like It*, ii. 7, 2 *Henry IV.* i. 1.

KNOP, *s.*—The round head or bud of a plant : as “ The clover is all in knops ;” “ The clover knops make good vinegar.” “ It (a peony) has got two or three knops already.” So in our authorized version, *Exod.* xxv. 33, “ Like unto almonds, with a knop and a flower in one branch ;” and *Kgs.* vi. 18, “ Carved with knops and open flowers ;”—Knop in either place describing the round bud as distinguished from the open flower.

KNOPPED, *adj.*—Partly dried, rough dried ;—said commonly of washed clothes : as “ How nicely knopped my clothes have got !” “ Just as they had gotten knopped, the shower came and caught them ;” “ I got them knopped out of doors, but had to finish them before the fire ;” “ The pads had just got nicely knopped, but this rain will wet them again.”

KNOW ONESELF, *v.*—To know how to conduct oneself, learn proper behaviour.

There's nowt better than to *know onesen*.

I should like her a place where she would get to *know hersen*.

Oh, mother, I've gotten to *know mysen* sin.

She was a proud stuck-up thing, she didn't *know hersen* a bit.

No one who *knew theirsens* would do so.

KNUBBLY, *adj.*—In knobs ; said of coal when it is in knobs or small lumps.

KNUR, *s.*—The wooden ball, or knot of wood, struck with the Kibble in the game of Knur, Spell and Kibble—a sort of Trap-ball.

L

LACE, *v.*—To mix spirits with tea, &c.

Will you have your tea *laced* ?

Shall I *lace* it for you ?

They won't think much to it, unless their tea is *laced*.

LAD'S-LOVE, *s.*—The aromatic herb, Southernwood; called also Old Man.

LAME, pronounced LÄEM, *adj.*—Crippled in any limb: as “He has gotten a läem hand wi' swinging;” “He says he has a läem arm.” So

LAMED, pronounced LÄEMT, *part.*—“So long as he gets his belly-full, and don't get läemt.”

LAND, *s.*—The ridge or raised ground between the furrows in a field, thrown up by ploughing.

He ploughed it up into round six yard *lands*.

I'll walk down the next *land*.

You shall leave one *land* and do nowt at it.

LANDED, *adj.*—Covered with soil: as “Oh, dear, how landed up you've gotten!” “The poor childer get quiet landed up;” “The grips are clëan landed up,” *i.e.*, choked with earth.

LAND-HORSE, *s.*—Term applied to the near horse which, in ploughing with a pair of horses, walks upon the smoother unploughed land, as distinguished from the off, or Furrow, horse, which has to tread upon the last turned furrow.

We put him for the *land horse*; his feet are a bit tender.

LANE-ENDS,—the common term for Cross Roads: as “The Four Lane-Ends” and “The Five Lane-Ends;” “It was between the Four Lane-Ends and the planting;” “I lit of him just agen the lane-ends;” “She made an end on hersen, and was buried at Broughton lane-ends.”

LANKREL, or LANGREL, *adj.*—Lanky, tall and thin.

LAP, *v.*—To wrap, cover.

I *lapp'd* it in cabbage leaves.

They *lap* it up in pounds.

Mind you *lap* up well.

She was *lapped* up as if she was badly.

They want straw so bad to *lap* down the stacks.

Used by Shakspeare, Spenser, Milton, Dryden, &c. Prompt. Parv has "Lappyñ or whappyñ in clothys, Involve."

LASS, *s.*—A girl: as "She's a wacken little lass;" "She's a rare good little lass;" "You be a good lass, and tak' care of yoursen;" "They used to wear them when I was a lass." Often used of old women, as "She was a neist (nice) old lass, but a bit fond of drink;" "I seed th' ode (the old) lass in the yard."

LAT, *s.*—A lath: as "I'll nail a few lats across;" "I measured it with a five-foot lat." So

LATTED, *part.*—Covered with laths: as "I'll have it studded and latted."

LATTER-END, *s.*—The latter part of the year.

It were some time in the *latter-end*, mebbe November.

You see they're *latter-end* birds, they weren't hatched while the back-end.

They mut be *latter-end* eggs.

LAUNCH OUT, *v.*—To fling or throw out, as a kicking horse its heels.

The herse *launched out* with its hind legs.

He had not seen it *launch out* before.

LAY, *s.*—A parish rate or levy: as "They agreed to a two-penny lay;" "It will just take a sixpenny lay;" or "Received a threepenny lay," a frequent entry in old Churchwardens' Books.

LAYLOCK, *s.*—The Lilac: as "Hast thou gotten a laylock?" to a child; "I call it French Laylock," said of the Red Valerian. The old-fashioned pronunciation, so Max Müller remarks, "Roome and chaney, laylock, and goold, have but lately been driven from the stage by Rome, china, lilac and gold."

LEAD, *v.*—To carry with horse and cart; said of harvest, timber, coals, &c.

They started to *lead* this morning.

They've gotten all their wheat *led*.

They are *leading* bricks to the Hall.

She wants a bit of coal *leading*.

They're agate *leading* kids.

They charge 2s. 6d. a ton for *leading*.

So in the Doddington Churchwarden's Accounts "*Leading* the Ten Commandments from Lincoln."

Prompt. Parv. has "Cartyñ, or *lede* wythe à carte,"

LEAF, *s.*—The inner fat of a goose, duck, pig, &c ; more commonly called “Kell” in a pig.

Its *leaf* (a duck's) was like a goose's.

LEARN, *r.* (often pronounced Larn.)—To teach, make to learn ; as “His feyther larns him of a night ;” “It'll larn them a lesson to year ;” “We don't want to learn them their business ;” “I'll learn you to watch me :” so of a young bull, “They want to larn him to lead,” *i.e.*, to teach him to be led.

LEAST OF TIME,—common phrase for “In a moment,” “In the very shortest time :” as “It was done in the least of time ;” “He might have gone in the least of time ;” “The room was full of smoke in the least of time.”

LEASTWAYS, *adv.*—At least.

Leastways without you've some beestlings.

LEE (so pronounced), *s.*—Lye, or water mixed with wood ashes for washing ; also the watery matter which issues from a wound or sore : as “It's more like lee than matter ;” “It was not like matter that came out, it was more like lee water ;” “Any sore will run lee before it runs matter.”

LENGTH.—“To have one's length,” or “Take one's length,” that is, to do as one likes, have one's fling. So of an infant, left to itself, “She's had to have her length ;” “I let 'em tak' their length ;” “You may tak' your length while you go to school.”

LESK, *s.*—The groin.

It was that fast in my *lesk* I could sca'ce walk.

My husband's broke his body, and it presses on his *lesk*.

Summut touched the horse on the *lesk*, and it launched out.

Skinner calls it “Vox agro Linc. usitatissima.”

Prompt. Parv. has “Flanke or *Leske*, Ilium, inguen.”

LET, *part.*—Hindered : as “I was coming of Saturda', but I was let.” So often in the Bible (A.V.) and Prayer-Book.

LEATHER, *s.*—Common pronunciation of Ladder : as “I've setten a crowbar agen the lether foot.” So Blether for Bladder, &c.

LIEF (LIEVE), LIEVER, *adv.*—Soon, willingly, rather.

I'd as *lief* stay as go.

I'd as *lief* have anything as tooth-ache.

I'd almost as *lieve* walk.

He'd as *lieve* be shut of us as of any one.

LIG, *v.*—To lie.

It *ligs* on the stomach.
 He *ligged* abed while noon.
 The fields *lig* wide.
 The sin wouldn't *lig* at his door.
 The bairn was *ligging* on my knee.
 She wasn't ill so as to *lig* of one side.
 The form always used by Chaucer.

LIGHT, LIT, LITTEN, *v.*—To light, lighted: as of a fire,
 "We've only just litten it;" or "It's just lit."

LIGHT OF, LIT, LITTEN, *v.*—To light on, come on by
 chance, meet with: as "Mebbe, he may light of some-
 thing;" "If he could light of a little place;" "She lit of
 Frank of Frida'"; "He has litten of a good thing."

LIKE, *adj.*—In the sense of Have to, be content to.

They mut be *like* to put up wi' it.
 He mut be *like* to come again.
 They mut be *like* to do as well as they can.
 He'll be *like* to get them made.

LIMB, *v.*—To tear in pieces, tear limb from limb.

The puppies had gotten hold of her doll, and there they were
limbing it.

LIMBER, *adj.*—Limp, pliant, flexible.

He were as *limber* as thofe he were alive.
 Used by Shakspeare and Milton, and by such modern writers as
 Whyte Melville, Lord Beaconsfield, and "Mark Twain."

LIMMOCK, *adj.*—Limp, pliant, flexible,

The bandages may be ta'en off when they get *limmock*.
 The further they walked, the *limmocker* they got.

LINE, *s.*—Flax: as "That Line looks well." Line or Flax
 used to be more commonly cultivated in this neighbourhood
 than at present; men used to come round to buy it, as
 they buy wool now, and special instruments were kept at
 farmhouses to bruise the round "bolls," and extract the
 "Line-seed," as it is called; "I boil some line-seed with
 a little milk for the cauves."

LING, *s.*—The common name for Heather: as "The Moor
 used to grow nowt but furze and ling." Skinner calls it
 "vox agro Linc. usitatissima." Johnson explaining it as
 Heath says, "This sense is retained in the northern
 counties; yet Bacon ('Heath and ling, and sedges,' Nat.
 Hist.) seems to distiuguish them." Very properly, Ling
 being the Heather, *Calluna vulgaris*, while Heath comprises
 the two species of Erica, *E. ciliaris* and *E. tetralix*.

LINTS, *s.*—Lentils.

I sent the little lass for two-pennorth of *lints* to make broth on.

LIRE (pronounced Leer) *v.*—To plait; a word known, but almost gone out of use with frilled or plaited shirt fronts.

LITHE, *v.*—To thicken milk or broth with flour or oatmeal.

I *lithe* it with a bit of flour, and very nicid it is.

The doctor said she might have a little milk *lithed*.

I like a sup of *lithed* milk mysen.

I boils some milk, and *lithes* it for them.

One meal (*i.e.* one milking of a diseased cow) looked the same as *lithed* milk—thinly *lithed*.

LIVER, *v.*—To deliver.

They've been *livering* corn all day.

They *liver* it at the station for that.

It was *livered* in of Saturday, so they soon got shut on it.

He's going to *liver* up the house to-morrow.—Germ. Liefern.

LIVERY, *adj.*—Said of soil when it cuts close and sad, like liver; opposed to floury.

LOADEN, *part.* of LOAD.—Loaded.

I've gotten the potatoes *loaden*.

So Isaiah xlv. 1, "Your carriages were heavy *loaden*."

LOB, *v.*—To eat, or sup up noisily.

How tiresome you are *lobbing* that there milk.

LODE, *s.*—One of the many words for a drain or Watercourse, like Delph, Cut, Gowt, &c. A. S. Lád, a way, course.

LOOSE-END.—"To be at a loose-end," said of one who goes on unsteadily, as "They get hold of being at a loose end;" "She has been at a loose end ever sin;" "She got hold of a loose end after he died."

LOP, *s.*—A flea.

The *lops*, they run about the chamber floors.

Skinner speaks of "a Lop, vox agro Linc. usitatissima, a Dan. Loppe, Pulex, hoc a verbo, to Leap or Leap."

LOPE, *v. past.* LOPED.—To leap.

I saw it come out of the wood, and *lope* the dyke.

He's fond of *loping*.

When I lived in the Fens we lasses had poles and *loped* the dykes.

He does *lope* away, he goes such a pace.

So, *Lope*-frog, for *Leap*-frog.

LOPPY, *adj.*—Full of fleas, swarming with fleas: as "I never seed such lopy sheets in my life,"

LOPPER'D, *part.*—Said of milk kept till it turns sour and thick—"real lopper'd."

LOSE THE END OF,—to be without knowledge or tidings of.

As for the old man, I've *lost the end* of him; I think he mut be badly.

I've *lost the end* of him, so I must send down and see.

A metaphor, from *losing the end* of thread in winding off a skein.

LOST, *part.*—Utterly neglected; quite at a loss.

You must not see her *lost*.

They say she was fairly *lost*; there was not a shift (change of clothes) nor a bit to eat in the house.

It's the most *lost* place as ever I clapped eyes on.

Cleän! Why, Lor' mercy, I'm *lost* in muck.

The childer seem *lost* when there's no school.

We seem *lost* without a bake-oven.

LOT.—Commonly used for a great deal: as "Oh, she's a lot better;" "She has got him on a lot;" "It's oftens a lot colder in April."

LOUND, *s.* (sometimes LAWN.)—Used in the names of Woods: as "The Ash Lound, Doddington;" "Skellingthorpe Lounds;" "They've some good kids in the Esh Lound."—Dan. Lund.

LOUTH.—The name of the town in Lindsey, so spelt, but always pronounced in two syllables as Lowuth. A curious instance of this may be seen in a New Zealand Paper, which gives an account of the capture in New Zealand of a Lincoln defaulter: having doubtless taken down the information either from the prisoner himself, or from the Lincoln detective who apprehended him, it prints: "He is a native of Lowarth" (*i.e.* Louth), "in Lincolnshire." So in the ancient song of the Cuckoo Loweth is spelt Lhouth—"Lhouth after calve cu," *i.e.* Loweth after calf the cow, as if the vowels were then pronounced separately, as a dissyllable.

LOW, *adj.*—Short, not tall; said of persons: as "She does not grow a deal, she's low;" "He's a very low man," that is, in stature; not low-lived. Used also in the sense of Lower or Below: as "The house has two low rooms and two chambers," that is, two rooms above and two below. "The arrangement was made in the low room of the Inn." "There's a low room, and a kitchen, and two chambers."

LOWANCE, *s.*—Allowance: beer allowed in return for work.

He's gotten his *lowance*.

They stopped to get their *lowance* at the Half Moon.

LUCK-PENNY, *subs.*—A small sum of money returned “for luck” on a purchase, a custom so general that its amount is a matter of bargain.

LUNGE, *v.*—To lounge, idle about.

He *lunges* about all day, he's good for nowt.
He called him a skulking *lunging* blackguard.

LUNGEOUS, *adj.*—Ill-tempered, spiteful.

Ha' done, and don't look so *lungeous*.

LUSKY, *adj.*—Lazy, idle.

Gret *lusky* things, they're too idle to work.

M

MAD, *adj.*—Angry, enraged, as in Psalm cii. 8.

I felt that *mad*.

Some women would have turned up, and been very *mad*.

MAIDEN, *s.*—Common term for a Servant Girl: as “My maiden has left me;” “I have no maiden now;” “She has gone to the Half-way House Stattis to seek a maiden.” So the Prompt. Parv. has both “Maydyn, Virgo;” and “Mayden, servaunt, Ancilla.”

MAK', *v.*—Make: as “It maks very little money;” “I don't mak' much account of that.” So Tak', Shak', for Take, Shake.

MAK', or MAKE, ON, *v.*—To make much of, pet, caress.

It's a pity to pet bairns, and *mak' on* 'em so.

When childer come, and *mak' on* you, you can't help loving of 'em.
I think I did not *make on* him, as I ought.

MAK', or MAKE, OUTS, *v.*—Used in such phrases as “Does he mak' any outs?” or “What kin' outs (*i.e.*, what kind of outs) does he make?” That is, How does he get on? does he make any progress? said of a child at school, and of a lad gone out to service. So “I don't think he maks much outs at school yet;” “They don't make such good outs as wi' tother;” “Why, you did make bad outs at the school;” “They made such poor outs last year.”

MAK', or MAKE UP, or MAKE, *v.*—To close, stop, fill up: as “The silt soon maks up the pipes;” “They've been making up the hole, and levelling;” “My throat feels quiet (quite) made up;” “Her eyes are made up a'most every morning;” “I was throng sewing, so I made the door.” This last phrase, “Make the door,” is used by Shakspere, As You Like It, iv. 1; Com. of Errors, iii. 1.

MAK', or MAKE, WORK, *v.*—To injure, do harm to.

My word, it has *made work* with him.

These sharp nights will *make work* with the fruit.

It has not *made* a bit of *work* with him.

MALANDRY.—Fields at Lincoln outside the Bar Gate; so called from the Malandry, Maladrerie, or Leper-house, founded there by Bishop Remigius, and refounded by Henry I.

MALICEFUL, *adj.*—Full of malice, malicious.

He seemed so *maliceful*, if he took agen a child.
Those Irish are so *maliceful*, I don't like them about the place.
He's not a *maliceful* lad.
I hate them *maliceful* tempers.

MANAGEMENT, *s.*—Artificial manure.

They led on a lot of *management*.
We open the ridges, and sow the *management*.
If lime and *management* won't do, I don't know what will.
He put in a deal of *management*, or there'd have been no corn at all.
Manure, French *Mancœuvre*, *Management*.

MANDER, *s.*—Common pronunciation of Manner: as “Stock, and corn, and every mander of thing;” “They'll eat any mander of thing;” “He's up to all mander of tricks.”

MANDRAKE, *s.*—The Red-berried Bryony, *Bryonia dioica*.

MANG, *v.*—To mix, mingle; usually used with “Mess:” as “They've messed and manged it so.”

MANNER, *s.*—Common pronunciation of Manure, the accent being thrown back on the first syllable.

MERCURY, *s.*—Mercury, *Atriplex*, often cultivated in gardens, and eaten as spinach. In a Lincoln Seedsman's Catalogue it is advertised as “Marquery, or Lincolnshire Perennial Spinach.”

MARKETS, *s.*—Marketings, things bought, or to be sold, at market.

I had just a few *markets* in my hand.
What with my *markets*, and my two little ones, I felt quiet (quite) bet.

MARKET-FRESH, MARKET-MERRY, *adj.*—Expressions for that state of excitement from drink in which persons too often come home from market.

MARKET-PLACE, *s.*—The front teeth: as “I'll knock your market-place down your throat;” or “She's lost her market-place, she'll none get a husband”—said of a woman whose front teeth are gone.

MARKET-TOWN, *s.*—The term by which a larger town is distinguished, the simple term “Town” being applied to any village.

MARL, or TAR-MARL, *s.*—Tarred cord used by gardeners for tying up raspberries and other plants.

MARTIN-CALF, or MARTIN-HEIFER, *s.*—The female of twin calves, male and female, which it is supposed will not breed, and therefore is of less value: so “Don’t buy yon, I doubt she’s a Martin-calf.” Sometimes called a Free-Martin. But what is the explanation of these terms? Halliwell quotes a saying, of a woman who has had twins, “She has had Martin’s hammer knocking at her wicket.”

MARTLEMAS, *s.*—Martinmas, or St. Martin’s Day, Nov. 11th, or rather Nov. 23rd, Old Martlemas Day, on which day servants are mostly hired in Notts, as here on Old May Day.

It were a *Martlemas* hiring.

She’s been with us two year, come *Martlemas*.

MASONER, *s.*—A mason, or bricklayer: as “The masoners can’t come while next week;” “They’ve the masoners and glazeners in the house.”

MASTY, *adj.*—Very large and big: as “They’re a masty family.”

MATTLE, *v.*—To match: as “Yon just mattles it.” So

MATTLER, *s.*—A match, or mate: as “We’ve sold the other one, the mattler to that;” “The mattler to the white one has cauded” (calved).

MAUL, or MALL, *s.*—The common Mallow, *Malva sylvestris*, the seeds of which are eaten by children, and called Cheeses by them.

MAWK, *s.*—A maggot.

MAWKY, *adj.*—Maggotty: as “The sheep are all mawky;” or “They’re full of mawks.”

MAWKIN, *s.*—A scare-crow, a figure made up of old clothes and rags to frighten birds.

We mun set up a *mawkin*, or the birds’ll get all the seed.
Hence a ragged slovenly woman is called a *mawks*.

MAWL. *v.*—To make dirty, to besmear or mess.

The roads are so muddy, one gets quiet *mawled* up.
So *mawling* and wet as it is.

How you’ve *mawled* your victuals about!

If you’d seen how *mawled* I was wi’ muckling out the pig-sty.

MAY DAY,—that is, Old May Day, 13th May, from which the annual hiring of farm servants is reckoned.

She'll be home this *Mayda'* week.
May Day's the unsettledst time there is.

MAYS, MAYSES, *s.*—The Wild Chamomile, or Mayweed, a very common weed in cornfields: "They're them nasty mayses."

MAZZLED, *part.*—Mazed, confused in the head, stupefied.

I felt quiet *mazzled*.
I don't want to die *mazzled* (with opium).
I feel that *mazzled* a-top of my head.
They get that *mazzled* wi' that nasty beer.

MEAD, *s.*—A drink made from the washings of the honeycomb, after the honey is taken out, boiled with spices, and fermented with barm.

MEAL, *s.*—The yield of milk from a cow at one milking, as "She has g'en a good meal this morning;" "She gives two gallons a meal;" "It taks one cow's meal to serve the cade-lambs." Ang. Sax. Mœl. Dan. Maal, a part, measure, hence the portion of food taken at one time.

MEBBE, *adv.*—Maybe, perhaps: as "Mebbe it'll gie thee ease;" "Mebbe, it'll do better this turn."

MEDDLE NOR MAKE,—that is, not to interfere nor make mischief: as "He's one as never meddles nor makes;" "I never hear tell on him meddling nor making wi' no one;" "She never meddles nor makes wi' no one." Used by Shakspeare, Merry W. of W., i. 4.

MEGRIMS, *s.*—Fancies, oddities.

They're always in *megrims*.
They has such *megrims*, has little bairns.

MELCH, *adj.*—Soft, warm, said of close, muggy weather.

It's a *melch* morning.
This *melch* weather is all agen the pork.

MELL or MELLETT, *s.*—A mallet; compare the pronunciation of Pall Mall.

MENSE, *s.*—A corruption of Immense, used substantively for an immense quantity: as "What a mense of folks there was!" "Oh, dear, it runned a mense!" "He's gotten a mense outen it;" "The rain has done a mense of good." An example of what Max Müller calls Phonetic Decay and Dialectic Regeneration. (Science of Language, i., sect. 2.) Similarly a Mount for an amount, "I've cutten out a mount of wicken for stakes and binders."

MESS, *s.*—A number, quantity; by no means limited to four.

What a *mess* of lasses (family of daughters) he has, there mut be five or six on 'em.

My word, there is a *mess* on 'em.

He came and chopped a *mess* of sticks for me.

Look what a *mess* of beautiful flowers there is! They say it's a sign of death in the house (when they flower out of season), mebbe it's me.

There was a *mess* stanning and talking at the corner.

A piece after that there was a *mess* more come by.

I wonder you like to be pestered wi' such a *mess* of bairns; I don't, though I have such a *mess*.

MESS ABOUT, *v.*—A term of common use, but difficult to define: as "I've been doctoring and messing about wi' her;" "They've sell'd and messed about;" "She wanted to know why they were always going messing about at her house;" "I don't go messing about on parish pay."

MESTER, *s.*—Master.

Our *mester's* not a bad *mester*.

Missises and *mesters* must be *mesters*.

It taks a deal of getting *mester* on.

He's well *mester* on it.

Also the usual term by which a woman of the lower classes speaks of her husband: as "The *mester's* in the crew;" "The two *mesters*, her *mester* and my *mester*, lifted her in."

MESTER-PIG, *s.*—The largest and strongest pig in a sty, as contrasted with Under-lout or inferior pig. So *mesterman*, for the Headman. In like manner Chaucer speaks of the "Maister-strete," "Maister-Temple," "Maister-Tour."

MEW, *v.*, (past tense of Mow)—Mowed: as "I mew it last year." So Sew for Sowed, Snew for Snowed.

MIDDEN, *s.*—A dunghill. "Vox adhuc in agro Linc. usitata," says Skinner. In the "Mayor's Cry," an old Proclamation of municipal regulations for the City of Lincoln, all men "that have any middings, dirt hills, or any other filth at their garth ends," are ordered to remove them.

MIDDLING,—used as a Substantive: as "It made middling of money;" "She seemed to get middling of things;" "She gives middling of milk;" "We've got middling of henses;" So the common phrase, "I'm no-but among the middlings."

MILDER, *v.*—To moulder, decay.

The stone-work is so *mildered*.

It's clean *mildered* away.

The frost lays hold on it and it *milders* down.

It'll keep the rest from *mildering*.

So Skinner, "Moulder, agro Linc. Milder."

MILN, *s.*—Mill.

The man as belongs the *miln*.

They've taken a *miln* for him at B; he's a *milner* by trade.

So Skinner gives "Mill, vel ut Lincolnienses efferunt, Miln. Ang. Sax. Myln, Lat. Molina. So.

MILNER, *s.*—Miller.

He goes round with a *milner's* cart.

We've tried one *milner* for one, and one *milner* for the t'other.

It's not good enough for these great *milners*.

Compare the surnames Milne and Milner.

MILT, *s.*—The spleen of an animal.

They put the beast's *milt* in the dunghill.

There's a many will eat a pig's *milt*, and a many reckons it's cats' meat.

A. S., *Milt*, the spleen.

MIND, MIND FOR, *v.*—To have a mind for, that is, to wish or care for.

He did not *mind for* the land at S.

I don't *mind for* drink so much.

I don't much *mind* the magazines.

The Squire does not *mind* his doing of it, *i.e.* does not like it.

I didn't much *mind for* her going so soon., *i.e.* did not much like it.

I don't think she *mind*ed (liked) to go away.

He doesn't seem to *mind* (wish for) a trade; you see he's so fond of going with the hurses.

MINGLETY-PUR.—"It's all of a Minglety-pur," that is, all rottenness and corruption, said of a rotten sheep, &c.

MINSTERHOLD, *adj.*—Held of the Minster, that is, under the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln.

I reckon the house is *minsterhold*.

It was *minsterhold*, but they made it freehold.

MISDOUBT, *v.*—To doubt, or suspect of wrong.

I *misdoubted* it at the first onset.

Used several times by Shakspeare in this sense, as Merry W. of Windsor, ii. 1; Love's Lab. Lost, iv. 3; 3 Henry VI., v. 6.

MISHAP, *s.*—Used enphemistically for miscarriage: as "She's had two mishaps sin she's been married."MISHEPPEN, *adj.*—Clumsy, awkward.

He's as *misheppen* a chap as ever I seed.

See Heppen and Unheppen.

MISLEST, *v.*—Frequent mispronunciation for Molest, no doubt arising from the common use of the prefix Mis, in the sense of wrong.

The bees won't *mislest* you.

I can't see as anything has been *mislest*ed.

They go two or three together for fear of being *mislest*ed. So

MISFIGURE, *v.*—Disfigure.

She's *misfigured* worse than ever I seed her.
So Mislike, Mistrust, are commonly used instead of Dislike, Distrust.

MISSED AND WANTED.—“He'll be both missed and wanted,” the common phrase to express that a person's loss will be felt.

MISTIME, *v.*—To put out of one's regular course.

With having the boys at home she has *mistimed* herself a bit.
I've lost my husband, and I feel very much *mistimed*.

MIZZLE, *s.*—A drizzle, a fine soft rain: as “There was a bit of a mizzle.” So

MIZZLE, *v.*—To drizzle, to rain fine rain.

It began to *mizzle* a bit.
There was a *mizzling* rain.
I thought there'd ha' been some downfall last night, it kep' *mizzling* about.

M'HAPPEN, MAPPEN, *i.e.*, May-Happen, perhaps: as “M'happen, it's a little rheumatis;” “Mappen, he may change;” “They've gotten somewheres yon-side o' the Trent,—Normanton, m'happen.”

MOAN'T.—Must not: “We moan't do at that how;” “You moan't let out as I tell'd you on it;” “Yer moan't mak' a mess of yoursens.”

MOG, *v.*—To move; as, “Now then, mog off!” or “Mog on a piece.”

MOG OUT, *v.*—To dress oneself out.

Some folks do *mog* theirsens out a good deal.
I never did see how she was *mogged out*.

MOGGY, *subs.*—A slattern, dressed out untidily: “She did look a moggy.”

MOITER.—“He's always on the moiter,” said of a sick or dying person, who keeps always on the move in a half-unconscious sort of way.

MOLER, *s.*—A mole-catcher.

They've gotten a parish *moler*.
He and the *moler* have gotten across.

MOLING, *part.*—Mole-catching.

He was round *moling* last week.
They pay him £10 a-year for *moling*.

MONKEY, *s.*—A mortgage, encumbrance.

Is the farm his own? Well, yes, it's his, with a *monkey* on it.
There's sca'ce a house in the place, but what has a *monkey* on it.

MOON-EYED, *adj.*—Having a white spot or blemish on the eye.

Old Jane, his first wife, was *moon-eyed*.
When folks are *moon-eyed*, they have to gleg at you (look askance) out of the corner of the eye.

MOONLIGHT FLIT.—Going off with one's goods by night to avoid paying rent or debts.

He took a *moonlight flit*.
They made a *moonlight flit* on it from their last place.

MOOZLES, *s.*—A slow, slovenly person: as "She's no-but a poor moozles;" or "She's a great moozling thing."

MORPHREY, *s.*—The common contraction for a so-called Hermaphrodite, that is, a Cart which may be used as a Wagon also.

MORTAR, *v.*—To make dirt, tread into mud.

The bairns do *mortar* about so.

MOTHERY, *adj.*—Applied to the sour slimy state of bread kept in a damp place; or to beer or vinegar thick with a mouldy sediment, called in the latter the "Mother of vinegar."

MOULDS, *s.*—Mould, commonly used in the plural: as "A few moulds," for a little mould. So "The moulds fall on to the pad;" "I have putten on a good few more barrow-loads of moulds."

MOULDYWARP, *s.*, rather pronounced MOULYWARP.—A mole, or mouldwarp.

Our cat brings in a *moulywarp* nows and thens.

MUCH, *v.*—To grudge, envy.

She envies them and *muches* them for everything.
They're sure to *much* one another.
See THINK MUCH.

MUCH MATTER, *v.*—To much like.

I've been weshing him, and he doesn't *much matter* it.

MUCK, *s.*—Dung, manure, or dirt generally.

They're leading *muck* outen the crew.
The bairns will find *muck*, if there is none.
What for *muck* and rags, they were fit only for the rag-bag.
It's a fine thing is pig-*muck*; there's nowt better for a gathered hand than fresh pig-*muck*; it fetches out the fire and pain at wonst. So

MUCK-CART, MUCK-HEAP, MUCK-HILL, MUCK-FORK, MUCK-CLOTH, &c.

I want the *muck-cloth* to clēan the trough out.
If the muck's in the crew-yard you get nowt for it; if it's on the *muck-hill* it's so much a yard.

MUCK, *v.*—To put on dung.

The trees want *mucking* round.
I was reckoning of *mucking* the rasps.

MUCK OUT, *v.*—To clean, or carry out dung: as “I've mucked out the pig-stye mysen.”

MUCK UP, *v.*—To cover with dirt.

I never seed a place so *mucked* up.
Liz, you *muck* me up; you make me *muckier* than ever I was.
They *muck* the house up, going in and out.
Or, to a child, “Thou *hast* gotten theesen *muck'd* up.”

MUCK-PLUGGING, *adj.*—Filling carts with manure.

We've been *muck-plugging* all day.

MUCK-SWEAT, *s.*—Profuse sweat.

I was all of a *muck-sweat*.
Skinner gives “*Muck*, humidus, vox hoc sensu agro Linc. usitatissima.”

MUCKY, *adj.*—Dirty, filthy.

It's a *mucky* trick to serve a man this-a-way.
I never knowed such a *mucky* lass.
Of all the lost *mucky* holes, it's the most lost *mucky* holē as ever I seed.
How anyone can be so *mucky*, it bëats me.
Used as a common term of abuse, “The *mucky* thing!”

MUMPING, *part.*—Going round on St. Thomas' Day, begging for money or corn.

She came *mumping* on Friday. See GOODING.

MUD, MUN, MUT, *v.*—Must; the three forms seem to be used indiscriminately: as “I mud do it if I could;” “I mun be content;” “I mut come home;” “Somebody mun do it, so as no one else will, he mun do it;” “It mut be five or six weeks sin’;” “He mut be telling a lie;” “Spring weather in January, we mut fear March;” “They all mut come and have a look.” So the negative Mutn't: “I mutn't be clēan without tea this Mayda'.” See MOAN'T.

MURN, *r.*, MURNING, *s.*—Common pronunciation of Mourn, Mourning. Ang. Sæx. Murnan. This pronunciation makes at least an useful distinction between “Mourn” and “Morn,” “Mourning” and “Morning.”

MUSH, *s.*—A pulpy, decaying mass: as “It’s all of a mush,” said of over-ripe fruit.

N

NA'ENBY,—The old local pronunciation of Navenby: as "Na'enby Statts," held in May. This, like most other local pronunciations, is being gradually superseded, and Navenby is now more commonly pronounced as spelt. In like manner the local pronunciations South'ull and Tor'sey have given way to Southwell and Torksey, and the old clipped forms are mostly retained by the upper classes.

NAG, *v.*—See KNAG.

NAGNAIL, *s.*—A Corn.

She's gotten a *nagnail*, the bairn has.
Some calls them *nagnails*, and some calls them corns.

NAKED, *adj.*—Pronounced as one syllable, Nak'd, in fact, pronounced as a participle of the old verb, To Nake, or make naked.

He'll be nearly *nak'd* when he comes back.
We don't reckon to take a *nak'd* light into the yard.
He comes to the door *nak'd*, and his clothes are handed to him.
It won't look so *nak'd* when the leaves are out.

NASTY, *adj.*—Ill-tempered, cross.

You needn't be so *nasty* about it.
She's a strange, *nasty*-tempered cat.
Our cow was that *nasty*, it wasn't safe to milk her.
She seems so *nasty* wi' the old man.

NATION, *adv.*—Very, exceedingly; no doubt softened from damnation.

It's *nation* hot.
Yon's a *nation* neist (nice) horse.

NATTER, *v.*, or KNATTER.—To be peevish, fretful, or fault-finding.

The missis does *natter* and werrit so, I nat'ly can't put up wi' it.
She's a regular *nattering* old woman.
She was a strange *nattering* old lady, always *nattering* and snarling.

NATL'Y, *adv.*—Shortened from Naturally, but used in the sense of Really, positively: as "I nat'ly can't stan' the frost;" "I nat'ly mut have it done;" "The doctor said he nat'ly mut go out."

NATURE, *s.*—Natural substance, succulence, or virtue: as “The gress has no nature in it this time of year;” or “The new seeds were so full of nature they set the hogs wrong:” or “His blood was so poor there was no nature in it;” or of old white-wash, “The nature has all gone out on it.”

NAY,—the usual form of negative: as “Nay, he says he knowed better nor that;” “Oh, nay, I’ll do for you for nowt;” “We durstn’t hardly say nay.”

NEAR, *adj.*—Mean, close, stingy.

He’s that *near*, he took and sent haef a pound of rasps to be sell’d.
He’s oftens been very *near*, and kep’ us very *near*.

NEAR-FAT, *s.*—The fat round the kidneys in a sheep, pig, or other animal, sometimes called the Leaf. Prompt. Parv. has, “Neere of a beast, Ren.”

NEB, *s.*—A bird’s bill; sometimes used for the Nose, as by Shakspeare, Winter’s Tale, i. 2.

There were six chickens had their *nebs* out.
What, those long-*nebbed* ones?

NECK, *v.*—Said of Barley, when the heads are bent down and broken off by the wind.

The Barley’s come so queer, there some fit to *neck*, and some quiet green.

NEGLECTFUL, *adj.*—Negligent: “She’s so neglectful, you see.”

NEIGHBOURING, *part.*—Going about visiting, and gossiping with one’s neighbours.

She was *neighbouring* somewhere.
I was never one for so much *neighbouring* and newsing.

NESH, *adj.*—Soft, tender, delicate.

He’s a *nesh* sort of chap.
She’s rather *nesh*, she can’t stand agen the cold.
Alderney cows are so *nesh* for the winter.
The older I get, the *nesh*er I get.

NESTLE, *v.*—To be on the move, fidget.

We’re beginning to *nestle*, *i.e.*, to prepare to move house.
Our labourers begin to *nestle* as soon as they hear the bell.
Bairns, they’re always on the *nestle*.
He’s never in one posture, always *nestling* about.
The mare *nestles* about in the stable with hearing the machine agate

NETTING, *s.*—Urine, particularly when kept, as it is for many purposes.

It stinks like old *netting*.
She killed her two swarms of bees; she poured *netting* on the hives.

NEWBEAR, or **NEW-BARE**, *adj.* (pronounced *Néwber* or *Néwby*, with the accent on the first syllable).—A cow that has newly calved.

They reckon to have two *néwber* cows a year.
So in Sale Bills frequently, "Two *néwbear* cows, two rearing calves;"
or "*New-bare* cow, two reared calves, two rearing ditto."

NEWSING, *s.*—Gossiping.

There's a deal of *newsing* goes on in that row.
She can't live without *newsing*.

NEWSY, *adj.*—Fond of news, gossiping.

What a *newsy* woman you is!
I think she's a bit *newsy*.

NEW YEAR'S DAY.—Bring a bit of green into the house on New Year's Day, and you won't want bread all the year; or, if you do, some one will bring you some. You must not bring in anything dead, or you bring a coffin into the house. Whatever you bring in first on New Year's Day, you will never want all the year through; so the custom is to bring in coals or something useful.

NICE, *adj.*—commonly pronounced as *Niced*, or *Neist*.

I reckon it's very *niced*.
She'd something very *neist* about her.
So *Neister*, for *Nicer*; "No one could be *neister* than they are."
So "It's a *nice-tish* place."
Compare Hoarst for Hoarse.

NICE, **NICED**, **NEIST**, *adj.*—Particular, fastidious.

Some's very *niced* about what they'll do.
I reckon they're more *niced* than wise.
The mare won't be *nice* about kicking this morning.
Folks seem so *niced*, they waant do this, and they waant do that.
She's not *nice* as to what work she'll do.

NICKER, *s.*—A Woodpecker: as "Those nickers are calling out; they reckon it's a sign of wet;" "There's a nicker hole in yon tree."

NICKERS, *s.*—The larger branches of tree tops, cut up for firewood.

I never get *nickers* mysen; I never get no't but kids.
I can't hew *nickers* up.

NIGHT-RIPE, *adj.*—Said of ears of corn which ripen without forming grain.

There's a deal of corn *night-ripe*, so there'll be a many deaf ears.
It's mildewed and *night-ripened* together.

NIP, *v.*—To move about quickly, to be nimble; as “Now then, nip off;” “Nip about and get it done;” “He nipped out, and the horse nipped on;” “He can nip about anywhere now without his sticks;” “He oftens nips past before I see him;” “Defendant nipped over the fence and got away;” “He nipped out, and nipped on to the wagon.”

NIP UP or **NIP OFF**, *v.*—To snatch up quickly: as “She nipped up the bairn in a moment;” “He nipped the cushion offen the chair.” “They nipped off their boots in the least of time.” “I used to nip it up, and nip it down.”

NIPPER, *s.*—Term applied to a small boy: as “Come and stan’ agen these gates, nipper!”

NITS, *s.*—The eggs of lice.

She never has no *nits* in her head—never a louse nor yet a *nit*.

NO-BUT, *adv.*—Nothing but, only; for None-but, as No-body for None-body.

That’s *no-but* a poor tale.

I’m *no-but* among the middlings.

She’s *no-but* a wankle little lass.

NOGGIN, *s.*—A thick slice or wedge, as of bread, pudding, &c. So “Gie him a good noggin, and ha’ done.”

NONE, *adv.*—Not at all, never at all.

He’ll *none* have it.

She’ll *none* get a husband.

I’m feeling *none* so well mysen.

She mends *none*, I doubt she’s come to her end.

The teeth haven’t gone thruff *none*.

She’s been *none* well sin’.

NOR,—used for Than, as Better nor, More nor, for Better than, More than.

Yon are bigger *nor* these.

I reckon the tonups look better *nor* the swedes.

Often contracted into ‘*n*, as “It were more ‘*n* three weeks sin’;” “There were better ‘*n* a seck on ‘em.”

NORRAMBY,—local pronunciation of Normanby: as “Norramby-by-Stow,” “Norramby-by-Spital.”

NOT ALL THERE,—that is, “Not having all his wits about him:” as “I could mak’ nowt on him; I reckon he’s not all there.” So

NOT RIGHT SHARP,—which has the same meaning.

NOTHING, *adv.*—Not at all: as “There’s nothing so many goes out as did;” “She ails nothing;” “The snow wastes nothing;” “I don’t feel nothing as strong as I did.”

NOWS AND THENS,—for now and then: as “Mebbe, nows and thens there is.”

NOWT, often NO’T, *s.*—Nought, nothing. So “Nowt o sort,” nothing of the sort.

Ye know it’s *nowt* o’ sort.

I was as near as *nowt* done.

It’s *nowt*, no-but it teeth.

There’s *no’t* worse than being so uneasy.

I reckon the bairn grows *nowt*.

She’s as near crazed as *no’t*.

I can’t do *no’t*, to mean o’t.

O

OAK-DAY,—the 29th May, when school children wear Oak leaves, and nettle those who have none; they have a rhyme, “Royal Oak Day, Twenty-ninth of May, If you won’t gie us haliday, We’ll all run away.”

OBEDIENCE, *s.*—A child’s bow or curtsy.

I always larn them to make their *obedience*.
Of course they made their *obedience* as soon as he came in.
Sometimes *Obeisance*, as in Gen. xxxvii. 7, 9.
Now then, children, where’s your *obeisance*?
Well, there he was, *obeisancing* at me again.

ODD, *adj.*—Single, lonely, standing by itself; as “An odd house,” or “An odd place.”

He lives in an *odd* house agen the rampire.
It was a nicid house, but it was so *odd*; there wasn’t a place of worship within three mile.
It’s no *odder* place than this, not so *odd*.

ODDLING, *s.*—A single one, as a single duck or children left out of a clutch.

ODDMENT, *s.*—A remnant, or piece left of anything.

When the *oddmint* of potatoes were offered by auction.

OF, *prep.*—Used after verbal nouns, or “redundantly after the participle active:” as “It doesn’t pay for sending of them to Lincoln;” “It’s doing of him a very deal of good;” “Mr. B. is doctoring of him.” So Numb. xiii. 25, “They returned from searching of the land;” or 2 Chron. xxxv. 14, “The priests were busy in offering of burnt-offerings;” and Shakspeare’s, “The shepherd blowing of his nailes.”

OF, *prep.*, for On: as “They’ve another sale of Saturda’;” “She lit of Frank of Frida’;” “I only set her of ten eggs;” “It seemed to press of it overmuch.”

OF, *prep.*,—for For: as “I haven’t had any medicine of a fortnight;” “It’s not been done of a many years;” “The childer wait of each other at the lane-ends;” “She’s not been up to D. of a long time.” So 2 Chron. xxx. 5, “They had not done it of a long time;” St. Luke xxiii. 8, “Of a long season?” Acts viii. 11, “Of long time;” the two last retained in the Revised Version of 1881.

OFFAL,—used adjectively for Waste, refuse, superfluous.

Trade’s better now, so that’ll mak’ work for some of the *offal* men.
There was a many *offal* folks at the fair.
She’d only the *offal* birds to sell.

OFFEN, or OFF ON, *prep.*—For Off of: as “She’s never had it off on her head;” “They stopped two shillings off on me;” “They’ve gotten a deal of money offen it;” “He’ll never mak’ a living offen it;” “Mebbe, it’ll wear offen him.”

OFFER, *v.*—To attempt.

He mut lig on the bed, and sit up on end a bit, afore he *offers* to walk.

He must go about the house before he *offers* to go out.
If he *offers* to walk, his knee starts swelling.

OFTENS, *adv.*—Often.

It’s *oftens* the best for them.
I don’t *oftens* get.
We cleän ’em out *oftens*.
How *oftens* it is they are cutten off in a moment.

OLD, *adj.*—Used without reference to age, and the general epithet applied to a hare.

I reckon they’ve letten that *old* boy of ours off easy.
The *old* hares mak’ work wi’ the corn.
They fun an *old* hare, apped up in a dyke bottom.
She’d an *old* hen seat hersen in the hedge; I said for sureness the *old* fox would get her.

OLD-FASHIONED, *adj.*—Used in the sense of Intelligent, cunning.

The rabbits are so *old-fashioned*.
For a shepherd-dog he’s the most *old-fashioned* I ever saw.
She was that *old-fashioned*, she had the bottle up to her mouth.
He was so *old-fashioned* and so deep.
Or of a tame pigeon, “It’s as *old-fashioned* as a bairn.”
The pony was a bit *old-fashioned*, and could open the gate with his mouth.

OLD MAN.—The herb Southernwood, called also Lads’-love.

ON, *adv.*—Used euphoniously for being in the family way: as
“I doubt she’s on again, poor lass.”

ON, *prep.*—For Of: as “That’s the worst on it;” “I do believe that on her;” “There was a good few on us, there was eight on us;” “She gets her tea on him;” “I’ve seen so much on it;” “I begged and prayed on him to stay;” “I begged a sup of beer on the mester.” So also the Harvest Song, “None on ’em laem, and none on ’em blind, and all on their tails hanging down behind.” So “Lest they should tell on us,” 1 Sam. xxvii. 11; and S akspere’s, “Such stuff as dreams are made on,” Temp. i 1, and “The bird is dead that we have made so much o ” Cymb. iv. 2.

ON, *prep.*—Used also in such phrases as “Sorely on it,” “Sadly on it,” for Sorely off, Sadly off; “Two or three days ago I was strangely on it.”

ONSET, *s.*—Outset, commencement.

At the first *onset* I tell’d him how it would be.
Pigs oftens differ five or six shillings at the first *onset*.
It wasn’t so cold at the first *onset* this morning.
They’d better have built a brick one at the first *onset*.

OPPEN, *v.* and *adj.*—Open.

It *oppenned* a corner on it.
I’ve cutten the sleeves reiet (right) *oppenn*.
I wüant *oppenn* my door to nobody.
It’s reiet-a-way *oppenn* to the thack.
You see the land’s *oppenner*, it drèuns thruff it.

OPPEN-GILT, *s.*—An open gilt, or young female pig, not rendered incapable of breeding.

ORIGINAL,—a male Christian name. “Original Skepper” has appeared for many years among the Guardians of the Lincoln Union. “Mr. Original Peart” was Sheriff and Mayor of Lincoln during the Commonwealth. There was an Original Sibthorp, of Laneham, temp. Eliz.

ORTS, *s.*—Scraps, fragments: as “Eät up your orts.”

OTHERSOME, *pron.*—Others: as “Sometimes he’s better than othersome.” So in Acts xvii. 18, retained in the Revised Version.

OURY, *adj.*—Dirty, untidy.

She’s a real *oury* lass.
It’s *oury* work this wet weather.
See **HOWRY**.

OUT, *adv.*—Said of a river when it is flooded, or out of its banks, as “They say the Trent is out.” Or of a person away from home on a holiday: as “It was when we were out in the summer;” “I thought you must be out, I had not seen you about.” Or of an apprentice who has completed his time, and is out of his indenture: as “He’ll be out come Martlemas;” “The blacksmith’s boy, he was out yesterday, so they had a bit of a do.”

OUTEN, *prep.*—For Out on, or Out of.

If I were you, I should get *outen* it.

They’ll never get a deal *outen* it. See OFFEN.

OUTNER, *s.*—A stranger, one out of the town or parish.

OUTS,—in the phrase, “To make outs,” that is, to make progress: as “I don’t think he mak’s much outs;” “We made sore outs last week.” See MAKE OUTS.

OVER (sometimes ÖWER), *adv.*—Too: as “He’s over little;” “He’s over heavy to carry;” “The roads are over-soft;” “They’re over-lazy to eat;” “He’s ower-old, and he wäant die;” “She spent ower much time running after the chaps.”

OVER-HULLED, *part.*—Over-thrown, or cast, as a sheep on its back.

The yow was *over-hulled*, and the lamb was dead.

See HULL, to cast or throw.

OVERLOOK, *v.*—To bewitch: used in the same sense as by Shakspeare, Merchant of Venice, iii. 2, Merry W. of W. v. 4.

If they were badly or owt, they reckoned folks had *overlooked* them.

When you thought you were *overlooked*, you got a piece of wicken-tree.

There was a strange do-ment about being *overlooked* when I was a gell; folks would have bits of wicken in their bo-som or over the door-
stead.

OVERSET, *v.*—To get over, recover from.

He was badly last backend and he’s never *oversetten* it.

I shall have to have some medicine before I *overset* it.

It upset me, and she never seemed to *overset* it.

If he’d been bigger he’d have *oversetten* it better.

OVERSET, *v.*—Also with the sense of Upset: as “It has quite *overset* her;” “A little thing seems to *overset* me;”

OVERWARTING, *adj.*—Contradictory, contrary. Probably the same word as Overthwarting.

OVER-WELTED. *part.*—Rolled over; used of a sheep overthrown or cast.

OWDACIOUS, *adj.*—Audacious.

He's like most boys, he's so *owdacious*.

They're such an *owdacious* lot.

See 'Dacious and Dossity.

OWT, often O'T, *s.*—Ought, anything.

He might have work if he were good for *owt*.

They let him down (into his grave) as nice as *owt*.

I'll stick to it, whether I've *owt* to yëat or nowt.

He came home as drunk as *o't*.

If o't's the matter or o't.

P

PACKY, *adj.*—Packed together, as heavy clouds before rain.

It looks *packy*.

I thought there'd be a storm the clouds looked so *packy*.

PAD, FOOT-PAD, *s.*—A path.

There's a *pad* across the clofen.

The *footpad's* a deal gainer.

Them *pads*, they want summas doing at.

He's done the garden *pad* up for me.

I was talking wi' him a bit afore by the *pad* end.

PAD, *v.*—To make a path, tread down.

They have *padded* a way across it.

It'll be better walking now the snow's gotten *padded* down.

PAD ABOUT, *v.*—To move slowly, potter about.

That's what they want him for, to *pad about* in the garden.

He likes *padding about* by his-sen.

PADDLE, *v.*—To walk with short, toddling steps: as "I used to come of a morning, paddling, scar'd for my life of falling down." The lower part of Canwick Common at Lincoln, used as a Cow-pasture, is known as the Cow-Paddle.

PAG, *v.*—To carry on one's back, to carry pick-a-back.

The bairns were *pagging* one another.

Moses *pagged* her up to school.

He was *pagging* Joe round the table.

PAG-RAG-DAY.—An old name for the day after May Day, that is, May 14th, when the farm-servants leave their places; so-called from their "pagging" or carrying away their bundles of clothes on their backs.

PAN, *s.*—The name given to a hard layer of soil between the peat earth and the gravel, through which roots cannot penetrate, nor water sink.

They'll do no good without you break thruff the *pan*.

PARISH, *v.*—It is said of an hamlet or township that it parishes to some other place, that is, forms one ecclesiastical parish with it. Thus Whisby parishes to Doddington, and Morton to Swinderby.

PARLE, *s.*—Talk, conversation.

What a *parle* that woman made!
Some will make such a *parle* when they come together.
He and the mester have had some long *parles* together.

PARSHEL, *s.*—Common mispronunciation of Parcel.

PASH, *s.*—Rotten wood, sometimes called Touchwood.

The clap-post was all of a *pash*.

PASTY, *s.*—Pastry with jam inside, a sort of heavy puff which children often bring to school for their dinners.

She'd gotten a *pasty* in her hand, and tumbled flat of her back in the dyke.

Here's your bit of *pasty* you've left, bairn.

PAT, *s.*—The soft part of a pig's foot, not the horny part.

The gilt has laid on its hind *pats*, and laemt it. French, *Patte*.

PAWKY, *adj.*—Sly, artful.

What a *pawky* crittur he is! The Scotch, " *pawky* auld carle."

PAWT, *v.*—To paw about, handle or finger things.

Some lasses are always *pawting* things about they've no business with.

I can't abear my things so *pawted* about.

So of a horse, " *pawting* about he got his foot fast in the fence."

PAXWAX, *s.*—A strong tendon that runs along the neck of quadrupeds, sometimes called Paddywhack.

PAY, *v.*—To beat, that is, pay the blows, give the punishment due and deserved. (So Ps. xxvii. 5, "Pay them that they have deserved.")

Pay the brute well.

The mare was stunt, and he *paid* her.

She was hitting and *paying* the poor lass all along the road.

The teacher *pays* her so; she *pays* her shameful; she never was *paid* so much anywhere else.

PAYMENT, *s.*—Harm, damage: as "He'll tak' no payment," that is, take no harm, be none the worse; "They'll tak' no payment from the rain;" "The corn's taking no payment at present;" "I'm very healthy, so I think I'll take no payment."

PEAKED, *adj.*—Said of trees blown on one side, out of the perpendicular.

I've cutten out some *peaked* larch,

There's a many *peaked*, if not fallen,

When they're *peaked*, they do no more good.

PEAR, *s.*—The fruit, pronounced Peär or Pere.

Peres you may eät, apples is never ripe.
They got agate of selling the *peärs* outen the orchard.
Prompt. Parv. gives, "*Peere, frute.*"

PEÄRT, *adj.*—Brisk, lively, pert without its bad sense of Impertinent: as "She's a peärt little lass;" "The babe's quiet peärt again."

PEEK, *v.*—To peck or pick: as of chickens or young pigeons, "They'll soon begin to peek."

PEEL, *s.*—The long-handled shovel with which bread is put into, or taken out of a brick oven.

PEFFLE, *v.*—To cough, not violently, but with a short, dry, tickling cough: as "I oppened the window a little yesterday, and she peffled all day;" "He's gotten such a peffling cough." Or as a noun, "She had another peffle."

PEGGY, *s.*—A wooden instrument with projecting pegs, with which clothes are worked round in the "Dolly-tub" to cleanse them.

PEGGY-LANTERN.—Will of the wisp, very commonly seen on Eagle and Whisby Moors before they were drained and enclosed: called also Billy-of-the-wisp.

PEGGY-WASHDISH.—The Pied Water-Wagtail.

PEN-FEATHERED, *adj.*—Said of the hair, when in rough and untidy locks; Or of the skin, when rough and contracted with cold,—the state sometimes called Goose-skin.

PENNY, *adj.*—Said of trees, when they become dead and bare at top: as "They are growing so penny, I doubt they'll do no more good;" Or of birds when their skin is full of short stubs, as "They're so penny;" "I'm dressing a fowl but it's very penny;" the Pen being the bare part as distinguished from the plume part of the feather.

PENNY-TIGHT, *adj.*—Short of money.

He's a badly wife, and that's kep' him *penny-tight*.

PEPPER, *s.*—A thief, cheat, or pickpocket.

There was a gang of Nottingham *peppers* at the Races.

PERISH, *v.*—To suffer or die of cold: as "Why, you're not häef happed up: you must be quiet perished."

PERIWINKLE.—The Greater Periwinkle, *Vinca major*, is considered good for sore breasts, the leaves being crushed and applied to the part; Also as a remedy for the cramp, a piece being placed between the bed and the mattress!

PERK, *v.* and *s.*—A perch: or to perch. So Prompt. Parv. "Perke or Perche."

PETTY, *s.*—The common euphonious name for a Privy; French, *Petite maison*, used in the same way.

PETTY, *adj.*—Pettish, out of temper: as "He was a bit petty all day;" "I scufted the old cat, so it's made her petty."

PICK, *s.*—Pitch.

It's *pick*, I'm just hotting it for the mester, he's clipping sheep. She came home with a mess of *pick* in her pocket.

So Prompt. Parv. "Pyk or Pyche, Pix;" and Skinner says of Pitch: "Etiammum Lincolnienses efferunt *Pick*." So

PICK-POT, *s.*—Pitchpot.

PICK, *v.*—To pitch, throw; used especially of pitching sheaves up on the stack or wagon in harvesting: as "He picked all last harvest;" "When they're mates, some'll pick and some'll teäm;" "I laem't my wrist wi' picking corn;" "It seems as if I should pick head-forwards." So Shakspeare's "As high as I could pick my lance." Coriol. i. 1.

PICK, *v.*—To throw or cast prematurely, said of an animal casting her young.

We'd a yow *picked* three lambs this morning: they were dead; she *picked* them.

A many has *picked* lambs this turn.

Mr. S. has more than 200 yows as has *picked* lambs.

The mare *picked* her foal.

PICKER, *s.*—The man who picks, or pitches, up the sheaves on the stack in harvesting.

He wanted Frank to be *picker* this harvest. So

PICK-FORK, *s.*—Pitchfork. Prompt. Parv. has "Pykkforke."

PICK, or PICK AT, *v.*—To find fault, speak against: as "She's always a-picking at him;" "There's such a deal of picking one can hardly live;" "She's rather a picky kind of woman."

PICKLE, *v.*—To pick.

The place is sore, and he will keep *pickling* it.

The old cement wants *pickling* out.

- PICKPURSE, *s.*—A name given to the Dother, or Corn Spurrey, *Spergula arvensis*.
- PIE, *s.*—A heap of potatoes or other roots placed in a hole, and covered down with straw and earth against the winter, when they are said to be *pied down* or to be *in pie*.
Better buy a ton at once and *pie* them down.
- PIECE, *s.*—A short space of time: as “I’ll do it in a piece;” “They lived Loüth way a piece;” “It were a piece ago;” “He’s been liggig a-bed a piece;” “They flitted a piece afore harvest.”
- PIG-CHEER, *s.*—The pig’s fry, pork pies, sausages, &c., which are made when a pig is killed.
I mak’ ’em a present of *pig-cheer* nows and thens.
I seed there was some *pig-cheer* on the go.
He was charged with stealing a hamper of *pig-cheer*.
- PIGGIN, *s.*—A small wooden vessel with one ear or handle, used for milking, and carried under the arm; *Kit* being the larger vessel, with two ears, carried on the head.
- PIG-GRASS, *s.*—The Knot-grass, *Polygonum aviculare*, a very common weed in cornfields and by roadsides.
- PIG-NUT, *s.*—The Earthnut, *Bunium flexuosum*, dug up and eaten by children.
- PILL, *v.*—To peel, strip off the bark; used most commonly of the Oak-pilling, or stripping the bark of the oaks when felled in spring: as “They’ll not cut them while (till) the bark’ll pill;” “They started pilling in April Fair week;” “There’s not a deal of bark-pilling to year;” “Felling and pilling 32s. per ton.” Prompt. Parv. has “Pyllyn or pylle bark, or other lyke, Decortico.”
- PINDER, *s.*—The parish official in charge of the Pin-fold or pound, whose duty it was to impound stray cattle,—an important office in former days when much land was unenclosed.
- PINE, *v.*—To starve or kill with hunger, Starve being used for to perish with cold.
The yows were *pined*; they had not a bit of keep.
He pinched and *pined* him a’most to deäd.
We’re ciëan *pined* out here.
Pined to deäd, or to death, is a common expression for death from hunger: as “He looks häef *pined* to deäd.”
- PINE-HOUSE, *s.*—A place where animals are shut up to fast the night before being killed.

PINFOLD, *s.*—The common word for a Pound: as “They live close agen the pinfold;” “They meet at the pin-fold at 7.”

PINGLE, *s.*—Used in names of fields for a small enclosure.

PINK, *s.*—A spink or chaffinch.

It's them *pink*s, they mak' such work wi' the seeds.

PINK, *v.*—To wink, or peer with half-shut eyes: as “She goes pinking about.” So

PINKY-EYED, *adj.*—Having winking or half-closed eyes.
Cfr. Shakspeare's “Plumpy Bacchus with pink eyne.”
Ant. and Cl. ii. 7.

PINKY-EYED JOHN.—A name given to the wild Heart's-ease or Pansy, *Viola tricolor* or *V. arvensis*.

Why it's a small *Pinky-eyed John*.

PINNER, *s.*—Pinafore.

Come and let mother tie your *pinner*.

He holds it agen his *pinner*.

PINTOOTH, *s.*—Eye-tooth.

He's just getting his *pinteeth*.

She's about her *pinteeth*; she's gotten one nearly thruff.

It's dead on bronchitis in it *pinteeth*.

PIF, *s.*—A cowslip is said to have so many pips or separate flowers in its umbel; or a card has so many pips or spots.

PISMIRE, *s.*—The usual term for an Ant: as “The gress close were full on pismire hills.”

PITCHER, *s.*—Always used for a small jug, such as a milk jug: as in the saying, “Little pitchers have long ears.” The term Jug is applied to large stoneware jars.

PLANET-STRUCK, *adj.*—Paralysed, blasted; as we say moonstruck.

PLANISH, *v.*—To cover with things untidily or in disorder.

How you *planish* that table about!

They've every table a'most *planished* sometimes.

Perhaps the same word as *Plenish*.

PLANTIN', or PLANTING, *s.*—A plantation.

He was laid agen the *plantin'* side.

They're sougning the little close agen the *plantin'*.

PLASH, *v.*—To lay a hedge by partly cutting through the stems.

Yon hedge wants *plashing*; it's not been *plashed* for a many years.

Them that were *plashing*, they can't do it for the storm.

PLASHER, *s.*—A labourer employed in laying hedges: as “He was mostly a plasher, and a deal among the hedges.”

PLAY UP, *v.*—To jump or frisk about: as of a horse, “He plays up a bit when I fetch him up;” “This pony does not play up at the trams as the other did.”

PLOUGH-JACKS,—a name given to the Plough-boys who come round on Plough Monday, and who formerly used to be dressed up to represent various characters.

PLOUGH MONDAY,—the Monday after Twelfth Day, on which the Plough-boys come round for money.

POOR CREATURE,—common term for a person who is sick and ill, and not up to much: as “He’s a strange poor creature, I reckon;” “I’m oftens a poor creature mysen;” “She’s nobut a poor crittur, poor old lass: Doctor says she must have plenty of good support;” that is, meat, wine, &c.

POPPLE, *s.*—The Corn Cockle, *Agrostemma Githago*, a troublesome weed in corn.

PORKET, *s.*—A young pig, fit to kill for pork, but not large enough for bacon: as “We’re keeping on it for a porket;” “He reckoned as the pigs weren’t fresh enough for porkets;” so constantly in Sale Bills,—“1 Fat Pig, 5 Porkets,” &c.

POSY, *s.*—Common term for a nosegay or bunch of flowers: as “The children have cropped a posy in the dyke;” “There’s a many posies in the market now;” “The bairns ha’ gotten a beautiful posy, and they’re going to help to trim the Church to-morrow.”

POTTER OUT, *v.*—To poke or work out slowly and gradually.

The bad places in the plaster want *pottering out*.

The ‘tates tak’ a deal of *pottering out* to-year.

If they get a hole, the bairns *potter* it out wi’ their fingers.

The bricks had milderered away, so we *pottered* them out.

I was stood *pottering* the fire.

He hasn’t *pottered* out no-but two shillings all winter.

POWER, *s.*—A great deal, a large number or quantity: as “There’s been a power of rain;” “There was a power of folks at the fair.”

PRATE, *v.*—To chatter, talk overmuch.

How he does *prate* to be sure.

He might have *prated* at him (*i.e.*, given him a talking to), and let it go by.

Said also of the cackling noise made by a hen when she has laid: as “I heard her *prate* and went out.”

PRICK, *v.*—To dress up for show: so “Pricking the Church,” *i.e.*, dressing it up with evergreens.

PRICKBUSH, or PRICK-HOLLIN, *s.*—The Holly.

It's the house where there's that pointed *prick-hollin* tree.

PRICKLE, *v.*—To prick.

It seems to *prickle* and itch a deal.

So Spenser tells how “The Eglantine did spread her *prickling* arms.”

F. Q. II, v. 29.

PRIMP, *s.*—The shrub Privet, *Ligustrum vulgare*.

PRISE, *v.*—To force open with a lever.

I doubt I shall be like to *prise* it open.

PROFFER, *v.*—To offer.

She *proffered* me a bed.

I *proffered* to drive her to Church.

He *proffered* to lead the coal for summut less.

He *proffered* to wear so much more money on it.

PROFIT, *s.*—Said of a cow when in milk: as “She'll not come into profit while next month;” “They're allowed a cow in full profit all the year, that's two profit cows.”

PROPPED UP, *part.*—Said of a person who has to be supported and kept alive by care and medicine.

He's no-but a poor *propped up* crittur.

She's been *propped up* these many years.

PROUD, *adj.*—High, forward, luxuriant: as of young wheat, “The wheat's gotten so proud;” or of nails in a horse-shoe, “The nails stand out too proud;” or “The board's a bit too proud, it wants spoke-shaving off.” So *Winter-proud*, said of wheat when too forward in winter.

PROUD-FLESH, *s.*—Mortified or unhealthy flesh in a sore.

PROUD-TAILOR.—A Goldfinch.

PUDGE, or PUDGE-HOLE, *s.*—A puddle.

She went reiet into the *pudge*.

The bairns will walk thruff all the *pudge-holes*.

PUFF, *s.*—Breath, wind.

She puts me out of *puff* sometimes, I seem sca'cely able to overset it for a piece.

So “Short of *puff*,” for short of breath.

PULID, *s.*—A kind of hawk,—a buzzard or kite? Formerly more common in these parts than now, when the name is almost lost.

PULK, *s.*—A coward.

What a *pulk* yon chap is
He's a strange *pulk*.
He's a *pulk* at work as well.

PULL-BACK, *s.*—Drawback, disadvantage: as "I've had a many pullbacks;" "It's been a sore pullback for her;" "They try hard for a living, but they've a very many pullbacks."

PULP, *s.*—Mixed straw and turnips, cut small by the Pulper, as food for cattle in the winter.

I was spreëding *pulp* in the crew.

PUNCH, *s.*—Lemonade, or any other cooling drink for the sick.

PUNISHMENT, *s.*—Pain, suffering: as "He's done his work in a deal of punishment;" "Such punishment the lad was in, I took him to the Doctor;" "It was punishment for him to put his foot to the ground." So "Put him out of his punishment," *i.e.*, out of his pain, by killing him.

PURR, *s.* and *v.*—The long pole with which the hot embers in a brick oven are "purred," or spread and stirred. More usual terms here are Scale, and Scaling-rod.

We had a gret long *purrr* to stir the oven.
We used to *purrr* it about the oven, for you couldn't stan' very gain.

PÛSH, *s.*—(Pronounced short, as Rush.)—A pool, or puddle.

The watter all stood in *pushes*.
We'd such a *push* of watter agen our door, we had to let it off.

PUSSY-PAUMS.—The Catkins of the Sallow; the so-called Palm or Paum; sometimes called Goslings.

PUTHER, *v.*—To puff; said of smoke: as "When the wind's that away, the smoke all puthers out;" "It puthers down fit to blind one;" "I'm forced to have the door oppen, 'cause it puthers out on the chimley;" "As hard as ever it could puther out." "The snow all came puthering off the roof."

PYEWIPE, *s.*—The Peewit or Lapwing, which lays the well-known Plover's eggs, and gives its name to the Pyewipe Inn by the Fosdyke.

PYKLET, PYCLET, PIKELET, PIKLET, PYFLET, *s.*—A crumpet, or kind of muffin, eaten hot and buttered. Spelt in all the above ways.

Fresh muffins and *pyklets* every day.

Q

QUAIL-MUTTON.—The flesh of sheep that have died of disease, from drowning or natural causes. A.S. Cwelan, to die.

There's nowt no better than *quail-mutton*—drownded mutton; you salt it, and put it in a pancheon.

QUALITY, *s.*—The gentry, or upper classes.

All the *quality* was there.

They'd gotten a tent setten out for the *quality*.

QUEE, *adj.*—Female, applied to calves.

She's had three *quee* cauves running.

QUEEN DICK.—“That happened in the reign of Queen Dick;” *i.e.*, Never.

QUIET, *adv.*—Usual pronunciation of Quite,—in accordance with its origin, the Latin Quietum.

I'm *quiet* hagg'd out.

They'd *quiet* a grand do.

QUIRKY, *adj.*—Playful, sportive.

He's such a *quirky* lad.

He seemed to me a very *quirky* man.

QUITE BETTER.—Always used for Quite well.

Oh, he's *quiet better*, he started to work of Monday.

R

RACKAPELT, *s.*—A noisy riotous person: as “He’s a tire-some boy, a real rackapelt;” or to a barking dog, “You’re so chappy, you rackapelt, you!”

RADDLE, *v.*—To redden, to mark or colour with red ochre.

It was my husband’s work to *raddle* the lambs.

RAG, *v.*—To tease, rate.

We used to *rag* her a bit about it.

RAGEOUS, *adj.*—Outrageous; of which it is probably a clipped form, as ‘Liver for Deliver, ‘Lowance for Allowance, ‘Dacious for Audacious.

RAGG’D, *adj.*—In rags; always pronounced Ragg’d, not Ragged. So Nak’d for Naked.

RAGG’D, *adj.*—Said of trees when covered with fruit: as “The berry bushes are well ragg’d;” “They’re as ragg’d as they can hing.”

RAG-RIME, or RAG-FROST, *s.*—A white or hoar frost. “It was a real black-frost,—a lot sharper than a rag-rime.” So “It is a raggy,” or “A ragg’d morning,” when things are covered with white frost.

RAG-ROSE, or RAG-JACK, *s.*—The Oxlip, *Primula elatior*.

It’s a *rag-rose* they’ve gotten in the wood.

RAISE, *v.*—To bring up phlegm, and spit.

She *raises* a deal.

He were coughing and *raising* all night.

RAISE, *v.*—To have a child born, or rear one up: as “They’ve raised a boy at last;” “She’s raised a baby, I suppose;” “What have they raised this turn,” meaning whether a boy or a girl; “She’s a wankle little thing, I doubt we shall never raise her.”

RAISEMENT, *s.*—Advancement, increase.

They’ve made a *raisement* in the rent.

He has never received the *raisement* yet.

She gets a *raisement* every year she stays.

He wanted a *raisement*, so they g’ed him the chanch to leave.

I paid the *raisement* (advance in the price of bread) on Tuesday.

So “They’re going to *raise* him,” *i.e.*, raise his wages.

RAITY, RAITED, or ROITY, *adj.*—Soaked and broken ; said of straw that has been in use, or of hay that has got often wet.

Last year's straw will be more *raited*.

RAKE, *s.*—A range, run : as " Geese want a bigger rake ; "

RAKE, *v.*—To range, ramble.

Ducks are such things to *rake* away.

They *rake* off far enough down the dykes.

Prompt. Parv. has " Reyke or ydylle walkynge about. Discursus, vagacio."

RAMMEL, *s.*—Rubbish of any kind, but especially builders' rubbish.

Lor ! what *rammel* it is.

They put a lot of old *rammel* a top on it.

It seems nowt but old bricks and old *rammel*.

So " Pde for leading *rammel* out of ye Church." (Churchwardens' Accounts, Norton-Disney.)

RAMP, or ROMP, *v.*—To grow quickly, shoot up.

Well, you have *romped* up !

He keeps *ramping* on.

He has *romped* up a lot just lately.

RAMPER, or RAMPIRE, *s.*—A metall'd high road, applied in these parts especially to the Fossway or Roman Road, till lately the turnpike road between Lincoln and Newark, perhaps expressing its originally raised rampart-like appearance as it crossed the low open country.

He lives in an odd house by the *rampire*.

He seemed quite footbet as he passed along the *rampire*.

Keep along the main *rampire* while you come to yon trees.

RANGE, *s.*—A high fender or fire-guard.

They ought to have *ranges* wi' them little bairns.

He got that gret *range* round the fire to keep her off on it.

RANTAN, *v.*—To serenade with rough music, beating of pots, and pans, &c., persons who are suspected of beating their wives.

They *rantan* folks who beat their wives.

They've *rantanned* two or three at Eagle in my days.

If they *rantan* 'em once, they're bound to do it three nights, so I've heard say.

A great disturbance was caused by a mob who were *rantanning* a young man named H—. The front windows of his house were broken, and all kinds of old tins kettles, &c., were beaten to make a great noise."—*Lincol. Chronicle*, 13th April, 1883.)

RAP *s.*—A swap, exchange, as of a horse, “He was about making a rap wi’ some one;” “I shouldn’t advise you to make a rap on it.”

RAP OUT, *v.*—To utter violently and harshly: as “He rapped out a big oath;” “She’s such a woman to rap out, she’s as bad as a man.”

RASH, *adj.*—Hasty-tempered: as “His father’s so rash with him.”

RASH or RASH-RIPE, *adj.*—Said of grain in the ear, when it is over ripe and falls out easily.

RASPS, *s.*—Raspberries.

He was that mēan he sent a pound of *rasps* to be sold.

There are a niced few *rasps* this turn.

The wind’s made work wi’ the *rasps*, they’re just in the bleak.

RATCH, *v.*—To stretch: as “It’ll ratch a bit;” “It’s sure to ratch wi’ being new cord.” Also to tell falsehoods, impose on, over-reach: as “Why, he’s been ratching you.”

RAUM, *v.*—To shout: “Some does raum.”

RAVE, *s.*—Trouble, confusion.

Cleāning time maks such a *rave*.

We’ve had one great *rave* with our drains, and don’t want another.

It’s been a strange *rave*, to be sure.

RAVE, or RAVE UP, *v.*—To tear up, put in confusion.

They’ll have to *rave up* the streets again for the sewage.

When one begins to *rave* about, one always finds plenty of dirt.

Skinner gives “To *Rave up*, vox agro Linc. usitatissima pro Explorare.”

REAPER, *v.*—To cut with a Reaper, or reaping machine.

I expect they’ll put in a *reaper*, and *reaper* it down.

They’ve got a-gate a-*reapering*.

Father don’t believe in *reapering* oats or barley; he thinks they’re best mown.

REAR, *adj.*—Raw.

The mēat was right down *rear*.

Prompt. Parv. has “*Rere*, or nesche as eggys, Mollis.”

REARING-FEAST, *s.*—A supper given to the workmen, when the roof is reared on a new house: as “They reckon on having their rearing-feast next week.”

REÄST, *v.*—To wrest or lift with a lever: as “Reäst it oppen;” “If we reäst it a bit, the soil will fall off.”

REĀSTY, *adj.*—Said of bacon, when it gets a rusty look, and has a rancid taste. Prompt. Parv. has “Keest, as flesche, Rancidus;” and it is used by Skelton and Tusser.

RECKING-HOOK, *s.*—The iron hook which hangs in a chimney, in the reek or smoke, and on which pots are hung over the fire.

There's only that little grate, no *recking-hook*, nor nowt.

RECKLING, *s.*—The smallest and weakest in a brood or litter.

There's oftens a *reckling* or two in a cletch.

The pig as they took was the *reckling*, the others were ten shillings better.

RECKON, *v.*—Think, suppose;—a word of as frequent use, as it is said to be in America.

He *reckoned* he was offering a good price.

He *reckons* he has got a place yon-side of Newark.

I *reckon* it's a nice pretty colour.

She *reckoned* she didn't know the way, I mut show her.

I *reckon* we shall have some downfall, t' kitchen floor's comed out so white.

RECKON OF, or RECKON ON, *v.*—To intend, determine.

I *reckon of* doing it next week.

He *reckoned of* coming home of Frida'.

There was something I was *reckoning of* asking you.

When I was *reckoning on* leaving on 'em.

RECKON UP, *v.*—To make out, understand.

I seed him in the van, but I couldn't *reckon him up*; I couldn't think who he was.

I couldn't *reckon up* how he'd come.

I can't *reckon them up*; I've tried all ways; I can't get under them no how.

He says one thing and means another; you can't *reckon him up*.

REEK, *s.*—A pile, heap, usually of snow.

They had to cut thruff the snow *reeks* in the town-street.

The hounds trailed his clēan shirts into a snow *reek*, and there they were while the snow went.

REEK, *v.*—To heap, or pile up.

The snow was that *reek'd* up.

It *reek'd* the snow up strange and deep.

So “What a *reeking* fire!” *i.e.*, heaped up, not smoking or steaming

REFFATORY, *adj.*—Common pronunciation of Refractory, with the accent on the first syllable.

He was wonderful *reffatory*, going up to the asylum.

REMBLE, *v.*—To move, shift anything out of its place.

Skinner calls it “*vox agro Linc. usitatissima.*”

My lass scolds me for *rembling* my things about.

She's always *rembling* something.

RENDER, *v.*—To melt down fat, as when a pig is killed.

There was better than 50lbs. of leaf-fat, so it took a deal of *rendering* down, and getting out of the road.

It's some scraps as I'm *rendering* down.

REST, *v.*—To sleep.

He *ëats* well, and *rests* well.

He's *rested* well sin he's been h^öem.

I can't *rest* while morning.

I can't *rest* o' nights, and that harries me o' days.

RETCH, *v.*—To reach.

I kep' her at h^öem to *retch* and fetch for me.

You're well aware I can *retch* nowt for mysen.

The Prompt. Parv. spells it "Rechyn or Retchyn;" and Skinner gives "To Retch, Tendere, extendere."

REVEREND,—“The Reverend,” or “Our Reverend,”—common terms in speaking of a Parish Clergyman: as “Our Reverend's a strange man for the bells;” “Do you ever hear owt of our old Reverend?”

RIFT, *v.*—To belch. Skinner calls it “vox agro Linc. usitatissima.”

RIG, *s.*—A ridge: as “He ploughed it up rig and furrow.” So the “Rig-tile” of a roof, or the “Rig-tree,” the beam that runs across. Prompt. Parv. has “Rygge of a lond,” and “Rygge bone of bakke.”

RIG, *v.*—To ridge up, or make ridges.

They're beginning to *rig* for swedes.

RIGS, *s.*—Tricks, jokes: as “To run rigs,” or “None on your rigs here!”

RIGHT,—pronounced Reiet: as “He doesn't seem reiet;” “It goes reiet thruff my foot, and undernean.” So

RIGHT-AWAY, *adv.*—as “From the Stone-bow reiet-away to the Butter house;” “I paid him reiet-away while Mayda.”

RIGHT.—“To have a right,” used in the sense of Duty, not of Privilege: as “She has a great right to be a good lass;” “He says the Squire has a right to send him another drake, for the fox fetched the head off on his;” “If they wanted to build, they had a right to find the money;” “If they had the money, they had a right to pay.”

RIGHTLE, *v.*—To set in order, put to rights.

If it's not *right*, you can *rightle* it next time.

My wife's been helping on her to get things *rightled* a bit.

I thought I mut get it *rightled* up.

I g'ed her a *rightling* comb to put her hair straight.

He can't even *rightle* his hair.

RIGHT-SHARP, *adj.*—Sharp-witted, having one's full senses : usually in the phrase, "He's not just right-sharp," *i.e.*, he has not all his wits.

RIP, *s.*—A whetstone or strop for a scythe, sometimes called a Strickle.

RIP, *v.*—To rage, act violently.

He went *ripping* and tearing about.

He came home tipsy, *ripping* and swearing.

Ripping and swearing and doing.

RIT, *v.*—To trim or pare off the edge of a path, &c., with a "Ritting tool," made for the purpose.

RITS, *s.*—The entrails of a goose.

When you are dressing the *rits*, you find lumps of fat, and render them down.

RIVE, *v.*—To split ; in common use, as of an oak-tree, "Will it rive?" *i.e.*, split so as to make rails ; "When I stoop, my head feels fit to rive in two."

ROAD,—used for Way : as in the phrase, "Get it out of the road," used for disposing of a pig when killed ; or "If I can but pay my road ;" or "One mut speak when things ain't going the right road."

ROAKED UP, *part.*—Heaped up, as snow, &c. Apparently the same as Reeked.

ROAK, ROKE, *s.*—Mist, haze. So

ROAKY, *adj.*—Misty, hazy : as "It's roaky weather." "When it's so roaky, he seems to get the fog in his throat." Prompt. Parv. has "Roke, myste," and "Roky, mysty."

RODDING, *part.*—Cutting and peeling osier rods : as "They kep' the childer away rodding."

ROIL, *v.*—To rile, vex, irritate.

The folks were a bit *roiled* at us.

If I never know it, it'll never *roil* me.

The best in the world is *roiled* some time.

ROMANCE, *v.*—To speak falsely or exaggerate.

She's a very *romancing* woman.

Folks *romance* so.

He's a very blustering man, and *romances* a deal in his talk.

ROOF.—“Under the roof,” or “Under the same roof,” said of persons living in adjoining semi-detached houses: as “They live under the roof wi' the grandmother.”

ROPY, *adj.*—Stringy, glutinous, or viscous—a condition of beer or bread, badly made or kept too long—seldom occurring now that home-made bread and beer are so commonly superseded by fresh-bought articles. It was a belief in these parts that hanging up a piece of ropy bread behind the door would keep further ropiness out of the house.

ROT, *v.*—To discharge matter: as of a wound, “It rots nicely;” “It kep' running and rotting a deal;” “It keeps rotting a little—just a little matter comes out.”

ROUGH, *v.*—To do a thing roughly.

I've no-but just *roughed* it over.

Those labouring men, they *rough* it over anyhow.

I just *roughed* up the cost.

RUE, *v.*—To be sorry for, repent, regret.

They say he's *rued* it, but that's neither here nor there.

I've never *rued* it but once, and that's ever sin'.

I doubt he's *rued* for it.

RUINATED, *part.*—Ruined, dilapidated.

RUN, RUNNED, *v.*—As “It's one body's work to run them out on the garden;” “She's been and runned her place;” “It's so far off, it runs me about so.”

RUMP and STUMP, *adv.*—Completely, entirely.

He's clëan done up, *rump* and *stump*, they tell me.

RUTTLE, *v.*—To make a noise in the throat in breathing, as a dying person often does.

He *ruttles* a deal in his throat.

She woke her husband *ruttling*.

He's been *ruttling* like that all night.

RUTTLING, *s.*—The noise in the throat in breathing, caused by want of power to raise the phlegm.

As soon as the *ruttling* stopped he was gone by that.

S

SAD, *adj.*—Heavy, close-pressed: as “The land’s so sad wi’ the heavy rain.” or “The ground’s sad undernean.” Very commonly applied to bread when the dough will not rise properly: as “The grown corn maks the bread so sad;” “It’s bad for any one to eät sad bread;” “The crust’s as sad as liver, it’s too sad for a badly man.” Spenser’s “Sad as lump of lead,” F. Q. II. i. 45; and “More sad than lomp of lead,” F. Q. II. viii. 30. Prompt. Parv. has both “Sad or hard, Solidus,” and “Sad or sobyr, Maturus.”

SADDEN, *v.*—To make heavy, consolidate.

The rain has *saddened* down the land.

Prompt. Parv., “*Saddyn*, or make *sadde*, Solido, Consolido.”

SADLY OFF, or SADLY ON.—Common phrase expressing that a person is ill, or in a bad way.

The bairn was *sadly off* last week.

She’s *sadly on*, poor old lass.

I was *sadly on*, I could sca’ce trail about.

SAFFERN, *s.*—The shrub Savin, *Juniperus Sabina*, often given by farm servants to their horses to make their coats shine.

I’d a mester had a *Saffern* tree in a pot.

We’d a little *Saffern* tree in our garden; somebody clipped it one night.

SAG, *v.*—To bend or sink down by its own weight: as “The gate has sagged,” or “It’s sure to sag a bit.” Prompt. Parv. has “Saggyñ or Satlyñ, Basso;” and “Saggynge, or Satlynge, Bassacio.” Used by Shakspeare and Drayton.

SAIL OVER, or SAIL THRUFF, *v.*—A coping stone or projecting row of bricks is said to *sail over* the wall beyond which it projects; or bricks that have got loose and project are said to *sail thruff* the wall.

SATTLE, *v.*—Common pronunciation of Settle.

The stacks are beginning to *sattle*.

He seems to *sattle* wonderful that-a-way.

The frequent reason given by farm servants for leaving their places is that they could not *sattle*.

This is the form given by Prompt. Parv., “Satlynge idem quod saggynge.”

SATTLE, or SETTLE, *v.*—Usual term for receipting a bill: as “Settled same time; “I’ll tak’ the bill in and saddle it.”

SAUCE, *v.*—To speak saucily or impudently.

He *sauced* me, so I slapped him.

She’d chap again at her, she’d *sauce* her.

It looks so bad when girls *sauces* their mothers.

SAUCY, *adj.*—Commonly used in the sense of Dainty: as “They’ve got too saucy to eat bacon;” “They’re a bit saucy, they want to pine a bit.”

SAUM, *v.* or *s.*—A singing noise, or to make such a singing noise.

I’ve always a nasty *saum* in my head.

Such a *sauming* noise, it’s fit to *saum* your head off.

Possibly Psalm; but more probably formed from the noise itself.

SCA’CE, SCA’CELY,—for Scarce, Scarcely.

SCALING-ROD, *s.*—A long pole with which the hot embers in a brick oven are stirred about and spread, by some called a Purr: From a verb, to Scale, to stir and spread about.

SCOPE, *v.*—Usual pronunciation of Scoop; “Scope a few moulds out round the roots.”

SCOPPERIL, *s.*—A tee-totum, made of a button-mould with a wooden peg through it.

SCOTCH or SCORCH, *v.*—To fine, dock off, or keep back part of a man’s wages: as “He used to scotch them so much.”

SCOTCH, or SCORCH, *v.*—To put a stone or piece of wood, &c., to stop a cart wheel from running back on an incline.

SCRANNY, *adj.*—Crazy.

Oh, dear! I’m well nigh *scranny*.

The bairns are fit to drive one *scranny*.

Scranny, not *Stranny*, is the form used here.

SCRAT, *s.*—A scratch: as “The kitling’s g’ed her a scrat.”

SCRAT, *v.*—To scratch.

If he can but *scrat* on any how.

It’ll be as much as he can do to *scrat* a living out on it.

So *Scrat* along, *Scrat* together, &c.

Prompt. Parv. has “Scrattyñ, or Scratchyñ.”

SCRAWK, *v.*—To scratch.

She’s *scrawked* it about ever so.

You can see the rats’ *scrawkings* along the paint.

- SCRAWL, *s.*—"To give the scrawl," *i.e.* to do a person an injury, or bad turn: as "He's g'en her the scrawl, he's tied all his money up."
- SCRAWM, *v.*—To scratch, scrawl; as of a foot-rule packed up carelessly with tools,—“They're scrawming it all over.”
- SCRAWMING, SCRAWMY, *adj.*—Awkwardly tall and lanky: as of a plant, “It has grown so scrawmy;” or of a girl “What a great scrawming lass she has gotten.”
- SCREED, *s.*—A shred, or narrow strip of anything.
They've ta'en in a *screed* by the road-side.
There's quite a thin *screed* of fat on the hams. So
- SCREEDING, *s.*—The edging, or bordering, as of a cap.
- SCREET, *v.*—To screech: connected with Screech, as Scrat with Scratch.
She *screeches* out in her sleep.
It made her *screet* out finely.
For the first häef hour she *screeced* wi' pain.
He began to kick and *screet* again.
- SCROGS, *s.*—Scrubby bushes, or places overgrown with rough shrubs and bushes: as Corringham Scrogs, near Gainsborough.
- SCROODGE, *v.*—To squeeze, crush.
Five will *scroodge* into room for three.
There's a deal of *scroodging* in the butter market.
- SCROOF, *s.*—Hardened or encrusted dirt, scurf. Commonly used metaphorically for low, rough, scurvy fellows: as “Why, they're the scroof of the world!” “He's with all the scroof of the country;” “The races bring a lot of scroof to Lincoln.”
- SCROOFY, *adj.*—Scurfy, grimy: as “What a little mucky scroofy thing it looks!”
- SCUD, *s.*—Scum, that which scuds or skims on the surface of water.
The *scud* used to gather at the top.
They put in a sough whereby the *scud* might drëen off.
The *scud* boils up on the watter in the pot.
- SCUFFLE, *v.*—To draw the Scuffler or horse-hoe between the ridges, to root up weeds.
- SCUFT, *v.*—To cuff.
George *scufted* her well.
If I *scuft* him he's back again by that.
Our cat jumped on the window and I *scufted* him, so he's a bit petty.

SCUTCH, *v.*—To trim a hedge; probably the same as

SCUTCH, *v.*—To flick or cut slightly with a whip.

He just *scutched* the old horse.

There was a squirrel by the side so I *scutched* it wi' my whip.

SCUTCHEL, *s.*—A narrow passage between houses.

SCUTTLE, *s.*—A shallow wicker basket used in gardens.

He brought in two *scuttles* full of 'tates.

SEA-HARLE, *s.*—A mist or drizzle coming up with an east wind from the sea.

It's nowt but a *sea-harle*.

SEAM, *s.*—Lard. Used by Shakspeare, Troil, and Cr. ii. 8; and Dryden, Æn. vii. 867.

SEARCH, *v.*—To pierce, penetrate: as "A searching wind," or "A searching pain;" or "It seems to search one through;" "They're old wine-casks, and the wine seems to search into the water."

SEAT, *s.*—A sitting of eggs.

They laid about a *seat* apiece, and then ge'd over.

I could'nt have done better with one *seat* than I did.

I've had two or three *seats* of black ducks.

I set a *seat* of eggs which fell to come off of Friday.

I've three *seats* under, and two more near upon ready.

SECK. *s.*—Sack.

I've letten him have a *seck* of 'tates.

We glent rather better than a *seck* of wheat.

So Prompt. Parv. "*Seck* of clothe or lethy, Saccus."

SEED, *v.*—Past of see; saw.

I knowed that for sureness, for I *seed* it mysen.

I never *seed* a man wi' such a sperrit.

SEEDS, *s.*—Sown crops of mixed Clover, Rye-grass, &c., as opposed to permanent pasture: as "To let, 441 acres of Old Pasture, and 154 acres of Seeds;" "We've been mucking those seeds;" "Then there's the Seed-mowing."

SEG, *s.*—A boar pig castrated when full grown, so as to make its flesh fit for eating.

SELDOM.—Used as a *s.* in the phrase, "Some odd seldoms;" *i.e.*, now and then: "It mebbe may do so some odd seldoms;" "It will only burn some odd seldoms."

SELL'D,—for Sold: as "He tell'd me his-sen that he sell'd it."

SEN, SENS, *pron.*—Self, selves: as “Do it your-sen;” “I tell'd her mysen;” “If you can do for your-sen, I can do for my-sen;” “They do it within their-sens a deal.”

SERRY, *adj.*—Mean, worthless, sorry in the sense of miserable.
It's a poor *serrv*-looking thing.

SERVE, *v.*—To feed animals: as “To serve the pigs,” *i.e.*, to give them their food; “She'd been serving the cauves;” “The beast were all right when I served them this morning.”

SERVE, *v.*—To occupy, employ.

It won't *serve* him for a day's work.

It *served* him two or three days.

It won't *serve* me five minutes to unpack it.

It *served* me for a quarter of an hour walking down.

I can mak' it *sarve* me and the bairn.

SET UP ON END.—In a sitting position, usually of a person sitting up in bed: as “She was set up on end;” or “I had just set me up on end;” “She wanted to sit up, but Doctor said she'd better sit up on end a bit first.”

SEW.—Sowed, the old strong præterite of Sow: as Grew of Grow, Knew of Know, and here Mew of Mow, Snew of Snow.

We *sew* it wi' barley last week.

SHACK, or SHACKBAGS, *s.*—An idle vagabond, called also a *Shacking* fellow, and said to be *on the Shack*.

The father's a drunken idle *shack*.

A dreadful *shack* the son was all his time,—a regular *shack-bags*.

He's nothing, no-but a *shack*,—such a *shack* he wouldn't learn nowt.

SHACK, *v.*—To idle or loiter about.

He's fond of drinking and *shacking* about,

The father was *shacking* about the town.

SHACKING, SHACKY, *adj.*—Idle, loitering.

He'll do nowt but *shacking* work.

He didn't like the looks on him, he looked so *shacky*.

SHAFFLING, *adj.*—Idle, untrustworthy, shuffling: as “They had a shuffling fellow set over the work.”

SHAGFOAL, *s.*—A Hobgoblin.

She lit of a *shagfoal* with eyes like tea saucers.

SHAGMAREL, or SHACKMARELL, *s.*—An idle good-for-nothing fellow.

All the *shagmarells* in the place can get relief.

SHAK', *v.*—Shake: so Tak', Mak'.

He collars them and *shaks* them to dëad.

The *shak'* o' the cart's fit to end her.

The Reapers will *shak'* them on the clays to year; it will be *shakky*.

SHAMS, *s.*—Short gaiters; perhaps so called from the Chamois or Shammy leather of which they were made.

SHAN, *adj.*—Shy, wild.

The beast are so *shan* you can't go nigh them.

They're very *shan wi'* not being handled.

She's very *shan* when I go into the crew.

Skinner calls "*Shan*, vox agro Linc. usitatissima."

SHAN, *v.*—To shy: as "The roan pony seemed to shan about a deal."

SHATTREL, *s.*—A thing shattered; as of a tree struck by lightning, or broken by the wind,—“Is it not a poor shattrel?”

SHE, *pron.*—Used of a Clock: as “I reckon she wants clëaning;” “She never wants clëaning, no-but once a-year;” or of a sewing-machine, as “She's never been mended yet;” “She wants a drop of oil, but she's a real good worker.”

SHEAR, *v.*—To reap, or cut corn with a sickle, as distinguished from Mowing with a Scythe, and the modern Reaping with a Reaping-machine.

He can't mow, he can only *shear*, and they don't have a deal *shorn* now-a-days.

He would always have a piece *shorn* by the wood side.

What a woman that was to *shear*! she was clever at *shearing*.

So Prompt. Parv. has “Scheryn, or repe corn, meto.”

SHEAR-HOG, *s.* (SHARRAG).—A lamb that has been shorn; So “a *Two-shear*,” a sheep that has been twice shorn.

SHED, *v.*—To part, divide.

When H——. was a baby I could *shed* her hair,—quiet part it.

SHEDER, or SHEDER-HOG, *s.* and *adj.*—A female lamb in its first year, answering to the male Heder.

He bought a pen of *sheders*.

I should have liked some of the *shedder-hogs*, but they went too dear.

Used also of other things, as “Heder and Sheder Wicken,” *i.e.*, the male and female Mountain Ash.

SHELVINGS, *s.*—The sloping rails, or ledges, added to a cart or wagon for loading straw, hay, &c.

He was set on the *shelvings*.

SHEP.—Common appellation for a Shepherd, as “Tell Shep this;” or “Shep says that;” “Is Shep bad;” “Why, Shep’s wife she complained on it at the fore-end.”

SHIFT, *s.*—A change of clothing: as “They’ve strange good clothes, and a many shifts,” *i.e.*, changes of clothing.

SHIFTY, *adj.*—Changeable, in the sense of crafty, deceitful, not to be depended on: as “He’s a shifty chap, it takes a deal to be up wi’ him.”

SHILL, *v.*—To shell off or out: as “It’s shilled a lot off on her head;” or of ripe grain falling out of the ear, “The wind maks the barley shill;” “I never knowed the corn shill out, as it does to-year;” or of twitch and weeds, when the ground is wet, and they will not come out clean, “They will not shill.”

SHILTER, *v.* and *s.*—Shelter.

We *shiltered* a bit by the planting side.
She comed in for a bit of *shilter*.

SHIRE, *adj.*—A *shire* egg, *i.e.*, an egg that has not been fertilised, without a tread in it.

There were three *shire* eggs, and only one bird.
They’re not rotten, they’re *shire* eggs; there’s no bird in them.
A. S. Scir, pure, clear.

SHIRY, *adj.*—Cutting; “sharp and shiry,” said of grass. A. S. Scyran, to shear or cut.

SHITTLE, *s.*—The common pronunciation of Shuttle, as in Shuttlecock, and the surname Shuttleworth.

She has jumped her *shittlecock* into this here spout.
In Prompt. Parv. the word is spelt “Schytyl.”

SHOEING-SUPPER,—a supper given on appointment to an office, or entering on a tenancy, by way of paying one’s footing—“Shoeing the colt,” as it were.

SHOP-THINGS,—common term for Groceries: as “He left me my shop-things;” “I g’ed her a few shop-things.”

SHOTTEN-MILK, *i.e.*, milk turned sour and curdled. Given by Skinner as “Nobis Lac vetustate coagulatum.” Still understood here, but almost out of use.

SHORT-METTLED, *adj.*—Hasty, short-tempered.

He’s so *short-mettled*, there’s no saying owt to him.

SHOTTLES, *s.*—Rails which fit into the morticed holes of the post in a fence.

SHUCK, *v.*—To avoid, baffle, outwit: as “The fox went through the crew, and shucked them;” or “The fox gave them the shuck;” or, as in the game of Hide and Seek, “We’ve shucked them nicely.”

SHUCKY, *adj.*—Tricky, crafty: as “He got so shucky, and his horse got badly.”

SHUT OF, or SHUT ON, *adj.*—Rid of.

I’ve gotten a cough, and I can’t get *shut* on it.

I wish I were well *shut* of him.

She’s gotten *shut* of her daughter, and she’s fine and pleased.

They can’t get *shut* on it whilst Lady Day.

Skinner gives, “To get shut of a thing,” as “*vox agro Linc. usitatissima.*”

SHUTHER, *v.* and *s.*—Shudder, shiver: as “Them nasty shuthers.” “He was took all of a shuther.” So Fother for Fodder, Dother for Dodder, Lether for Ladder, &c.

SHUTHERY, *adj.*—Shivery; “I felt shuthery all day.”

SHUTTS, *s.*—Shutters.

Put up the *shutts*.

We’ve not gotten the *shutts* opened.

We’d gotten the *shutts* shut.

SIDE, *adj.*—Long: usually applied to a coat, as “Side coat” for Great coat. “He has ta’en his side coat to put on a-top of the tother.” So Skinner says, “Side, *agro Linc. Longum signat.*”

SIGHT, *s.*—A quantity, in the same way as Power, Lot, are used.

There’s a *sight* of peas to-year.

He has a *sight* of business.

They’ve a *sight* of men southing.

They’re getting on a *sight* too reiet.

SILE, *v.*—To strain: as “Tak’ and sile it thruff a cloth;” “We never had a drop of watter but what we siled;” “We used to sile it thruff a towel;” Also in the sense of “To sink down, to faint away”: “She siled reiet away off on the chair;” “He fun she was sileing on to the floor.” Or of rain, To pour down: as “The rain fairly siled down.” Skinner calls, “To Sile down, *vox agro Linc. usitatissima, pro Sidere, Desidere, Residere.*”

SILE, *s.*—A strainer.

Go and get the *sile*, the watter’s a bit muddy.

When the butter comes in pin-heads, we tak’ and put them thruff the *sile*

SILLY, *adj.* and *v.*—Stupefied, giddy, confused : as “ It made me quiet silly for a time ; ” “ It didn’t kill it, it only sillied it a bit.”

SILT, *s.*—Sediment ; that which has strained or siled through.
So the verb *To Silt*.

The pipes are choked wi’ *silt*.

The soughs are clēan *silted* up.

The mouth of Gautby Beck had been allowed to *silt* up.

SIN, *adv.*—Since : as “ He were here a piece sin ; ” “ He’s never addled owt sin.”

SINGLE, *v.*—To thin out, make single, as in the operation of “ singling swedes,” *i.e.* thinning out the superfluous ones, and leaving those which are to remain at proper distances,
T’ mester wants him to *single* swedes. So

SINGLER, *s.*—One who is employed in singling : as “ She’s gone singling, they can’t get singlers enew.”

SIPE, *v.*—To drip, drain slowly, as liquor from a leaky tap.
His hand kep’ *sipeing* with blood all the time.

SISS, *v.*—To fizz, hiss.

I’ve always a *sissing* noise in my head.

If a sup o’ rain were to fall, it *would siss*.

So “ Sissing medicine,” for an effervescent draught.

Skinner calls “ to *Siss*, vox agro Linc. usitatissima.”

SIX O’CLOCK SLEEPERS.—Name given to the common Star of Bethlehem, *Ornithogalum umbellatum*, because its flowers close at that time.

SKELL, *v.*—To twist on one side, be awry.

I can never use it, it *skells* over.

The hingle’s on one side ; so the pot *skells*.

SKELP, *v.*—To “ tipe ” or tip up a cart, so as to upset the load at the back.

He *skelpt* the cart again.

He found his cart *skelpt* up against the Wash Dyke.

SKELP, *v.*—To strike with the open hand : as to a child, “ My word, my lass, but I’ll skelp you ! ” So

SKELP, *s.*—A blow with the open hand : as “ I no-but g’ed her a bit of a skelp.”

SKEN, *v.*—To squint.

Look how you *sken* !

My lasses *sken* sometimes, they look outen the corners of their eyes

SKEP, *s.*—An open basket of wicker-work, or wood, used for garden and other purposes. So a Coal-skep, for carrying coals; a Bee-skep, a Bee-hive.

SKINCHED, *adj.*—Stinted, short of anything: as “Well, we *are* skinched of bread this morning.”

SKIME, *v.*—To squint.

Some would say *skime*, and some would say Squint.

SKINCH, *v.*—To stint, pinch, be short of anything.

He wants them to *skinch* their stock in every way.
Well, we *are skinched* of bread this morning!

SKREWBALD, *adj.*—Skewbald.

SLABS, *s.*—The rough outside pieces of a tree-trunk, when it is sawn up into planks.

SLAKE, *v.*—To half wash and dry plates or dishes, to smear or clean them badly.

Why, you've no-but *slaked* them.

SLAP, *s.*—Slop.

The snow'll mak' a lot of *slap*.
She'll be all in a mess of *slap* and muck.
The pigs have had nowt but swedes and *slap* from the house.

SLAP, *v.*—To slop.

I've not letten her wash, she *slaps* her-sen so.
The bairns either *slaps* or mucks me up.

SLAMMING, *adj.*—Used to express violent motion, or action: as “Look how he comes slamming through the hedge.”

SLAPE, **SLAPISH**, *adj.*—Smooth, slippery: hence Sly, crafty.

The mare's shoes are a bit *slape*, she soon wears them down.
If your pony's *slapish* shod.
So of a half-sovereign, “Was it a *slape* one?” or “There are two *slape* fourpennies.”

So “*Slape* Ale,” which seems to mean dead and flavour-less; as “That *is slape* ale, there's no fly in it at all,” that is, it is not up.

Skinner gives *Slape* Ale, as “*vox agro* Linc. *usitatissima*,” but explains it as “*Cerevisia simplex*,” unmedicated; he mentions “*Slape*, quod agro nostro Linc. *Lubricum seu Mollem signat*.”

SLARE, *s.*—A taunt, sneering hint or remark, literally a Smear.

It'll save the lass many a *slare*.
She's full on her nasty *slares*; I don't like those *slaring* ways.

SLARED, **SLARY**, *adj.*—Smear'd, dirtied.

The streets were rather *slared*.
The gravel's a bit *slary* when it's wet.
It's not over-wet, only a bit *slary* at top.
The ceilings get *slared* so, *i.e.*, in white-washing.

SLARING, *adj.*—Smearing: hence metaphorically Sneering, taunting: as “Honey is such a slaring thing.” “I don’t like those slaring ways.”

SLART, *v.*—To taunt, insinuate: as “Out with it, don’t slart.”

SLATS, *s.*—The cross pieces of wood on trays or hurdles.

SLATTER, *v.*—To waste, throw away, said of money spent with nothing to show for it: “It’s been slattered away;” “It’s better in the Bank than slatter’d away;” “Whatever a man addles, it gets slatter’d away.”

SLATTERING, SLATTERY, *adj.*—Wet and unsettled, perhaps with the idea of wasteful: as “It’s slattering weather;” “It has been so slattering for the hay;” “There has been some showers, but it’s not been to say a slattering harvest;” “It *has* turned out a slattering night;” “When it begins to be slattery it keeps on so long.”

SLAUM, *v.*—To smear: as of mud scraped from the road, “He slaums it about;” or of whitewashing, “Lor’, mercy, how you’ve slaumed the walls.”

SLED, *v.*—To drag: as “The doors all sled so;” “They sled at the bottom:” “It’s the bad foundation as maks the doors all sled.”

SLINK, *v.*—To slip one’s work, idle over it.

Why don’t you *slink* a bit?

Nay, I could’t do that,—not *slink*.

SLIPE, *s.*—The sloping bank of a dyke: as “To let, the grass on the washes and slipes.”

SLIPE, *v.*—To throw off on one side.

I can a’most *slipe* the watter off.

SLITHER *v.*—To slide, slip.

He simply *slithered* out of bed.

They *slithered* downstairs together.

Skinner gives, “Slidder pro Slide, vox adhuc in agro Linc. usitata.”

SLIVE, *v.* past SLIV.—To sneak, creep.

They’ll *slive* away anywhere, them folks as doesn’t like work.

He *slives* round and pricks it all over.

I hate to see anyone *sliving* about so.

There was one *sliv* in somehow.

Skinner says, “to Slive, vox agro Linc. usitatissima.”

SLIVER, *s.*—A short slop or frock, worn by bankers and navvies,

SLIVING, SLIVERING, *adj.*—Sneaking, loitering, idling about.

SLOCKEN, *v.*—To smother, choke, suffocate.

He wasn't drowned, he was *slockened*.

The sheep got it nose in the watter, and it *slockened* it.

He found complainant nearly *slockened* with filth.

SLOOMY, SLOOMING, *adj.*—Sluggish, slow in moving.

This horse is every bit as *sloomy* in the stable as the other.

It's a *sloomy* thing; I see it go *slooming* along.

He's the *sloomiest* idle beggar.

SLOT, *s.*—A wooden bar. So

SLOT, *v.*—To fasten with such bars: as "They got some slots, and slotted it down." Skinner has "to slot a door, vox agro Linc. usitatissima, *i.e.*, *januam claudere*."

SLOUK, *v.*—To slouch: as "Slouking about," or "a slouking fellow."

SLUR, *s.*—A slide: as "They've made slurs on the pond."

SLUR, *v.*—To slide.

They were *slurring* in the dyke.

It seems strange to see *slurring* in March.

SLUTHER, *v.*—To slip, slide.

I caught him in my arm, but he *sluthered* down me.

We mut let the bricks *sluther* down a plank.

He'd gotten *sluthered* down in the tub.

I let him gradually *sluther* down.

SLUTHER, *v.*—To slur, in its ordinary sense.

He *sluthered* over it anyhow, *i.e.*, he did it slovenly and carelessly.

She *sluthers* over her work, as if she didn't care whether she did it or no.

He *sluthers* over it, he only cares to get his money.

SMITHY, *s.*—Used for any low dirty place: as "What sort of a smithy is it they live in?"

SMITTLE, *v.*—To infect.

We've one *smittled* the other.

I tell him he's *smittled* me.

SMITTLING, *adj.*—Infectious: as of any disease, "Do you think it's smittling?" or "Doctor says it's not smittling;" "It must be something smittling, for it has gone thruff the house." Skinner gives "Smiting," as "vox agro Linc. usitatissima pro Contagious, infectious."

SMITTLING, *s.*—Infection: as "There never was no smittling about it."

SMOKE-REEK'D, *adj.*—Smoked, tasting or smelling of smoke.

I hate *smokereek'd* tea, I can't abear it.

SMOUSE, *v.*—To fondle, caress : as “ Look, how he's smousing of her.”

SNAFFLE, *v.*—To speak through the nose, to snuffle.

SNAGGY, *adj.*—Cross, snappish, irritable : as it were, full of snags, or sharp rough projections.

SNAIL, or SNEEL, *s.*—The name commonly given in these parts to the different species of Slug, *Limax*, the shelled Snail, *Helix*, being seldom seen.

I had to go only a *sneel*-gallop, as they say.

SNAKE-FLOWER, *s.*—A name given by some to the Wood Anemone, *A. nemorosa*, by others to the Greater Stitchwort, *Stellaria holostea*; with a slight preponderance in favour of the former.

SNAPE, or SNEAP, *v.*—To snub, chide, check : as “ Don't snape the child ;” “ He's not easily snaped.”

SNARE, *v.*—To trim up the branches of a tree.

I shall *snare* that tree of Polly's.

Frank's been *snaring* the trees for me.

There are some trees want *snaring* by the footpad.

SNECK, *s.*—The catch or fastening of a door, lifted by the latch, or by a piece of string. So a *False Sneck*, a catch without a latch, which can only be lifted from the inside.

SNECK, *v.*—To put down the sneck or catch so as to fasten the door.

Just *sneck* yon door.

Why, it's *snecked* already.

We could not keep it *snecked*.

So “ *Unsneck*,” to unfasten the catch, as : “ You go and *unsneck* yon door.”

SNECK, *s.*—A small projecting piece of land : as “ That sneck belongs Milner Smith ;” “ It all belongs the Squire, no-but that sneck ;” “ Broadholme seems to lie in a sneck, in a corner like.”

SNERRUP, *v.*—To shrivel, draw up.

Her frock was all *snerruped* and drawn up wi' the fire.

They got some irons, and *snerruped* up their hair.

SNEW, *v.*—Snowed, strong præterite of Snow. So Mew and Sew from Mow and Sow.

SNICKERSNEEZE, *v.*—A term, without meaning, used to frighten children; “I’ll snickersneeze you if you don’t.”

SNICK-SNARL, *s.*—A loop or t-vist.

My line gets all of *snick-snarls*.

Any band will get of *snick-snarls*, if you don’t take care.

SNOTS, *s.*—A name given by children to the berries of the yew.

SNOWBONES, *s.*—The remnants of snow which linger in dykes and furrows and on the north side of hedges when the rest has thawed.

There’s a lot of the old *snowbones* left; I reckon more will come to fetch the old away.”

SNUB, *v.*—To check: as of weeds, “You should ha’ putten some salt on, it would ha’ snubbed them anyhow.”

SOAKING, *adj.*—Weakening, enervating: as “Ligging in bed is so soaking;” “Moulding (in a foundry) is soaking work.”

SOCK, *s.*—Soakage, drainage.

All the *sock* from the crew falls into it.

SOE, SOA, *s.*—A large round tub, with two ears, used for brewing or water-carrying.

SOFT, *adj.*—Silly, half-witted.

Shut your mouth, you *soft* thing.

She’s got that *soft* lass to keep.

He talked such *soft* stuff as you never heard.

I doubt she’s made nowt of hersen, poor *soft* thing!

I said, don’t talk so *soft* as that.

SOFT, SOFT-HEAD, *s.*—A foolish fellow, simpleton: as “He’s a regular soft-head;” “He made a sore soft of his-sen.”

SOFTNESS, *v.*—Foolishness.

Such *softness*! ye shan’t do nowt o’ sort.

SOGGING, *adj.*—Said of anything heavy; as “My word, it is a sogging weight.”

SOLE, *s.*—The brick floor of an oven.

Bread baked on the *sole* is so sweet.

When they’re baked on the ash-*sole*, you have to wash them.

SOLID, *adj.*—Solemn, grave, serious.

So I looked *solid* at him and said,—”

The bairn looked as *solid* as *solid*.

I g’ed him a look, and that made him more *solid* for a bit.”

SOLID, *adj.*—Real, sound: as, “I g’ed her a solid good whipping;” “If there were a solid good rain, it would do a sight of good;” “I’ll gie you a solid good hiding, for as big as you are;” “He said it was solid weakness I was suffering from.”

SOLIDLY, *adv.*—Really, positively.

I *solidly* want have it, no how.

SOONER, *adv.*—Rather.

She mends worse *sooner* than better.
They’d *sooner* pine than come into the house.
I’d *sooner* have the pig than a sovereign.
I’d work for nowt *sooner* than do nowt.

SORE, *adj.*—Bad, sorry, grievous.

It’s a *sore* shame.
They’ve gotten a *sore* job wi’ her,
It makes *sore* work wi’ the Church.
She was a *sore* woman, she didn’t care which end went first.
They gave a *sore* account on it at Lincoln of Frida’.

SORELY OFF, or **SORELY ON**, *adv.*—Badly, grievously, in bad state: as “The lad seemed sorely off;” “I was sorely on mysen;” “We’re sorely off wi’ colds;” “The little bairn seemed sorely on it;” “Oh, I’ve been sorely on it.”

SOSS, *v.* and *s.*—To slop, mess; a slop or mess.

You’re *soassing* about for ever.
You mak such *soasses*, for all the world like pigs.

SOSS, *v.*—To fall heavily and suddenly.

If they let it *soass* on the flour.

SOSSSED, **SOSSSENE**D, *part.*—Soaked, saturated.

The abscess ran a deal, he was nearly *soassed* with it.

SOUGH, *v.* (pronounced **SUFF**).—An underground drain.

They’re putting in a *sough*.
The *sough* from the crew was quiet silted up.
I raved up the *sough* undernean the pig-stye.

SOUGH, *v.*—To drain.

They’re a-going to *sough* the farm all over for him.
I reckon it wants *soughing* badly.
They are throng *soughing* at W—.
When he’s a-*soughing* he can addle a bit.

SOUGHER, *s.*—A man employed in draining.

She has three *soughers* lodging there.
It was the *soughers* as tell’d him.

SOUR, *adj.*—Coarse, harsh; applied to grass.

SOUSE, *s.*—Brawn, or Collared Head (called Collared Rind.)

I got a piece of *souse* on him, *i.e.*, bought it of a man who came round with pig-meat to sell.

SOWE, *s.*—A wood-lice, monkey-pea.

The house had been shutten up, and it was full of *sowes*.

SOWLE, *v.*—To lug, or pull by the ears: as “I’ll sowle your ears well for you;” “I’ll gie you a good sowing.” So Skinner, “to Sowl one by the ears, vox agro Linc. usitatissima.” Shakspeare, Coriol iv. 5.

SPADE-BONE, *s.*—The Blade-bone or Shoulder-bone. Skinner calls it, “vox agro Linc. usitatissima.”

SPANG, *v.*—To throw with violence, to bang: as “The door spanged to;” “You spanged the door in her face;” “If a door spangs, it seems to go thruff her.”

SPARKLE, *v.*—To send out sparks. So “Larch-branches sparkle about so, they’re dangerous for childer.”

SPEECH, *v.*—To speak to, have speech with.

So gain as I live, I never *speeched* her whiles Frida’.

She never *speeches* the woman.

I seed him a piece sin, but I never *speeched* him.

SPELL, *s.*—The trap used in the game called Knur and Spell; also the cross-bars of a chair; or the splints for bandaging a broken limb.

SPELL, *v.*—To put on spells or splints: as “The Doctor did not spell it while to-day.”

SPERRIT, *s.*—Spirit.

She has no *sperrit*; I tell her she has never a heart in her belly.

SPILE, *s.*—The peg which fills the vent, or *Spile hole*, at the top of a barrel. So to Spile, *v.*, to put in the peg.

SPINDLE, *v.*—Said of growing corn when it shoots up its pointed sheath before coming into ear: as “The whêat is just spindling.”

SPINK, *s.*—The Chaffinch; often called Pink.

SPIRY, *adj.*—Said of corn when it shoots up tall and thin: as “It grows up weak and spiry.”

SPIT, *s.*—A spade’s depth of earth: as “I dug it over two spits deep;” or, “Tak’ a spit off on the top.”

SPITAL, or SPITTLE.—A corruption of hospital, occurring in the names of Spital-in-the-Street, the Spital Charity, Spittlegate at Grantham, and the surname Spittlehouse.

SPITTLESTAFF, *s.*—A staff with a spud at the end, to stub up thistles with.

All old men used to carry a *spittlestaff*.

SPLAW, *s.*—A splayfoot.

Did you notice what a great *splaw* she had?
I thought I never seed such a *splaw* in my life.

SPLOTHER, *v.* (SPLAWTHER.)—To spread out, or sprawl.

It's a *splothering* sort of tree.
It seems to *splother* about a good deal.
It's a little bit *splothery*.

SPLUTHER, *s.*—A splutter, splashing.

SPOIL-BAIRN, *s.*—One who spoils,—makes too much of—children: as “I'm none of your spoil-bairns.”

SPOOL, *s.*—A reel, or bobbin: as “She'd gotten one of my best spools of cotton.”

SPRAG, *s.*—A large nail, such as is used to fasten the iron on to a cart-wheel, or a spurn to a post. Cfr. Sprig, a small nail.

He was putting a *sprag* in the wheel of one of the wagons.

SPREAD, *v.*—Commonly pronounced Sprëad or Spreed, the past tense being more properly called Spred: as “They're spreading muck.” Used in the sense of spread out, grow broad or stout; as “Well, we don't see her grow, but we have said she spreads.” So Chaucer and Skelton spell it Sprede, and make it rhyme with Mede, Rede, and Excede; and Dryden rhymes Overspread with Succeed.

SPRECKLED, *adj.*—Speckled.

It's one of those light-coloured *spreckled* ones.

SPRETCH, *v.*—To crack, as eggs do before hatching: as “They are just sretching nicely;” or “They were beginning to sretch.”

SPRINK, *v.*—To sprinkle.

They *sprinked* it wi' the paint.
We *sprinked* it well wi' salt, and that banished the old dother.
I used to could whitewash, and not *sprink* my-sen, but now I can't retch.

SPUR.—“They’ve gotten a spur on”—said of being asked, *i.e.*, having the Banns put up in Church. Cfr. Speir, to ask.

SPURN, *s.*—A piece of wood sunk in the ground at the foot of a post, and nailed to it to keeping it from sagging or giving way.

SPURRINGS, *s.*—Footmarks, traces. Ang. Sax. Spór. Dutch, Spoor.

SQUABBLE, *v.*—To puzzle: as “I had to squabble it out by my-sen.”

SQUĀD, *s.* (pronounced short as Sad, Bad, not as Quod or Squadron).—Sloppy dirt, mud.

The childer *will* get among the *squād*.

The lass ran all among the muck and *squād*.

They were nowt but mud and *squād* up to the boot-tops.

SQUANDER, *v.*—To scatter, disperse: as “The whole family are squandered about;” or of planting young trees, “Squander them a little more,” *i.e.*, put them further apart; or of a scattered village, “It’s a very squandering place.”

SQUIB, *v.*—To run about quickly, here and there.

Mary Ann does *squib* about; she nips about when she is playing.

STAG, *s.*—A cockerel, or young cock.

The *stags* are strange ones to fight.

There were three *stags* and three pullets in the clutch.

It’s wi’ not getting fresh *stags* for the hens.

STAGE, *adj.*—Common corruption of Staid, steady, of mature age: as “He should have a stage woman to keep his house;” “She’s not so over-young, she should be a stage girl;” “She was quiet a stage person, this was—going on for sixty, or sixty all out.”

STALL, *v.*—To surfeit, satiate.

It’s *stalling* stuff.

I’ve ta’en it while I’m fairly *stalled*.

Given by Skinner, as “*vox agro Linc. usitatissima, pro Exsaturare.*”

STANBOW,—the Stonebow, or Archway of the Guildhall at Lincoln.

I was stood agen the *Stanbow*.

STAN’, *v.*—for Stand: as “We can’t stan’ agen it;” “It stans more in the bleak, it’ll dry better;” “There was a mess stanning and talking at the corner. So

STAN' NEED,—for Need, Have need: as “You don't stan' need to think at that how;” “One stans need to tak' care of one's lasses now-a-days;” “They stan' need to be nipping,” *i.e.*, saving.

STANDARD, *s.*—An old inhabitant, one long established in a place: as “Why, you're quiet an old standard at Lincoln;” “I reckon all the old standards are gone;” “Another old standard has passed away.”

STANG, *s.*—A pole.

If I dropped owt in the watter, I should get a *stang*,

STANG, *v.*—To throb, shoot with pain, sting.

My thumb *stangs* a bit yet.
It's such a *stanging* cold.

STARK, STARKISH, *adj.*—Stiff, Stiffish: as “It's starkish land;” “The rheumatis' has left my leg a bit stark.”

STARNEL, *s.*—A Starling.

START, *v.*—Common term for to begin: as “He started to weep;” “His knee, it starts a-swelling;” “He'll start a-crying;” “The old lass is as well as when she started and fell badly,” *i.e.*, as when she began to be ill; “He started to die about five in the morning.”

STARTLE, *v.*—To start.

It made all the henses *startle*.
It made me *startle* just for the moment.

STARTLESOME, *adj.*—Easily startled: as “Some henses are so startlesome.”

STARVE, *v.*—To suffer or perish from cold.

Put on thee coat, thou'll be *starved*.
Why, they'll a'most nak'd, they'll be *starved* to dead.
You may stan' talking wi' him while you are *starved* down.
My foot's *starved* with hinging out the clothes.

STATTIS, *s.*—The Statutes, or Statute Fair, such as at May Day, at which farm-servants are hired for the year.

He'll easily get a place at the *Stattis*.
They shifted the *Stattises* from Bassingham to the Halfway House;
it used to be a great *Stattis* then.
There's a kind of *Stattis* for confined men at Horncastle.

STAVE-ACRE, *s.*—The Corn Crowfoot, *Ranunculus arvensis*, a troublesome weed in cornfields, distinguished by its prickly seed-covers.

STAVVER, *s.*—A stave or step of a ladder.

STEDDLE, or **STEDDLING**, *s.*—The stand or foundation on which stacks or anything are raised: as “They’ve gotten some iron steddling for the stacks;” or “The stones mak’ a good steddle for the brickwork;” “We put another steddle at the end of the stack;” “It’ll mak’ good hay-stack steddling;” “The kids do for stacksteddling and bake-oven heating.”

STEDLE, *v.*—To stain, mark with rust.

If the iron gets agen the linen, it’ll *stedle* it.

STEEL, *s.*—A shaft or handle: as a “Besom steel,” or a “Rake steel.”

STEEL.—“To get or take the steel out of anything,” *i.e.*, to get the best, the goodness out of it: as “Old Mr. N. got the steel out of that farm;” “He felt of her pulse, and said it had took the steel out on her.”

STEELIONS, *s.*—A steel-yard, or balance for weighing; more commonly called a Pair of Troys.

STEER-HOLE, *s.*—The position on the side of a stack, in which the man stands who takes off the sheaves from the waggon, and passes them higher up.

He was stood in the *steer-hole*.

STEM, *v.*—To soak a wooden vessel in water to prevent its leaking.

Mind you *stem* yon tub before you use it.

STEP, *v.*—Steeped; past tense of Steep.

I *step* it well.

I g’ed him some gruel and some bread *step* in wine.

STEPPINGS, *s.*—The footprints made by horses in soft ground.

The *steppings* are so deep, the hurses can sca’ce draw their feet out-en ’em.

Cfr., Wheelings, the tracks made by wheels.

STIFF, *adj.*—Stout, stumpy, short and thick.

He’s a little *stiff* chap.

The old gentleman’s as *stiff* as he’s long; he’s a very *stiff* man.

STILL, *adj.*—Quiet: as “He’s a niced still bairn;” “He’s a still steady chap.”

STILT, *v.*—To put new feet on to stockings: as “I’ve heeled them once, and now I’m going to stilt them.”

STINT, *s.*—Limit, measure, task.

Have you done your *stint* ?

I set her a *stint*.

To the garden end is about my *stint*.

He has always a regular *stint*, no more and no less.

STINT, *v.*—To stop in growth, become stunted, small and shrunken: as “I had the barley laid in swathe, and it stinted so.”

STIRKY, *adj.*—Stunted, undergrown: “It’ll never be more than a stirky tree;” “When pigs are stirky they never grow a deal.”

STIRR,—Common pronunciation of the surname Storr: as “Bill Stirr, he is a heppen young chap.”

STITHY, *s.*—A blacksmith’s anvil.

STOCKDOW, *s.*—Stockdove, or Wood pigeon.

STOCKEN, *v.*—To check in growth by scanty nourishment.

Beast can’t feed (*i.e.*, fatten) when they’re *stockened*.

He was *stockened* when he was a little bairn.

Bairns are a deal like little pigs; when they’re *stockened* they’re long before they overset it.

STONY-ON-THE-WALL.—A plant, Shepherd’s Purse? considered to be good for the gravel.

STOOL, *v.*—To shoot out, as stalks of corn from one root: as “The wheat is well stool’d,” or “is stooling well.”

STORM, *s.*—A long-continued frost, or spell of severe weather, irrespective of wind.

I don’t mind if there is a *storm*, if the wind’s not rough.

It’s been so still all through this *storm*.

Then the long *storm* clapped in, and our pumps were all fast.

STORM-COCK, *s.*—The Missel Thrush.

STOUP, or STOPE, *s.*—A post.

They’ll put up *stopes* and rails.

He’s never g’en us so much as a gate *stoup*.

So Bed-stoup, a bed-post; and Stoup-Miln, a post-Mill.

STOWK, *s.*—The heap of corn-sheaves, set up ten together in the field, after being cut and tied.

There are twelve or fourteen *stowks* to lead and then the rakings.

Some’s getting quiet green at the top of the *stowks*.

STOWK, *v.*—To set up sheaves in stowks: as “It’s some they had to stowk up again.”

STRAMMACK, STRAMMACKING, *s. adj.*—Said of one walking awkwardly, throwing their legs about.

What a gret *strammack* that lass gets.

She is a gret *strammacking* lass.

STRAIGHT, *adj.*—Pronounced broadly, as spelt, not Strate.

I put her nose as *straight* as I could.

She g'ed it him pretty *straight*.

STRANGE, *adj.* and *adv.*—Very, exceeding, uncommonly.

That's a *strange* nice horse.

They give him a *strange* good word.

She'd some *strange* gret sons and daughters.

The cletch came off *strange* and well.

One on the kitlings is a *strange* pretty one.

The bairn's *strange* and badly.

Strange and sharp it has clapped in.

STRAWJACK, *s.*—The straw elevator, used with a threshing machine.

STRICKLE, *s.*—A wooden strop, roughened with emery, used for sharpening scythes.

STRİNDE, or STRINE, *s.*—A stride.

He saves his father many a *strinde* thislambing time.

STRINE, *s.*—The so-called Tread in an egg: as "There's no strine in it; it'll come to nowt." So Skinner has, "A cock's Stride, vel ut melius in agro Linc. efferunt, a cock's Strine."

STRONG, *adj.*—Used with a variety of applications: as "Strong land," *i.e.*, heavy clay land; "It's good land, but strong land;" or "A strong lot," *i.e.*, a large number; or "Strong pigs," the common term for half-grown pigs, as distinguished from those just taken from the sow; "There were a many strong pigs in the market, but no suckers."

STROP, *v.*—To milk cows clean, to the last drops, by pressure of the finger and thumb. So the last milk is called the *Stroppings*, and cows are called *Stroppers* when they give only a few drops of milk before calving.

She doesn't *strop* them anew, she leaves all the cream in the elder.

We've nobut two, and they're *stropping* cows.

They're all *stropping* cows and the cream's so thin.

STRUNCHEON, *s.*—A droll, or comic song: as "Well, that is a struncheon."

STRUNT, *s.*—The bony, fleshy part of a horse's tail.

Its *strunt's* so long; it's a pity but what it were docked..

The hair's cutten off close agen the *strunt's* end.

STUD and MUD.—Said of walls and houses built of wooden upright posts, filled in with clay mixed up with hay: as "The out-buildings are only stud and mud;" "They are principally built of stud and mud."

STUDDERED, *adj.*—Built with studs or posts: as “It’s only studded and boarden;” “I’d have it studded and lattid.”

STUN, *s.*—Surprise, astonishment: as “It put a bit of a stun upon me when he comed hœm.”

STUNT, *adj.*—Obstinate, sulky.

He’ll turn *stunt* if you say owt to him.

Agen the brig the horse turned *stunt*.

Also Blunt, abrupt: as “a stunt turn,” that is, an abrupt bend, one at right angles.

It’s not at all a *stunt* turn.

I blæem it to their having made the wire turn so *stunt*.

I’ve broke the point and that maks it *stunter*.

Skinner calls it “*vox agro Linc. familiaris*.”

STUNT, *v.*—To turn stunt, become obstinate.

I spoke to him but he *stunted* directly.

STUPID, *adj.*—Used in the sense of Obstinate, not Dull.

He’s that *stupid* there’s no turning on him.

He’s as *stupid* as *stupid*, and you can’t mak’ him neither.

She’s that *stupid*, she waänt be ruled. So

STUPIDITY, *s.*—Obstinacy, not Dullness.

They understood it well enough; it was *stupidity*, and nowt else.

STURDY MUTTON,—term applied to the flesh of a sheep that has been killed because it is “giddy” (from water on the brain.)

When a sheep has got silly in its head, they call it *sturdy mutton*: I reckon it’s the best of meat. Cfr. French, *Etourdi*.

STY-BARKED, *adj.*—Coated with dirt, as a pig in a dirty sty.

When a pig gets *sty-barked* it’ll never do no more good.

SUMMAS, SUMMUS, SUMMUT, *pron.*—Somewhat, something.

It wants *summas* doing at it.

He always seems as thofe he wanted a bit of *summas* to yëat.

If she’d owt about her, she ought to be addling *summus*, she ought to be doing *summus* for hersen.

I thought you mut be badly, or you mut be *summut*.

SUMMER or SUMMER-OUT, *v.*—To joist out cattle for the summer in pastures, which are then said to be

SUMMER-EATEN, *part.*

This was *summer-eaten*, and yon was mown.

Mr. B’s going to *summer-eat* it again.

SUMMER-TILLED, *part.*—Left fallow for the summer.

SUP, *s.*—A drop, or small quantity of any liquid : as “A sup of rain would do good ;” “Mebbe, we shall have a sup before it sattles ;” “I never had bit nor sup in the house ;” “Publicans get sups and sups while they can’t do without ;” “I got a sup wi’ sattling for my pig ;” “If we wanted a sup o’ milk, and he’d a sup to spare, he’d gie us a sup in a tin.”

SUP, *v.*—To drink : as “Now then, sup it up ;” “They sat down to sup a sup of broth.”

SUPPER, or SUPPER UP, *v.*—To give stock their food for the night.

When I went to *supper* ’em up.

SURENESS, *s.*—“For sureness,” common expression for Surely, certainly : as “I knowed that for sureness, for I seed it my-sen ;” “She didn’t know, not for sureness, as they were coming.”

SWAD, *s.*—A peas cod, or pod of peas.

There’s some peas has purple *swads*.

I don’t shill mine, I keep them in the *swads*.

“Cosh” is used for the pods of Beans or Tares.

SWAMP, *v.*—To subside, become thin : as of a dropsical person’s body, “It used to swamp of nights.” Skinner gives Swamp or Swamp, as “*vox agro Linc. usitatissima, fort. a Teut. Schwank, Macer.*”

SWĀP *v.* (pronounced as Snap).—To swop or change.

They got agate *a-swapping*.

“*Vox agro Linc. usitatissima.*” Skinner.

So *Drap, Slap, &c.*

SWARD, *s.*—The rind or skin of bacon.

I always took the *sward* off.

I used to like the *sward* my-sen.

Prompt. Parv. “*Swarde or Sworde of flesche, Coriana.*”

SWARTHE, *s.*—Sward, or ground covered with grass, as distinguished from that which has been ploughed.

It’s old *swarthe*.

That 18 acre close was *swarthe*.

They’re ploughing *swarthe*.

We put them in a *swarthe* piece by the planting. So

SWARTHE, *v.*—To cover with grass.

It won’t *swarthe* itself.

It was ploughed, but they’ve *swarthed* it down.

SWARTH, *s.*—The black or dirt.

They’re mucked up with *swarth* and dirt.

It fetches off the varnish, but the *swarth* won’t come off.

SWATCH, *s.*—A piece or shred cut off as a pattern.

SWAUL, *v.*—To swill, or wash down with a lot of water.

There's not a deal of yard *swauling*.

It has been water-*swauled* so.

SWEAL, *v.*—To waste away.

He somehow got poison, and seemed to *sweal* away.

The rabbits *swealed* away and died in a few days after I'd g'en it them.

"Vox agro Linc. usitatissima."—Skinner.

SWELT, *v.*—To make faint, to overpower with heat.

It's so hot it's fit to *swelt* you.

It was fit to *swelt* the poor bairn to deäd.

SWELTY, *adj.*—Close, hot and smothering.

It's so *swelty*: it does not sweat you.

SWITHER, *v.*—To parch, wither up.

It's such a *swithering* day.

The plants are quite *swithered* up.

SWIVEL, *s.*—The part of a flail that swings and falls on the corn.

It's a *swivel* of a flail as belonged my husband.

SWIZZENED, *adj.*—Shrivelled, withered.

We none on us looks when we're old, as we do when we're young; we gets to look *swizzened*.

SYKE, *s.*—A low swampy place with a small stream in it, found in place-names: as "Saxilby Sykes;" "Far Cock Sykes Meadow," at Harby;" "Downsike Drain," Kettlethorpe.

T

TACK, *s.*—A taste or taint: as of meat, “It had a nasty tack about it.”

TA'EN, *part.*—Taken.

He's *ta'en* a little place on the Cliff.

He's *ta'en* no rent off on me, sin' I've been out of work. So

TA'EN-WORK.—Work taken by the piece or job, not paid for by the day.

He wants it all *ta'en-work*.

TAFFLED, *part.*—Entangled, matted together.

The rope was in such a *taffled* state.

The corn was grown underneath, and *taffled* all together.

TAILINGS, TAIL-ENDS, *s.*—The hinder ends, or refuse of corn, dressed out as not fit for market, but kept for poultry, or for home use.

TAK',—common pronunciation of Take, as Mak' and Shak', for Make and Shake.

They *tak'* a deal of shifting.

It's in two *taks*; they have *ta'en* a bit off on it.

TAKE (TAK'), TAKE-OFF, *v.*—Used for Take one's way, Take oneself off: as, “He took off in a huff;” “They took off of their own heads;” “So he took off the next morning;” “He took up the street as hard as he could go.” A Nottingham Paper describing the escape of a thief, wrote, “He took up the Pavement, and disappeared”—the Pavement being the name of a street in Nottingham.

TAKE (TAK'), *v.*—Frequently used as a mere redundancy: as “He took and did;” “He took and went;” for He did, He went.

TAKE ALL ONE'S TIME, —*i.e.*, to be as much as one can do.

It'll *tak' him all his time* to overset it.

It *taks me all my time* to keep on the square.

It'll *tak' the pig all it's time* to weigh 12 stone.

She did not call out because it *took her all her time* to struggle.

The farrier says it'll *tak' the mare all her time* to get well.

TAKE THE WRONG WAY,—said of a sick person getting worse instead of better: "I doubt he's taking the wrong way."

TAKING, *s.*—Difficulty, dilemma; or simply, state, condition.

Eh! poor thing! it were in a *taking*.

The house is in such a *taking*, it's so wet.

I don't know what kin' *taking* we are in.

I'm never in that *taking*.

His clothes are in a *taking*, they're ragged up.

TANG, *s.*—A taste or twang.

It had a bit of a *tang*, but I wshed and cleäned it well.

TANG, *s.*—A sting.

TANG, *v.*—To sting: as "It tangs a bit yet;" "A wasp tanged it little bottom twice."

TANTLE, *v.*—To dangle, toddle as a child.

Thou *tantles* after me, and thou hinders me.

TAR-MARL, TAR-MARLINE, *s.*—Tarred cord, used by gardeners, etc.

TAR, TARS, *s.*—common pronunciation of Tare, Tares, vetches.

There's such a quantity of wild *tars* to-year.

'TATES, TÄETS, *s.*—The most common corruption of Potatoes: as, "The weather's all agen the 'täets;" "I shall want to get my täets in." Also 'Tatöe: "He had nowt but an old sad 'tatöe pie."

TAVE, *v.*—To toss, throw oneself about: as in the common phrase, "Tewing and taving;" "He was taving about all night." Skinner calls it "vox agro Linc. usitatissima."

TEÄM, *v.*, past TEM.—To lead, or carry with wagon and horses.

They started *teäming* this forenoon.

I don't know if they've gotten all the loads *tem*.

They *tem* a load after that. So

TEÄM-WORK, *s.*—Work done with wagon and horses; a regular item in a way-warden's Account Book.

TEÄTY, *adj.*—Peevish, fretful: as, "Babe's so teäty."

TEEM, *v.*, past TEM.—To pour, as from one vessel into another, or as of rain pouring down.

When I *teem* him some tea, he'll tak' and fling it at me.

I *tem* some tea into a cup.

I've *tem* kettles and kettles of boiling water down.

I *tem* a sup of oil down his throat.

It *tem* down wi' rain; it *did teem*.

The rain *tem* down, and bet upon these windows all night.

Skinner has, "to *Teem* out, vox agro Linc. usitatissima, significat effundere, seu ab uno vase in aliud transfundere."

TEEMER, *s.*—The large bag into which gleanings are poured, or teemed, out of the smaller bags carried at the waist.

TELL'D,—for Told, perf. of Tell.

Why, he *tell'd* me so his-sen.

I *tell'd* her she mut, so it mattered nowt.

I've never *tell'd* any living.

TEMSE, *s.*—A sieve.

We used to sile the beer thruff a gret *temse*.

Mother had a *temse* and a washtub, and dredged the flour on it.

TENDER, *v.*—To make tender: as "It'll tender him for the winter;" "Poulticing tenders it so."

TENT, *v.*—To tend, or look after: as "Jack's tenting crows;" or "He's tenting wheät;" or "His feyther wants him to tent next week;" or "It's bad for girls to have to tent."

TENTER, *s.*—One who looks after, or attends to, whether to cattle to take care of them, or birds to scare them off: as "No cattle allowed in the lanes without a tenter;" "I couldn't see any tenter with them;" "They want a bird-tenter for the seeds."

TEW, *v.*—To harass, weary, fatigue.

It *tews* me so.

I was quiet *tewed* out.

He has been out a bit, and it has seemed to *tew* him.

Doctor told me not to *tew* mysen,—not to do owt to cause any *tewing*.

She's not strong, and is soon *tewed* out.

TEW, *s.*—Harassment, fatigue: as "It puts me in such a tew."

TEW ABOUT, *v.*—To toss, or work about.

He always *tews* about like that.

THACK, *s.* and *v.*—Thatch, to thatch.

It wanted *summas* doing at it: it were oppen reiet away to the *thack*.
He's agate *thacking* stacks.

They lived in an old *thacked* house.

Prompt Parv. has "*Thak*, for Howsys: *Thakyn* Howsys;" and Skinner says of *Thatch*, "In agro Linc. adhuc *Thack* effertur;" and the word is spelt *Thack* in the "Mayor's Cry," a set of Rules for the municipal government of Lincoln, issued in the 16th and 17th centuries.

So *Thack-peg*, and

THACKER, *s.*—A thatcher.

THARM, *s.*—The gut or intestines, such as are used for making sausages; so described by Skinner, 1668, "Tharm, vox agro Linc. usitatissima, pro Intestinis mundatis ad Botulos seu Farcinina paranda inflatis."

THAT, *adv.*—Used for So: as "He was that mēan;" "I was that bad, and felt that dizzy, I could yēat nowt;" "The lass was that pleasant." Or "He is that," for He is so.

THAT-A-WAY,—common for That way.

When I'd gotten a piece *that-a-way*.

She couldn't hav gotten thruff *that-a-way*.

So This-a-way for This way.

THAT HOW,—for That way.

It's better *that how*.

It's no use knocking oneself up *that how*.

So This how, for This way.

THEAVE, *s.*—A female sheep in its second year, before it has had a lamb, called also a Gimmer.

THICK, *adj.*—Friendly, intimate.

I could see as they were pretty *thick*.

THICK-END.—The greater part: as "It's the thick-end of a mile;" "They've gotten the thick-end of their harvest."

THINK MUCH, *v.*—To envy, grudge.

They *think much* with me for my work, *i.e.*, grudge my having it.

If you go to see one, another *thinks much*.

If they gi'e you owt, they *think much* with you.

The one *thinks much*, if the tother has owt.

One *thinks much* for fear I should *think more* of the tother.

THINK NO OTHER,—common term for Make sure, Feel Sure.

I *thought no other* but what I'd come to my end.

We *thought no other* but what she would ha' died.

The horse was slape shod, and I *thought no other* than I should have had him down.

THINK THEY WILL,—common term for Like, Choose

They'll pay when they *think they will*.

He can do it reiet enough when he *thinks he will*.

She'd do it when she *thought she would*.

She waän't if she *thinks she waän't*.

THINK TO,—used for Think of: as "What do you think to it?" "I don't think a deal to him;" "Folks ast me what I thought to London, so I tell'd them I thought Doddington was a very deal prettier place."

THIS-A-WAY,—for This way: as "It's a mucky trick to serve a man this-a-way." So That-a-way.

THIS HOW,—for This way: as "When I put my leg this how." So That how.

THIS TURN,—for This season, This year.

It falls to be wheät *this turn*.

A many berries there are *this turn*.

THOE, *s.*—Thaw: as, "I reckon it's a bit of a thoe." So

THO'EN, THAWEN.—Thawed: "It'll be slape where it's tho'en." Perhaps the word which Skinner gives as "Thone, vox agro Linc. frequens, significat sub-humidum seu uvidum."

THOFE, *conj.*,—common pronunciation of Though.

It's as *thofe* a dog had been gnarling at it.

It's not as *thofe* I'd a heap of bairns.

THOMASSING,—going round on St. Thomas' Day, December 21st, to beg corn or money for Christmas, called also Gooding or Mumping.

THOU, THEE, THY, *pron.*—The 2nd person singular commonly used, with many contractions and corruptions, in familiar conversation. This is very noticeable when, in speaking to a deaf or sick person, one's You and Your is repeated in the more familiar Thou and Thy: as "Thou likest to hear Mr. C. read to thee? Dost'ee mind what he says?" or "Canst'ee tak' it in thee hand?" "Where t'ee (art thou) going to now?" "What hast'ee g'en him?" So "Haud thee noise;" "Eh, thou mucky old woman!" "Why, thou's gotten to Jerusalem;" "Eh, lad, thou'st not fun the gainest road across that field"—to a lad who has ploughed a crooked furrow.

THRAWL, *s.*—A wooden stand for barrels.

THREAP, THREP, *v.*—To argue, contradict: as “We were just threaping a bit;” “I don’t want to threap, but I believe it was;” or to a child, “Don’t threap.” So to *Threap down*, to silence by arguing or insisting upon a thing: “The bairns threp her down that it was so.” Skinner gives “to Threap or Threapen,” as “vox agro Linc. usitatissima.”

THREAP, *s.*—An argument.

We had a bit of a *threap* about it.

THRESH, *v.*—So pronounced, not as Thrash.

THRETTY, *adj.*—Thirty.

They could mak’ a good brig for about *thretty* pund.

THRONG, *adj.*—Busy.

It’s a very *throng* time.

I’m mostly *throng*.

He’s been so *throng* that he nat’ly couldn’t get.

She’s fine and *throng* cleāning.

I was *throng* wi’ finishing the weshing.

They’re *throng* tonup-ing, so they don’t come to dinner while three (o’clock).

It’s a good *throng* club.

THROTTLE (sometimes THROPPLE), *s.*—The throat, or windpipe of an animal.

It’s large for a cow’s *throttle*.

She’d gotten a piece of to’nup fast in her *throttle*.

THROUGH-GROWN,—said of corn, when it is laid so that the understuff grows up through it.

THRUFF, *prep.*—Common pronunciation of Through, like Enough (Enuff).

They have to go *thruff* the house to it.

I could run my fist *thruff* it.

It was all *thruff* drink.

It was partly *thruff* our own neglect.

Have its teeth got *through*? No, they haven’t gotten *thruff*.

THRUM, *v.*—To purr, as a cat.

She’s such a cat to *thrum*.

Some’ll say purring, but we always say *thrumming*.

Any cat will sing *three thrums*.

THRUSTEN, or THRUSSEN, *v.*—To thrust.

We seemed all *thrustened* up of a corner.

The stocks were so *thrusened* up, one agen another.

They’re forced to be *thrusened* up anyhow.

They mut be strange and *thrusened* up.

THUMB-TIED, *adj.*—Tied fast, as if by the thumb.

He's gotten her money, so she's *thumb-tied*.

THUSKY, THUSKING, *adj.*—Big, large; said of a person, as "What a thusky woman that is!"

TICKLE, *adj.*—Uncertain, ticklish, not to be depended on: as "It's very tickle weather;" "She's always a tickle sleeper;" "The mare's tickle about the heels."

TIGHT, *adj.*—Tipsy; used without any notion of its being slang.

TIME OR TWO.—"A time or two" is almost invariably used for Once or twice.

I ast him *a time or two*.

She won't be so keen when she's been *a time or two*.

TINE, *s.*—The prong of a fork.

TINED, *adj.*—Having tines, or prongs: as "A three-tined fork;" "He was charged with stealing a steel-tined fork."

TIPE, *v.*—To tip, or tippel up.

One of the chimney pots was *tipe-ing* over.

The pancheons and pots all *tiped* up.

TIPE-STICK, *s.*—The piece of wood which fastens the body of a cart to its shafts, and keeps it from tipe-ing or tipping up.

TITIVATE, *v.*—To tidy, clean, or dress up.

I began to *titivate* the poor bairns up.

They've *titivated* the house up as well as they could.

I'm going to *titivate* him some things up now.

TIZZY,—common short form for Elizabeth.

TO, *prep.*—Used in the place of For: as, "He had meät to his breakfast;" "I couldn't eät many mouthfuls to my dinner." So in the Authorised Version of Judges xvii. 13; St. Luke, iii. 8; Acts xiii. 5.

TOAD-PIPES, *s.*—The Field Horse-tail, *Equisetum arvense*, a common weed in cultivated ground.

TOFT, TOFT-STEAD, *s.*—A piece of ground on which a house stands, or has stood.

The people who had *tofts* on the Moor.

"It went by *toft-stead*," *i.e.* on the enclosure of the Moor allotments were made to those who had *tofts* on, or adjoining it, in compensation for their rights of grazing, turf-paring, cutting furze and ling.

TOLDER'D-UP.—Dressed out in a tawdry way.

How those lasses are *tolder'd-up*!

TONER, *s.*—The one or the other.

I don't know whether it's this week or next, but it's *toner*.

TO'NUP, *s.*—Turnip.

She'd gotten reiet away among the *to'nups*.

The *to'nups* were wed twice over.

He's among the *to'nup*-sheep.

TOPPING, *adj.*—Well, in good health, excellent.

He's not been very *topping*, poor chap!

TORNDOWN, *s.*—A rough, riotous person.

He's gotten a strange *torndown* sin' he went to school.

She never see such *torndown* bairns in her life.

TOR'SEY,—local pronunciation of Torksey.

TOTHER,—commonly duplicated, as “The tother” for “the other.”

The one thinks much if the *tother* has owt.

She says the *tothers* mut do my jobs.

TOTTER-ROBIN, or TOTTER-BOBS,—the Quaking Grass,
Briza media.

TOWN, *s.*—Used of any village, however small, in exact accordance with the “ton” in which their place-names frequently terminate, a real town being distinguished as a Market town.

The fox fetched two fowls in the middle of Harby *town*.

They flitted to Eagle *town* a year sin'. So

TOWN-END, *s.*—For the end of a village.

There's a pinfold at the *town-end*.

He lives agen the *town-end*. So

TOWN-STREET, *s.*—The road passing through a village: as “He's raking up leaves in the town-street;” “Having a frontage on the town-street of the village of Nettleham.”

TOWN-ROW.—By *Town-row*, or by *House-row*, was the term for the old plan for keeping men off the parish when work was scarce, by finding them so many days' work at each farm in turn, according to its size.

TO-YEAR. TO-MONTH.—This year, This month, after the fashion of To-day, To-night, To-morrow.

There's a sight of plums *to-year*.

It's very serious for the farmers *to-year*.

TRACE, *v.*—To wander, or walk aimlessly about.

I saw the bairn *tracing* about on the road, backwards and forwards.

TRADING.—“To live by trading,” *i.e.*, by prostitution.

Oh, there's no doubt they live by *trading*.

TRAGLIN, *s.*—A draggled-tailed woman, with clothes long and draggled with dirt.

TRAIL, *v.*—To drag, draw.

They kep' a pair of henses to *trail* the gentry about.

I'm not a-going to *trail* up there.

I remember him *trailing* about with a stick.

The henses did sweat wi' *trailing*.

I thought I'd *trail* round once more.

He *trails* to his work, but he can't wear it out much longer.

So, “I've saved you that *trail*, any-ways.”

TRAILY, *adj.*—Languid, dragging oneself about like a sick person: as “The lass seems weak and traily;” “I feel real poorly and traily.”

TRANSLATOR, *s.*—A term for a Cobbler, who works up old shoes into new ones.

TRAPE, or TRAPES, *v.*—To run idly and sluttishly about, commonly occurring in its participle *Trapesing*.

She goes *trapesing* in and out in the wet.

I never knowed a woman go *trapesing* about like yon.

TRASH-BAGS, *s.*—A worthless, good-for-nothing fellow.

That son of hern's a regular *trashbags*.

Cfr., Shackbags, Chatterbags.

TRAUN, *s.*—Truant.

You've been playing *traun* to-day.

There's not a many childer play *traun* about here.

He used to play *traun* when he went to Skellingthorpe.

TRAY, *s.*—A hurdle, or flake, commonly used for folding sheep, and often called a *Sheep-Tray*. “We have to put a tray across.” So “Wheelwrights and *Tray-makers*.”

TREDDLES, TRUDDLES, TRUTTLES, *s.*—The dung of sheep, hares, &c.

TRIG, *adj.*—Tight.

It little belly *was* full, it was quiet *trig*.

TRIM, *v.*—To dress up, or decorate, as Churches with flowers or evergreens: as “They was trimming the Church;” or “So you've gotten the Church trimmed.”

TROUBLE, *s.*—Pain: as “He’s a deal of trouble in his body;” “I’ve done my work in trouble ever sin’;” “When the trouble’s in the back, we mustard them on the spine.”

TROYS, *s.*—“A pair of Troys,” that is, a Steel-yard, or balance for weighing.

TUMBRIL, *s.*—An open rack for hay for cattle in the field or crew-yard.

The hen set herself under the *tumbril* in the crew.

TURN,—“To get the turn,” that is, to begin to recover from sickness.

I understood as how he had gotten the *turn*.

TURNOVER, *s.*—A kind of small shawl.

I clicked the *turnover* from her.

TUSH, or TUSHIPEG, *s.*—A childish name for tooth: as “He’s gotten three tushes thruff;” “Let mammy feel it little tushipegs.”

TWISSENER, *part.*—*i.e.*, Twisted, Twisted.

TWISTLE, *v.*—To twist. So Startle, Pickle, Prickle, for Start, Pick, Prick.

The wind seems to *twistle* the straw out on the crew.

TWITCH, *s.*—The creeping Couch-grass, a most troublesome weed in arable land.

It’s no-but a heap of *twitch*.

They’re burning *twitch*.

It’s g’en them a good chanch to get *twitch* off-on the ground.

Whence

TWITCH, *v.*—To gather out twitch.

I must *twitch* and do my land for wheat.

I’ve been throng *twitching* and tatoing.

TWO-SIDES.—“They’ve gotten of two sides,” that is, at variance.

U

UGLY, UGLINESS, *adj.*, *s.*—Disagreeable, Disagreeableness, commonly pronounced Oogly, Oogliness.

He's as *oogly* and awkward as can be.
Oh, the *oogliness*! I don't wonder she don't like it.
He's a nasty *ugly* temper.

UNDER, *prep.*—Not up to.

I doubt he's *under* his work.
I was always *under* my places in service.
So ABOVE, in the sense of Too much for: "She had a sleeping-draught, but the pain was above it."

UNDERBRUSH, *s.*—Underwood: as, "There's sca'ce any underbrush;" or, "The underbrushings were not very good."

UNDERLOUT, *s.*—The weaker or inferior; said of the weaker pig in a sty, as opposed to the Master-pig; "The blue pig is the underlout;" or of the smaller and weaker trees in a plantation, "We kep' drawing and cutting out the underlouts."

UNDERNEÄN, *prep.*, *adv.*, and *adj.*—Underneath.

Underneän yon tree.
The ground's moist *underneän*.
Her *underneän* clothes are all ragg'd.
I can't do wi' that *underneän* muck.
I keep them as cleän *underneän* as at top.
The wheat'll grow *underneän* the snow.

UNDERSOUGH, *v.* (pronounced SUFF).—Underdrain.

It wants *undersoughing* badly.
See SOUGH.

UNDONE, *adj.*—In distress, at a loss.

I felt quiet *undone* about it.
His daughter was very *undone* about his marriage.
She was *undone* because she had not heard.

UNGAIN, *adj.*—Inconvenient, awkward.

The land lies so *ungain*.

UNHEPPEN, *adj.*—Clumsy, awkward, unhandy.

Yon's a real *unheppen* chap.

He can use his arm all right, but it looks *unheppen*.

I'm so *unheppen* about a garden : I know nowt about it.

UNHONEST, *adj.*—Dishonest.

She as good as said I was *unhonest*.

UNPLUNGE.—“At an unplunge,” that is, unawares, unexpectedly.

He came on me at an *unplunge*.

If I were to see her all of an *unplunge*.

UNSEEN, *adj.*—Used in the sense of Unheard of: “It's an unseen thing.”

UP-END, *v.*—To get on one's legs ; to place up on end.

Some one is sure to *up-end* about it, *i.e.*, to get on his legs, and find fault.

When the toast of “The Queen” was proposed, only two or three of the company *up-ended* themselves.

We've got the corn cut, but not *up-ended* yet.

UPHOLD, *v.*—To support, keep up.

A house like yon taks summas to *uphold* it.

The Herspital taks a deal of *upholding*.

She *upholds* it (a cottage hospital) herself : no one else pays anything to it.

She wants a wage to *uphoud* the three on 'em.

UP OF,—for Up on : as “He's gone up of the Moor ;” “When we lived up of the haythe” (heath). So “Up of the mend,” or “Up of foot.”

UP OF HEAPS, or UP-HEAPS.—In disorder, in confusion.

We're all *up of heaps*.

I seem all *up of heaps*.

The kitchen's all *up heaps*.

UP ON END,—*i.e.*, sitting up, usually of a person sitting up in bed ; as “She's been up on end once or twice.”

UPSIDES, *adv.*—“To be upsides with anyone, *i.e.*, to be a match for, or quits with any one.

I'll be *upsides* with him before I've done.

UPSYDAISY, *interj.*—An expression used when lifting a child : “Now then, upsydaisy !”

USE, *s.*—Interest : as “He has money out at use ;” “They've putten it out at use ;” “She has the use of it for her life.”

USE, s.—“To be in use,” or “to come into use,”—said of a cow, mare, &c., when “apta mari.”

USE, v.—“It didn’t use,” for it used not; “It didn’t use to mak’ me at this how.”

USED TO COULD.—Common phrase for used to be able.

I can’t work now as I *used to could*.

I can’t go trailing about as I *used to could*.

I *used to could* do it as well as any one, one while.

V

VAST, *s.*—A large quantity: “There’s a vast of folks comes to their do.”

VENOM, *v.* (often *Vemon*).—To infect with venom, poison: as “I’ve venom’d my finger ketlocking;” “She’s gotten a bad hand, they think she venom’d it.”

VOLUNTINE, *s.*—Common pronunciation of Valentine.

They rave them out sometimes, their *voluntines*.

A many folks gets ugly *voluntines*.

W

WAÄNT, *v.*—Won't, will not.

They *waänt* try.

I *waänt* let him off on it, I nat'ly *waänt*.

Whether he'll come, or whether he *waänt*.

He's ower old, and he *waänt* die.

It's nowt o' sort, I *waänt* believe it.

WAÄRM, *v.*—Warm, used in the sense of beating: as "I tell'd her I'd *waärm* her if she did;" "My word, but I'll *waärm* your little starn."

WACKEN, *adj.*—Lively, active.

She's a *wacken* little lass.

No doubt connected with Wake, Waken, pronounced Wacken; "*Wacken* in the same mind as you go to bed on."

WAD, *s.*—A mark set up as a guide to plough straight by. Hence Line, order, position.

He's gotten a little bit out of *wad*.

They get out of *wad* a bit, when they're so long away.

We shall kill a pig next week, and that'll put us in rather better *wad*.

WAFF, or WAFFLE, *v.*—To bark, yelp.

A dog ran *waffing* out.

It ran *waffing* at the horse's heels.

WAFF, *s.*—Whiff, scent, taste: as "The waff of the door was enough to smittle one;" "Wi' John getting a waff from the body he fainted reiet off."

WAFFY, *adj.*—Having a faint, sickly taste.

WAGE, *s.*—Wages: commonly used in the singular.

He takes a great *wage* to-year.

If there wasn't a machine agate, he'd only labourer's *wage*.

WAIT OF, *v.*—To wait for.

They *wait of* one another at the lane ends.

They mostly *wait of* him.

I'll *wait of* you.

WAIT OF, *v.*—To wait on.

His wife can't *wait of* him.

She caught it *waiting of* her childer.

He has two women to *wait of* him: he can't *wait of* his-sen.

I've nowt else to do but to *wait of* him.

She *waits of* me well.

WALLOW, WALLOWISH, *adj.*—Tasteless, insipid.

Oh, mother, how *wallow* this here bread is!

Why, bairn, I'd gotten no salt to put in it; it maks it a bit *wallowish*.

Skinner giving *wallowish*, adds, "quod in agro Linc. non *wallowish*, sed Walsh pronunciant."

WANDING-CHAIR, *s.*—A wicker-work chair for children, into which they are fastened, with a ledge in front to play on.

He used to sit and play in his *wanding-chair*.

You see few of them *wanding-chairs* now, they've wooden ones instead.

Skinner gives "Wanded-chair," with the same meaning.

WANKLE, *adj.*—Weakly, delicate: as "She's only wankle;" "He's a very wankle man, he's oftens ailing;" "They're wankle, delicate little things, when they're first hatched."

WARN, *v.*—To summon.

I *warned* the meeting for Thursday.

The policeman *warned* me for the crowner's jury of Saturda'.

In old Parish Books the Churchwarden is often called the Church-warner.

WARN'T.—Was not.

WASH, *v.*—commonly pronounced *Wesh*, and used without a preposition with somewhat peculiar effect: as "She *weshes* Mr. So and So," instead of *Washes* for him.

She has *weshed* him ever sin he came.

His mother *weshes* him; his *weshing* all comes home.

There was two Irish wanted *weshing*; I had to *wesh* them.

I learnt her to *wesh* when she were a little lass.

WASHBOARD, *s.*—Skirting-board.

We put that bit of *washboard* on.

WATER-BLEB, *s.*—The Marsh Marigold, *Caltha palustris*; so called probably from the Bleb,—blister or bubble,—like shape of its seed vessels.

It's a posy of *water-blebs* the childer have cropped in the dyke.

WATERWHELP, *s.*—A boiled dough pudding, made of a piece of dough, which has been prepared for a loaf, cut off and boiled.

WATH, *s.*—A ford: occurring in place names: as Waddington Wath, or the Wath-lane, Bassingham, or Spalford Wath-bank.

WATTER,—common pronunciation of Water: as “The dykes are bunged up wi’ wätter.”

WAX, *v.*—To grow large, increase.
The plums are *waxing* nicely.
To’nups want no more rain while they begin to *wax*.

WAXPAIN, *s.*—A growing pain.
I don’t know whether it’s a *waxpain*.

WEÄN, *s.*—A young child: as, “When she was quite a little weän.”

WEÄND, *v.*—To wean.
She’s *weänded* hers, but I haven’t began to *weänd* mine.
She came here to *weänd* the baby.

WEAR, *v.*—To spend, lay out money.
He’d *wear* it all in drink.
He’ll never *wear* a penny on it.
It wants a lot of money *wearing* on it.
He wäint *wear* as many shillings on it, as the tother *wear*ed pounds.
I never *wear*ed a penny on laudanum in my life.
All that money being *wear*ed, it ought to ha’ lasted longer.

WEAR, *s.*—A Decline, consumption; as, “She’s going in a wear;” “I doubt it’ll throw her in a wear;” “There was one sister went in a wear.”

WEAR, *v.*—To waste: as “The hereses wore and wore,” *i.e.*, wasted away from influenza, “while they could hardly stand;” “I doubt I’m in a wearing sort of a way.”

WEATHER-BET, *adj.*—Weather-beaten.
It gets *weather-bet* and stained.
Cfr. Foot-bet.

WEATHER-BREEDER, *s.*—An unseasonably fine day, regarded as a fore-runner of bad weather.
What a fine day it is! Aye, I doubt it’s a *weather-breeder*.

WED, *v.*—Past of Weed.
I *wed* it all last week.
We set to and got it *wed*.
The to’nups were *wed* twice over.
So HAND-WED, weeded by hand: “It would be sooner all hacked up than hand-wed.”

WEDDINGER, *s.*—A wedding guest, one of a wedding party.
I seed the *weddingers* pass.
Are you one of the *weddingers*?

WEEKIN, *s.*—The corner of the mouth.

The spittle runs out of the *weekin* of his mouth.

They slabber out-en the *weekins* of their mouths.

Wikes and *Wykins* are forms usually given, but *Weekin* is the pronunciation here.

WEEKSMAN, *s.*—A man employed on a farm during harvest by the week, and having his meals in the house.

He wanted to come in as *weeksman*, but t' mester reckoned he'd do better at ta'en work.

T' mester's gone to seek a *weeksman*.

We've a *weeksman* coming to-night, so we shall have another to do for. Frank's gone into the house for a month as *weeksman*.

WELKING, *adj.*—Fat and heavy, hulking: as “He's a great welking boy.”

WELL AWARE.—“You are well aware” is the regular phrase here for You know.

You are well aware it's been a coarse winter for us.

You are well aware we are throng this cleäning time.

You are well aware how hitted the missis was agen him.

WELTED, or WELTER'D, *part.*—Cast or overturned; said of a sheep that has rolled over on its back. So FAR-WELTED, and OVER-WELTED.

WERE, *v.*—Was: as “She were ill;” “He were here a piece sin'.”

WERRIT, *v.*—To worry, fret, tease.

You're always *a-werriting*.

She's fit to *werrit* one to deäd a-most.

If I *werrit*, I've something solid to *werrit* upon.

She did nothing but whine and *werrit* all night.

WERRITS, *s.*—One who worries, teases: as “He's such an old werrits.”

WERRY, *v.*—To litter, or bring forth young; used of such animals as have many at a birth, as cats, rabbits, rats and mice.

She's *werried* this morn'ing.

WETHER-HOG, *s.*—A male lamb of a year old, a “heder hog.”

WETSHED, *adj.*—Wetshod, or wet-footed.

They got *wetshed* in the dyke.

They're always *wetshed* among the tonup sheep.

The bairns have been *wetshed* häef the time.

You're none *wetshed*, not you.

WEZZLING, *adj.*—Careless, inattentive.

You little *wezzling* beggar!
She goes *wezzling* about.

WHANG, *v.*—To throw with violence: as “Whang it down.”
Cfr. Bang, Dang, Spang.

WHEMBLE, *v.*—To turn over, turn upside down: as
“Whemble that dish when you’ve wiped it;” “Whemble
your cup when you’ve done.”

WHEELING, *s.*—The track made by wheels.

It’s left a bit of a *wheeling*.
I’ve g’en the *wheelings* a good rolling.
If you’ve the reaper to barley, the *wheelings* end the clover so.

WHEREBY, *conj.*—Used in the sense of “So that.”

Mak’ yon door *whereby* it will shut.
I don’t want to get *whereby* no one will look at me.
I wish it would come fine *whereby* I might get my tæets up.
He sells them *whereby* he can’t mak’ much.
She’s gotten *whereby* she can hing clothes out hersen’.

WHEWTLE, *v.*—To whistle softly, or under the breath.

How tiresome they are, *whewtling* about!
He kept *whewtling*, he didn’t whistle reiet out.

WHIFFLE, *v.*—To be uncertain, change one’s mind.

He *whiffles* about so, you don’t know what he will be at.

WHIG, *s.*—Buttermilk.

Oh, lor! the milk’s as sour as *whig*.
Ang. Sax. Hwæg, Whey; though (the one is produced in making
butter, the other in making cheese.

WHILE, *s.*—Time, space of time.

We thought one *while* it did good.
There seemed to be no childer on the moor,—not one *while*.
There were nine on us one *while* at hœem.
He’s been dead his-sen a niced *while*.

WHILE, WHILES, *conj.*—Until.

We’ll let it stop *while* then.
I did not get to bed *while* one.
They won’t flit *while* May.
I’ll tak’ care of him *while* he’s able to tak’ care of his-sen.

A very common and general use of the word, but we remember hearing a Judge at Lincoln Assizes completely puzzled by it. A witness had said of the prisoner, who was being tried for poisoning her husband, “She did not fret whiles we fretted,” meaning that she did not begin to cry till the others did. This usage was explained to the Judge, but he remained very incredulous, and in his summing he impressed on the jury, who of course understood it perfectly, that though it had been attempted to give this meaning to the witness’s words, yet what she *said* was something very different.

WHIMMY, *adj.*—Full of whims and fancies: as “He’s so
whimmy;” or “He’s such a whimmy man.”

WHITE-CORN,—that is, wheat, barley, and oats.

They’ve gotten all their *white-corn* in.

There seems more *white corn* out about here than elsewhere.

WHITE HORSE.—“Oh, come and spit for a white horse;
we’re sure to have summas g’en us.” “We shouldn’t ha’
gotten this orange, if we had not spit for the white horse.”
In allusion to the custom, among children, of spitting on
the ground and crossing the feet over it, when a white horse
passes, in the belief that whoso does so will shortly have a
present.

WHIT-TAWER, or WHITTOWER, *s.*—A harness maker,
one who taws or works white leather.

Shoe-makers and *whittowers* use clems to haud their leather.

I’d an uncle a *whittower*.

We’ve the *whittowers* in the house, they mend the harness by contract.

WHITTLE, *v.*—To worry, vex: as “It whittles me;” “I felt
whittled about it;” “She’s been on the whittle ever sin’.”

WICKEN, WITCH-WICKEN, *s.*—The Mountain Ash or
Rowan tree, *Pyrus Aucuparia*, to which the same superstition
of its being a spell against witchcraft, is, or was, attached
here as to the Rowan tree in the Highlands.

I’ve cutten out a mount (an amount) of *wicken* at Thorney for stakes
and binders,—*witch-wicken* we used to call it.

We used to put a bit of *wicken-tree* in our bo-som to keep off the witch.

There’s heder *wicken*, and there’s sheder *wicken*, one has berries,
and the tother has none; when you thought you were overlooked, if the
person was he, you got a piece of sheder *wicken*; if it was she, you got
heder *wicken*, and made a T with it on the hob, and then they could do
nowt at you.

WIDOW-MAN, *s.*—A widower.

She’s going to be married to a *widow-man*.

He lives with a *widow-gentleman*.

I think he’s a *widow-man*, but I don’t know if he’s any childer.

He was a *widow-man* with four, and it’s left him with five now.

WILLOW-BITER, *s.*—The Blue Titmouse.

WIME ROUND, *v.*—To cajole, get round by flattering.

Eh, that body can *wime round* a body.

WIND-A-BIT,—as, “Let’s wīnd a bit,” *i.e.*, stop awhile to take
breath.

WINDER, *v.*—To winnow.

He's helping to *winder*.

He's in the barn, *winding* corn.

We mut have a windy day, and I think I might *winder* them.

So "A *winding* sheet," *i.e.*, a winnowing sheet.

WINDROWS, *s.*—The larger rows into which the swathes of hay are raked before making it into cocks.

It looked like *windrows* when it was mown, the grass was so thick.

WINTER-PROUD, *adj.*,—said of wheat when it gets too forward in the winter: "It's gotten a bit winter-proud."

WIPPET, *s.*—A puny, diminutive person: as, of a child, "She's such a little wippet."

WISDOM.—"It wouldn't be wisdom," common expression for It would not be wise: "It wouldn't be wisdom to have them home;" "I don't think it's wisdom to do so."

WITHIN THEMSELVES, *i.e.*, with their own labour, or with their own resources: "They reckon to get their harvest within themselves," *i.e.* with their ordinary men;" "You see we've a lot within ourselves," *i.e.* of our own growth or making;" "They do it within theirsens a deal."

WITTER, *v.*—To complain peevishly, grumble, find fault.

She's always *wittering* and knattering.

I thought she was a *wittering* woman, when first I seed-her.

I *witter* my-sen at times, and my husband tells me I'm a regular *wittering* old woman.

WIVELLER, *s.*—A weevil, grub in corn.

WOÄTS, *s.*—Oats.

There's three on 'em with *woäts*.

What are you tenting there, boy? *Woäts*.

WONG, *s.*—A low-lying meadow: as "The Brig Wong," Auburn.

WORD.—"To give a good word," or "bad word;"—common phrase for to praise or blame, to speak well or ill of: as "He's g'en her a strange good word;" "I never heerd anybody gie him a bad word."

WORK, *v.*—To ferment, be in motion: as of beer, &c., "It's just beginning to work;" or "It's just on the work." Also of a throbbing aching pain, "Oh, how my head works;" or "It little inside seemed all of a work."

WORK, *s.*—To make work with, *i.e.*, to do harm or injury to anything: as "These late frosses mak' work wi' the fruit."

WOW, *v.*—To make a loud mewling noise, as cats sometimes do.

He'll stan' agen the door and *wow*.

WRANGLE, *v.*—To go wrong, or get wrong.

The clock *wrangled* as we were flitting, and she's never gone right sin

WRĒAST, *v.*—To wrest, wrench. See RĒAST.

It's *wrĒasted* the hinge off.

We put in a chisel, and *wrĒasted* it off without mislesting anything.

WRY, *adj.*—Wrong, cross, awry.

His mester's never g'en him a *wry* word.

It's not very pleasant, when things all go *wry*.

Y

YAH.—Vulgar pronunciation of You; hence to *Yah*, to speak rudely and contemptuously.

She called her and *yah'd* her agen her own fireside,
She began to *yah*, and to call me as soon as ever I came in.

YAMMER, *v.*—To scold, grumble noisily.

Deary me, how mother *yammers* about, she's always at it.

YANKS, *s.*—Gaiters or leggings coming down over the foot, and strapped beneath it.

The mud was ower his *yanks*, reiet on to his knees.

YARK, *v.*—To snatch, jerk.

She *yarked* the babe up.
I *yarked* the bread and butter out on her hand.
You *yark* it away as if you were nasty (out of temper).
He *yarked* her down reiet on the stones.
Prisoner *yarked* two or three shillings from her.
She seemed to twitch and *yark* about.
He won't breathe, but he'll *yark* (said of a dying person).

YAUP, *v.*—To cry out, shout loudly.

There's a many does; they *yaup* out bad.
They go *yauping* about.
What are you *yauping* about, you tiresome things.

YAWNEY, *s.*—A lazy, stupid fellow: as "What a great yawney yon is!"

YEÄT, *v.*—To eat.

I couldn't seem to *yeät*; I couldn't *yeät* a bit of nowt.
She went without owt to *yeät*, and without owt to *yeät*, while she was cleän pined to deäd.
Bring the brambles hoëm, but don't *yeät* a many.

YERB, *s.*,—common pronunciation of Herb.

I got a mess of *yerbs*.
She boils some *yerbs*, and doctors it.

YOCK, or YOCK OUT, *v.*—To yoke, or attach horses to a wagon, or plough, for work.

They didn't *yock out* while noon.
She's not fit to *yock out* at night.
So Prompt. Parv. has "Yokke Jugum," and Yokke beastys, Jugo."

YON, *pron.* and *adj.*—Yonder, that there: as, “Whatever’s yon?” “Hap it up under yon hedge;” “Any house is better than yon;” “Get some shingle to mix wi’ yon sand;” “We’ve had this, but we’ve not had yon.” So

YON-A-WAY.—That way, over there.

We lived *yon-a-way* a piece.

So THIS-A-WAY, THAT-A-WAY.

YONSIDE.—That side over there.

It’s somewhere *yonside* of London.

Skinner giving YON, YONDER, adds,—“Nobis præsertim in agro Linc. Yonside.”

YOURN, *pron.*—Yours: as Hern, and Theirn, for Hers, and Theirs.

YOW, *s.*—An ewe.

The *yows* were pined: they had not a bit of keep.

Ang. Sax., EOWE.

YOWL, *v.*—To howl, as dogs do.

YUCK, *s.*—A jerk, snatch: as “Gie it a gret yuck away from you.” So

YUCK, *v.*—To jerk, snatch.

Briggs *yucked* the mare about, and she stood straight up seven or eight times.

He clammed him by the shoulder, and *yucked* him about the road.

YUCK, *v.*—To itch.

Such a nasty *yucking* pain comes on in the legs.

So Skinner gives “*Yuck*, vox agro Linc. usitatissima, Prurire.”

A D D E N D A .

A

A-SWISH, *adv.*—Slantwise. Two pair of cottages recently built at Whisby slantwise to the road have received popularly the name of “The a-swish houses.”

B

BEÄL, *v.*—To bellow, cry aloud; used in this sense indiscriminately with Bell and Belder: “My word, if you don’t stop that beäling;” “They beäl out fit to stun one.”

BLUFF, *s.*—A blindfolding bandage; *Bluffs*, Blinkers such as are worn by cart-horses.

They cut a hole in his *bluff* to let him see a bit.
So the game is called Blindman’s *Bluff*.

BLUFT, *v.*—To blindfold.

They *bluft* the child.
My lass gets *blufted* sometimes.
The bull was *blufted* to prevent him being frightened.

BOSSOCKS, *s.*—A fat heavy person.

They’d say of old Betty, Look what a *bossocks* yon looks, but I sca’ce ever hear it now; now they say, Look at yon for a fat old stodge.

BROD, *v.*—To prick, pierce with a needle.

He was a strange man for *brodding* his old needles in.
My foot was never reiet after he *brodded* it.

BUNT, *s.*—The scut, or tail of a rabbit.

D

DOTTEREL, *s.*—A little diminutive creature: as of a new-born child, “Oh, what a little dotterel it is!” “Some is little dotterels, and some is good big bairns.”

DOZZEN, *v.*—To daze, stupefy, make dozy; used of the effect of Opium, which persons in this neighbourhood are frequently in the habit of taking: as “It dozzens her so;” “Really that old woman, she’s dozzened up;” “I’d never be dozzened up wi’ nowt of that sort.” Dryden uses Doz’d in the same sense, “Doz’d with his fumes, and heavy with his load,” *Past. vi. 21.*

F

FLAWPS, *s.*—An awkward slovenly person, who is said to go “flawping about.”

G

GAUP, *v.*—To gape, stare.

They’d all *gaup* at me.

They’ll stan’ and *gaup* about, as if they’d never seen no one before.

GEAR, GEARING, *s.*—A cart-horse’s harness, called Tackling in some parts.

The horses had their *gears* on all them hours.

“*Gearing*” for so many horses, a constant item in farm sales.

H

HEEL-TREE, *s.*—The cross bar to which the traces are fastened, and which hangs at a horse’s heels in ploughing or harrowing; called in some parts Swingle-tree or Whipple-tree.

Defendant was charged with stealing two *heel-trees*.

J

JANNICK, *adj.*—Right, proper, exact: “Well, that’s just jannick,” said by anyone doing a thing correctly.

JAUP, *v.*—To splash, make a splashing noise; said of the sound made by water or any liquid in a bucket or barrel: “How it jaups about.”

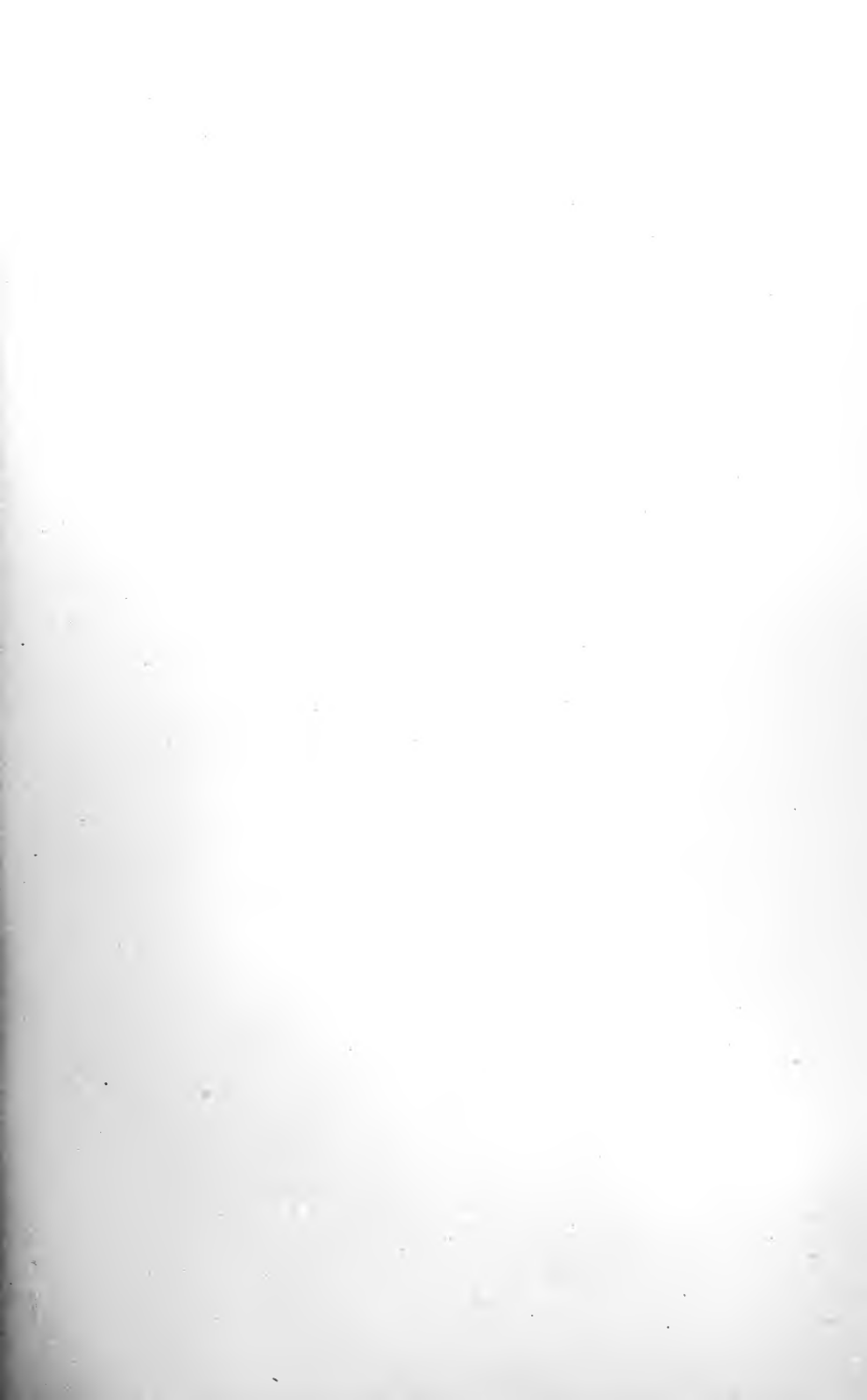
JUSTLY, *adv.*—Just, exactly.

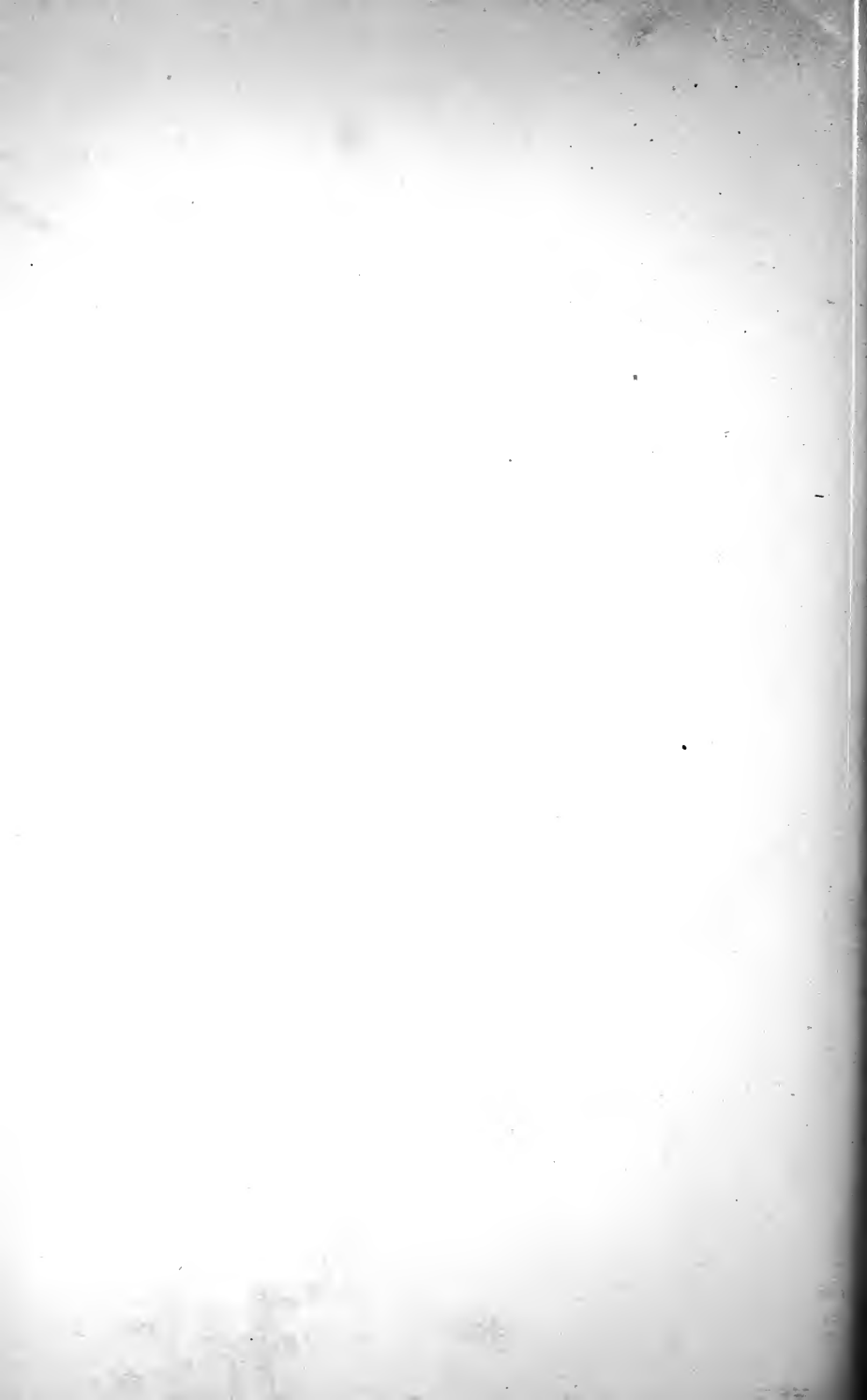
I don't know *justly* where the Doctor lives.

I can't say *justly* how many the mester has.

NOTE.—The term Graffoe, which gives name to the Wapentake and Rural Deanery (not conterminous) in which the foregoing List of Words has been compiled, seems to represent the Ang.-Sax. Grœf-how (Danish, Grävhöi), signifying a Burial Mound, and referring no doubt to some ancient and well-known Mound, which was the original place of assemblage for the men of the Wapentake. Mr. Streatfield, in his book on “Lincolnshire and the Danes,” has pointed out that several of our Lincolnshire Wapentakes have a like derivation. Such are Langoe (Langehow) the long how or mound, Treo (Threhow) the three hows or mounds, and probably Wraggoe and Elloe; while Haverstoe (Hawardshow), Aslaoe (Aslac's-how), and Candleshoe (Calnod's-how), may perhaps actually preserve the names of the men over whom the mounds were originally raised. A similar instance is what was formerly known as the “Binghamshou Wapentac” in Notts., where the Hoe Hill, so-called, still conspicuously remains, though the appellation of its district has been modernized into the Hundred of Bingham.

The Place-names in the Wapentake of Graffoe are of Anglo-Saxon and of Danish origin in nearly equal proportions, names with such distinctive Ang.-Sax. terminations as Bassingham, Boultham, Carlton (le-Moorland), Doddington, Haddington, Harmston, Hykeham, Morton, Norton (Disney), Waddington, occurring side by side, and almost alternately, with such purely Danish appellations as Boothby, Coleby, Navenby, Skellingthorpe, Swinderby, Swinethorpe, Thorpe (on-the-Hill), and Whisby. The remaining village names, not contained in either of the above lists, are Aubourn, Bracebridge, Eagle, Scarle, Skinnand, Stapleford, Welbourn, and Wellingore.





THE
KENTISH DIALECT.

A B L O O

R E S

1 1 1

A DICTIONARY
OF THE
KENTISH DIALECT
AND
PROVINCIALISMS

IN USE IN THE COUNTY OF KENT.

BY

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CHANCELLOR OF CHICHESTER CATHEDRAL AND VICAR OF SELMESTON;

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INTRODUCTION.

THE KENTISH DIALECT finds its expression in peculiarities of phrase and pronunciation rather than in any great number of distinctly dialectical words. In many respects it closely resembles the dialect of Sussex, though it retains a distinctive character, and includes a considerable number of words which are unknown in the neighbouring County.

The Kentish pronunciation is so much more coarse and broad than that of Sussex, that many words which are common to both dialects can scarcely be recognised a few miles away from the border; and many words of ordinary use become strangely altered. As an instance, the word *elbow* may be taken, which first has the termination altered by the substitution of *ber* [ber] for *bow* [boa], and becomes *elber* [el·ber]. The *e* is next altered to *a*, and in Sussex the word would be generally pronounced *alber* [al·ber], in which form it is still recognisable; but the Kentish man alters the *al* into *ar* [aa], and knocking out the medial consonant altogether, pronounces the word *arber* [aa·ber], and thus actually retains only one letter

out of the original five. The chief peculiarities of pronunciation are these,—

Such words as *barrow* and *carry* become *bar* and *car* [baa, kaa].

a [a] before double *d* is pronounced *aa*; as *laader* [laa'der] for *ladder*.

a [a] before double *l* becomes *o*; as *foller* [fol'er] for *fallow*.

a [ai] before *t* is lengthened into *ëa*; as *pleät* [plee'h't] for *plate*.

Double *e*, or the equivalent of it, becomes *i*; as "*ship in the fil*" [ship in dhu' fil] for "*sheep in the field*."

Then, by way of compensation, *i* is occasionally pronounced like double *e*; as "The meece got into the heeve" [Dhu' mee's got in'tu' dhu' hee'v] for "*the mice got into the hive*."

i appears as *e* in such words as *pet* [pet] for *pit*.

o before *n* is broadened into two syllables by the addition of an obscure vowel; as "Doänt ye see the old poäny be all skin and boäns" [doa'h'nt ye see dhu' oald poa'h'ny bee aul skin un boa'h'ns].

ou is lengthened by prefixing *a* [a]; the resulting sound being [aew]. "The haöunds were raöund our haöuse yesterday." [Dhu' haewnds wer raewnd our haews yest'erday.]

The voiced *th* [dh] is invariably pronounced *d*; so *that*, *this*, *then*, *though* become *dat*, *dis*, *den*, *dough* [dat, dis, den, doa].

In words such as *fodder* (A.S. *födor*), where the old *d* comes between two vowels, the dialect has *th* [dh], as [fodh'er].

The final letters are transposed in *wasp*, *hasp*, and many words of similar termination. Hence these become [wops, haps].

w and *v* change places invariably when they are initial; as "*very well*" for *very well*.

Peculiarities of construction appear in the case of a large class of words, whereof "upgrown," "outstand," "no-ought," "over-run" and others may be taken as types.

Almost every East Kent man has one or two special words of his own, which he has himself invented, and these become very puzzling to those who do not know the secret of their origin; and as he dislikes the intrusion of any words beyond the range of his own vocabulary, he is apt to show his resentment by taking so little trouble to pronounce them

correctly, that they generally become distorted beyond all recognition. *Broad titus*, for instance, would not easily be understood to mean bronchitis.

The East Kent man is, moreover, not fond of strangers, he calls any new-comers into the village "furriners," and pronounces their names as he pleases. These peculiarities of speech and temper all tend to add to the difficulty of understanding the language in which the Kentish people express themselves.

The true dialect of Kent is now found only in the Eastern portion of the County, and especially in the Weald. It has been affected by many influences, most of all, of course, by its geographical position, though it seems strange that so few French words have found their way across the narrow streak of sea which separates it from France.

The purity of the dialect diminishes in proportion to the proximity to London of the district in which it is spoken. It may be said that the dialectal sewage of the Metropolis finds its way down the river and is deposited on the southern bank of the Thames, as far as the limits of Gravesend-Reach, whence it seems to overflow and saturate the neighbouring district. The language in which Samuel Weller, Senior and Junior, express themselves in the pages of the *Pickwick Papers*, affords an excellent specimen of what the Kentish dialect is, when it is brought under the full influence of this saturation.

Our collection of Kentish words and provincialisms has been gathered from various sources. Much has already been done to rescue from oblivion the peculiarities of the dialect. As long ago as 1736 Lewis published a glossary of local words in the second edition of his *History of the*

Isle of Tenet; this was reprinted by Prof. Skeat for the English Dialect Society as 'Glossary B 11,' in 1874. Dr. Pegge's attention was drawn to the subject at the same time, and he compiled a glossary entitled 'Kenticisms,' which remained in manuscript till it was communicated, in 1876, by Prof. Skeat, to the English Dialect Society and to the IX. Vol. of the *Archæologia Cantiana*. The MS. was purchased by him at Sir F. Madden's sale, and will be presented to the English Dialect Society.

A large number of Kentish words were found in the pages of Holloway's *General Dictionary of Provincialisms* (1839), and also in Halliwell's *Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial words* (1872); and when Professor Skeat suggested to us a more complete glossary of the dialect, we found that these publications had aroused such a considerable interest in the collection of Kentish words, that several collectors were at work in different parts of the County, all of whom most kindly placed their lists of words at our disposal. (One peculiarly interesting collection was given to the Society many years ago by Mr. G. Bedo.) The learned Professor has never for a moment abated his interest in our work, and has been always ready with a helping hand. Meanwhile the great local professor of the Kentish language, Mr. H. Knatchbull-Hugessen, M.P., has given us the full benefit of his thorough knowledge of the subject.

In order to exhibit the modern dialect more clearly, references to the specimens of Kentish in the Early and Middle English Periods have been avoided. It may, however, be well to observe here that the peculiarities of the phonology of the old dialect are well shown in some of these. The most important are the following :

1. The inscription in the Codex Aureus, printed in Sweet's *Oldest English Texts*, p. 174, and reprinted (very accessibly) in Sweet's *Anglo-Saxon Reader*, Part II., p. 98. This inscription is of the Ninth Century.

2. Some Glosses in a copy of Beda (MS. Cotton, Tib. c. 2), apparently in Kentish. Printed in Sweet's *Oldest English Texts*, p. 179. Of the end of the Ninth Century.

3. Some of the Charters printed in Sweet's *Oldest English Texts*, pp. 425—460. See, in particular, a Charter of Hlothere, No. 4; of Wihtred, No. 5; of Æthelberht, Nos. 6 and 7; of Eardwulf, No. 8; and the Charters numbered 33—44, inclusive. Of these, Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 34—42, inclusive, are reprinted in Sweet's *Anglo-Saxon Reader*, Part II., pp. 174—194.

4. Kentish Glosses of the Ninth Century, first printed by Prof. Zupitza in Haupt's *Zeitschrift*, and reprinted in Sweet's *Anglo-Saxon Reader*, Part II., pp. 152—175.

5. Five Sermons in the Kentish dialect of the Thirteenth Century, printed in Morris's *Old English Miscellany*, pp. 26—36. Two of these are reprinted in Morris's *Specimens of English*, Part I., pp. 141—145. The grammatical forms found in these Sermons are discussed in the Preface to the *Old English Miscellany*, pp. xiii.—xvi.

6. The Poems of William, of Shoreham (not far from Sevenoaks), written in the former half of the Fourteenth Century, edited for the Percy Society by T. Wright, London, 1849. An extract is given in *Specimens of English*, ed. Morris and Skeat, Part II., pp. 63—68.

7. The *Ayenbite of Inwyt, or Remorse of Conscience*, finished A.D. 1340, by Dan Michel, of Northgate, edited by Morris for the Early English Text Society in 1866. An

extract is given in *Specimens of English*, ed. Morris and Skeat, Part II., pp. 98—106.

It may be added that the Psalter, known as the Vaspasian Psalter, printed in Sweet's *Oldest English Texts*, is now ascertained to be Mercian. It was first printed by Stevenson for the Surtees Society in 1843-4, under the impression that it was "Northumbrian" a statement which will not bear even a hasty test. Mr. Sweet at first claimed it as "Kentish" (*Trans. of the Phil. Soc.* 1877, Part III., p. 555), but a closer investigation proves it to be Mercian, as Mr. Sweet has himself shown.

It may be mentioned that the collection of words presented in this Dictionary has been in process of formation for no less than fourteen years, and in the course of that time we found many instances of folk lore and proverbial expressions, which have been retained in expectation that they may form the nucleus of a separate work to be published hereafter.

At the end of this book a few blank pages will be found perforated so as to be detached without injuring the rest, and upon these we hope that many notes on Folk Lore and Local Proverbs, and quaint words and anecdotes, illustrative of Kentish dialect and character, may be jotted down from time to time and forwarded to Rev. W. F. Shaw, Eastry Vicarage, Sandwich, in whose hands they will help to the completion of a work which promises to be one of considerable interest.



LIST OF BOOKS

*From which Quotations are frequently made in the course of
this Work.*

LAMBARDE, WILLIAM. A PERAMBULATION OF KENT. 1596.

LEWIS, REV. J. HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES, AS WELL ECCLESIASTICAL
AS CIVIL, OF THE ISLE OF TENET, IN KENT. 1736.

SANDWICH BOOK OF ORPHANS. 1586 TO 1685. PUBLISHED IN
ARCHÆOLOGIA CANTIANA, VOL. XVI.

M.S. ACCOUNTS OF S. JOHN'S HOSPITAL, CANTERBURY. 1511 TO
1647. COMMUNICATED BY MR. J. M. COWPER.

M.S. ACCOUNTS OF THE CHURCHWARDENS OF S. DUNSTAN'S,
CANTERBURY. 1484 TO 1580. ARCHÆOLOGIA CANTIANA, VOL.
XVI.

OVERSEERS' ACCOUNTS, HOLY CROSS, CANTERBURY. 1642. TAKEN
FROM "OUR PARISH BOOKS," VOLS. I. AND II., BY MR. J. M.
COWPER.

THE BARGRAVE DIARY AND VARIOUS M.S. ACCOUNTS OF THE BOTELER
FAMILY HAVE BEEN KINDLY PLACED AT OUR DISPOSAL BY THE
MISSES BOTELER, OF BROOK STREET, EASTRY.

LISTS OF KENTISH WORDS

Have been kindly placed at our disposal, by the following Collectors :

REV. PROFESSOR SKEAT.

MR. C. ROACH SMITH.

MR. H. KNATCHBULL HUGESSEN, M.P.

MR. GEORGE BEDO.

SIR FREDK. MADDEN (THE LATE).

MR. J. M. COWPER.

MR. HUMPHREY WICKHAM.

REV. G. R. BAKER.

MR. J. G. GOODCHILD.

MR. R. C. HUSSEY.

REV. CANON W. A. SCOTT ROBERTSON.

REV. J. BOODLE.

REV. F. HASLEWOOD.

MR. F. T. ELWORTHY.

Much information has also been given by Mrs. WHITE (Preston, Salop), Capt. W. H. TYLDEN-PATTENSON, Rev. A. M. CHICHESTER, and many others, to whom the Editors desire to offer their best thanks.



DICK AND SAL

AT CANTERBURY FAIR.

The following was written by the late Mr. John White Masters, who was brought up in the neighbourhood of Faversham, under circumstances which gave him special facilities for making notes upon the Kentish Dialect as it was spoken in the early part of the present century. There seems to be internal evidence that the hero and heroine of the tale started from the village of Sheldwick (with which Mr. Masters was connected). The Verses were first published before 1821, but the exact date is unknown.

1. **T**HE bailiff's boy had overslept,
The cows were not put in ;
But rosy Mary cheerly stept,
To milk them on the green.
2. Dick staggered with a carf of hay,
To feed the bleating sheep ;
Proud thus to usher in the day,
While half the world's asleep.
3. And meeting Mary with her pail,
He said, "If you wull stay,
I'll tell ya jest a funny tale,
About my holerday."
4. 'Twas then by some auspicious hap,
That I was passing near 'im,
And as he seem'd a likely chap,
Thinks I, I'll stop and hear 'im.
5. Now, Mary broke her steady pace,
And down she set her pail ;
Dick brush'd the hay seeds off his face,
And thus began his tale :

6. "Ya see when Michaelmas come roun,
I thought dat Sal and I,
Ud go to Canterbury town,
To see what we cud buy.
7. For when I lived at Challock Lees,
Our second-man had bin ;
And wonce when he was carring peas,
He told me what he'd sin.
8. He sed dare was a teejus fair,
Dat lasted for a wick ;
And all de ploughmen dat went dare,
Must car dair shining-stick.
9. An how dat dare was nable rigs,
An merriander's jokes ;
Snuff-boxes, shows, and whirligigs,
An houghed sight o' folks.
10. But what queer'd me, he sed, 'twas kep
All round about de Church ;
And how dey had him up de steps,
And left him in de lurch.
11. At last he got into de street,
An den he lost his rōad ;
And Bet and he come to a gëate,
Whar all de soagers stud.
12. Den she ketcht fast hold av his han',
For she was reythur scar'd ;
Tom sed when fust he see 'em stan',
He thought she'd be afared.
13. But one dat had a great broad soord,
Did 'left wheel' loudly cry ;
And all de men scared at his word,
Flew roun ta let dem by.
14. And den de drums dey beat ya know,
De soagers dey was prancin ;
Tom told me dat it pleased 'em so,
They coud'n kip from dancin.

15. So I told feyther what I thought
'Bout gooing to de fair ;
An den he told me what he bought,
When moder and he was dare.
16. He bought our Jack a leather cap,
An Sal a money-puss ;
An Tom an Jem a spinnin tap,
An me a little hoss.
17. Den moder drummin in my ear,
Told all dat she had done ;
For doe she liv'd for fifty year,
She'd never sin such fun.
18. So Sal and I was mighty glad,
Ta hear sudge news as dat ;
An I set off ta neighbour Head,
Ta get a new straa hat.
19. An Thursday mornin Sal an I,
Set out ta goo ta fair ;
An moder an day wish't us good bye,
An told Sal ta taak care.
20. But jest as o'er the stile we got,
She call'd har back agin,
An sed, 'Ya taak yer milkin cöat,
Fer I're afared 'twull rain.'
21. Sal got de cöat, an we agin,
Did both an us set sail ;
An she sed, 'Was she sure 'too'd rain,
She never oo'd turn tail.'
22. De clover was granable wet,
Sa when we crast de medder,
We both upan de hardle set,
An den begun concedir.
23. De Folkston gals looked houghed black,
* Old Waller'd roar'd about :
Ses I ta Sal, 'Shall we go back !'
'Na, na,' says she, 'kip out.'

* This expression cannot be clearly explained.

24. 'Ya see the lark is mountain high,
De clouds ta undermine ;
I lay a graat he clears de sky,
And den it wull be fine.'
25. An sure enough old Sal was right,
De Folkston gals was missin ;
De sun and sky begun look bright,
An Waller'd stopt his hissinn.
26. An so we sasselsail'd along,
An crass de fields we stiver'd,
While dickey lark kep up his song
An at de clouds conniver'd.
27. De rain an wind we left behind,
De clouds was scar'd away ;
Bright Pebus he shut-fisted shin'd,
And 'twas a lightful day.
28. We tore like mad through Perry 'ood,
An jest beyand Stone Stile,
We got inta de turnpik rōad,
An kep it all de while.
29. An den we went through Shanford Street,
An over Chartham Down ;
My wig ! how many we did meet,
A coming from de town.
30. An some sung out, 'Dare's Moll and Jan,'
But we ne'er cared for it ;
Through thick an thin we blunder'd an,
An got ta Wincheap Street.
31. I sed, 'We'r got here sure enough,
We'll kip upon de causeway ;'
But Sal sed, 'Tis sa plagued rough,
Less get inta de hossway.'
32. And so we slagger'd den ya know,
And gaap't and stared about ;
Ta see de houses all a row,
An signs a hanging out.

33. An when a goodish bit we'd bin,
 We turn'd to de right han' ;
An den we turned about agin,
 An see an alus stan.
34. Sal thought it was de Göat or Hine—
 I didn' know for my part ;
But when we look't apan de sign,
 De reading was de 'White Hart.'
35. Den we went through a gëat ya see,
 An down a gravel walk :
An's we stood unnerneath a tree,
 We heard de people talk.
36. So Sal, ya know, heav'd up her face,
 Ad see 'em al stan roun,
Upon a gurt high bank an plëace,
 An we apan de groun.
37. Den I gaapt up and see 'em all,
 An wonder'd what could be—
Sa I turns round an says to Sal,
 'Less clamber up an see.'
38. But she was rather scared at fust
 Fer fear a tumblin down ;
An dey at tap made game an us,
 An told us ta goo roun.
39. Jigger ! I wooden give it up,
 So took her roun de nick,
An holl'd her pattens ta de top,
 An dragged her through de quick.
40. An den she turn'd erself about,
 An sed 'twas rather rough ;
But when we found de futway out,
 We went up safe enough.
41. An when we got to de tip top,
 We see a marble mountain—
A gurt high stone thing histed up,
 Jest like a steeple countin.

42. An dare we see, ah! all de town,
Houses, an winmills grindin ;
* An gospels feeding on de groun,
An boys de dunnocks mindin.
43. How we was scared—why, darn my skin!
I lay dat dare was more
Houses an churches den we'd sin
In all 'ur lives afore.
44. An when we'd stared and gaap'd all roun,
And thought we'd sin 'em all ;
We turned about for ta come down,
But got apan a wall.
45. An Sal look't over as we past,
Ta see de ivy stick,
An if I had'en held her fast,
She would a brok 'er nick.
46. Den on we went, an soon we see
A brick place, where instead,
A being at top, as't ought to be,
De röad ran unnernead.
47. An dare we pook't and peek'd about,
Ta see what made it stick up ;
But narn o' us cou'den' find it out,
What kep the middle brick up.
48. An Sal sung out, 'Why dis here wall,
It looks sa old an hagged ;
I'm mortally afared 'twill fall :'
And I was deadly shagged.
49. An when we got into de street,
A coach dat come from Dover,
Did gran nigh tread us under feet,
An Sal was 'most run over.
50. And so we stiver'd right across,
And went up by a mason's ;
An come down to a gurt big house—
I lay it was de Pason's!

* It is supposed that some error in printing may have created the two words *gospels* and *dunnocks*, which occur in this stanza, for the most careful enquiries have failed to identify them.

51. And den we turn'd to de left han,
An down into de street,
An see a gurt fat butcher stan,
Wid shop chuck full o' meat.
52. Den all at once we made a stop,
I thought Sal would a fainted ;
When lookin in a barber's shop,
Sa fine de dolls was painted.
53. And dare was one an 'em I'll swear
Jest like de Pason's wife ;
Wid nose, an eyes, an teeth, an hair,
As nat'ral as life.
54. So dare we stopt a little space,
An sed 'How queer it looks ;'
But soon we see anudder place,
And dat was crammed wid books.
55. I sed ta her 'What books dare be,
Dare's supm ta be sin ;'
Den she turn'd round, and sed to me,
'Suppose we do go in.'
56. Now, Sal, ye see, had bin ta school—
She went to old aunt Kite ;
An so she was'en quite a fool,
But cud read purty tight.
57. She larnt her A B C, ya know,
Wid D for dunce and dame,
An all dat's in de criss-crass row,
An how to spell her name.
58. Sa in we went an down we squat,
An look't in every carner ;
Den ax't de ooman if she'd got
De book about Tom Harner.
59. It put Sal almost out a breath,
When fust we went in dare ;
De ooman was sa plaguey death,
She cou'den mak 'ar hear.

60. At last de man he hard us bawl,
So out ya know he coom ;
An braught de book, an gin't ta Sal,
An sa we carr'd it hoom.
61. An Sal 'as red it throo and throo,
An lint it to 'er brudder ;
An feyther loike to have it too,
An wisht we'd bought anudder.
62. Den we came to anudder street,
Where all was butcher's shops ;
Dare was a tarnal sight of meat,
An steeks, an mutton-chops.
63. An dare was aluses by swarms—
I lay dare was a duzen !
An he dat kep de Butcher's Arms,
Was old Jan Hillses cousin.
64. And so as Sal lookt purtty fine,
We thoft we'd goo in dare ;
An hav a sup a beer ar two,
Afore we went ta fair.
65. De landlord he lookt mighty brave,
Wid his gurt rosy cheeks ;
An axt us if we loike to have
A pound ar two a steeks.
66. Sa when we lickt de platters out,
An yoffled down de beer,
I sed ta Sal, ' Less walk about,
An try an find de fair.'
67. An's we went prowling down de street,
We met old Simon Cole ;
He claa'd hold on her round de nick,
An 'gun to suck har jole.
68. Now, dash my wig ! dat put me out,
For dare was Sal a squallin ;
I fedge him sich a tarnal clout,
Dat down I knockt him spraalin.

69. Dare he lay grumblin in de gutter,
De folks day gather'd roun' us,
An crowded in wid such a clutter,
De same as if dey'd poun' us.
70. An dis was jist aside de shop,
Where all de picters hung ;
An books an sich like mabbled up,
An now an tan a song.
71. An dare we strain'd, an stared, an blous'd,
An' tried ta get away ;
But more we strain'd, de more they scroug'd,
An sung out, 'Giv 'em play.'
72. Den Simon swore by all dats good,
He'd knock me inta tinder ;
An blow'd if I did'en think he ood,
Fer'e knockt me throught de winder.
73. An tore my chops most cruelly,
De blood begun ta trickle ;
You wou'den a know'd it had bin me,
I was in such a pickle.
74. Now jigger me tight ! dat rais'd my fluff,
I claw'd hold av his mane ;
An' mint ta fetch his head a cuff,
But brok anudder pane.
75. Den I was up, den I gun swear,
De chaps dey did jist laugh,
An Sal she stompt, an tore har hair,
An beller'd like a calf.
76. I thoft I'd fetch him one more pounce,
So heav'd my stick an meant it,
Jist to a' broke his precious sponce,
But through de winder sent it.
77. De books and ballets flew about,
Like thatch from off de barn ;
Or like de stra dat clutters out
De 'sheen a thrashing carn.

78. An den de chaps dey laugh'd agin,
As if old Nick had seiz'd 'em ;
An burn my skin ! if I did'en grin,
A'cause I seed it pleased 'em.
79. But paid gran dearly far my fun,
An dat ya knows de wust an't ;
I sed old Simon right ta pay,
A'cause he was de fust an't.
80. But when de master coom hissself,
He 'gun to say 'is prayers ;
'Twas ya,' said he, 'ya stupid elf,
I'll ha' ya ta de Mayer's.
81. Yees, ya shall pay, ya trucklebed,
Ya buffle-headed ass ;
I know 'twas ya grate pumpin 'ead,
First blunnered thro de glass.'
82. So den I dobb'd him down the stuff,
A plaguey sight ta pay ;
An Sal an I was glad enuff,
At last ta git away.
83. But when we got ta de Church-yard,
In hopes ta fine' de Fair ;
Ya can't think how we both was scared
A'cause it was'n dare !
84. So we was cruelly put out ;
An den de head pidjector
Av some fine shop, axt what we thoft
About his purty pictur.
85. Sal said she cou'den roightly tell,
An as you're there alive ;
Doe unnernead dey wrote it Peel,
I're sure it was a hive.
86. I cou'd a gin de man a smack,
He thought we cou'den tell ;
Sa often as ya know we baak,
A beehive from a peel.

87. So den we stiver'd up de town,
An found de merry fair ;
Jest at de place dat we coom down,
When fust we did git dare.
88. Den I took Sarer by de han',
An wou'den treat her scanty ;
An holl'd down sixpence to de man,
An gin her nuts a plenty.
89. An den, ya know, we seed de show,
An when we'd done and tarn'd about,
Sal sed to me, 'I think I see
Old Glover wid his round-about ;
90. An dat noo boät dat Akuss made,
And snuff-boxes beside ;'
So den we went to him an sed
We'd loike to have a ride.
91. An up we got inta de boät,
But Sal began to maunder ;
For fare de string, when we'd gun swing,
Shud brake an cum asunder.
92. But Glover sed 'It is sa tuff,
'Tud bear a duzn men ;'
An when he thoft we'd swung enuff,
He tuk us down agin.
93. An den he lookt at me and sed,
'It seems to please your wife ;'
Sal grinn'd, and sed 'She never had
Sudge fun in all her life.'
94. De snuff-boxes dey did jest fly,
And sunder cum de rem ;
Dangle de skin an't ! sed I
I'll have a rap at dem.
95. My nable ! there was lots of fun,
An sich hubbub an hollar ;
De donkeys dey for cheeses run,
An I grinn'd through a collar.

96. Den Sal she run for half-a-crown,
An I jumpt in a sack,
An shou'd a won, but I fell down,
An gran nigh brok my back.
97. Den we went out inta de town,
An had some gin an stuff;
An Sal bought her a bran noo gown,
An sed she'd sin enuff.
98. Jigger! I wou'd buy har a ribb'n;
So when we'd bin and got it,
I told 'er dat 'twas almost sebb'm,
An thoft we'd better fut it.
99. An somehow we mistook the rōad,
But axt till we got right,
So foun our way throo Perry 'ood,
An got home safe at night,"
100. Thus Dick his canister unpack'd—
I heard his oratory;
And my poor sides were almost crack'd,
With laughing at his story.





DICTIONARY
OF
THE KENTISH DIALECT.

A.

A. Used as a prefix with a verbal sb., taken actively.
“She’s always *a* making mischief about somebody or another.”

ABED [ubed·] *adv.* In bed.

“You have not been *abed*, then?”

—*Othello*, act iii. sc. i.

ABIDE [ubei·d] *vb.* To bear; to endure; to tolerate; to put-up-with. Generally used in a negative sentence, as:

“I cannot *abide* swaggerers.” —*II. Henry IV.* act ii. sc. 4.

ABITED [ubei·tid] *adj.* Mildewed.

ACHING-TOOTH, *sb.* To have an aching-tooth for anything, is to wish for it very much.

“Muster Moppett’s man’s got a terr’ble *aching-tooth* for our old sow.”

ACT-ABOUT, *vb.* To play the fool.

“He got *acting-about*, and fell down and broke his leg.”

ADLE [ad·l] *adj.* Unwell; confused.

“My head’s that *adle*, that I can’t tend to nothin’.”

ADRY [udrei·] *adj.* In a dry or thirsty condition.

AFEARED [ufee·rd] *adj.* Affected with fear or terror.

“Will not the ladies be *afeared* of the lion?”

—*Midsummer Night's Dream*, act iii. sc. 1.

AFORE [ufoa·r] *prep.* Before.

AFTERMEATH [aaft·urmee·th] *sb.* The grass which grows after the first crop has been mown for hay; called also, Roughings.

AGIN [ugin·] *prep.* Against; over-against; near.

“He lives down de lane *agin* de stile.”

AGREEABLE [ugree·ubl] *adj.* Consenting; acquiescent.

“They axed me what I thought an't, and I said as how I was quite *agreeable*.”

AKERS [ai·kurz] *sb. pl.* Acorns.

ALEING [ai·ling] *sb.* An old-fashioned entertainment, given with a view to collecting subscriptions from guests invited to partake of a brewing of ale.

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

ALL-A-MOST [au·lumoa·st] *adv.* Almost.

ALLEMASH-DAY [al·imash] *sb.* French *à la mère*. The day on which the Canterbury silk-weavers begin to work by candle-light.

ALL-ON, *adv.* Continually.

“He kep *all on* actin'-about, and wouldn't tend to nothin'.”

ALLOW, *vb.* To consider.

“He's *allowed* to be the biggest rogue in Faversham.”

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

ALONGST [ulongst·] *prep.* On the long side of anything.

ALUS [ai·lus] *sb.* An ale-house.

“And when a goodish bit we’d bin
We turned to de right han ;
And den we turned about agin,
And see an *alus* stan.” —*Dick and Sal*, st. 33.

AM. Used for are ; as—

“They’*m* gone to bed.”

AMENDMENT [u’men·munt] *sb.* Manure laid on land.

AMMUT-CAST [am·ut kaa·st] *sb.* An emmet’s cast ; an ant-hill.

AMON [ai·mun] *sb.* A hop, two steps, and a jump. A half-*amon*, is a hop, step, and jump.

AMONGST THE MIDDLINS, *adv. phr.* In pretty good health.

“Well, Master Tumber, how be you gettin’ on now ?”

“Oh, I be *amongst the middlins!*”

AMPER [amp·ur] *sb.* A tumour or swelling ; a blemish.

AMPERY [amp·uri] *adj.* Weak ; unhealthy ; beginning to decay, especially applied to cheese. (See *Hampery*.)

AN. Frequently used for of.

“What do you think *an’t* ?”

“Well, I thinks I wunt have no more *an’t*.”

ANDIRONS [and·eirnz] *sb. pl.* The dogs, brand-irons, or cob-irons placed on either side of an open wood fire to keep the brands in the places. Called end-irons in the marginal reading of Ezek. xl. 43.

ANENTS [unents·] *prep.* Against ; opposite ; over-against.

ANEWST [uneu·st] *adv.* Over-against ; near.

ANOINTED [unoi·ntid] *adj.* Mischievous ; troublesome.

“He’s a proper *anoointed* young rascal,” occasionally enlarged to : “The devil’s own *anoointed* young rascal.”

ANOTHER-WHEN, *adv.* Another time.

ANTHONY-PIG [ant·uni pig] *sb.* The smallest pig of the litter, supposed to be the favourite, or at any rate the one which requires most care, and peculiarly under the protection of St. Anthony.

ANVIL-CLOUDS, *sb. pl.* White clouds shaped somewhat like a blacksmith's anvil, said to denote rain.

APS [aps·] *sb.* (1) An asp or aspen tree; (2) a viper.
"The pison of *apses* is under their lips."

AQUABOB [ai·kwu'bob] *sb.* An icicle.

ARBER [aa·ber] *sb.* Elbow.

ARBITRY [aa·bitri] *adj.* Hard; greedy; grasping; short for arbitrary.

AREAR [u'ree·r] *adj.* Reared-up; upright.

ARRIVANCE [urei·vuns] *sb.* Origin; birthplace.

"He lives in Faversham town now, but he's a low-hill (below-hill) man by *arrivance*."

ARTER [aa·tur] *prep.* After.

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

AS. Is often used redundantly.

"I can only say *as* this—I done the best I could."

"I reckon you'll find it's *as* how it is."

ASHEN-KEYS [ash·nkee·z] *sb. pl.* The clustering seeds of the ash-tree; so called, from their resemblance to a bunch of keys.

ASIDE [usei·d] *prep.* By the side of.

"I stood *aside* him all the time."

ASPRAWL [usprau·l] *adj.* Gone wrong.

"The pig-trade's all *asprawl* now."

ASTRE [aast'ur] *sb.* A hearth.

Lambarde (*Perambulation of Kent*, Ed. 1596, p. 562) states, that in his time this word was nearly obsolete in Kent, though still retained in Shropshire and other parts.

AUGUST-BUG [au'gust-bug'] *sb.* A beetle somewhat smaller than the May-bug or July-bug.

AV, *prep.* Of.

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

AWHILE [u'wei'l] *adv.* For a time.

"He wunt be back yet *awhile*, I lay."

AWLN [au'ln, au'n] *sb.* A French measure of length, equaling 5-ft. 7-in., used in measuring nets.

AX, *sb.* An axletree.

AX, *vb.* To ask.

This is a transposition—aks for ask, as waps for wasp, haps for hasp, &c. "I *axed* him if this was the way to Borden."

"Where of the seyde acomptantis *ax* allowance as hereafter foloyth."
—*Accounts of the Churchwardens of St. Dunstan's, Canterbury.*

B.

BACKENING [bak'uning] *sb.* A throwing back; a relapse; a hindrance.

BACKER [bak'ur] *sb.* A porter; a carrier; an unloader.
A word in common use at the docks.

BACK-OUT [bak'out] *sb.* A backyard.

BACKPART [bak'paart] *sb.* The back, where *part* is really redundant. "I shall be glad to see the *backpart* of you," *i.e.*, to get you gone.

"I will take away Mine hand and thou shalt see My *backparts*; but My face shall not be seen."—Ex. xxxiii. 23.

BACKSIDE [bak·seid] *sb.* A yard at the back of a house.

1590—1592.—“It'm allowed to frencham for mendinge of a gutter, and pavement in his *backside* . . . xix^d.”

—*Sandwich Book of Orphans.*

1611.—“And he led the flock to the *backside* of the desert.”—Ex. iii. 1.

BACKSTAY [bak·stai] *sb.* The flat piece of wood put on the feet in the manner of a snow-shoe, and used by the inhabitants of Romney Marsh to cross the shingle at Dungeness.

A stake driven in to support a raddle-fence.

BACKSTERS [bak·sturz] *sb. pl.* (Same as *Backstay*.)

BACKWAY [bak·wai] *sb.* The yard or space at the back of a cottage.

BAG, *vb.* To cut with a bagging hook.

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

BAGGING-HOOK [bag·ing-huok] *sb.* A curved cutting implement, very like a sickle, or reaping hook, but with a square, instead of a pointed, end. It is used for cutting hedges, &c. The handle is not in the same plane as the hook itself, but parallel to it, thus enabling those who use it to keep their hands clear of the hedge.

BAIL [bail] *sb.* The handle of a pail, bucket, or kettle. A *cake-bail* is the tin or pan in which a cake is baked.

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

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

BAILY-BOY [bai·liboi·] *sb.* A bailiff-boy, or boy employed by the farmer to go daily over the ground, and to see that everything is in order, and to do every work necessary.—*Pegge*.

BAIN'T [bai·nt] *phr.* For *are not*, or *be, not*.
 "Surely you *bain't* agoin' yit-awhile?"

BAIST [baai·st] *sb.* The frame-work of a bed with webbing.
 —*Weald*. (See also, *Beist*, *Boist*.)

BAIT [bai·t] *sb.* A luncheon taken by workmen in the fields.

BALD-PATES [bau·ld-pai·ts] *sb. pl.* Roman coins of the lesser and larger silver were so called in Thanet, by the country people, in Lewis's time.

BALK [bau·k] (1) *sb.* A raised pathway; a path on a bank; a pathway serving as a boundary.

BALK [bau·k] (2) *sb.* A cut tree.

BALLET [bal·et] *sb.* A ballad; a pamphlet; so called because ballads are usually published in pamphlet form.

"Use no tavernys where the jestis and fablis;
 Syngyng of lewde *ballette*, *rondelettes*, or *virolais*."

—*MS. Laud*, 416, civ. *Written by a rustic of Kent*, 1460.

"De books an *ballets* flew about,
 Like thatch from off the barn."

—*Dick and Sal*, st. 77.

BALLOW [bal·oa] *sb.* A stick; a walking-stick; a cudgel.

"Keep out che vor'ye, or ise try whether your Costard or my *Ballow* be the harder."

—*King Lear*, act iv. sc. 6. (first folio ed.)

BALL SQUAB [bau·lskwob] *sb.* A young bird just hatched.

BANNA [ban·u], BANNER [ban·r] *phr.* For *be not*.

"*Banna* ye going hopping this year?"

- BANNOCK [ban'uk] *vb.* To thrash; beat; chastise.
- BANNOCKING [ban'uking] *sb.* A thrashing; beating.
 "He's a tiresome young dog; but if he don't mind you, jest you give him a good *bannocking*."
- BANYAN-DAY [ban'yun-dai] *sb.* A sea-term for those days on which no meat is served out to the sailors.
 "Saddaday is a *banyan-day*." "What do'ye mean?"
 "Oh! a day on which we eat up all the odds and ends."
- BARBEL [baa'bl] *sb.* A sort of petticoat worn by fishermen at Folkestone. (See also *Barvel*.)
- BARGAIN PENCE [baa'gin pens] *sb. pl.* Earnest money; money given on striking a bargain.
- BAR-GOOSE [baa'goos] *sb.* The common species of shel-drake.—*Sittingbourne*.
- BARM [baa'm] *sb.* Brewer's yeast. (See *Sizzn*.)
- BARREL DREEN [barr'1 dre'un] *sb.* A round culvert; a sewer; a drain.
- BARTH [baa'th] *sb.* A shelter for cattle; a warm place or pasture for calves or lambs.
- BARVEL [baa'vul] *sb.* A short leathern apron used by washerwomen; a slabbering-bib. (See also *Barbel* above.)
- BAR-WAY [baa-wai] *sb.* A gate constructed of bars or rails, so made as to be taken out of the posts.
- BASH [bash'] *vb.* To dash; smash; beat in.
 "His hat was *bashed* in."
- BASTARD [bast'urd] *sb.* A gelding.
- BASTARD-RIG [bast'urdrig'] *sb.* The smooth hound-fish, *mustelus laevis*.—*Folkestone*.
- BAT [bat] *sb.* French *Bâton*. A piece of timber rather long than broad; a staff; a stick; a walking-stick. The old Parish book of Wye—34, Hen. VIII.—speaks

of "a tumber-bat." *Boteler MS. Account Books* cir. 1664—"pd. John Sillwood, for fetching a *batt* from Canterb[ury] for a midle piece for my mill, o 10^s o."

Shakespeare, in the *Lover's Complaint*, has, "So slides he down upon his grained *bat*," *i.e.* his rough staff.

Some prisoners were tried in 1885, for breaking out of Walmer Barracks; when the constable said, "One of the prisoners struck at me with a *bat*;" which he afterwards defined as being, in this case, "the tarred butt-end of a hop-pole."

BAT [bat] *sb.* The long handle of a scythe. A large rough kind of rubber used for sharpening scythes. The stick used for keeping the traces of a plough-horse asunder is called "a *spread bat*."

BAULLY [bau'li] *sb.* A boat. (See *Bawley*.)

BAVEN [bav'in] **BAVIN**, *sb.* A little fagot; a fagot of brushwood bound with only one wiff, whilst a fagot is bound with two.

"The skipping king, he ambled up and down
With shallow jesters, and rash *bavin* wits
Soon kindled and soon burned. . . ."

—*Henry IV.* act iii. sc. i.

And

"It yearly cost five hundred pounds besides,
To fence the town from Hull and Humber's tides:
For stakes, for *bavins*, timber, stones, and piles."

—*Taylor's Merry Wherry Voyage.*

BAWLEY [bau'li] *sb.* A small fishing smack used on the coasts of Kent and Essex, about the mouth of the Thames and Medway. *Bawleys* are generally about 40-ft. in length, 13-ft. beam, 5-ft. draught, and 15 or 20 tons measurement; they differ in rig from a cutter, in having no boom to the mainsail, which is consequently easily brailed-up when working the trawl nets. They are half-decked with a wet well to keep fish alive.

"Hawley, Bawley—Hawley, Bawley,
What have you got in your trawley?"

is a taunting rhyme to use to a *bawley*-man, and has the same effect upon him as a red-flag upon a bull—or the poem of "the puppy pie" upon a bargeman.

BAY-BOARDS [bai·bordz] *sb. pl.* The large folding doors of a barn do not reach to the ground, and the intervening space is closed by four or five moveable boards which fit in a groove—these are called *bay-boards*.

BE [be] *vb.* For *are, am, &c.* “Where *be* you?” *i.e.*, “Where *are* you?” “I *be* comin’;” *i.e.*, “I *am* coming.” This use of the word is not uncommon in older English; thus, in 1st Collect in the Communion Office, we have—“Almighty God, unto Whom all hearts *be* open, all desires known, and from Whom no secrets are hid;” and in S. Luke xx. 25. “Render, therefore, unto Cæsar the things which *be* Cæsar’s, and unto God the things which *be* God’s.”

BEAN-HOOK [bee·nhuok] *sb.* A small hook with a short handle, for cutting beans.

BEARBIND [bai·rbeind] *sb.* } Same as *Bindweed*.

BEARBINE [bai·rbein] *sb.* } *Convolvulus arvensis*.

BEARERS [bai·rr’urz] *sb. pl.* The persons who bear or carry a corpse to the grave. In Kent, the bier is sometimes called a *bearer*.

BEASTS [bee·sts] *sb. pl.* The first two or three meals of milk after a cow has calved. (See *Biskins, Bismilk, Poad-milk*.)

BECAUSE WHY [bikau·z whei] *interog. adv.* Why? wherefore? A very common controversy amongst boys:—

“No it ain’t”—

“Cos why?”

“Cos it ain’t.”

BECKETT [bek·it] *sb.* A tough bit of cord by which the hook is fastened to the snood in fishing for conger-eels.

BEDSTEDDLE [bed·stedl] *sb.* The wooden framework of a bed, which supports the actual bed itself. “Item in the best chamber, called the great chamber, One fayer standing *bedsteddle*, one feather-bedd, one blanckett, one covertleed.”—*Boteler Inventories in Memorials of Eastry*, p. 224, *et seq.* (See also, *Steddle*.)

- BEE-LIQUOR [bee·likur] *sb.* Mead, made of the washings of the combs.
- BEETLE [bee·tl] *sb.* A wooden mallet, used for splitting wood (in conjunction with iron wedges), and for other purposes. Each side of the *beetle's* head is encircled with a stout band or ring of iron, to prevent the wood from splitting. The phrase—"as death [deaf] as a *beetle*," refers to this mallet, and is equivalent to the expression—"as deaf as a post."
- BEFORE AFTER [bifoa·r'aaft·r] *adv.* Until; after.
- BEHOLDEN [bihoa·ldun] *vb.* Indebted to; under obligation to.
 "I wunt be *beholden* to a Deal-clipper; leastways, not if I knows it."
- BEIST, *sb.* A temporary bed made up on two chairs for a child.—*Sittingbourne.* (Same as *Baist.*)
- BELATED [bilai·tid] *vb.* To be after time, especially at night, *e.g.*, "I must be off, or I shall get *belated.*"
- BELEFT [bileft·] *vb.* For *believed.*
 "I couldn't have *beleft* it."
- BELOW LONDON, *phr.* An expression almost as common as "the Sheeres," meaning simply, "not in Kent."
- BENDER AND ARRS [bend·ur-un-aarz] *sb. pl.* Bow and arrows.
- BENERTH [ben·urth] *sb.* The service which the tenant owed the landlord by plough and cart.
- BERBINE [bur·been] *sb.* The verbena.
- BERTH [burth·] *vb.* To lay down floor boards. The word occurs in the old Parish Book of Wye—31 and 35, Henry VIII.
- BEST, *vb.* To best, or get the better of.
 "I shall *best* ye."
- BESTID [bistid·] *adj.* Destitute; forlorn; in evil case.

BETTERMY [bet·urmi] *adj.* Superior; used for "bettermost."
 "They be rather *bettermy* sort of folk."

BEVER [bee·vur] *sb.* A slight meal, not necessarily accompanied by drink, taken between breakfast and dinner, or between dinner and tea.

BIB [bib] *sb.* Name among Folkestone fishermen for the pouter.

BIBBER [bib·ur] *vb.* To tremble.
 "I saw his under lip *bibber*."

BIDE [bei·d] *vb.* To stay.
 "Just you let that *bide*," *i.e.*, let it be as it is, and don't meddle with it.

BIER-BALKS [bee·r-bauks] *sb. pl.* Church ways or paths, along which a bier and coffin may be carried.

BIGAROO [big·ur'oo] *sb.* The whiteheart cherry.

BILLET [bil·it] *sb.* A spread bat or swingle bar, to which horses' traces are fastened.

BINDER [bei·ndur] *sb.* A long stick used for hedging; a long, pliable stick of any kind; thus, walnuts are thrashed with a *binder*. Also applied to the sticks used in binding on the thatch of houses or stacks.

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

BING-ALE [bing·ail] *sb.* Ale given at a tithe feast.

BIRDES NESTES [bir·diz nes·tiz] *sb. pl.* Birds' nests. This old-world phrase was constantly used some few years back by some of the ancients of Eastry, who have now adopted the more modern pronunciation.

BISHOP'S-FINGER, *sb.* A guide post; so called, according to Pegge, because it shows the right way, but does not go therein. (See also, *Pointing-post*.)

BISKINS [bisk·inz] *sb. pl.* In East Kent, they so call the two or three first meals of milk after the cow has calved. (See also *Beasts, Bismilk, Poad-milk.*)

BISMILK [bis·milk] *sb.* (See *Biskins.*)

BLACK-RIND [blak·reind] *sb.* A small oak that does not develop to any size.

“Them *blackrinds* won’t saw into timber, but they’ll do for postes.”

BLACKIE [blak·i] *sb.* A black bird.—*Sittingbourne.*

BLACK-TAN [blak·tan] *sb.* Good for nothing.

“Dat dere pikey is a regler *black-tan.*”

BLAR [blaar], BLARE [blair] *vb.* To bellow; to bleat; to low.

“The old cow keeps all-on *blaring* after her calf.”

BLEAT [bleet] *adj.* Bleak.

BLIGH [blei] *adj.* Lonely; dull.

BLIV, or BLUV (corruption of Believe) *vb.* Believe; believed.

“I *bliv* I haant caught sight of him dis three monts.”

BLOOD [blud] *sb.* A term of pity and commiseration. In East Kent, the expression, *poor blood*, is commonly used by the elder people, just as the terms—“poor body,” “poor old body,” “poor soul,” or “poor dear soul,” are used elsewhere.

BLOODINGS [blud·ingz] *sb. pl.* Black puddings.

BLOOMAGE [bloo·mij] *sb.* Plumage of a bird.

BLOUSE [blouz] (1) *vb.* To sweat; perspire profusely. “I was in a *blousing* heat,” is a very common expression.

“An dare we strain’d an stared an *bloused*,
And tried to get away;
But more we strain’d, de more dey scroug’d
And sung out, ‘Give ’em play.’”

—*Dick and Sal*, st. 71.

BLOUSE [blouz] *sb.* A state of heat which brings high colour to the face; a red-faced wench.

- BLOUSING [blou·zing] *adj.* Sanguine and red; applied to the colour often caused by great exertion and heat, "a *blousing* colour."
- BLUE BOTTLES [bloo bot·lɪz] *sb.* The wild hyacinth. *Scilla nutans.*
- BLUE-SLUTTERS [bloo-slut·rɪz]. A very large kind of jelly fish.—*Folkestone.*
- BLUNDER [blund·ur] (1) *sb.* A heavy noise, as of a falling or stumbling.
 "I knows dere's some rabbits in de bury, for I heerd de *blunder* o' one."
- BLUNDER [blund·ur] (2) *vb.* To move awkwardly and noisily about; as, when a person moving in a confined space knocks some things over, and throws others down.
 "He was here just now *blundering* about."
- BLUSTROUS, *adj.* Blustering.
 "Howsomever, you'll find the wind pretty *blustrous*, I'm thinking."
- BLY [blei] *sb.* A resemblance; a general likeness. [A.S. *bleo*, hue, complexion.] (See *Favour*, which is now more commonly used in East Kent to describe a resemblance.)
 "Ah! I can see who he be; he has just the *bly* of his father."
- BOAR-CAT [boa·rkat] *sb.* A Tom-cat.
- BOBBERY [bob·uri] *sb.* A squabble; a row; a fuss; a set out.
- BOBBIN [bob·in] *sb.* A bundle of firewood (smaller than a fagot, and larger than a pimp), whereof each stick should be about 18 inches long. Thus, there are three kinds of firewood—the fagot, the bobbin, and the pimp. (See also, *Bavin*, *Kilnbrush*, &c.)
- BOBBIN-TUG [bob·in-tug·] *sb.* A light frame-work of wheels, somewhat like a timber-wagon, used for carrying *bobbins* about for sale. It has an upright stick at each of the four corners, to keep the bobbins in their places.

BOBLIGHT [bob·leit] *sb.* Twilight.

BO-BOY [boa·boi] *sb.* A scarecrow.

BODAR [boa·dur] *sb.* An officer of the Cinque Ports whose duty it was to arrest debtors and convey them to be imprisoned in Dover Castle.

BODGE [boj] (1) *sb.* A wooden basket, such as is used by gardeners; a scuttle-shaped box for holding coals, carrying ashes, &c. (See also *Trug*.) The *bodge* now holds an indefinite quantity, but formerly it was used as a peck measure.

1519.—“Paied for setting of iij busshellis and iij *boggis* of benys and a galon . . . xvj^d.”

—*MS. Accounts St. John's Hospital, Canterbury.*

BODGE [boj] (2) *sb.* An uncertain quantity, about a bushel or a bushel and a half.

“Just carry this *bodge* of corn to the stable.”

BODILY-ILL [bod·ili·il] *adj. phr.* A person ill with bronchitis, fever, shingles, would be *bodily-ill*; but of one who had hurt his hand, sprained his ankle, or broken his leg, they would say: “Oh, he's not, as you may say, *bodily-ill*.”

BOFFLE [bof·l] (1) *vb.* To baffle; to bother; to tease; to confuse; to obstruct.

“I should ha' been here afore now, only for de wind, that's what *boffled* me.”

BOFFLE (2) *sb.* A confusion; a blunder; a thing managed in a confused, blundering way.

“If you both run the saäme side, ye be saäfe to have a *boffle*.”—*Cricket Instruction.*

BOIST [boist] *sb.* A little extempore bed by a fireside for a sick person. *Boist*, originally meant a box with bedding in it, such as the Norwegian beds are now. (See *Baist*.)

BOLDRUMPTIOUS [boɑːldrumshus or boldˌrumshus] *adj.*
Presumptuous.

“That there upstandin’ *boldrumptious* blousing gal of yours came blarin’ down to our house last night all about nothin’; I be purty nigh tired of it.”

BOND [bond] *sb.* The wiff or wisp of twisted straw or hay with which a sheaf of corn or truss of hay is bound.

“Where’s Tom? He’s with feyther making *bonds*.”

BONELESS [boɑːnɫus] *sb.* A corruption of Boreas, the north wind. “In Kent when the wind blows violently they say, ‘*Boneless* is at the door.’”

BOOBY-HUTCH [booːbi-huch] *sb.* A clumsy, ill-contrived, covered carriage or seat.

BOOTSHOES, *sb. pl.* Thick boots; half-boots. “*Bootshoe* high,” is a common standard of measurement of grass.

“Dere an’t but terr’ble little grass only in de furder eend of de fill, but ’tis *bootshoe* high dere.”

BOP, *vb.* To throw anything down with a resounding noise.

BOROW [borːoɑ] *sb.* A tithing; the number of ten families who were bound to the king for each other’s good behaviour.

“That which in the West country was at that time, and yet is, called a tithing, is in Kent termed a *borow*.”
—*Lambarde, Perambulation of Kent*, p. 27.

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

BORROW-PENCE, *sb. pl.* An old name for ancient coins; probably coins found in the tumuli or barrows.

BORSTAL [bor·stul] *sb.* “A pathway up a hill, generally a very steep one.” (Perhaps from A.S. *beorg* a hill, *stal* a seat, dwelling.) *Bostal Heath*, acquired by the Metropolitan Board of Works for an open space in 1878, is situated in the extreme south-eastern suburb of London, and is one of the most beautiful spots in Kent, abounding in hills, ravines, glens, and woods. Snakes, owls, and hawks abound in its vicinity, and the Heath was formerly occupied by a pure race of gipsies. At Whitstable there is a steep hill called *Bostal Hill*.

BOSS-EYED [boss·eid] *adj.* Squinting; purblind.

BOSTAL [bost·ul] *sb.* The same as *Borstal*.

BOSTLER [bost·ler] *sb.* A borsholder or constable.

“I reckon, when you move you’ll want nine men and a *bostler*, shaän’t ye?”

BOULT [boalt] *vb.* To cut pork in pieces, and so to pickle it.

BOULTING TUB [boa·lting tub] *sb.* The tub in which the pork is pickled.

1600.—“Item in the Buntinghous, one *boultinge*, with one kneadinge trofe, and one meal tub.”

—*Boteler Inventory, Memorials of Eastry*, p. 228.

BOUNDS, *sb.* The phrase, *no bounds*, is probably the one of all others most frequently on the lips of Kentish labourers, to express uncertainty.

“There ain’t no *bounds* to him, he’s here, there, and everywhere.”

BOUT [bout] *sb.* A period of time; a “go,” or turn. In Sussex, it answers to a “day’s work;” but in East Kent, it is more often applied to a period of hard work, or of sickness, *e.g.* “Poor chap, he’s had a long *bout* of it.”

BOY-BEAT [boi·beet] *adj.* Beaten by a person younger than oneself.

“My father, he carried the sway at stack building for fifteen year; at last they begun to talk o’ puttin’ me up; ‘Now I’ve done,’ the ole chap says—‘I wunt be *boy-beat*;’ and so he guv up, and never did no more an’t.”

- BRACK** [brak] *sb.* A crack; a rent; a tear, in clothes.
1602.—“Having a tongue as nimble as his needle, with servile patches of glavering flattery, to stitch up the *bracks*, &c.”
—Antonio and Mellida.
“You tiresome boy, you! when you put on dat coat dare wasn’t a *brak* in it, an’ now jest see de state ids in!”
- BRAKE-PLOUGH** [brai·k-plou] *sb.* A plough for braking, or cleaning the ground between growing plants.
- BRAKING** [brai·king] *vb.* Clearing the rows betwixt the rows of beans with a shim or brake-plough.
- BRAND-IRONS** [brand-ei·rnz] *sb. pl.* The fire-dogs or cob-irons which confine the brands on an open hearth.
“In the great parlor . . . one payèr of cob-irons or *brand-yrons*.”—*Boteler Inventory, Memorials of Eastry*, p. 225.
- BRANDY COW** [brand·i kou] *sb.* A cow that is brindled, brinded, or streaked.
- BRAUCH** [brauch] *sb.* Rakings of straw.
- BRAVE** [braiv] *adj.* Large.
“He just was a *brave* fox.”
- BRAWCHE** [brauch] *sb. pl.* Same as *Brauch*, above.
- BREAD-AND-BUTTER** [bren-but·ur] *sb.* In Kent these three words are used as one substantive, and it is usual to prefix the indefinite article and to speak of *a brenbutter*.
“I’ve only had two small *brenbutters* for my dinner.”
- BRENT** [brent] *adj.* Steep. In a perambulation of the outbounds of the town of Faversham, made in 1611, “the Brent” and “the Brent gate” are mentioned. The Middle-English word *Brent* most commonly meant “burnt;” but there was another *Brent*, an adjective, which signified steep, and it was doubtless used here in the latter sense, to describe the conformation of the land.
- BRET** [bret] (1) *sb.* To fade away; to alter. Standing corn so ripe that the grain falls out, is said to *bret out*. (See *Brit.*)

BRET [bret] (2) *vb.* A portion of wood torn off with the strig in gathering fruit. (See *Spalter.*)

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

BRIEF [breef] (2) *adj.* Common; plentiful; frequent; rife.
 "Wipers are wery *brief* here," *i.e.*, Vipers are very common here.

BRIMP [brimp] *sb.* The breeze or gad fly which torments bullocks and sheep.

BRIMS [brimz]. The same as above.

Kennett, *MS. Lans.*, 1033, gives the phrase—

"You have *brims* in your tail," *i.e.*, "You are always restless."

BRIMSEY [brimz'i]. The same as above.

BRISH [brish] *vb.* To brush; to mow over lightly, or trim.

1636.—"For shredinge of the ashes and *brishinge* of the quicksettes . . . vj^d."

—*MS. Accounts St. John's Hospital, Canterbury.*

BRIT [brit] *vb.* To knock out; rub out; drop out. Spoken of corn dropping out, and of hops shattering. (See *Bret.*)

BROACH [broach] *sb.* A spit. This would seem to be the origin of the verb, "to *broach* a cask," "to *broach* a subject."

BROCKMAN [brok·man] *sb.* A horseman. (See *Brok.*) The name *Brockman* is still common in Kent.

BROK, BROCK [brok] *sb.* An inferior horse. The word is used by Chaucer, *Canterbury Tales*, 7125.

BROKE [broak] *sb.* A rupture.

BROOK [bruok] *vb.* To *brook* one's name, is to answer in one's disposition to the purport of one's name. In other places they would say, "Like by name and like by nature."

"Seems as though Mrs. Buck makes every week washin' week; she *brooks* her name middlin', anyhow's."

BROOKS [bruoks] *sb. pl.* Low, marshy ground, but not necessarily containing running water or even springs.

BROOM-DASHER [broom-dash·ur] *sb.* One who goes about selling brooms; hence used to designate any careless, slovenly, or dirty person. "The word *dasher* is also combined in *haberdasher*."

BROWN-DEEP [brou·n-deep] *adj.* Lost in reflection.

BROWSELLS [brou·zlz] *sb. pl.* The remains of the *fleed* of a pig, after the lard has been extracted by boiling.

BRUCKLE [bruk·l] *adj.* Brittle.

BRUFF [bruf] *adj.* Blunt; rough; rude in manner.

BRUMPT [brumpt] *adj.* Broken; bankrupt.

"I'm quite *brumpt*," *i.e.*, I have no money.

BRUNGEON [brunj·yun] *sb.* A brat; a neglected child.

BRUSH [bruosh and brush] *vb.* To trim hedges; to mow rough grass growing thinly over a field.

"Jack's off hedge-*brushing*."

1540.—"To Saygood for *brusshyng* at Hobbis meadow vj^d."

—*MS. Accounts St. John's Hospital, Canterbury.*

BRUSS [brus] *adj.* Brisk; forward; petulant; proud.

"Dese 'ere bees be middlin' *bruss* this marnin', there ain't no goin' into de garden for 'em, they've bit me three times already."

BRUT [brut] (1) *vb.* To browse or nibble off young shoots.

In the printed conditions of the sale of Kentish cherry-orchards, there is generally a clause against "excessive *brutting*," *i.e.*, that damage so done by the purchasers must be paid for.

BRUT [brut] (2) *vb.* To shoot, as buds or potatoes.

"My tatures be *brutted* pretty much dis year."

BRUT [brut] (3) *vb.* To break off the young shoots (*bruts*) of stored potatoes.

BUCK [buk] (1) *vb.* To wash.

BUCK [buk] (2) *sb.* A pile of clothes ready for washing.

It is now (1885) some 60 years ago since the farmers washed for their farm servants, or allowed them a guinea a year instead. Then the lye, soap, and other things were kept in the bunting house; and there, too, were piled the gaberdines, and other things waiting to be washed until there was enough for one *buck*.

Shakespeare uses the word *buck-basket* for what we now call "*a clothes basket*."

"*Fal.* . . . They conveyed me into a *buck-basket*. *Ford*.—A *buck-basket!* *Fal.*—By the Lord, a *buck-basket*; rammed me in with foul shirts and smocks, socks, foul stockings, greasy napkins. . . ."

—*Merry Wives of Windsor*, act iii. sc. 5.

BUCK [buk] (3) *vb.* To fill a basket.

BUCKING [buk'ing] CHAMBER, *sb.* The room in which the clothes were bucked, or steeped in lye, preparatory to washing.

BUCK-WASH [buk-wash] *sb.* A great washing-tub, formerly used in farm-houses, when, once a quarter, they washed the clothes of the farm servants, soaking them in strong lye.

BUD [bud] *sb.* A weaned calf that has not yet grown into a heifer. So called, because the horns have not grown out, but are in the *bud*.

"His cow came to y^e racks a moneth before Christmas, and went away y^e 21 of January. His *bud* came at Michaelmas."—*Boteler MS. Account Book* of 1652.

BUFF [buf] *sb.* A clump of growing flowers; "a tuft or hassock."

"That's a nice *buff* of cloves" (pinks).

BUFFLE-HEADED [buff·l-hed·id] *adj.* Thick-headed; stupid.

"Yees; you shall pay, you truckle bed,
Ya *buffle-headed* ass."

—*Dick and Sal*, st. 84.

BUG [bug] (1) *vb.* To bend.

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

BULL-HUSS [bul·hus] *sb.* The large spotted dog-fish.
Scyllium catulus.

BULLOCK [bul·uk] *sb. pl.* A fattening beast of either sex.

BULL-ROUT [bul·rout] *sb.* The goby.

BUMBLE [bumb·l] *vb.* To make a humming noise. Hence, *bumble bee*, a humble bee.

BUMBLESOME [bumb·lsum] *adj.* Awkward; clumsy; ill-fitting.

"That dress is far too *bumblesome*."

"You can't car' that, you'll find it verry *bumblesome*."

BUMBULATION [bumbulai·shn]. A humming noise.

BUNT [bunt] (1) *vb.* To shake to and fro; to sift the meal or flour from the bran.

BUNT [bunt] (2) *vb.* To butt.

"De old brandy-cow *bunted* her and purty nigh broke her arm."

BUNTING [bunt·ing] (1) *adj.* The *bunting* house is the out-house in which the meal is sifted. (See *Bunt* above.)

"Ite in the chamber over the *bunting* house, &c."

"Item in the *Buntinge* houss, one boulting with one kneading trofe, and one meale tub."—*Boteler Inventory*; in *Memorials of Eastry*, pp. 225, 228.

BUNTING [bunt'ing] (2) *sb.* A shrimp.

BUNTING [bunt'ing]-HUTCH [huch] *sb.* A boulding hutch, *i.e.*, the bin in which the meal is bunted or bolted.

1600.—“Ite in the bunting house, one *Bunting hutch*, two kneading showles, a meale tub wth other lumber there prized at vj^s. viij^d.—*Boteler Inventory; Memorials of Eastry*, p. 226.

BURR [bur] (1) *sb.* A coagulated mass of bricks, which by some accident have refused to become separated, but are a sort of conglomerate.

BURR [bur] (2) *sb.* The halo or circle round the moon is so called, *e.g.*, “There was a *burr* round the moon last night.”

The weather-wise in East Kent will tell you, “The larger the *burr* the nearer the rain.”

BURR [bur] (3) *sb.* The blossom of the hop.

“The hops are just coming out in *burr*.”

BURY [berr'i] *sb.* A rabbit burrow.

BUSH [bush] *sb.* Used specially and particularly of the gooseberry *bush*. “Them there *bushes* want pruning sadly.”

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

BY-BUSH [bei'bush] *adv.* In ambush, or hiding.

“I just stood *by-bush* and heard all they said.”

BYSACK [bei'sak] *sb.* A satchel, or small wallet.

BYTHE [beith] *sb.* The black spots on linen produced by mildew. (See *Abited*.)

BYTHY [bei'thi] *adj.* Spotted with black marks left by mildew.

“When she took the cloth out it was all *bythy*.”

BYST [beist] *sb.* A settle or sofa. (See *Baist, Boist*, above.)

C.

CAD [kad] *sb.* A journeyman shoemaker; a cobbler; hence a contemptuous name for any assistant.

“His uncle, the shoemaker’s *cad*.”

CADE [kaid] *sb.* A barrel containing six hundred herrings; any parcel, or quantity of pieces of beef, less than a whole quarter.

“*Cade*.—We John Cade, so termed of our supposed father.

Dick.—Or rather, of stealing a *cade* of herrings.”

—II. *King Henry VI.* act iv. sc. 2.

CADE-LAMB [kaid-lam] *sb.* A house-lamb; pet lamb.

CADLOCK [ked-luk] *sb.* Charlock. *Sinapis arvensis*.

CAILES [kailz] *sb. pl.* Skittles; ninepins.

CAKE-BAIL. A tin or pan in which a cake is baked.

CALIVER [kal-ivur] *sb.* A large pistol or blunderbuss.

1600.—“It in Jonathan Boteler’s chamb^r fower chestes wth certain furniture for the warrs, viz., two corsletts, one Jack, two musketts, fur one Horseman’s piec, fur one case of daggs, *two caliurs*, fur wth swords and daggers prized at . . . iiij^{li}.”—*Boteler Inventory; Memorials of Eastry*, p. 225.

CALL [kaul] (1) *sb.* A word in every-day use denoting necessity, business, but always with the negative prefixed.

“There ain’t *no call* for you to get into a passion.”

CALL-OVER [kaul-oa-vur] *vb.* To find fault with; to abuse.

“Didn’t he *call* me *over* jist about.”

CALLOW [kal-oa] *adj.* Smooth; bald; bare; with little covering; also used of underwood thin on the ground.

“’Tis middlin’ rough in them springs, but you’ll find it as *callow* more, in the high wood.”

In Sussex the woods are said to be getting *callow* when they are just beginning to bud out.

CARF [kaaf] *sb.* A cutting of hay; a quarter of a stack cut through from top to bottom.

“Dick staggered with a *carf* of hay
To feed the bleating sheep;
Proud thus to usher in the day,
While half the world’s asleep.”

—*Dick and Sal*, st. 2.

CANKER-BERRY [kank·ur-ber·i] *sb.* The hip; hence *canker-rose*, the rose that grows upon the wild briar. *Rosa canina*.

“The *canker*-blooms have full as deep a dye
As the perfumed tincture of the roses.”

—*Shakespeare—Sonnets*, liv.

CANT [kant] (1) *sb.* A portion of corn or woodland.

Every farm-bailiff draws his *cant* furrows through the growing corn in the spring, and has his cant-book for harvest, in which the measurements of the *cants* appear, and the prices paid for cutting each of them.

CANT [kant] (2) *vb.* To tilt over; to upset; to throw.

“The form *canted* up, and over we went.”

CANT [kant] (3) *sb.* A push, or throw.

“I gave him a *cant*, jus’ for a bit of fun, and fancy he jus was spiteful, and called me over, he did.”

CANTEL [kant·l] *sb.* An indefinite number; a cantel of people, or cattle; diminutive of *cant* (1). A corner or portion of indefinite dimension; a *cantel* of wood, bread, cheese, &c.

“See how this river comes me cranking in,
And cuts me, from the best of all my land,
A huge half moon, a monstrous *cantle* out.”

—*King Henry IV.* pt. I. act iii. sc. 1.

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

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

CAPONS [kai·punz] *sb. pl.* Red herrings. (See the list of *Nicknames*—Ramsgate.)

CAR [kaa] *vb.* To carry.

“He said dare was a teejus fair
Dat lasted for a wick;
And all de ploughmen dat went dare,
Must *car* dair shining stick.”

—*Dick and Sal*, st. 8.

CARD [kaad]. (See *Cade*.)

Lewis, p. 129, mentions a *card* of red-herrings amongst the merchandise paying rates at Margate harbour.

CARPET-WAY [kaa·pit-wai] *sb.* A green-way; a smooth grass road; or lyste way.

CARRY-ON [kar·r'i-on] *vb.* To be in a passion; to act unreasonably.

“He’s been *carrying-on* any-how.”

CARVET [kaa·vet] *sb.* A thick hedge-row; a copse by the roadside; a piece of land carved out of another. Used in the neighbourhood of Lympne, in Dr. Pegge’s time; so also, in *Boteler MS. Account Books*, there are the following entries—“Y^e Chappell *caruet* at Sopeshall that I sold this year to John Birch at 5 0 0 y^e acre, cont[ained] beside the w[oo]dfall round, 1 acre and 9 perches, as Dick Simons saith, who felled it.” “I have valued one *caruet* at Brinssdale at 7¹ 0 0 y^e acre, y^e other *caruet* at 6 0 0 the acre.” “Y^e one *caruet* cont[ained] 1 yerd and 1 perch; y^e other halfe a yerd want[ing] 1 perch” [*i.e.*, one perch wanting half a yard].

CAST [kaast] *sb.* The earth thrown up above the level of the ground by moles, ants, and worms, and therefore called a worm-*cast*, an emmet-*cast*, or a mole-*cast*, as the case might be.

“Them *wum-caastes* do make the lawn so wery unlevel.”

CAST [kaast] *vb.* To be thwarted; defeated; to lose an action at law.

“They talk of carr’ing it into court, but I lay he’ll be *cast*.”

CATER [kai·tur] *vb.* To cut diagonally.

CATERWAYS [kai·turwaiz] *adv.* Obliquely; slantingly; cross-ways.

“He stood aback of a tree and skeeted water *caterways* at me with a squib.”

CAVING [kai·vin] *sb.* The refuse of beans and peas after threshing, used for horse-meat.—W. Kent. Called *tauf*, *toff*, in E. Kent.

CAWL [kaul] *sb.* A coop.

CAXES [kaks·ez] *sb. pl.* Dry hollow stalks; pieces of bean stalk about eight inches long, used for catching earwigs in peach and other wall-fruit trees.

CEREMONY [ser·r’imuni] *sb.* A fuss; bother; *set-out*. Thus a woman once said to me, “There’s quite a *ceremony* if you want to keep a child at home half-a-day.” By which she meant that the school regulations were very troublesome, and required a great deal to be done before the child could be excused.—*W. F. S.*

CHAMPIONING [champ·yuning] *partc.* The lads and men who go round as mummers at Christmastide, singing carols and songs, are said to go *championing*. Probably the word is connected with St. George the Champion, who is a leading character in the Mummers’ play.

CHANGES [chai·njiz] *sb. pl.* Changes of raiment, especially of the underclothing; body-linen, shirts, or shifts.

“I have just put on clean *changes*,” *i.e.*, I have just put on clean underclothing.

1651.—“For two *changes* for John Smith’s boy, o 4 o.

For two *changes* for Spaynes girle, o 2 10.”

—*MS. Overseers’ Accounts, Holy Cross, Canterbury.*

CHANGK [chank] *vb.* To chew.

CHARNELL, CHARNAIL, *sb.* A hinge. Perhaps *Char-nail*, a nail to turn on.

1520.—“For ij hookis and a *charnelle* ij^d.”

—*MS. Accounts St. John's Hospital, Canterbury.*

1631.—“For *charnells* and hapses for the two chests in our hall.” —*MS. Accounts St. John's Hospital, Canterbury.*

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

CHART [chaa·t] *sb.* A rough common, overrun with gorse, broom, bracken, &c. Thus we have several places in Kent called *Chart*, e.g., Great *Chart*, Little *Chart*, *Chart Sutton*, Brasted *Chart*.

CHARTY [chaa·ti] *adj.* Rough, uncultivated land, like a *chart*.

CHASTISE [chastei·z] *vb.* To accuse; to examine; cross question; catechize.

“He had his hearings at Faversham t'other day, and they *chastised* him of it, but they couldn't make nothin' of him.”

CHAT, *sb.* A rumour; report.

“They say he's a-going to live out at *Hoo*, leastways, that's the *chat*.”

CHATS [chats] *sb. pl.* Small potatoes; generally the pickings from those intended for the market.

CHATSOME [chat·sum] *adj.* Talkative.

CHAVISH [chai·vish] *adj.* Peevish; fretful.

CHEE [chee], or HEN-CHEE [hen·chee] *sb.* A roost.

“The fowls are gone to *chee*.”

CHEEGE [cheeg] *sb.* A frolic.

CHEER [cheer] *sb.* Constantly used in N. Kent, in the phrase, "What *cheer*, meät?" as a greeting; instead of "How d'ye do, mate?" or "How 're ye getting on?"

CHEERLY [chee·rli] *adv.* Cheerfully.

"The bailiff's boy had overslept,
The cows were not put in;
But rosy Mary *cheerly* stept
To milk them on the green."

—*Dick and Sal*, st. 1.

CHEESE-BUG [chee·z-bug] *sb.* The wood-louse.

CHEF [chef] *sb.* The part of a plough on which the share is placed, and to which the *reece* is fixed.

CHEERY APPLES [cher·r'i ap·lz] *sb. pl.* Siberian crabs, or choke cherries.

CHEERY-BEER, *sb.* A kind of drink made from cherries.

Pudding-pies and *cherry-beer* usually go together at these feasts [at Easter].

—*Brand's Popular Antiquities*, ed. Ellis i. 180.

CHIDLINGS [chid·linz] *sb. pl.* Chitterlings.

CHILLERY [chil·uri] *adj.* Chilly.

CHILL-WATER [chil-wau·tr] *sb.* Water luke-warm.

CHILTED [chilt·id] *pp.* Strong local form of *chilled*, meaning thoroughly and injuriously affected by the cold.

CHINCH [chinch] *vb.* To point or fill up the interstices between bricks, tiles, &c., with mortar.—*E. Kent*.

CHITTER [chit·ur] *sb.* The wren.

"In the N. of England they call the bird *Chitty Wren*."

CHIZZEL [chiz·l] *sb.* Bran.

CHOATY [choa·ti] *adj.* Chubby; broad faced.

"He's a *choaty* boy."

CHOCK [chok] *vb.* To choke. Anything over-full is said to be *chock*-full.

CHOFF [chof] *adj.* Stern; morose.

CHOICE [chois] *adj.* Careful of; setting great store by anything.

“Sure, he is *choice* over his peas, and no mistake!”

CHOP-STICKS [chop-stiks] *sb. pl.* Cross-sticks to which the lines are fastened in pout-fishing.

“Two old umbrella iron ribs make capital *chop-sticks*.”—*F. Buckland*.

CHRIST-CROSS [kris-kras] *sb.* The alphabet. An early school lesson preserved in *MS. Rawl.*, 1032, commences “Christe crosse me speed in alle my worke.” The signature of a person who cannot write is also so called.

“She larnt her A B C ya know,
Wid D for dunce and dame,
An all dats in de *criss-crass* row,
An how to spell her name.”

—*Dick and Sal*, st. 57.

CHUCK [chuk] *sb.* A chip; a chunk; a short, thick clubbed piece of wood; a good thick piece of bread and cheese; the chips made by sharpening the ends of hop-poles.

CHUCK-HEADED [chuk-hed'id] CHUCKLE-HEADED [chuk'l-hed'id] *adj.* A stupid, doltish, wooden-headed fellow.

CHUFF [chuf] *adj.* Fat; chubby. (See *Choaty* above.)

CHUMMIE [chum'i] *sb.* A chimney sweep.

CHUNK [chungk] *sb.* A log of wood.

CHURCHING, *sb.* The Church service generally, not the particular Office so called.

“What time's *Churchin'* now of afternoons?”

CLAM [klam] *sb.* A rat-trap, like a gin.

CLAMP [klamp] *sb.* A heap of mangolds, turnips, or potatoes covered with straw and earth to preserve them during the winter. It is also used of bricks.

“We must heal in that *clamp* afore the frostes set in.”

CLAMS [klamz] *sb. pl.* *Pholades*. Rock and wood-boring mollusks.

CLAPPERS [klap·urz] *sb. pl.* Planks laid on supports for foot passengers to walk on when the roads are flooded.

CLAPSE [klaps] *sb.* A clasp, or fastening.

1651.—“For Goodwife Spaynes girles peticoate and waistcoate making, and *clapses*, and bindinge, and a pockett, o 1 8^d.”

—*Overseers' Accounts, Holy Cross, Canterbury.*

CLAT [klat] *vb.* To remove the clots of dirt, wool, &c., from between the hind legs of sheep. (Romney Marsh.) (See also *Dag*.)

CLAVEL [klav·l] *sb.* A grain of corn free from the husk.

CLAYT [klaait] *sb.* Clay, or mire.

CLEAN [kleen] *adv.* Wholly; entirely.

“He's *clean* gone, that's certain.”

1611.—“Until all the people were passed *clean* over Jordan.”—Joshua iii. 17.

CLEANSE [klenz] *vb.* To tun, or put beer up into the barrel.

CLEDGE [klej] *sb.* Clay; stiff loam.

CLEDGY [klej·i] *adj.* Stiff and sticky.

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

CLEVER [klev'ur] *adj.* In good health.

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

CLITE [kleit] *sb.* Clay.

CLITEY [klei'ti] *adj.* Clayey.

CLIMBERS [klei'murz] *sb.* The wild clematis; *clematis vitalba*, otherwise known as *old man's beard*.

CLINKERS [klingk'urz] *sb. pl.* The hard refuse cinders of a furnace, stove, or forge, which have run together in large clots.

CLIP [klip] *vb.* To shear sheep.

CLIVER [kliv'r] *sb.* Goose-grass; elsewhere called cleavers. *Gallium aperiene*.

CLODGE [kloj] *sb.* A lump of clay.

CLOSE [kloas] *sb.* The enclosed yard, or fenced-in field adjoining a farm house.

Thus, at Eastry we speak of Hamel *Close*, which is an enclosed field immediately adjoining Eastry Court. So, a Kentish gentleman writes in 1645: "This was the third crop of hay some *closes* about Burges had yealded that yeare."—*Bargrave MS. Diary*.

The word is often met with in Kentish wills; thus, Will of Thomas Godfrey, 1542, has, "My barne . . . with the *closses* to the same appertayning."

CLOUT [klout] (1) *sb.* A blow with the palm of the hand.
"Mind what ye'r 'bout or I will gie ye a *clout* on the head."

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

CLUCK [kluk] *adj.* Drooping; slightly unwell; used, also, of a hen when she wants to sit.

"I didn't get up so verry early dis marnin', as I felt rather *cluck*."

CLUNG [klung] *adj.* Withered; dull; out of temper.

CLUTHER [kluth·r], CLUTTER [klut·r] (1) *sb.* (i.) A great noise. (ii.) A litter.

“There’s always such a lot of *clutter* about his room.”

CLUTHER [kludh·ur], CLUTTER [klut·ur] (2) *vb.* To make a noise generally, as by knocking things together. Used also of the special sound made by rabbits in their hole, just before they bolt out, *e.g.*, “I ’eerd ’im *cluther*,” *i.e.*, I heard him make a noise; and implying, “Therefore, he will soon make a bolt.” A variant of *clatter*.

COAL-SHOOT [koa·l-shoo·t] *sb.* A coal scuttle.

COARSE [koars] *adj.* Rough, snowy, windy weather.

COB [kob] *vb.* To throw gently.

COBBLE [kob·l] *sb.* An icicle.

COB-IRONS [kob-eirnz] *sb. pl.* And-irons; irons standing on the hearth, and intended to keep the brands and burning coals in their place; also the irons by which the spit is supported.

“One payer of standing *cob-yrons*.” “One payer of *cob-irons* or brand-irons.” “Item in the Greate Hall a payer of *cob-irons*.”—*Boteler Inventories in the Memorials of Eastry*.

COCK-BELL [kok-bel] *sb.* An icicle.

The *Bargrave MS. Diary*, describing the weather in France in the winter of 1645 says, “My beard had sometimes yce on it as big as my little finger, my breath turning into many *cock-bells* as I walked.”

COCKER [kok·ur] *vb.* To indulge; to spoil.

Ecclus. xxx. 9.—“*Cocker* thy child and he shall make thee afraid.”

COCKLE [kok·l] *sb.* A stove used for drying hops.

COG-BELL [kog-bel] *sb. pl.* An icicle. (See *Cock-bell* above); Lewis writes *cog-bells*; and so the word is now pronounced in Eastry.

“There are some large *cog-bells* hanging from the thatch.”

COGUE [koag] *sb.* A dram of brandy.

COILER-HARNESSES. The trace harness.

COLD [koald] *sb.* In phrase, "Out of *cold*."

Water is said to be *out of cold* when it has just got the chill off.

COLLAR [kol·ur] *sb.* Smut in wheat.

COLLARMAKER [kol·ur-mai·kur] *sb.* A saddler who works for farmers; so called, because he has chiefly to do with the mending and making of horses' collars.

COMB [koam] *sb.* An instrument used by thatchers to beat down the straw, and then smooth it afterwards.

COMBE [koom] *sb.* A valley. This word occurs in a great number of place-names in Kent.

COME [kum] *prep.* On such a day, or at such a time when it arrives.

"It'll be nine wiks *come* Sadderday sin' he were took bad."

COMPOSANT [kom·puzant] *sb.* The luminous appearance sometimes seen on the masts and yards of ships at sea, the result of electricity in the air.

"Besides hearing strange sounds, the poor fisherman often sees the *composant*. As he sails along, a ball of fire appears dancing about the top of his mast; it is of a bluish, unearthly colour, and quivers like a candle going out; sometimes it shifts from the mast-head to some other portion of the vessel, where there is a bit of pointed iron; and sometimes there are two or three of them on different parts of the boat. It never does anybody any harm, and it always comes when squally weather is about.

"Englishmen are not good hands at inventing names and I think the Folkestone people most likely picked up the word from the Frenchmen whom they meet out at sea in pursuit of herrings."—*F. Buckland*.

CONCLUDE [konkleu·d] *vb.* To decide.

"So he *concluded* to stay at home for a bit."

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

CONE-WHEAT [koan-weet] *sb.* Bearded wheat.

CONNIVER [konei·vur] *sb.* To stare; gape.

“An so we sasselsail'd along
And crass de fields we stiver'd,
While dickey lark kept up his song
An at de clouds *conniver'd.*”

—*Dick and Sal*, st. 26.

CONTRAIRY [contrai·r'i] *adj.* Disagreeable; unmanageable.

“Drat that child, he's downright *contrairy* to-day.”

CONTRAIIRIWISE [contrai·r'iweiz] *adv.* On the contrary.

CONYGARTHE [kun·igaath] *sb.* A rabbit warren.

Lambarde, 1596.—“The Isle of Thanet, and those Easterne partes are the grayner; the Weald was the wood; Rumney Marsh is the meadow plot; the North downes towards the Thaymse be the *conygarthe* or warreine.”

COOCH GRASS, *sb.* *Triticum repens*, a coarse, bad species of grass, which grows rapidly on arable land, and does much mischief with its long stringy roots.

COOL-BACK [kool-bak] *sb.* A shallow vat, or tub, about 12 or 18 inches deep, wherein beer is cooled.

“Item in the brewhouse, two brewinge tonns, one *coole-back*, two furnisses, fower tubbs with other . . . vj^{li}. xiiij^s.”—*Boteler Inventory, Memorials of Eastry*, p. 226.

COP [kop] *sb.* A shock of corn; a stack of hay or straw.
vb. To throw; to heap anything up.

COPE [koap] *vb.* To muzzle; thus, “to *cope* a ferret” is to sew up its mouth.

COPSE [kops] *sb.* A fence across a dyke which has no opening. A term used in marshy districts.

- CORBEAU [kor·boa] *sb.* The fish *Cottus gobio*, elsewhere called the miller's thumb, or bull-head.
- CORD-WOOD [kord-wuod] *sb.* A pile of wood, such as split-up roots and trunks of trees stacked for fuel. A *cord* of wood should measure eight feet long × four feet high × four feet thick.
- CORSE [kors] *sb.* The largest of the cleavers used by a butcher.
- COSSET [kos·it] *vb.* To fondle; to caress; to pet.
- COSSETY [kos·iti] *adj.* Used of a child that has been petted, and expects to be fondled and caressed.
- COST [koast] *sb.* A fore-quarter of lamb; "a rib."
- COTCHERING [koch·uring] *partic.* Gossiping.
- COTERELL [kot·ir·el] *sb.* A little raised mound in the marshes to which the shepherds and their flocks can retire when the salterns are submerged by the tide.
- COTTON [kot·on] *vb.* To agree together, or please each other.
 "They cannot *cotton* no-how!"
- COUCH-GRASS [kooch-grass] *sb.* (See *Cooch-grass*.)
- COUPLING BAT [kup·lin bat] *sb.* A piece of round wood attached to the bit (in W. Kent), or ringle (in E. Kent), of two plough horses to keep them together.
- COURT [koart], or COURT LODGE [koart loj] *sb.* The manor house, where the court leet of the manor is held. Thus, *Eastry Court* is the old house, standing on the foundations of the ancient palace of the Kings of Kent, wherein is held annually the Court of the Manor of Eastry.
- COURT-CUPBOARD [koart-cub·urd] *sb.* A sideboard or cabinet used formerly to display the silver flagons, cups, beakers, ewers, &c., *i.e.*, the family plate, and distinguished from "the livery cupboard," or wardrobe.

In the *Boteler Inventory*, we find that there were in the best chamber "Half-a-dowson of high joynd stooles, fower low joynd cushian stooles, two chayers, one *court cubbard*, &c."—*Memorials of Eastry*, p. 225; and again on p. 227: "In the greate parler, one greate table . . . one *courte cubbard*, one greate chayer, &c."

"Away with the joint-stools, remove the *court cupboard*, look to the plate."
—*Romeo and Juliet*, act i. sc. 5.

COURT FAGGOT [koart fag'ut] *sb.* This seems to have been the name, anciently given, to the best and choicest kind of fagot.

1523.—"For makyng of x loodis of *court fagot*, iij^s., iij^d." —*Accounts of St. John's Hospital, Canterbury*.

COVE [koav] *sb.* A shed; a lean-to or low building with a shelving roof, joined to the wall of another; the shelter which is formed by the projection of the eaves of a house acting as a roof to an outbuilding.

COVED [koa'vd] *adj.* With sloping sides; used of a room, the walls of which are not perpendicular, but slant inwards, thus forming sides and roof.

"Your bedsteddle couldn't stand there, because the sides are *coved*."

COVE-KEYS [koa'v-keez] *sb. pl.* Cowslips. (See also *Culver keys*, *Horsebuckle*, *Peigle*.)

COVEL [kov'l] *sb.* A water tub with two ears.

COVERTLID [kuv'urtlid], COVERLYD [kuv'urtlid] *sb.* The outer covering of the bed which lies above the blankets; a counterpane.

In the *Boteler Inventory* we find "In the best chamber . . . one fether bedd, one blanckett, one *covertleed*. Item in the lower chamber . . . two *coverleeds*. Item in the midell chamber . . . a *coverlyd* and boulder."
—*Memorials of Eastry*, p. 224.

COVEN [koa'vn] *adj.* Sloped; slanted.

"It has a *coven* ceiling." (See also, *Cove*, *Coved*.)

COW [kou] *sb.* A pitcher.

COW' [kou], COWL [koul] *sb.* The moveable wooden top of the chimney of a hop-oast or malt-house.

COW-CRIB [kou-krib] *sb.* The square manger for holding hay, &c., which stands in the straw-yard, and is so constructed as to be low at the sides and high at the corners.

CRACK-NUT [krak-nut] *sb.* A hazel nut, as opposed to cocoa nuts, Brazil nuts, &c.

CRAMP-WORD, *sb.* A word difficult to be understood.

“Our new parson, he's out of the sheeres, and he uses so many of these here *cramp-words*.”

CRANK [krangk] (1) *adj.* Merry; cheery.

CRANK [krangk] (2) *vb.* To mark cross-wise.

CREAM [kreem] *vb.* To crumble. Hops, when they are too much dried are said to *cream*, *i.e.*, to crumble to pieces.

CREET [kreet] *sb.* A cradle, or frame-work of wood, placed on a scythe when used to cut corn.

CRIPS [krips] *adj.* Crisp. Formed by transposition, as Aps for Asp, &c. (See *Crup* below.)

CRIPT [kript] *adj.* Depressed; out of spirits. (See also, *Crupfish*.)

CROCK [krok] (1) *sb.* An earthen pan or pot, to be found in every kitchen, and often used for keeping butter, salt, &c. It is a popular superstition that if a man goes to the place where the end of a rainbow rests he will find there a *crock* of gold.

A.D. 1536.—“Layd owt for a *crok*. . . .”

—*Accounts of St. John's Hospital, Canterbury.*

CROCK [krok] (2) *vb.* To put away; lay by; save up; hide.

“Ye'd better by half give that butter away, instead of *crocking* it up till it's no use to nobody.”

CROCK BUTTER [krok but'ur] *sb.* Salt butter which has been put into earthenware *crocks* to keep during the winter.

CROFT [krauft] *sb.* A vault.

CROSHABELL [krosh'ubel] *sb.* A courtesan.

CROW [kroa] *sb.* The fat adhering to a pig's liver; hence, "liver and *crow*" are generally spoken of and eaten together.

CROW-FISH [kroa-fish] *sb.* The common stickleback.
Gasterosteus aculeatus.

CRUMMY [krum'i] *adj.* Filthy and dirty, and covered with vermin.

CRUP [krup] (1) *sb.* The crisp, hard skin of a roasted pig, or of roast pork (crackling); a crisp spice-nut; a nest.
"There's a wapses *crup* in that doated tree."

CRUP [krup] (2) *adj.* Crisp.
"You'll have a nice walk, as the snow is very *crup*."

CRUPPISH [krup'ish] *adj.* Peevish; out of sorts. A man who has been drinking overnight will sometimes say in the morning: "I feel *cruppish*."

CUCKOO BREAD, *sb.* The wood sorrel. *Oxalis acetosella.*

CUCKOO'S BREAD AND CHEESE, *sb.* The seed of the mallow.

CUCKOO-CORN, *sb.* Corn sown too late in the spring.

CULCH [kulch] *sb.* (i.) Rags; bits of thread; shoddy.
(ii.) Any and every kind of rubbish, *e.g.*, broken tiles, slates, and stones. (See also, *Pelt.*)

"Much may be done in the way of culture, by placing the oysters in favourable breeding beds, strewn with tiles, slates, old oyster shells, or other suitable *culch* for the spat to adhere to."—*Life of Frank Buckland.*

CULL [kul] (1) *vb.* To pick; choose; select.

CULL [kul] (2) *sb.* The *culls* of a flock are the worst; picked out to be parted with.

CULVER KEY [kulv'urkee] *sb.* The cowslip. *Primula veris*.

CUMBERSOME [kumb'ursum] *adj.* Awkward; inconvenient.

“I reckon you'll find that gurt coät mighty *cumbersome*.”

CURRANTBERRIES [kur'r'unt'ber'r'iz] *sb. pl.* Currants.

CURS [kurs] *adj.* Cross; shrewish; surly.

CYPRESS, CYPRUS [sei'prus] *sb.* A material like crape.

D.

DABBERRIES [dab'eriz] *sb. pl.* Gooseberries.

DAFFY [daf'i] *sb.* A large number or quantity, as “a rare *daffy* of people.”

DAG [dag] (1) *vb.* To remove the dags or clots of wool, dirt, &c., from between the hind legs of sheep. (See also *Clat*.)

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

DAGG, *sb.* A large pistol.

Boteler Inventory, 1600.—“It. in Jonathan Boteler's chamb^r: fower chestes wth certain furniture for the warrs, viz., two corsletts, one Jack, two muskets fur[nished], one horseman's piec fur[nished] one case of *daggs*, two caliu^{rs} wth swords and daggers, prized at iiiij^{li}.”—*Memorials of Eastry*, p. 225.

DAG-WOOL, *sb.* Refuse wool; cut off in trimming the sheep.

DANG [dang] *interj.* A substitution for "damn."

"Dang your young boānes, doānt ye give me no more o' your sarce."

DAWTHER [dau'dhur], or DODDER [dodh'ur] (1) *vb.* To tremble or shake; to move in an infirm manner.

"He be gettin' in years now, and caant do s'much as he did, but he manages jus' to dawther about the shop a little otherwhile."

DAWTHER-[dau'dhur], or DODDER-[dod'ur] GRASS (2) *sb.* A long shaking grass, elsewhere called *Quaker*, or *quaking, grass.* *Briza media.*

DAWTHERY [dau'dhur'i] *adj.* Shaky; tottery; trembling; feeble. Used commonly of old people—"He begins to get very dawthery."

DEAD-ALIVE [ded-uiei·v] *adj.* Dull; stupid.

"It's a *dead-alive* place."

DEAL [deel] (1) *sb.* A part; portion. Anglo Saxon *dæl*, from *dælan*, to divide; hence our expression, to *deal* cards, *i.e.*, giving a fair portion to each; and *dole*, a gift divided or distributed.

Leviticus xiv. 10.—"And on the eighth day he shall take two he lambs without blemish, and one ewe lamb of the first year without blemish, and two tenth *deals* of fine flour for a meat offering, mingled with oil, and one log of oil."

DEAL [dee·l] (2) *sb.* The nipple of a sow, bitch, fox or rat.

DEATH [deth] *adj.* Deaf.

"It's a gurt denial to be so werry *death*."

"De ooman was so plaguey *death*
She cou'den make 'ar hear."

—*Dick and Sal*, st. 59.

DEATHNESS [deth'nes] *sb.* Deafness.

DEEK [dee·k] *sb.* A dyke, or ditch.

The *i* in Kent and Sussex is often pronounced as *i* in French.

DEEKERS [dee·kurz] *sb. pl.* Men who dig ditches (*deeks*) and keep them in order.

DENCHER-POUT [dench·ur-pout], DENSHER-POUT [den·shur-pout] *sb.* A *pout*, or pile of weeds, stubble, or rubbish, made in the fields for burning, a *cooch-fire*, as it is elsewhere called.

DENE [dee·n], DENNE [den], DEN [den] *sb.* A wooded valley, affording pasturage; also a measure of land; as in Somner, *Antiquities of Canterbury*, p. 27, ed. 1703, where we read: "The Manor of Lenham, consisting of 20 ploughlands and 13 *denes*." This word *den* is a very common one as a place-name, thus there are several *Denne* Courts in East Kent; and in the Weald especially, *den* is the termination of the name of many parishes, as well as of places in those parishes, thus we have Biddenden, Benenden, Bethersden, Halden, Marden, Smarden, Tenterden, Ibornden, &c.

DENIAL [denei·ul] *sb.* A detriment; drawback; hindrance; prejudice.

"It's a *denial* to a farm to lie so far off the road."

DESTINY [dest·ini] *sb.* Destination.

"When we have rounded the shaw, we can keep the boat straight for her *destiny*."

DEVIL-IN-THE-BUSH, *sb.* The flower otherwise called *Love-in-a-mist*. *Nigella damascena*.

DEVIL'S THREAD, *sb.* A weed which grows out in the fields, among the clover; it comes in the second cut, but does not come in the first. Otherwise called *Helkweed*. *Cuscuta epithimum*.

DEWLAPS, *sb. pl.* Coarse woollen stockings buttoned over others, to keep the legs warm and dry.

DIBBLE [dib·l], DIBBER [dib·ur] *sb.* An agricultural implement for making holes in the ground, wherein to set plants or seeds.

DICK [dik] *sb.* A ditch. (See *Deek*, above.)

DICKY-HEDGE-POKER [dik·i-hej-poa·ker] *sb.* A hedge-sparrow.

DICKY [dik·i] *adj.* Poorly; out of sorts; poor; miserable.
 "When I has the *dicky* feelins', I wishes I hadn't been so neglackful o' Sundays."

DIDAPPER and DIVEDAPPER. The dab-chick.

DIDOS [dei·doaz] *sb. pl.* Capers; pranks; tricks.
 "Dreckly ye be backturned, there he be, a-cutting all manners o' *didos*."

DIN-A-LITTLE, *adv.* Within a little; nearly.
 "I knows *din-a-little* where I be now."

DISABIL [dis·ubil] *sb.* Disorder; untidy dress. Fr. *Déshabillé*.
 "Dear heart alive! I never expected for to see you, sir! I'm all in a *disabil*."

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

DISH-MEAT [dish-meet] *sb.* Spoon meat, *i.e.*, soft food, which requires no cutting up and can be eaten with a spoon.

DISHWASHER [dish·wash·r] *sb.* The water wagtail. Generally called "Peggy Dishwasher."

DISSIGHT [disei·t] *sb.* That which renders a person or place unsightly; a blemish; a defect.
 "Them there tumble-down cottages are a great *dissight* to the street."

DO [doo] *vb.* To *do* for anyone is to keep house for him.
 "Now the old lady's dead, Miss Gamble she goos in and *doos* for him."

DOATED [doə·tid] *adj.* Rotten. Generally applied to wood.

“That thurruck is all out-o’-tilter; the helers are all doated.” (See also *Doited.*)

DOB [dob] *vb.* To put down.

“So den I *dobb’d* him down de stuff,
A plaguey sight to pay.” —*Dick and Sal*, st. 82.

DOBBIN [dob·in] *sb.* Temper.

“He lowered his *dobbins*,” *i.e.*, he lost his temper.

DODDER [dod·ur] *vb.* (See *Dawther*, above.)

DODGER [doj·ur] *sb.* A night-cap.

DOG [dau·g or dog] *sb.* An instrument for getting up hop-poles, called in Sussex a pole-puller.

DOGS [dogz] *sb. pl.* Two pieces of wood connected by a piece of string, and used by thatchers for carrying up the straw to its place on the roof, when arranged for thatching.

DOGS’ DAISY, *sb.* The May weed, *Anthemis cotula*; so called, “’Cause it blows in the dog-days, ma’am.”

DOG-WHIPPER [dog-wip·ur] *sb.* The beadle of a church, whose duty it was, in former days, to whip the dogs out of church. The word frequently occurs in old Churchwardens’ accounts.

DOINGS [doo·ingz] *sb. pl.* Odd jobs. When a person keeps a small farm, and works with his team for hire, he is said to do *doings* for people.

DOITED [doi·tid] *adj.* Decayed (used of wood).

“That ’ere old eelm (elm) is reglar *doited*, and fit for nothin’ only cord-wood.” (See *Doated.*)

DOLE [doə·l] (1) *sb.* A set parcel, or distribution; an alms; a bale or bundle of nets.

“60 awlms make a *dole* of shot-nets, and 20 awlms make a *dole* of herring-nets.”—*Lewis*, p. 24.

DOLE [doə·l] (2) *sb.* A boundary stone; the stump of an old tree left standing.

DOLES [doə:lz] *sb. pl.* The short handles which project from the *bat* of a scythe, and by which the mower holds it when mowing. The several parts of a scythe are: (i.) the scythe proper, or cutting part, of shear steel; (ii.) the trai-ring and trai-wedge by which it is fastened to the bat; (iii.) the bat or long staff, by which it is held when sharpening, and which is cut peeked, so that it cannot slip; and (iv.) the *doles*, as above described.

DOLEING [doə:liŋ] *sb.* Almsgiving. (See *Deal*.)

DOLE-STONE [doə:l-stoa:n] *sb.* A landmark.

DOLING [doə:liŋ] *sb.* A fishing boat with two masts, each carrying a sprit-sail. Boys, in his *History of Sandwich*, speaks of them as "ships for the King's use, furnished by the Cinque Ports."

DOLLOP [dɒl'ʊp] *sb.* A parcel of tea sewn up in canvas for smuggling purposes; a piece, or portion, of anything, especially food.

"Shall I gie ye some?" "Thankee, not too big a *dollop*."

DOLLYMOSH [dɒl'imɒʃ] *vb.* To demolish; destroy; entirely spoil.

DOLOURS [dɒl'ʊrɪz] *vb.* A word expressive of the moaning of the wind, when blowing up for rain.

DOLPHIN [dɒl'fɪn] *sb.* A kind of fly (*aphis*) which comes as a blight upon roses, honeysuckles, cinerarias, &c.; also upon beans. It is sometimes black, as on beans and honeysuckles; and sometimes green, as on roses and cinerarias.

DOODLE-SACK [doo'dl-sak] *sb.* A bagpipe.

DORICK [doə:ri:k] *vb.* A frolic; lark; spree; a trick.

"Now then, none o' your *doricks*."

DOSS [dos] *vb.* To sit down rudely.

DOSSET [dos'ɪt] *sb.* A very small quantity of any liquid.

DOUGH [doa] *sb.* A thick clay soil.

DOVER-HOUSE [doa·vur-hous] *sb.* A necessary house.

DOWAL [dou·ul], DOWL [dou·l] *sb.* A boundary post. (See also *Dole-stone*, above.)

1630.—“Layd out for seauen *dowlstones* . . . xvij^d.
For to carrye these *dowl stones* from place to
place, ij^s.” —*MS. Accounts, St. John's Hospital, Canterbury.*

DOWELS [dou·lz] *sb. pl.* Low marshes.

DOWN [doun] *sb.* A piece of high open ground, not peculiar to Kent, but perhaps more used here than elsewhere. Thus we have *Up-down* in Eastry; *Harts-down* and *North-down* in Thanet; *Leys-down* in Sheppey; *Barham Downs*, &c. The open sea off Deal is termed the *Downs*.

DOWNWARD [dou·nwur'd] *adv.* The wind is said to be downward when it is in the south.

DRAB [drab] *vb.* To drub; to flog; to beat.

DRAGGLETAIL [drag·ltail] *sb.* A slut, or dirty, untidy, and slovenly woman.

DRAGON'S TONGUE [drag·unz tung] *sb.* *Iris fetidissima.*

DRAUGHT [dr'aa·ft] *sb.* The bar, billet, or spread-bat, to which the traces of all the horses are fixed when four are being used at plough.

DRAWHOOK [drau·uok] *sb.* An implement for cleaning out dykes, and freeing them of weeds, consisting of a three-tined fork, bent round so as to form a hook, and fitted to a long handle.—*E. Kent.*

1627—“For mending on of the *drawe hooches*.”

—*MS. Accounts, St. John's Hospital, Canterbury.*

DRAW-WELL [drau·wel] *sb.* A hole or well sunk for the purpose of obtaining chalk.

DRAY [drai] (1) *sb.* A squirrel's nest.

DRAY [drai] (2) *sb.* A word usually applied to places where there is a narrow passage through the slime and mud.

DREÄN [dree'un] (1) *sb.* A drain.

DREÄN [dree'un] (2) *vb.* To drip.

“He was just *dreäning* wet when he came in.”

DRECKLY-MINUTE [drek-li-min'it] *adv.* Immediately; at once; without delay; contracted from “directly this minute.”

DREDGE [drej] *sb.* A bush-harrow. To drag a bundle of bushes over a field like a harrow.

DRILL [dril] *vb.* To waste away by degrees.

DRIV [driv] *vb.* To drive.

“I want ye *driv* some cattle!” “Very sorry, but I'm that druv up I caan't do't!”

DRIZZLE [driz'l] *vb.* To bowl a ball close to the ground.

DROITS [droit's] *sb. pl.* Rights; dues; customary payments.

DROKE [droa:k] *sb.* A filmy weed very common in standing water.

DROPHANDKERCHIEF [drop'angk'urchif] *sb.* The game elsewhere called “kiss-in-the-ring.”

DROP-ROD, *sb.* “To go *drop-rod*,” is an expression used of carrying hay or corn to the stack, when there are two wagons and only one team of horses; the load is then left at the stack, and the horses taken out of the rods or shafts, and sent to bring the other wagon from the field.

DROSE [droa'z] *vb.* To gutter. Spoken of a candle flaring away, and causing the wax to run down the sides. Also spelt, *Drosley*.

“The candlestick is all *drosed*,” *i.e.*, covered with grease.

DROASINGS [droa'zingz] *sb. pl.* Dregs of tallow.

DROVE WAY [droa:v wai] *sb.* A road for driving cattle to and from the marshes, &c., wherein they pasture.

DRUV [druv] *vb.* Driven.

“We wunt be *druv*.”

DRYTH [drei:th] *sb.* Drought; thirst.

“I call cold tea very purty stuff to squench your *dryth*.”

DUFF [duf] *sb.* A dark coloured clay.

DULL [dul] *vb.* To make blunt.

“As for fish-skins—’tis a terr’ble thing to *dull* your knife.”—*Folkestone*.

DUMBLEDORE [dumb:ldoar] *sb.* A bumble bee; an imitative word allied to *boom*, to hum.

DUN-CROW [dun-kroa] *sb.* The hooded or Royston crow, which is found in great numbers in North Kent during the winter. *Corvus cornix*.

DUNES [deu:nz] *sb. pl.* Sand hills and hillocks, near the margin of the sea. At Sandwich, thieves were anciently buried alive in these *dunes*, or sand-hills. Boys, in his *History of Sandwich*, pp. 464-465, gives us the “Customal of Sandwich,” from which it appears that “. . . . in an appeal of theft or robbery if the person be found with the goods upon him, it behoves him to shew, on a day appointed, how he came by them, and, upon failure, he shall not be able to acquit himself. . . . If the person, however, upon whom the goods are, avows that they are his own, and that he is not guilty of the appeal, he may acquit himself by 36 good men and true and save himself and the goods. When the names of the 36 compurgators are delivered to the Bailiff in writing they are to be distinctly called over . . . and, if any one of them shall be absent, or will not answer, the appellee must suffer death. But if they all separately answer to their names, the Bailiff, on the part of the King, then puts aside 12 of the number, and the Mayor and Jurats 12 more, thereby agreeing together in fixing of the 12 of the 36 to swear

with the Appellee that he is not guilty of the matters laid to his charge. . . . The Accused is first sworn that he is not guilty, kissing the book, and then the others come up as they are called, and separately swear that the oath which the Appellee has taken is good and true, . . . and that he is not guilty of what is alleged against him, kissing the book, . . . by which the Appellee is acquitted and the Appellant becomes liable to an attachment, and his goods are at the disposal of the King. If, however, one of the 12 withdraws his hand from the book and will not swear, the Appellee must be executed; and all who are condemned in such cases are to be buried alive, in a place set apart for the purpose, at Sandown [near Deal] called 'The Thief Downs,' which ground is the property of the Corporation."

DUNNAMANY [dun·umeni] *adj. phr.* I don't know how many.

"'Tis no use what ye say to him, I've told him an't a *dunnamany* times."

DUNNAMUCH [dun·umuch] *adj. phr.* I don't know how much.

DUNTY [dunt·i] *adj.* Stupid; confused. It also sometimes means stunted; dwarfish.

DURGAN-WHEAT [durg·un-weet] *sb.* Bearded wheat.

DWARFS-MONEY, *sb.* Ancient coins. So called in some places on the coast.

DWINDLE, *sb.* A poor sickly child.

"Ah! he's a terr'ble poor little *dwindle*, I doänt think he wun't never come to much."

DYKERS [dei·kurz] *sb. pl.* Men who make and clean out dykes and ditches. (See also *Deekers* above.)

1536.—"Paid to a man for helping the *dykers*."

—MS. Accounts, St. John's Hospital, Canterbury.

DYSTER [dei·str] *sb.* The pole of an ox-plough. (See *Neb.*)

E.

EAR [ee'r] *vb.* To plough.

“*Eryng* of land three times.”—*Old Parish Book of Wye*, 28 Henry VIII.

“Cæsar, I bring thee word :
Menocrates and Menas, famous pirates,
Make the sea serve them, which they *ear* and wound
With keels of every kind”

—*Anthony and Cleopatra*, act. i. sc. 4.

EARING [eer'ring] *sb.* Ploughing, *i.e.*, the time of ploughing.

. . . “And yet there are five years in the which there shall be neither *earring* nor harvest.”—Gen. xlv. 6.

EARTH [urth] *vb.* To cover up with earth.

“I've *earthed* up my potatoes.”

EÄXE [ee'uks] *sb.* An ax, or axle.

ECKER [ek'ur] *vb.* To stammer; stutter.

ECHÉ [ee'ch] (1) *sb.* An *eke*, or addition; as, an additional piece to a bell rope, to *eke* it out and make it longer. So we have *Eche-End* near Ash-next-Sandwich.

1525.—“For ij ropes for *eches* for the bell ropys, ij^d.”

—*Accounts, St. Dunstan's, Canterbury*.

(2) *vb.* To eke out; to augment.

EELM [ee'lm] *sb.* Elm.

EEL-SHEER [ee'lsheer] *sb.* A three-pronged spear for catching eels.

E'EN A'MOST [ee'numoa'st] *adv.* Almost. Generally used with some emphasis.

EEND [ee'nd] *sb.* A term in ploughing; the end of a plough-furrow. Two furrows make one *eend*. Always so pronounced.

“I ain't only got two or three *eends* to-day, to finish the field.”

EFFET [ef'it] *sb.* An eft; a newt. Anglo-Saxon, *efete*.

ELDERN [eld·urn] *sb.* The elder tree, and its wood.

ELEVENSES [elev'nziz] *sb.* A drink or snack of refreshment at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. Called in Essex, *Bevors*; and in Sussex, *Eleveners*.

ELLINGE [el'inj] *adj.* Solitary; lonely; far from neighbours; ghostly.

1470.—“Nowe the crowe calleth reyne with an *eleyng* voice.” —*Bartholomæus de proprietatibus rerum*.

ELVIN [el·vin] *sb.* An elm. Still used, though rarely.

EMMET [em·ut] *sb.* An ant.

EMMET-CASTES [em·ut kaa'stiz]. Ant hills. (See *Cast*.)

END [end] *sb.* (See *Eend* above.)

ENOW [enou] *sb.* Enough.

“Have ye got *enow*?”

ENTETIG [ent'itig] *vb.* To introduce.

EPS [eps] *sb.* The asp tree.

ERNFUL [urn·ful] *adj.* and *adv.* Lamentable. “*Ernful bad*,” lamentably bad; “*ernful* tunes,” sorrowful tunes.

ERSH [ur'sh] *sb.* The stubble after the corn has been cut.

ESS [es] *sb. pl.* A large worm.

EVERYTHING SOMETHING [ev·rithing sup·m] *sb.* Something of everything; all sorts of things.

“She called me *everything something*,” *i.e.*, she called me every name she could think of.

EYESORE [ei·soar] *sb.* A disfigurement; a *dissight*; something which offends the eye, and spoils the appearance of a thing; a detriment.

“A sickly wife is a great *eyesore* to a man.”

EYLEBOURNE [ai'lboarn] *sb.* An intermittent spring.

“There is a famous *eylebourn* which rises in this parish [Petham] and sometimes runs but a little way before it falls into the ground.”—*Harris's History of Kent*, p. 240. (See *Nailbourn*.)

F.

FACK [fak] *sb.* The first stomach of a ruminating animal, from which the herbage is resumed into the mouth.

FADER [faa'dur] *sb.* Father.

Extract from the will of Sir John Spyoer, Vicar of Monkton, A.D. 1450. . . . “The same 10 marc shall be for a priest's salary; one whole yere to pray for my soule, my *fadyr* soule, my *modyr* soul, and all crystyn soules.”—*Lewis*, p. 12. This pronunciation still prevails.

FAGS [fagz], FAGGS, *interj. adv.* A cant word of affirmation; in good faith; indeed; truly.

Shakespeare has: “*I fecks*”= in faith, in *Winter's Tale*, act i. sc. 2, where we see the word in process of abbreviation.

FAIRISIES [fai'r'iseez] *sb. pl.* Fairies. This reduplicated plural of fairy—fairyses—gives rise to endless mistakes between the fairies of the story-books and the Pharisees of the Bible.

FAIRY-SPARKS [fai'r'i-sparks] *sb. pl.* Phosphoric light, sometimes seen on clothes at night, and in former times attributed to the fairies. Otherwise called *shell-fire*.

FAKEMENT [fai'kmu'nt] *sb.* Pain; uneasiness; distress.

“Walking does give me *fakement* to-day.”—*Sittingbourne*.

FALL [faul] (1) *vb.* To fell; to cut down.

FALL [faul] (2) *sb.* A portion of growing underwood, ready to fell or cut.

FANTEEG [fanteeg·] *sb.* A state of worry; excitement; passion.

“We couldn’t help laughing at the old lady, she put herself in such a *fanteeg*.”

FANTOD [fan·tud] *adj.* Fidgetty; restless; uneasy.

FARDLE [faa·dl] *sb.* A bundle; a little pack.

Amongst the rates or dues of Margate Pier and Harbour, Lewis gives—“For every *fardle* . . . 1^d.” Italian, *fardello*.

FAT [fat] *sb.* A large open tub; a vat; a *ton* or *tun*.

“And the floors shall be full of wheat, and the *fats* shall overflow with wine and oil.”—Joel ii. 24.

FATTEN [fat·un] *sb.* A weed.

FAVOUR [fai·vur] *vb.* To resemble; have a likeness to another person.

“You *favour* your father,” *i.e.*, you have a strong likeness to your father. (See also *Bly*.)

“Joseph was a goodly person and *well-favoured*.”—Genesis xxxix. 6.

FAZEN [fai·zn] *adj.* The *fazen* eel is a large brown eel, and is so called at Sandwich in contradistinction to the silver eel.

FEAR [feer] *vb.* To frighten.

“To see his face the lion walk’d along
Behind some hedge, because he would not *fear* him.”

—*Shakespeare—Venus and Adonis*.

FEASE [feez] (1) *vb.* To fret; worry. (See also *Frape*.)

FEASE [feez] (2) *sb.* A feasy, fretting, whining child.
Formed from *adj.* *feasy*.

FEASY [fee·zi] *adj.* Whining; peevish; troublesome.

“He’s a *feasy* child.” (See also *Tattery*.)

FEETENS [fit'nz] *sb. pl.* Foot-marks ; foot-prints ; hoof-marks.

“The rain do lodge so in the horses' *feetens*.”

FELD [feld] *sb.* A field.—*Sittingbourne*. In other parts of Kent it is usually *fill*.

“Which is the way to Sittingbourne?” “Cater across that ere *feld* of wuts (oats).”

FELLET [fel'it] *sb.* A portion of a wood divided up for felling ; a portion of felled wood.

FELLOWLY [fel'oali] *adj.* Familiar ; free.

FENNY [fen'i] *adj.* Dirty ; mouldy as cheese.

FET [fet] *vb.* To fetch.

FEW [feu] *adj.* This word is used as a substantive in such phrases as “a good *few*,” “a goodish *few*,” which mean “pretty many,” or “a nice little lot.”

FICKLE [fik'l] *vb.* To *fickle* a person in the head with this or that, is to put it into his head ; in a rather bad sense.

FID [fid] *sb.* A portion of straw pulled out and arranged for thatching. Four or five *fids* are about as much as a thatcher will carry up in his dogs.

FIDDLER [fid'lur] *sb.* The angel, or shark-ray.

“We calls these *fiddlers* because they're like a fiddle.”

The following couplet is current in West Kent :

“Never a fisherman need there be,
If fishes could hear as well as see.”

FILD [fild] *sb.* A field. (See also *Feld*.)

FILL [fil] *sb.* A field.

FILL-NOR-FALL [fil-nor-faul]. An expression frequently used as to any person or anything lost.

“My old dog went off last Monday, and I can't hear neither *fill-nor-fall* of him.”

FINGER-COLD [fin'gur koal'd] *adj.* Cold to the fingers; spoken of the weather, when the cold may not be very intense, and yet enough to make the fingers tingle. (See also *Hand-cold.*)

“We shall very soon have the winter 'pon us, 'twas downright *finger-cold* first thing this marning.”

FINKLE [fin'kl] *sb.* Wild fennel. *Faniculum vulgare.*

FIRE-FORK, *sb.* A shovel for the fire, made in the form of a three-pronged fork, as broad as a shovel, and fitted with a handle made of bamboo or other wood.

“Item in the kitchen one payer of tongs, one *fire-forke* of iron, &c.”

—*Boteler Inventory, Memorials of Eastry*, p. 227.

FLABERGASTED [flab'urgastid] *adj.* or *pp.* Astonished and rather frightened.

FLAM *vb.* To deceive or cheat; *sb.* a falsehood.

FLAW [flau] *vb.* To flay; to strip the bark off timber.

“I told him to goo down into de wood *flawin'*, and he looked as tho' he was downright flabbergasted.”

FLAZZ, *adj.* Newly fledged.

FLECK [flek] *sb.* Hares; rabbits; ground-game.

“They killed over two hundred pheasants, but not but terr'ble little *fleck.*”

FLEED [flead] *sb.* The inside fat of a pig, from which lard is made.

FLEED-CAKES [flead-kaiks] *sb. pl.* Cakes made with the fresh *flead* of a pig.

FLEEKY [flee'ki] *adj.* Flaky; in flakes.

FLEET [fleet], FLETE (1) *sb.* A creek; a bay or inlet; a channel for the passage of boats and vessels, hence the name of *North-fleet*. Anglo-Saxon, *fleot*.

“A certain Abbot made there a certain *flete* in his own proper soil, through which little boats used to come to the aforesaid town [of Mynster].—*Lewis* p. 78.

The word is still used about Sittingbourne, and is applied to sheets of salt and brackish water in the marshes adjoining the Medway and the Swale. Most of them have no communication with the tidal water, except through water-gates, but they generally represent the channels of streams which have been partly diverted by draining operations.

FLEET [fleet] (2) *vb.* To float. The word is much used by North Kent bargemen, and occasionally by "inlanders."

"The barge *fleeted* about four o'clock to-day."

FLEET [fleet] (3) *vb.* To skim any liquor, especially milk.

FLEET [fleet] (4) *sb.* Every Folkestone herring-boat carries a *fleet* of nets, and sixty nets make a *fleet*.

FLEETING-DISH, *sb.* A shallow dish for cream. (See *Fleet*, 3.)

FLEET MILK, *sb.* Skimmed milk. (See also *Flit milk*.)

FLICK [flik] *sb.* The hair of a cat, or the fur of a rabbit. (See *Fleck* above.)

FLICKING-TOOTH-COMB [flik'in-tooth-koam] *sb.* A comb for a horse's mane.

FLIG, *sb.* The strands of grass.

FLINDER [flind'ur] *sb.* A butterfly.

FLINDER-MOUSE [flind'ur-mous] *sb.* A bat.

FLINTER-MOUSE [flint'ur-mous] *sb.* A bat. This form is intermediate between *flinder-mouse* and *fitter-mouse*. The plural form is *flinter-mees*.

FLIT-MILK [flit-milk] *sb.* Skim milk; the milk after the cream has been taken off it. (See *Fleet milk* above.)

FLITTERMOUSE [flit'ur-mous] *sb.* (See *Flinter-mouse* above.)

FLOAT [float] *sb.* A wooden frame, sloping outward, attached to the sides, head, or back, of a cart, enabling it to carry a larger load than would otherwise be possible.

FLOWER [flou'r] *sb.* The floor (always pronounced thus).

FLUE [flo] *adj.* Delicate; weak; sickly. In East Kent it is more commonly applied to persons than to animals.

FLUFF [fluff] *sb.* Anger; choler.

“Dat raised my *fluff*.” —*Dick and Sal*, st. 74.

FLUMP, *sb.* A fall causing a loud noise.

“She came down with a *flump* on the floor.”

FOAL'S FOOT, *sb.* Colt's foot. *Fussilago farfara*.

FOGO [foa'goa] *sb.* A stench.

FOG [fog] *sb.* The second crop of grass. (See *Aftermeath*.)
From Low Latin, *fogagium*, or *foragium*.

FOLD-PITCHER [foald-pich'r] *sb.* An iron implement, otherwise called a *peeler*, for making holes in the ground, wherein to put wattles or hop-poles.

FOLKS [foa'ks] *sb. pl.* The men-servants.—*East Kent*.

“Our *folks* are all out in de fill.”

FOLKESTONE-BEEF [foa'ksun beef] *sb.* Dried dog-fish.

“Most of the fishermen's houses in Folkestone harbour are adorned with festoons of fish hung out to dry; some of these look like gigantic whiting. There was no head, tail, or fins to them, and I could not make out their nature without close examination. The rough skin on their reverse side told me at once that they were a species of dog-fish. I asked what they were? ‘*Folkestone-beef*,’ was the reply.” —*F. Buckland*.

FOLKESTONE GIRLS [foa'ksun galz] *sb. pl.* Folkestone girls; the name given to heavy rain clouds.—*Chilham*.

“De *Folkeston gals* looked houghed black;
Old Waller'd roar'd about;
Says I to Sal ‘shall we go back?’
‘No, no!’ says she, ‘kip out.’”

—*Dick and Sal*, st. 23.

FOLKESTONE LASSES [foa'ksun las'sez] *sb. pl.* } Same as
 FOLKESTONE WASHERWOMEN, *sb. pl.* } the above.

FOR [for] *prep.* Used in adjectival sense, thus, "What *for* horse is he?" *i.e.*, What kind of horse is he?
 "What *for* day is it?" *i.e.*, What kind of day is it?

FORCED [foa'st] *vb.* Obligated; compelled.

"He's kep' going until last Saddaday he was *forced* to give up."

FORE-ACRE [for'u'-kur] *sb.* A headland; the land at the ends of the field where the furrows cross.

FORECAST [foa'rkaast] *sb.* Forethought.

FORE-DOOR [foa'r-doar] *sb.* The front door.

"He come to the *fore-door*."

FOREIGNER [fur'inur] *sb.* A stanger who comes out of the sheeres, and is not a Kentish man.

FOREHORSE [foa'r-hors] *sb.* The front horse in a team of four.—*East Kent.*

FORE-LAY [foa'r-lai] *vb.* To way-lay.

"I slipped across the field and *fore-laid* him."

FORERIGHT [foa'rr'ait] *adj. or adv.* Direct; right in front; straight forward. "It (*i.e.*, the river Rother) had heretofore a direct and *foreright* continued current and passage as to Appledore, so from thence to Romney."
 —Somner, *Ports and Forts*, p. 50.

FORICAL [for:ikl] *sb.* A headland in ploughing. (See *Foreacre*.)

FORSTAL [for'stul], FORESTAL [foa'rstul], FOSTAL [fost:ul] *sb.* A farm-yard before a house; a paddock near a farm house; the house and home-building of a farm; a small opening in a street or lane, not large enough to be called a common. As a local name, *forestalls* seem to have abounded in Kent; as for instance, Broken *Forestall*, near Buckley; Clare's *Forestall*, near Throwley, and several others.

FOUT [fou:t] *vb.* Fought; being *p.t.* and *pret.*, of to fight.
—*Sittingbourne.*

“Two joskins *fout* one day in a chalk pet, until the blood ran all over their gaberdines.”

FOWER [fou:ur] *num. adj.* Four. So pronounced to this day in East Kent, and constantly so spelled in old documents.

FOY [foi] *sb.* A treat given by a person on going abroad or returning home.

There is a tavern at Ramsgate called the *Foy Boat*.

“I took him home to number 2, the house beside ‘The Foy;’
I bade him wipe his dirty shoes, that little vulgar boy.”

—*Ingoltsby Legends, Misadventures at Margate.*

FOYING [foi:ing] *part.* Victualling ships; helping them in distress, and acting generally as agents for them.

“They who live by the seaside are generally fishermen, or those who go voyages to foreign parts, or such as depend upon what they call *foying*.”—*Lewis*, p. 32.

FRAIL [fr'ail] (1) *sb.* A small basket; a flail. The flail is rapidly disappearing and going out of use before the modern steam threshing machine. * It consists of the following parts:—(i.) the *hand-staff* or part grasped by the thresher's hands; (ii.) the *hand-staff-cap* (made of wood), which secured the thong to the *hand-staff*; (iii.) the *middle-bun* or flexible leathern thong, which served as the connecting link between *hand-staff* and *swingel*; (iv.) the *swingel-cap* made of leather, which secured the *middle-bun* to the *swingel*; (v.) the *swingel* [swinj:l] itself, which swung free and struck the corn. There is a proverbial saying, which alludes to the hard work of threshing:

“Two sticks, a leather and thong,
Will tire a man be he ever so strong.”

FRAIL [frail] (2) *adj.* Peevish; hasty.

FRAPE [fraip] (1) *vb.* To worry; fidget; fuss; scold.

“Don't *frape* about it.”

FRAPE [fraip] (2) *sb.* A woman of an anxious temperament, who grows thin with care and worry.

“Oh! she’s a regular *frape*.”

FRENCH MAY [french mai] *sb.* The lilac, whether white or purple. *Syringa vulgaris*.

FRESH CHEESE [fresh cheez] *sb.* Curds and whey.

FRIGHT-WOODS, *sb. pl.* (See *Frith*.)

FRIMSY [frimz:i] *adj.* Slight; thin; soft.

FRITH, *sb.* A hedge or coppice. A thin, scrubby wood, with little or no timber, and consisting mainly of inferior growths such as are found on poor soils, intermixed with heath, &c. Though some of the old woods bearing this name may now, by modern treatment, have been made much thicker and more valuable, they are also still called, as of old, *fright-woods*, as the *Fright Woods*, near Bedgebury.

In the *MS. Accounts of St. John’s Hospital, Canterbury*, we find *frith* used for a quick-set hedge—“To enclose the vij acres wt. a *quyk fryth* before the Fest of the Purification.”

FRORE [froa:r] *pp.* Frozen.

“ The parching air
Burns *frore* and cold performs the effect of fire.”

—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 595.

FRUZ [fruz] *pp.* Frozen.

FURNER [furn:r] *sb.* A baker. French, *fournier*.

FURRICK [fur:r’ik] *vb.* Same as *furridge* below.

FURRIGE [fur:r’idj] *vb.* To forage; to hunt about and rummage, and put everything into disorder whilst looking for something.

G.

GABERDINE [gab·ur'din] *sb.* A coarse loose frock; a smock frock, sometimes called a *cow-gown*, formerly worn by labouring men in many counties, now fast disappearing.

“You call me misbeliever, cut-throat dog,
And spit upon my Jewish *gaberdine*.”

—*Merchant of Venice*, act i. sc. 3.

“Next he disrob'd his *gaberdine*,
And with it did himself resign.”

—*Hudibras*, pt. I. canto iii.

GADS [gadz] *sb. pl.* Rushes growing in marshy ground.

GAFFER [gaf·ur] *sb.* A master.

“Here comes our *gaffer*!”

GALLIGASKINS, *sb. pl.* Trowsers.

GALLON [gal·un] *sb.* Used as a *dry* measure for corn, flour, bread, potatoes. In Kent these dry goods are always sold by the gallon.

“I'd far rather pay a shilling for a *gallon* of bread than have it so very cheap.”

GALLS [gaulz] *sb. pl.* Jelly fish.

GALORE [guloa·r] *sb.* Plenty.

GALEY [gai·li] *adj.* Boisterous; stormy. “The wind is *galey*,” *i.e.*, blows in *gales*, by fits and intervals.

GAMBREL [gamb·ril] or GAMBLE STICK [gamb·l-stik] *sb.* A stick used to spread open and hang up a pig or other slaughtered animal.

GAMMY [gam·i] *adj.* Sticky; dirty.

GANCE [gaans or gans] *adj.* Thin; slender; gaunt.

“Them sheep are doing middlin', but there's here and there a one looks rather *gance*.”

GANGWAY [gang-wai] *sb.* A thoroughfare; a passage; an entry. Properly a sea term.

GARBAGE [gaa'bij] *sb.* A sheaf of corn, Latin *garba*; a cock of hay; a fagot of wood, or any other bundle of the product or fruits of the earth.

GARRET [gar'r'it] *vb.* To drive small wedges of flint into the joints of a flint wall.

GARRETED, *adj.* The phrase, "not rightly *garreted*," means, something wrong in "*the top storey*." Spoken of a weak and silly person, whose brain is not well furnished.

GASKIN [gas'kin] *sb.* *Prunus avium*, a half-wild variety of the damson, common in hedgerows, and occasionally gathered to send to London, with the common kinds of black cherry, for the manufacture of "port wine."

GATE [gait] *sb.* A way from the cliffs down to the sea:—*Ramsgate, Margate, Kingsgate, Sandgate, Westgate.*

"Through these chalky cliffs the inhabitants whose farms adjoin to them, have cut several *gates* or ways into the sea, for the conveniency either of fishing, carrying the sea ooze on their land, &c. But these *gates* or passages, they have been forced to fill up in time of war, to prevent their being made use of by the enemy to surprise them, and plunder the country."—*Lewis, Tenet* p. 10.

GATTERIDGE TREE [gat'ur'ij tree] *sb.* Prickwood. *Euonymus Europæus.*

GAU [gau], GEU [geu], or GOO [goo], *interj.* An exclamation, in constant use, expressive of doubt; surprise; astonishment.

GAUSE [gaus] *adj.* Thin; slender.

GAVELKIND [gav'l'kend] *sb.* An ancient tenure in Kent, by which the lands of a father were divided among all his sons; or the lands of a brother, dying without issue, among all the surviving brothers; a custom by which the female descendants were utterly excluded, and bastards inherited with legitimate children.

GAY [gai] *adj.* Lively; hearty; in good health.

“I don't feel very *gay* this morning.”

GAYZELS [gai:zlz] *sb. pl.* Black currants, *Ribes nigrum*; wild plums. *Prunus communis*.

GEÄT [ge:ut] *sb.* Gate.

GEE [jee] *sb.* A lodging; roost. (Same as *Chee*.)

GEE [jee] *interj.* Go to the off side; command to a horse.
—*West Kent*.

GENTAIL [jen:tail] *sb.* An ass.

GENTLEMAN, *sb.* A person who from age or any other cause is incapacitated from work.

“He's a *gentleman* now, but he just manages to doddle about his garden with a weedin'-spud.”

GIBLETS [jib:lets] *sb. pl.* Rags; tatters.

GIFTS [gifts] *sb. pl.* White specks which appear on the finger nails and are supposed to indicate something coming, thus—

A *gift* on the thumb indicates a present.

„ on the fore-finger indicates a friend or lover.

„ on the middle finger indicates a foe.

„ on the fourth finger indicates a visit to pay.

„ on the little finger indicates a journey to go.

—*W. F. S.*

GIG [gig] *sb.* A billet, or spread bat, used to keep the traces of plough horses apart.

GILL [gill] *sb.* A little, narrow, wooded valley with a stream of water running through it; a rivulet; a beck.

GIMMER [gim:ur] *sb.* A mistress.

“My *gimmer* always wore those blue and white checked aprons” (1817).

GIN [gin *not* jin] *vb.* Given.

“I cou'd a *gin* de man a smack.”

—*Dick and Sal*, st. 86.

GIVE [giv] *vb.* To give way; to yield; to thaw. "It *gives* now," *i.e.*, it is thawing. So, too, the phrase, "it's all on the *give*," means, that a thaw has set in.

GIVE OVER [give oa'vur] *vb.* To leave off; to cease; to stop.

"*Give over!* will ye! I wun't have no more an't."

GIVEY [giv'i] *adj.* The ground is said to be *givey* when the frost breaks up and the roads become soft and rotten.

GLEAN, *sb.* A handful of corn tied together by a gleaner.

GLIMIGRIM, *sb.* Punch.

"Tom Julmot, a rapscallion souldier, and Mary Leekin, married by license, January 4th, 1748-9. Caspian bowls of well acidulated *glimigrim*."

—*Extract from Parish Register of Sea Salter, near Whitstable.*

GLINCE [glins], GLINCEY [glins'i] *adj.* Slippery.

"The ice is terr'ble *glincey*."

GO [goa] *vb.* To get about and do one's work.

"He's troubled to *go*," *i.e.*, he has great difficulty in getting about and doing his work. "He's *gone* in great misery for some time," *i.e.*, he has gone about his work in great pain and suffering.

GOD'S GOOD [Godz good] *sb.* Yeast; barm.

It was a pious custom in former days to invoke a benediction, by making the sign of the cross over the yeast.

GOFF [gof] *sb.* The commonest kind of apple.

GOING [goa'in] *sb.* The departure.

"I didn't see the *going* of him."

GOING TO'T [goa'in tuot] *i.e.*, going to do it; as "do this or that;" the answer is "I am *going to't*." The frequency with which it is used in some parts of Kent renders the phrase a striking one.

GOL [gol], GULL, *sb.* A young gosling. (See *Willow-gull*.)

GOLDING [goa·lding] *sb.* A lady-bird, so called from the golden hue of its back. (See *Bug*.)

GOLLOP [gol·up] *vb.* To swallow greedily; to gulp.

“You *golloped* that down as if you liked it.”

GOODING [guod·ing] *sb.* The custom of going about asking for gifts on St. Thomas' Day, December 21. Still kept up in many parts of Kent.

GOODMAN, *sb.* An old title of address to the master of a house.

1671.—“To *Goodman* Davis in his sicknes
o o 6.” —*Overseers' Accounts, Holy Cross, Canterbury.*

“. . . If the *goodman* of the house had known in what watch the thief would come, he would have watched.”—St. Matthew xxiv. 43.

GOODY [guod·i] *sb.* The title of an elderly widow, contracted from goodwife.

“Old *Goody* Knowler lives agin de stile.”

GO-TO [goa too] *vb.* To set.

“The sun *goes to*.”

GOULE [goul] *sb.* Sweet willow. *Myrica gale*.

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

GRABBY [grab·i] *adj.* Grimy; filthy.

GRAN NIGH [gran nei] *adv.* Very nearly.

GRANABLE [granai·bl] *adv.* Very.

“De clover was *granable* wet,
So when we crast de medder,
We both upan de hardle set,
An den begun concedir.”

—*Dick and Sal*, st. 22.

GRANADA [gran·aada] *sb.* A golden pippin.

GRANDLY [grand'li] *adv.* Greatly: as, "I want it *grandly*."

GRANDMOTHER'S NIGHT CAP, *sb.* The flower called monk's hood or aconite. *Aconitum napellus*.

GRAPE-VINE [graip-vein] *sb.* A vine which bears grapes. In other counties, when they say *vine*, they mean a *grape-vine*, as a matter of course; so, when they use the word *orchard*, they mean an *apple-orchard*; but in Kent, it is necessary to use distinguishing terms, because we have *apple-orchards*, and *cherry-orchards*, *hop-vines* and *grape-vines*.

GRATTAN [grat'un], GRATTEN [grat'un], GRATTON [grat'un] *sb.* Stubble; a stubble field, otherwise called *ersh*, or *eddish*, *grotten*, *podder-grotten*.

GRATTEN (2) *vb.* To feed on a *gratten*, or stubble field.

To turn pigs out *grattening*, is to turn them out to find their own food.

GRAUM [grau'm] *vb.* To grime; dirty; blacken.

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

GREAT [grait] (2) *sb.* "To work by the *great*," is to work by the piece.

GREAT CHURCH [grait church] *sb.* The Cathedral at Canterbury is always so called at Eastry.

"That fil belongs to the *Great Church*," *i.e.*, is part of the possessions of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury.

GREATEN [grai'tn] *vb.* To enlarge.

GREEDS [greedz] *sb. pl.* Straw thrown on to the dung-hill.

GREEN-BAG, *sb.* The bag in which the hops are brought from the garden to the oast. (See also *Poke*.)

GREYBIRD [grai'burd] *sb.* A thrush.

GRIDGIRON [grij'eirn] *sb.* Gridiron.

GRINSTONE [grin·stun] *sb.* A grindstone.

GRIP [grip] *sb.* A dry ditch ; but about Sittingbourne it is applied to natural channels of a few feet in width, in the *saltings* on the Kentish coasts.

“I crawled along the *grip* with my gun in my hand until I got within a few rods of 'em.”

GRIPING [grei·pin] *vb.* The name given in North Kent to the operation of groping at arms' length in the soft mud of the tidal streams for dabs and flounders.

GRIST [greist] *sb.* Anything which has been ground—meal, flour.

GRISTING [grei·sting], GRYSTING, *sb.* The flour which is got from the lease-wheat.

GRIT [grit] *vb.* To set the teeth on edge ; to grate.

GRIZZLE [griz·l] *vb.* To fret ; complain ; grumble.

“She's such a *grizzling* woman.”

GROSS [groas] *adj.* Gruff, deep-sounding.

GROVETT [groa·vit] *sb.* A small grove or wood.

“Just by it is a *grovette* of oaks, the only one in the whole island.”—*Lewis*, p. 115.

GRUBBY [grub·i] *adj.* Dirty.

“You are grubby, and no mistake.” (See also *Grabby*.)

GRUPPER [grup·ur] *sb.* That part of the harness of a cart-horse which is called elsewhere the *quoilers* ; the breeching.—*East Kent*.

GRUPPER-TREE [grup·ur-tree] *sb.* That part of a cart horse's harness which is made of wood, padded next the horse's back, and which carries the *redger*.—*East Kent*.

GAGEY [gai·ji] *adj.* Uncertain ; showery ; spoken of the weather.

“Well, what d'ye think o' the weather? will it be fine? It looks to me rather *gagey*.”

GUESS-COW [ges-kou] *sb.* A dry or barren cow.

GUESTING [gest-ing] *vb.* Gossiping.

GUESTLING [ges-lin] (1) *sb.* An ancient water-course at Sandwich, in which it was formerly the custom to drown prisoners.

GUESTLING [gest-ling] (2) *sb.* The ancient court of the Cinque Ports, held at Shepway, near Hythe, and other places.

“In July, 1688, the Common Council of Faversham commissioned their Deputy-Mayor, two Jurats, the Town Clerk, and a Commoner ‘to go to a *guestling*, which was summoned from the ancient town of Winchelsea, to be holden at the town and port of New Romney, on Tuesday, July 21st;’ and ‘there to act on the town’s behalf, as they should find convenient.’ They were absent at the *guestling* five days.”

—*Archæologia Cantiana*, xvi. p. 271.

GUILE-SHARES [gei-l-shairz] *sb. pl.* Cheating shares; division of spoils; or shares of “wreckage.”

“Under the pretence of assisting the distressed masters [of stranded vessels] and saving theirs and the merchant’s goods, they convert them to their own use by making what they call *guile-shares*.”—*Lewis*, 34.

GULLIDGE [gul-ij] *sb.* The sides of a barn boarded off from the middle; where the caving is generally stored.

GUMBLE [gumb-l] *vb.* To fit very badly, and be too large, as clothes.

GUNNER [gun-ur] *sb.* A man who makes his living by shooting wild fowl, is so called on the north coast of Kent and about Sheppey.

GURT [gurt] *adj.* Great.

GUTTER GRUB [gut-ur-grub] *sb.* One who delights in doing dirty work and getting himself into a mess; a low person.

GUTTERMUD [gut·urmud] *sb.* The black mud of the gutter, hence any dirt or filth.

“As black as *guttermud*.”

GUT-WEED, *sb.* *Sonchus arvensis*.

H.

HAAZES [haa·ziz] *sb. pl.* Haws. (See also *Harves*.) Fruit of *Crataegus oxyacantha*.

HADN'T OUGHT [had·nt aut] *phr.* Ought not. (See also *No ought*.)

“He *hadn't ought* to go swishing along as that, no-how.”

HAGGED [hag·id] *adj.* Thin; lean; shrivelled; haggard.

“They did look so very old and *hagged* ;” spoken of some maiden ladies living in another parish, who had not been seen for some time by the speaker.

HAGISTER [hag·ister] *sb.* A magpie.

HAIR [hair] *sb.* The cloth on the oast above the fires where the hops are dried.

HALF-AMON [haaf·ai·mun] *sb.* (See *Amon*.)

HALF-BAPTIZED. Privately baptized.

“Can such things be!” exclaimed the astonished Mr. Pickwick. “Lord bless your heart, sir,” said Sam, “why, where was you *half-baptised*? — that’s nothin’, that a’nt.” — *Pickwick Papers*, chapter xiii.

HALM [haam], HAULM [haum], HELM [helm] *sb.* Stubble gathered after the corn is carried, especially pease and beans’ straw; applied, also, to the stalks or stems of potatoes and other vegetables.

HALMOT [hal·mut] *sb.* The hall mote; court leet or manor court; from the Saxon *heal-mot*, a little council.

HAME [haim] *sb.* Pease straw. (See *Halm*.)

HAMPER [hamp·ur] *vb.* To injure, or throw anything out of gear.

“The door is *hampered*.”

HAMPERY [ham·pur'i] *adj.* Shaky; crazy; ricketty; weak; feeble; sickly.

HAND-COLD, *adj.* Cold enough to chill the hands. (See also *Finger-cold*.)

“There was a frost down in the bottoms, for I was right-down *hand-cold* as I come up to the great house.”

HANDFAST, *adj.* Able to hold tight.

“Old George is middlin' *handfast* to-day” (said of a good catch at cricket).

HANDFUL, *sb.* An anxiety; *to have a handful* is to have as much as a person can do and bear.

“Mrs. S. says she has a sad *handful* with her mother.”

HAND-HOLD, *sb.* A holding for the hands.

“'Tis a plaguey queer job to climb up there, there an't no *hand-hold*.”

HANDSTAFF [hand·staaf] *sb.* The handle of a flail.

HANGER [hang·r] *sb.* A hanging wood on the side of a hill. It occurs in the names of several places in Kent—*Betteshanger*, *Westenhanger*, &c.

HANK [hangk], HINK [hingk] *sb.* A skein of silk or thread.

So we say a man has a *hank* on another; or, he has him entangled in a skein or string.

HAPPY-HO, *adj.* Apropos.

“My father was drowned and so was my brother; now that's very *happy-ho!*” meaning that it was a curious coincidence.

HAPS [haps] (1) or HASP [haasp] *sb.* A hasp or fastening of a gate.—*P.* (See *Hapse*.)

1631.—“For charnells and *hapses* for the two chests in our hall.” —*MS. Accounts, St. John's Hospital, Canterbury.*

HAPS [haps] (2) *vb.* Happens.

“Now *haps* you doänt know.”

HAPSE [haps] *vb.* To fasten with a hasp; to fasten. In the Weald of Kent *hapse* is used for the verb, and *hasp* for the noun, *e.g.*, “*Hapse* the gate after you!” “I can’t, the *hasp* is gone.”

HARCELET [haaːslit], HASLET [hazːlit], *sb.* The heart, liver, and lights of a hog. (See *Acelot*, *Arslet*, *Harslet*.)

HARD-FRUIT, *sb.* Stone-fruit; plums, &c.

HARDHEWER [haaːdheur] *sb.* A stonemason.

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

HARKY [haaːki] *interj.* Hark!

HARSLEM [haaːzlum] *sb.* Asylum.

“When he got to settin’ on de hob and pokin’ de fire wid’s fingers, dey thought ’twas purty nigh time dey had him away to de *harslem*.”

HARSLET [haaːzlet] *sb.* (See *Acelot*.)

HARVES [haaːvz] *sb. pl.* Haws. (See *Haazes*.)

HARVEST [haaːvist] *vb.* To gather in the corn; to work in the harvest-field, *e.g.*, “Where’s Harry?” “Oh! he’s *harvesting* ’long with his father.”

HARVESTER [haaːvistur] *sb.* A stranger who comes into the parish to assist in the harvest.

HASSOCK [hasːok] *sb.* A large pond.

HASTY [haiːsti] *adj.* Heavy; violent. Often used of rain.

“It did come down *hasty*, an’ no mistake.”

HATCH [hach] *sb.* A gate in the roads; a *half-hatch* is where a horse may pass, but not a cart.

HATCH-UP [hach up] *vb.* To prepare for.

“I think it’s *hatching up* for snow.” “She’s *hatching up* a cold.”

HAUL [hau'l] *vb.* To halloo; to shout.

HAULMS AND FIGS [hau'mz und figz] *sb. pl.* Hips and haws, the fruit of the hawthorn (*Cratægus oxyacantha*) and the dog-rose (*Rosa canina*).

HAVE [hav] *vb.* To take; lead; as, "Have the horse to the field."

"Have her forth of the ranges and whoso followeth her let him be slain with the sword."—2 Chron. xxiii. 14.

HAW [hau] *sb.* A small yard or inclosure. Chaucer has it for a churchyard.

HAWK [hauk] *vb.* To make a noise when clearing the throat of phlegm. An imitative word.

"He was *hawking* and spetting for near an hour after he first got up."

HAWMELL, *sb.* A small close or paddock.

HAYNET, *sb.* A long net, often an old fish net, used in cover shooting to keep the birds and flick from running out of the beat.

HEAF [heef] *sb.* The gaff-hook used by fishermen at Folkestone.

HEAL [heel] *vb.* To hide; to cover anything up; to roof-in.

"All right! I'll work 'im; I've only just got this 'ere row o' tatures to *heal*."

HEART [haat] *sb.* Condition; spoken of ground.

"My garden's in better *heart* than common this year."

HEARTENING, *adj.* Strengthening.

"Home-made bread is more *heartening* than baker's bread."

HEART-GRIEF, *sb.* Severe grief.

HEARTH [hee'rth] *sb.* Hearing; hearing-distance.

"I called out as loud's ever I could, but he warn't no wheres widin *hearth*."

HEARTS ALIVE! [haats ulei'v] *interj.* An expression of astonishment at some strange or startling intelligence.

"*Hearts alive!* what ever upon *ëarth* be ye got at?"

HEAVE [heev] *vb.* To throw; to *heave* a card; to play it; it being, as it were, lifted up or *heav'd*, before it is laid down upon the table.

HEAVE-GATE [heev-gait] *sb.* A gate which does not work on hinges, but which has to be lifted (*heaved*) out of the sockets or mortises, which otherwise keep it in place, and make it look like a part of the fence.

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

HEAVER [hee'vur] *sb.* A crab.—*Folkestone*.

"Lord, sir, it's hard times; I've not caught a pung or a *heaver* in my stalkers this week; the man-suckers and slutters gets into them, and the congers knocks them all to pieces."

HEED [heed] *sb.* Head.

HEEVE [heev] (1) *sb.* A hive; a bee-hive.

"I doänt make no account of dese here new-fangled boxes and set-outs; you may 'pend upon it de old *heeves* is best after all."

HEEVE [heev] (2) *vb.* To hive bees.

HEFT [heft] *sb.* The weight of a thing, as ascertained by heaving or lifting it.

"This here *heeve* 'll stand very well for the winter, just feel the *heft* of it."

HEG, *sb.* A hag; a witch; a fairy.

"Old coins found in Kent were called *hegs pence* by the country people."

HELE [heel] *vb.* To cover. (See *Heal*.)

HELER [hee·ler] *sb.* Anything which is laid over another ; as, for instance, the cover of a thurrick or wooden drain.

HELL-WEED, *sb.* A peculiar tangled weed, without any perceptible root, which appears in clover, sanfoin or lucerne, and spreads very rapidly, entirely destroying the plant. Curiously enough, it appears in the second cut of clover, but does not come in the first. (See *Devil's Thread*.) *Cuscuta epithimum*.

HELVING [helv·in] *partc.* Gossiping, or "hung up by the tongue."—*Tenterden*.

"Where have you been *helving*?"

HEM, *adv.* An intensitive adverb = very, exceedingly.

"*Hem* queer old chap, he is!"

HEMWOODS [hem·wuodz] *sb. pl.* Part of a cart-horses' harness which goes round the collar, and to which the tees are fixed ; called *aines* (hames) in West Kent.

HEN AND CHICKENS, *sb.* The ivy-leaved toad-flax, otherwise called *Mother of Thousands* ; and sometimes *Roving Sailor*. *Linaria vulgaris*.

HERE AND THERE A ONE, *adj. phr.* Very few and scattered.

"There wasn't nobody in church to-day, only *here and there a one*."

HERNSHAW [hurn·shau] *sb.* A heron. (See also *Kitty Hearn*, *Kitty Hearn Shrow*.)

HERRING-FARE [her·r'ing-fair] *sb.* The season for catching herrings, which begins about the end of harvest.

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

HERRING-SPEAR, *sb.* The noise of the flight and cries of the red-wings; whose migration takes place about the herring fishing time.

"I like's to hear it," says an old Folkestone fisherman, "I always catches more fish when it's about."

HETHER [hedh'ur] *adv.* Hither.

"Come *hether*, my son."

HEYCOURT [hai-koart] *sb.* The High Court, or principal Court of the Abbot's Convent of St. Augustine's, Canterbury.

HICKET [hik'it] *vb.* To hiccup, or hiccough.

HIDE, *sb.* A place in which smugglers used to conceal their goods. There were formerly many such places in the neighbourhood of Romney-marsh and Folkestone.

HIDE AND FOX [heid und foks] *sb.* Hide and seek; a children's game.

"*Hide* fox, and after all."—*Hamlet*, act iv. sc. 2., means, let the fox *hide* and the others all go to seek him.

HIGGLER [hig'lor] *sb.* A middleman who goes round the country and buys up eggs, poultry, &c., to sell again. So called, because he *higgles* or *haggles* over his bargains.

HIKE [heik] *vb.* To turn out.

"He *hiked* 'im out purty quick."

HILL [hil] *sb.* The small mound on which hops are planted; a heap of potatoes or mangold wurzel.

HINK [hingk] *sb.* A hook at the end of a stick, used for drawing and lifting back the peas, whilst they were being cut with the pea-hook. The pea-hook and *hink* always went together.

HIS-SELF, *pron.* Himself.

"Ah! when he's been married two or three weeks he won't scarcely know *his-self*. He'll find the difference, I lay!"

HOATH [hoa·th], HOTH [hoth] *sb.* Heath; a word which is found in many place-names, as *Hothfield*, *Oxenhoth*, *Kingshoth*.

HOBBLE [hob·l] *sb.* An entanglement; difficulty; puzzle; scrape.

“I’m in a reg’lar *hobble*.”

HOBBL’D [hob·l·d] *pp.* Puzzled; baffled; put to a difficulty.

HOCKATTY KICK [hok·utikik·] *sb.* A lame person.

HOCKER-HEADED [hok·ur·hed·id] *adj.* Fretful; passionate.

HODENING [hod·ning] *partc.* A custom formerly prevalent in Kent on Christmas Eve; it is now discontinued, but the singing of carols at that season is still called *hoden-ing*. (See *Hoodening*.)

HOG-BACKED [hog·bakt] *adj.* Round backed; applied to a vessel when, from weakness, the stem and stern fall lower than the middle of the ship.

HOG-HEADED, *adj.* Obstinate.

“He’s such a *hog-headed* old mortal, ’taint no use saying nothing to him.”

HOG-PAT, *sb.* A trough made of boards.

HOILE [hoi·l] *sb.* The beard or stalk of barley or other corn. (See *Iles*.)

HOLL [hol], HULL [hul] *vb.* To throw; to hurl.

“Ha! there, leave off *hulling* o’ stones.”

HOLLY-BOYS AND IVY-GIRLS, *sb. pl.* It was the custom on Shrove Tuesday in West Kent to have two figures in the form of a boy and girl, made one of holly, the other of ivy. A group of girls engaged themselves in one part of a village in burning the *holly-boy*, which they had stolen from the boys, while the boys were to be found in another part of the village burning the *ivy-girl*, which they had stolen from the girls, the ceremony being, in both cases, accompanied by loud huzzas.

HOLP [hoalp] *vb.* Helped; gave; delivered.

“Assur also is joined with them, and have *holpen* the children of Lot.”—Psalm lxxxiii. 8.

“What did you do with that letter I gave you to the wheelwright?” “I *holp* it to his wife.”

HOLP-UP, *vb.* Over-worked.

“I dunno as I shaänt purty soon look out another plääce, I be purty nigh *holp-up* here, I think.”

HOLT [hoa:lt] *sb.* A wood. Much used in names of places, as *Bircholt*, *Knockholt*, &c.

HOMESTALL [hoa:mstaul] *sb.* The place of a mansion-house; the inclosure of ground immediately connected with the mansion-house.

HOMMUCKS [hom:uks] *sb. pl.* Great, awkward feet.

HOODENING [huod:ning] *sb.* The name formerly given to a mumming or masquerade. Carol singing, on Christmas Eve, is still so called at Monckton, in East Kent.

The late Rev. H. Bennett Smith, Vicar of St. Nicholas-at-Wade, the adjoining parish to Monckton, wrote as follows in 1876,—“I made enquiry of an old retired farmer in my parish, as to the custom called *Hoodning*. He tells me that formerly the farmer used to send annually round the neighbourhood the best horse under the charge of the wagoner, and that afterwards instead, a man used to represent the horse, being supplied with a tail, and with a wooden [pronounced ooden or hooden] figure of a horse’s head, and plenty of horse-hair for a mane. The horse’s head was fitted with hob-nails for teeth; the mouth being made to open by means of a string, and in closing made a loud crack. The custom has long since ceased.” (See *Hodening* above.)

HOOGOO [hoo:goo] *sb.* A bad smell; a horrible stench; evidently a corruption of the French *haut gout*.

“A Kentish gamekeeper, noticing a horrible stench, exclaimed: “Well, this is a pretty *hoogoo*, I think!”

HOOK [huok] *sb.* An agricultural tool for cutting, of which there are several kinds, viz., the *bagging-hook*, the *ripping-hook*, &c.

HOP [hop] (1) *vb.* To pick hops.
 "Mother's gone out *hopping*."

HOP (2) *sb.* Wood fit for hop-poles.

HOP-BIND [hop-beind] *sb.* The stem of the hop, whether dead or alive. (See also *Bine*.)

HOP-DOG [hop-dog] (1) *sb.* A beautiful green caterpillar which infests the hop-bine, and feeds on the leaves.

(2) An iron instrument for drawing the hop-poles out of the ground, before carrying them to the hop-pickers.

HOPE [hoap] *sb.* A place of anchorage for ships.

HOPKIN [hop·kin] *sb.* A supper for the work-people, after the hop-picking is over. Not often given in East Kent now-a-days, though the name survives in a kind of small cake called *huffkin*, formerly made for such entertainments. (See *Huffkin*, *Wheatkin*.)

HOPPER [hop·ur] *sb.* A hop-picker.
 "I seed the poor *hoppers* coming home all drenched."

HOPPING [hop·ing] *sb.* The season of hop-picking.
 "A fine harvest, a wet *hopping*."—*Eastry Proverb*.

HOP-PITCHER [hop·pichur] *sb.* The pointed iron bar used to make holes for setting the hop-poles, otherwise called a *dog*, a *hop-dog*, or a *fold-pitcher*.

HOP-SPUD, *sb.* A three-pronged fork, with which hop grounds are dug.

HORN [haun] *sb.* A corner.

HORN-FAIR, *sb.* An annual fair held at Charlton, in Kent, on St. Luke's Day, the 18th of October. It consists of a riotous mob, who, after a printed summons, disperse through the adjacent towns, meet at Cuckold's Point, near Deptford, and march from thence, in procession,

through that town and Greenwich to Charlton, with horns of different kinds upon their heads; and, at the fair, there are sold ram's horns, and every sort of toy made of horn; even the ginger-bread figures have horns. It was formerly the fashion for men to go to *Horn-fair* in women's clothes.

HORNICLE [horn·ikl] *sb.* A hornet.

HORSE [hors] (1) *sb.* The arrangement of hop-poles, tied across from hill to hill, upon which the pole-pullers rest the poles, for the pickers to gather the hops into the bins or baskets.

HORSE [hors] (2) *vb.* To tie the upper branches of the hop-plant to the pole.

HORSEBUCKLE [hor·sbuk·l] *sb.* A cowslip. *Primula veris.*

HORSE EMMETS [hor·s em·utz] *sb. pl.* Large ants.

HORSE-KNOT, *sb.* The knap-weed; sometimes also called hard-weed. *Centaurea nigra.*

HORSE-LOCK [hors-lok] *sb.* A padlock.

A.D. 1528.—“Paid for a *hors lok* . . . vj^d.”

—*Accounts of St. John's Hospital, Canterbury.*

HORSENAILS [hors·nailz] *sb. pl.* Tadpoles. Probably so called because, in shape, they somewhat resemble large nails.

HORSE PEPPERMINT [hors pep·r·mint] *sb.* The common mint. *Mentha sylvestris.*

HORSE-ROAD [hors·road] *sb.* In Kent, a road is not divided as elsewhere, into the *carriage-road* and the *footpath*; but into the *horse-road* and the *foot-road*. This name carries us back to the olden times when journeys were mostly made on horseback.

HORSES, *sb. pl.* To set horses together, is to agree.

“Muster Nidgett and his old 'ooman can't set their *horses* together at all, I understan'.”

HORT [hort] *vb.* Hurt.

“Fell off de roof o’ de house, he did; fell on’s head, he did; *hort* ’im purty much, I can tell ye.”

HOTCH [hotsh] *vb.* To move awkwardly or with difficulty in an irregular and scrambling way. French, *hocher*, to shake, jog, &c. “He *hotched* along on the floor to the top of the stairs.” “I hustled through the crowd and she *hotched* after me.” So, when a man walking with a boy keeps him on the run, he is described as keeping him *hotching*.

HOUGHED [huffid] *vb.*, *past p.* from *hough*, to hamstring, but often used as a mere expletive.

“Snuff boxes, shows and whirligigs,
An *houghed* sight of folks.” —*Dick and Sal*, st. 9.

HOUSE [houz] *vb.* To get the corn in from the fields into the barn.

“We’ve *housed* all our corn.”

HOUSEL [housl] *sb.* Household stuff or furniture.

“I doänt think these here new-comers be up to much; leastways, they didn’t want a terr’ble big cart to fetch their *housel* along; they had most of it home in a wheelbar’.”

HOVEL [hovl] (1) *vb.* To carry on the business of a *hoveler*.

HOVEL [hovl] (2) *sb.* A piece of good luck; a good haul; a good turn or time of *hovelling*.

In some families, the children are taught to say in their prayers, “God bless father and mother, and send them a good *hovel* to-night.”

HOVELER [hoviler] *sb.* A *hoveler’s* vessel. A Deal boatman who goes out to the assistance of ships in distress, The *hovellers* also carry out provisions, and recover lost anchors, chains and gear. They are first-rate seamen, and their vessels are well built and well manned.

HOVER [hovr] *adj.* Light; puffy; raised; shivery; hunched-up. Hence, poorly, unwell.

HOVER [hov'r] *vb.* To throw together lightly. There is a special use of this word with regard to hops. In East Kent it is the custom to pick, not in bins, but in baskets holding five or six bushels. The pickers gather the hops into a number of small baskets or boxes (I have often seen an umbrella used), until they have got enough to fill the great basket; they then call the tallyman, who comes with two men with the *green-bag*; one of the pickers (generally a woman) then comes to *hover* the hops; this is done by putting both hands down to the bottom of the great basket, into which the hops out of the smaller ones are emptied as quickly but gently as possible, the woman all the while raising the hops with her hands; as soon as they reach the top, they are quickly shot out into the green bag before they have time to *sag* or sink. Thus, very inadequate measure is obtained, as, probably, a bushel is lost in every tally; indeed, *hovering* is nothing more than a recognized system of fraud, but he would be a brave man who attempted to forbid it.

HOWSOMEDEVER [hou·sumdev'r], HOWSOMEVER [hou·sum-ev'r] *adv.* Howsoever.

“But *howsomdever*, doänt ram it down tight, but hover it up a bit.”

HUCK [huk] (1) *sb.* The husk, pod, or shell of peas, beans, but especially of hazel nuts and walnuts.

HUCK [huk] (2) *vb., act. and neut.* To shell peas; to get walnuts out of their pods.

“Are the walnuts ready to pick?” “No, sir, I tried some and they won't *huck*.”

HUFFKIN [huf'kin], HUFKIN, *sb.* A kind of bun or light cake, which is cut open, buttered, and so eaten. (See *Hopkin*.)

HUFFLE [huf'l] *sb.* A merry meeting; a feast.

HUGE [heuj], HUGY [heuj-i] *adv.* Very. “I'm not *huge* well.” Sometimes they make it a dissyllable, *hugy*. The saying *hugy* for *huge* is merely the sounding of the final *e*, as in the case of the name Anne, commonly pronounced An'ni. It is *not* Annie.

HULL [hul] (1) *sb.* The shell of a pea.

“After we have sheel’d them we throw the *hulls* away.”

HULL [hul] (2) *vb.* To throw; to hurl. (See *Holl.*)

“He took and *hulled* a gurt libbet at me.”

HUM [hum] *vb.* To whip a top.

HUNG UP [hung up] *vb.* Hindered; foiled; prevented.

“He is quite *hung up*,” *i.e.*, so circumstanced that he is hindered from doing what otherwise he would.

HURR [hur] *adj.* Harsh; astringent; crude; tart.

“These ’ere damsons be terr’ble *hurr*.”

HUSBAND [huz·bund] *sb.* A pollard.

HUSS [hus] *sb.* Small spotted dog-fish. *Scyttium canicula*.

HUSSLE [hus·l] *vb.* To wheeze; breathe roughly.

“Jest listen to un how he *hussles*.”

HUSSLING [hus·ling] *sb.* A wheezing; a sound of rough breathing.

“He had such a *hussling* on his chest.”

HUSSY [hus·i] *vb.* To chafe or rub the hands when they are cold.

HUTCH [huch] *sb.* The upper part of a wagon which carries the load. A wagon consists of these three parts: (1) the *hutch*, or open box (sometimes enlarged by the addition of *floats*) which carries the corn or other load, and is supported by the wheels; (2) the *tug*, by which it is drawn; and (3) the wheels on which it runs.

HUXON [huks·n] *sb. pl.* The hocks or hams.

HYSTE [heist] *sb.* A call; a signal.

“Just give me a *hyste*, mate, when ’tis time to goo.”

I.

ICE [eis] *vb.* To freeze.

“The pond *iced* over, one day last week.”

ICILY [ei·sili] *sb.* An icicle.

IKEY [ei·ki] *adj.* Proud.

ILES [eilz] *sb. pl.* Ails, or beards of barley. (See also *Hoile.*)

ILLCONVENIENT [il·konveen·yunt] *adj.* Inconvenient.

INNARDLY [in·urdli] *adv.* Inwardly.

“He’s got hurt *innardly* som’ere.”

“He says his words *innardly*,” *i.e.*, he mumbles.

INNARDS [in·urdz] *sb.* The entrails or intestines; an innings at cricket.

“They bested ’em first *innards*.”

INKSPEWER [ink·speu·r] *sb.* Cuttle-fish.

INNOCENT [in·oasent] *adj.* Small and pretty; applied to flowers.

“I do always think they paigles looks so *innocent-like*.”

IN ’OPES [in·oaps] *phr.* For *in hopes*. It is very singular how common this phrase is, and how very rarely East Kent people will say *I hope*; it is almost always, “I’m *in ’opes*.” If an enquiry is made how a sick person is, the answer will constantly be, “I’m *in ’opes* he’s better;” if a girl goes to a new place, her mother will say, “I’m *in ’opes* she’ll like herself and stay.”

IN SUNDERS [in sun·durz] *adv.* Asunder.

“And brake their bands *in sunder*.”—Psalm cvii. 14.

INTERFERE [in·turfee·r] *vb.* To cause annoyance or hindrance.

“I was obliged to cut my harnd tother-day, that’s what *interferes* with me.”

INTERRUPT [in·turrup·t] *vb.* To annoy; to interfere with anyone by word or deed; to assault.

A man whose companion, at cricket, kept running against him was heard to say: "It does *interrupt* me to think you can't run your right side; what a thick head you must have!"

ISLAND [ei·lund] *sb.* In East Kent *the island* means the Isle of Thanet.

"He lives up in the *island*, som'er," *i.e.*, he lives somewhere in Thanet.

ITCH [ich] *vb.* (i.) To creep; (ii.) to be very anxious.

IVY GIRL [ei·vi gurl] *sb.* (See *Holly boys.*)

J.

JACK IN THE BOX, *sb.* A reddish-purple, double poly-anthus.

JACK-UP [jak-up] *vb.* To throw-up work; or give up anything from pride, impudence, or bad temper.

"They kep' on one wik, and then they all *jacked-up!*"

JAUL [jau·l] *vb.* To throw the earth about and get the grain out of the ground when it is sown, as birds do.

"The bothering old rooks have *jauled* all de seeds out o' de groun'."

JAWSY [jau·zi] *adj.* Talkative. From the *jaws*.

JOCK [jok] *vb.* To jolt; (the hard form of *jog*).

JOCKEY [jok·i] *adj.* Rough; uneven.

JOCLET [jok·lit] *sb.* A small manor, or farm.

JOIND- }
JOYND- } STOOL [joi·nd-stool] *sb.* A stool framed with joints, instead of being roughly fashioned out of a single block.

"It. in the great parlo^r, one table, half-a-dowsin of high *joind-stooles* . . ."—*Memorials of Eastry*, p. 225.

JOKESY [joa:ksi] *adj.* Full of jokes; amusing; full of fun.

“He’s a very *jokesy* man.”

JOLE [joal] *sb.* The jowl, jaw or cheek; proverbial expression, “cheek by *jole*” = side by side.

“He claa’d hold on her round de nick
An ’gun to suck har *jole*,” [*i.e.*, to kiss her.]

—*Dick and Sal*, st. 67.

JOLLY [jol:i] *adj.* Fat; plump; sleek; in good condition, used to describe the condition of the body, not of the temperament.

JOSKIN, *sb.* A farm labourer (more especially a driver of horses, or carter’s mate,) engaged to work the whole year round for one master.

JOSS-BLOCK [jos-blok] *sb.* A step used in mounting a horse.

JOUN [jou:n] *vb.* joined.

“He *jouned* in with a party o’ runagate chaps, and ’twarn’t long before he’d made away wid all he’d got.”

JOY [jau:i] *sb.* The common English jay.

JUDGMATICAL, *adj.* With sense of judgment.

JULY-BUG [jeu:lei-bug] *sb.* A brownish beetle, commonly called elsewhere a *cockchafer*, which appears in *July*. (See also *Bug*.)

JUNE-BUG [jeu:n-bug] *sb.* A green beetle, smaller than the *July-bug*, which is generally to be found in *June*.

JUSTLY [just:li] *adv.* Exactly; precisely; for certain.

“I cannot *justly* say,” *i.e.*, I cannot say for certain.

JUST, *intensive adv.* Very; extremely.

“I *just* was mad with him.” “Didn’t it hurt me *just*?”

JUST-SO [just-soa] *adv.* Very exactly and precisely; thoroughly; in one particular way.

“He’s not a bad master, but he will have everything done *just-so*; and you wunt please him without everything is *just-so*, I can tell ye!”

JUT [jut] *sb.* A pail with a long handle.

K.

KARFE [kaa'f] *sb.* The cut made by a saw; the hole made by the first strokes of an axe in felling or chopping wood; from the verb to carve. (See *Carf*, which is out of place on p. 25.)

KEALS [keelz] *sb. pl.* Ninepins.

KEEKLEGS [kee'klegz] *sb.* An orchis. *Orchis mascula*. (See *Kites legs*.)

KEELER [kee'lur] *sb.* A cooler; being the special name given to a broad shallow vessel of wood, wherein milk is set to cream or wort to cool.

In the *Boteler Inventory*, we find: "In the milke house one brinestock, two dozen of trugs, ix. bowles, three milk *keelers*, one charne and one table."

—*Memorials of Eastry*, p. 228.

"Half a butter-tub makes as good a *keeler* as anything."

KEEN, *sb.* A weasel.

KEEP-ALL-ON, *vb.* To continue or persevere in doing something.

"He *kep-all-on* actin' the silly."

KEG-MEG [keg-meg] *sb.* A newsmonger; a gossip; a term generally applied to women.

KELL [kel] *sb.* A kiln.

KENTISH MAN, *sb.* A name given by the inhabitants of the Weald to persons who live in other parts of the county.

KEPT GOING [kep' goa'ing] *vb.* Kept about (*i.e.*, up and out of bed); continued to go to work.

"He's not bin well for some time, but he's *kep' going* until last Saddaday he was forced to give up."

KERN [kur'n] *vb.* To corn; produce corn.

“There's plenty of good *kerning* land in that parish.”

KETTLE-MAN [ket'l-man] *sb.* *Lophius piscatorius*, or sea-devil.

KEYS [keez] *sb. pl.* Sycamore-seeds.

“The sycamore is a quick-growing tree, but troublesome near a house, because the *keys* do get into the gutters so, and in between the stones in the stable-yard.”

KICK - UP - JENNY [kik-up-jin'i] *sb.* A game played, formerly in every public-house, with ninepins (smaller than skittles) and a leaden ball which was fastened to a cord suspended from the ceiling, exactly over the centre pin; when skilfully handled the ball was swung from the extreme length of the cord, so as to bring down all the pins at once.

KIDWARE [kid·wair] *sb.* Peas; beans, &c.

KILK [kilk], KINKLE [kingk'l] *sb.* Charlock. *Sinapis arvensis*, the wild mustard.

KILN-BRUSH [kil'n-brush] *sb.* A large kind of fagot, bound with two wiffs or withs, used for heating kilns. (See *Bobbin*, *Pimp* and *Wiff*.)

KINDLY [kei'ndli] *adj.* Productive; used with reference to land which pays for cultivation.

“Some on it is *kindly* land and som' on it ain't.”

KING JOHN'S MEN, one of. A term applied to a short man.

“He's one of King John's men, six score to the hundred.”

Six score, 120, was the old hundred, or long-hundred.

KINK [kingk] (1) *sb.*, KINKLE [kingk'l] *sb.* A tangle; a hitch or knot in a rope.

“Take care, or you'll get it into a *kink*.”

KINK [kingk] (2) *vb.* To hitch; twist; get into a tangle.

KINTLE [kint·l] *sb.* A small piece; a little corner. So *Bargrave MS. Diary*, 1645.—“Cutt owt a *kintle*.” (See also *Cantle*.)

KIPPERED [kip·urd] *adj.* Chapped; spoken of the hands and lips, when the outer skin is cracked in cold weather.
“My hands are *kippered*.”

KIPPER-TIME, *sb.* The close season for salmon.

A.D. 1376.—“The Commons pray that no salmon be caught in the Thames between Gravesend and Henly Bridge in *kipper-time*, *i.e.*, between the Feast of the Invention of the Cross [14 Sept.] and the Epiphany [6 Jan.] and that the wardens suffer no unlawful net to be used therein.”—*Dunkin's History of Kent*, p. 46.

KITE'S LEGS [keets·legs]. *Orchis mascula*.

KITTENS [kit·nɜ] *sb. pl.* The baskets in which the fish are packed on the beach at Folkestone to be sent by train to London and elsewhere.

KITTLE [kit·l] (1), **KIDDLE** [kid·l] *vb.* To tickle.

KITTLE [kit·l] (2), **KITTLISH** [kit·lish] *adj.* Ticklish; uncertain; difficult to manage.

“Upon what *kittle*, tottering, and uncertain terms they held it.”—*Sommer, of Gavelkind*, p. 129.

KITTY-COME-DOWN-THE-LANE-JUMP-UP-AND-KISS-ME, *sb.* The cuckoo pint is so called in West Kent. *Arum maculatum*.

KITTY HEARN [kit·i hurn] *sb.* The heron.

KITTY HEARN SHROW [kit·i hurn shroa] *sb.* The heron.
—*Chilham*.

KITTY-RUN-THE-STREET, *sb.* The flower, otherwise called the pansy or heartsease. *Viola tricolor*.

KNOLL [noa·l] *sb.* A hill or bank; a *knole* of sand; a little round hill; used in place names—*Knowle, Knowlton*.

KNOWED [noa·d] *vb.* Knew.

“I’ve *knowed* ’im ever since he was a boy.”

KNUCKER [nuk·r] *vb.* To neigh.

L.

LACE [lais] *vb.* To flog. The number of words used in Kent for chastising is somewhat remarkable.

LADY-BUG [lai·di·bug] *sb.* A lady-bird. (See *Bug*.) This little insect is highly esteemed. In Kent (as elsewhere), it is considered unlucky to kill one, and its name has reference to our Lady, the blessed Virgin Mary, as is seen by its other name, *Marygold*.

LADY-LORDS [lai·di·lordz] *sb. pl.* Lords and ladies; the name given by children to the wild arum. *Arum maculatum*.

LADY-KEYS [lai·dikee·z] *sb. pl.* Same as *Lady-lords*.

LAIID IN [lai·d in] *vb.* A meadow is said to be *laid in* for hay, when stock are kept out to allow the grass to grow.

LAIN [lain] *sb.* A thin coat (a laying) of snow on the ground.

“There’s quite a *lain* of snow.”

LANT-FLOUR [lau·nt·flou·r] *sb.* Fine flour.

LASHHORSE [losh·us] *sb.* The third horse from the plough or wagon, or horse before a *pinhorse* in the team.—*East Kent*.

LASH OUT [lash out] *vb.* To be extravagant with money, &c.; to be in a passion.

“Ye see, he’s old uncle he left ’im ten pound. Ah! fancy, he jus’ did *lash out* upon that; treated everybody, he did.”

LAST [laast] (1) *sb.* Ten thousand herrings, with a hundred given in for broken fish, make a *last*.

LAST [laa'st] (2) *sb.* An ancient court in Romney Marsh, held for levying rates for the preservation of the marshes.

LATHE [laidh] (Anglo-Saxon, *læth*) (1) *sb.* A division of the county of Kent, in which there are five *lathes*, viz., Sutton-at-Hone, Aylesford, Scray, St. Augustine's, and Shepway.

LATHE [laidh] (2) *vb.* To meet.

LATH [ʔ laidh or lath] *sb.* The name of an annual court, held at Dymchurch. One was held 15th June, 1876, which was reported in the *Sussex Express* of 17th June, 1876.

LATHER [ladh'ur] *sb.* Ladder.

“They went up a *lather* to the stage.”—*MS. Diary* of Mr. John Bargrave, Fellow of Peterhouse, Cambridge, 1645. Mr. Bargrave was nephew of the Dean of Canterbury of that name, and a Kentish man. The family were long resident at Eastry Court, in East Kent. This pronunciation is still common.

LAVAST [lav'ust] *sb.* Unenclosed stubble.

LORCUS-HEART [lau'kus - hart] *interj.* As “*O lorcus-heart*,” which means “*O Lord Christ's heart*.”

LAWYER [laa'yur] *sb.* A long thorny bramble, from which it is not easy to disentangle oneself.

LAY, LEY [lai] *sb.* Land untilled. We find this in place-names, as *Leysdown* in Sheppey.

LAY-INTO, *vb.* To give a beating.

“It's no use making friends with such beasts as them (bulls), the best way is to take a stick and *lay into* them.

LAYSTOLE [lai·stoal] *sb.* A rubbish heap.

“Scarce could he footing find in that fowle way,
For many corses, like a great *lay-stall*
Of murdered men, which therein strowed lay
Without remorse or decent funerall.”

—*The Faerie Queene*, I. v. 53.

LEACON [lee·kun] *sb.* A wet swampy common; as, Wye
Leacon, Westwell *Leacon*.

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

LEAD [leed] (2) *sb.* Way; manner.

“Do it in this *lead*,” *i.e.*, in this way.

LEARN [lurn] *vb.* To teach.

“O *learn* me true understanding and knowledge.”
—Psalm cxix. 66 (Prayer Book version).

LEASE [leez] *vb.* To glean; gather up the stray ears of
corn left in the fields.

LEASE-WHEAT [lee·zweet] *sb.* The ears picked up by the
gleaners.

LEASING [lee·zing] *partc.* Gleaning.

LEASTWISE [lee·stweiz] *adv.* At least; at all events; any-
how; that is to say.

“Tom’s gone up int’ island, *leastwise*, he told me as
how he was to go a wik come Monday.”

LEATHER, *vb.* To beat.

“Caught ’im among de cherries, he did: and *leathered*
’im middlin’, he did.”

LEAVENER [lev·unur, lev·nur] *sb.* A snack taken at eleven
o’clock; hence, any light, intermediate meal. (See
Elevenses.)

LEER [leer] *sb.* Leather; tape.

“I meane so to mortifie myselfe, that in steede of
silks I wil weare sackcloth; for owches and brasel-
letes, *leere* and caddys; for the lute vse the distaffe.”

—*Lilly’s Euphues*, ed. Arber, p. 79.

LEES [leez] (1) *sb.* A common, or open space of pasture ground. The *Leas* [leez] is the name given at Folkestone to the fine open space of common at the top of the cliffs.

LEES [leez] (2) *sb.* A row of trees planted to shelter a hop-garden. (See *Lew*.)

LEETY [lee·ti] *adj.* Slow; behind-hand; slovenly. Thus they say:

“Purty *leety* sort of a farmer, I calls ‘im.”

LEF-SILVER, *sb.* A composition paid in money by the tenants in the wealds of Kent, to their lord, for leave to plough and sow in time of pannage.

LEG-TIRED, *adj.*

“Are ye tired, maäte?” “No, not so terr’bly, only a little *leg-tired*.”

LERRY [ler·r’i] *sb.* The “part” which has to be learnt by a mummer who goes round *championing*. — *Sitting-bourne*. (See *Lorry*.)

LET, *vb.* To leak; to drip.

“That tap *lets* the water.”

LETCH [let·ch] *sb.* A vessel, wherein they put ashes, and then run water through, in making lye.

LEW [loo] (1) *sb.* A shelter. Anglo-Saxon *hléow*, a covering; a shelter.

(2) A thatched hurdle, supported by sticks, and set up in a field to screen lambs, &c., from the wind.

“The lambs ‘ud ‘ave been froze if so be I hadn’t made a few *lews*.”

LEW [loo] (3) *adj.* Sheltered.

“That house lies *lew* there down in the hollow.”

LEW [loo] (4) *vb.* To shelter, especially to screen and protect from wind.

“Those trees will *lew* the house when they’re up-grown,” *i.e.*, those trees will shelter the house and keep off the wind when they are grown up.

LIB, *vb.* To get walnuts off the trees with libbats.

LIBBAT, *sb.* A billet of wood ; a stick.

1592.—“ With that he took a *libbat* up and beateth out his braines.”
—Warner, *Albion's England*.

LID [lid] *sb.* A coverlet.

LIEF [leef] *adv.* Soon ; rather ; fain ; gladly.

“ I'd as *lief* come to-morrow.”

LIEF-COUP [leef-koop] *sb.* An auction of household goods.

LIGHT [leit] (1) *sb.* The whole quantity of eggs the hen lays at one laying. (2) The droppings of sheep. (See also *Treddles*.)

LIGHT UPON [leit upon] *vb.* To meet ; to fall in with any person or thing rather unexpectedly

“ He *lit on* him goin' down de roäd.”

LIGHTLY [lei·tli] *adv.* Mostly.

LIKE [leik] (1) *vb.* To be pleased with ; suited for ; in phrase, *to like one's self*.

“ How do you *like yourself* ? ” *i.e.*, how do you like your present position and its surrounding ?

LIKE [leik] (2). Adverbial suffix to other words, as pleasant-*like*, comfortable-*like*, home-*like*, &c.

“ It's too clammy-*like*.”

LINCH, LYNCH [lin·ch] *sb.* A little strip of land, to mark the boundary of the fields in open countries, called elsewhere landshire or landsherd, to distinguish a share of land. In Eastry the wooded ridge, which lies over against the church, is called by the name of the *Lynch*.

LINGER [ling·ur] *vb.* To long after a thing.

“ She *lingers* after it.”

LINGERING [ling·uring] *adj.* Used with reference to a protracted sickness of a consumptive character.

“ He's in a poor *lingering* way.”

LINGY [linj·i] *adj.* Idle and loitering.

LINK [link] *vb.* To entice; beguile; mislead.

“They *linked* him in along with a passel o’ good-for-nothin’ runagates.”

LIRRY [lir·r·i] *sb.* A blow on the ear.

LISHY [lish·i] *adj.* Flexible; lissome. Spoken of corn, plants and shrubs running up apace, and so growing tall and weak.

LISSOM [lis·um] *adj.* Pliant; supple. Contracted from lithesome.

LIST, *adj.* The condition of the atmosphere when sounds are heard easily.

“It’s a wonderful *list* morning.”

LITCOP [lit-kup] *sb.* Same as *Lief-coup*.

LITHER [lidh·ur] *adj.* Supple; limber; pliant; gentle.

LIVERY [livur·i] *adj.* The hops which are at the bottom of the poles, and do not get enough sun to ripen them are called white *livery* hops.

LOB [lob] *vb.* To throw underhand.

LODGE [loj] (1) *sb.* An outbuilding; a shed, with an implied notion that it is more or less of a temporary character. The particular use to which the *lodge* is put is often stated, as a cart-*lodge*, a wagon-*lodge*.

“The daughter of Zion is left as a cottage in a vineyard, as a *lodge* in a garden of cucumbers.”—Isaiah i. 8.

“As melancholy as a *lodge* in a warren.”

—*Much Ado About Nothing*, act ii. sc. i.

LODGE [loj] (2) *vb.* To lie fast without moving.

“That libbat has *lodged* up there in the gutter, and you can’t get it down, leastways not without a lather.”

LODGED [loj'd] *adj.* Laid flat; spoken of corn that has been beaten down by the wind or rain.

“We'll make foul weather with despised tears,
Our sighs, and they shall *lodge* the summer corn.”

—*Richard II.* act iii. sc. 3. (See also *Macbeth*, iv. i. 55.)

LOMPY [lomp'i] *adj.* Thick; clumsy; fat.

LONESOME [loa'nsum] *adj.* Lonely.

LONG-DOG [long-dog] *sb.* The greyhound.

LONGTAILS [long·tailz] *sb. pl.* An old nickname for the natives of Kent.

In the library at Dulwich College is a printed broadside entitled “Advice to the Kentish *long-tails* by the wise men of Gotham, in answer to their late sawcy petition to Parliament.”—Fol. 1701.

LOOKER [luok'ur] (1) *sb.* One who looks after sheep and cattle grazing in the marshes. His duties with sheep are rather different from those of a shepherd in the uplands.

LOOKER [luok'ur] (2) *vb.* To perform the work of a looker.

“John? Oh! he's *lookering*.”

LOOKING-AT [luok'ing-at] *sb.* In phrase, “It wants no *looking-at*,” *i.e.*, it's plain; clear; self-evident.

LOOK UPON [luok upon'] *vb.* To favour; to regard kindly.

“He's bin an ole sarvent, and therefore I dessay they *look upon* 'im.”

LOPE-WAY [loap-wai] *sb.* A private footpath.

LORRY [lor'r'i], LURRY [lur'r'i] *sb.* Jingling rhyme; spoken by mummers and others. (See *Lerry*.)

LOSH-HORSE, *sb.* The third horse of a team. (See *Rod-horse*.)

LOVE [luv; loov] *sb.* A widow.

“John Stoleker’s *loove*.”

—*Burn’s History of Parish Registers*, p. 115.

1492.—“Item rec. of Belser’s *loue* the full
of our kene xvj^s viij^d.

“Item rec. of Sarjanti’s *loue* xiiij^s iv^d.

“Item payde for the buryng of Ellerygge’s
loue and her monythis mynde iiij^s.

—*Churchwardens’ Accounts of St. Dunstan’s, Canterbury*.

1505.—“Rec. of Chadborny’s *loove* for waste
of ij torchys [at his funeral] viij^d.

“Rec. of Chadborny’s *widow* for the bequest
of her husband iiij^s iiiij^d.

—*Churchwardens’ Accounts of St. Andrew’s, Canterbury*.

’LOW [lou] *vb.* To allow; to suppose, e.g., “I ’*low* not,”
for “I *allow* not.”

’LOWANCE [lou’ans] *sb.* An allowance; bread and cheese
and ale given to the wagoners when they have brought
home the load, hence any recompense for little jobs of
work. (See *Elevenses*.)

LOWEY [loa:i] *sb.* The ancient liberty of the family of
Clare at Tunbridge, extending three miles from the
castle on every side.

“The arrangements made by the King for the ward-
ship of Richard de Clare and the custody of the castle
appear to have given umbrage to the Archbishop, who
(*circa*, A.D. 1230) made a formal complaint to the King
that the Chief Justiciary had, on the death of the late
Earl, seized the castle and *lowey* of Tunbridge, which
he claimed as fief of the archbishopric.”

—*Archæologia Cantiana*, xvi. p. 21.

LOWS [loaz] *sb. pl.* The hollows in marsh land where the
water stagnates.

LUBBER HOLE, *sb.* A place made in a haystack when it is
three-parts built, where a man may stand to reach the
hay from the men in the wagon, and pitch it up to those
on the top of the stack.

LUCKING-MILL, *sb.* A fulling-mill.

LUG-SAND [lug·sand] *sb.* The sand where the lugworm is found by fishermen searching for bait.

LUG [lug], SIR PETER, *sb.* A person that comes last to any meeting is called *Sir Peter Lug*; *lug* is probably a corruption of *lag*. (See *Peter Grievous* below.)

LUSHINGTON, *sb.* A man fond of drink.

“He’s a reg’lar *lushington*, ’most always drunk.”

LUSTY [lust·i] *adj.* Fat; flourishing; well grown; in good order.

“You’ve growed quite *lusty* sin’ we seed ye last.”

LYSTE-WAY [list-wai] *sb.* A green way on the edge of a field. This word occurs in a MS. dated 1356, which describes the bounds and limits of the parish of Eastry, “And froo the weye foreseyd called wenis, extende the boundes and lymmites of the pishe of Easterye by a wey called *lyste* toward the easte.”

—*Memorials of Eastry*, p. 28.

M.

MABBLED [mab·ld] *vb.* Mixed; confused.

“An books and such like *mabbled* up.” —*Dick and Sal*, st. 70.

MAD [mad] *adj.* Enraged; furious.

“Being exceedingly *mad* against them, I persecuted them.”—Acts xxvi. 11.

MAGGOTY [mag·uti] *adj.* Whimsical; restless; unreliable.

“He’s a *maggoty* kind o’ chap, he is.”

MAID [maid] *sb.* A little frame to stand before the fire to dry small articles. (See *Tamsin*.)

MAN OF KENT, *phr.* A title claimed by the inhabitants of the Weald as their peculiar designation; all others they regard as Kentish men.

MANNISH [man·ish] *adj.* Like a man; manly.

“He’s a very *mannish* little chap.”

MAN-SUCKER [man-suk·r] *sb.* The cuttle fish.—*Folkestone.*

MARCH [mar·ch] *sb.* Called in East Kent “*March* many weathers.”

MARM [maam] *sb.* A jelly.

MARSH [maa·sh] *sb.* In East Kent *the Marsh* means Romney Marsh, as *the Island* means the Isle of Thanet in East Kent, or *Sheppy* in North Kent.

Romney Marsh is the fifth quarter of the world, which consists of Europe, Asia, Africa, America and *Romney Marsh.* (See *Mash.*)

MARYGOLD [mar·r'igold] *sb.* A lady bird. The first part of the name refers to the Blessed Virgin Mary, and the latter, *gold*, to the bright orange, or orange-red, colour of the insect. This little insect is highly esteemed in Kent, and is of great service in hop-gardens in eating up the fleas and other insects which attack the hops. (See *Golding.*)

MASH [mash] *sb.* A marsh. (See *Marsh, Mesh.*)

MATCH-ME-IF-YOU-CAN, *sb.* The appropriate name of the variegated ribbon-grass of our gardens, anciently called our lady’s laces, and subsequently painted laces, ladies’ laces, and gardener’s garters. *Phalaris arundinacea.*

MATCH-RUNNING, MATCH-A-RUNNING, *sb.* A game peculiar to Kent, and somewhat resembling prisoner’s base. (See also *Stroke-bias.*)

MATE [mait, and also mee·ut] *sb.* A companion; comrade; fellow-labourer; friend; used especially by husband or wife to one another.

MAUDRING [mau·dring] *vb.* Mumbling.

MAUND (1) [maand, maund], MAUN [maun], MOAN [moan], *sb.* A large, round, open, deep wicker basket, larger at top than bottom, with a handle on each side near the top (some have two handles, others of more modern pattern have four); commonly used for carrying chaff, fodder, hops, &c., and for unloading coals.

Shakespeare uses the word—

“A thousand favours from a *maund* she drew,
Of amber, crystal and of braided jet.”

—*Lovers' Complaint*, st. vi.

MAUND (2) *sb.* A hay-cock is called a *maund* of hay (? a mound of hay).

MAUNDER [mau·nder] *vb.* (i.) to scold; murmur; complain.

(ii.) To walk with unsteady gait; to wander about with no fixed purpose.

MAXUL [maks·l] *sb.* A dungheap; also called *maxhill*; *maxon*; *mixon*; *misken*.

MAY-BUG [mai·bug] *sb.* A cockchafer, otherwise called a *July-bug*.

MAY HILL [mai hil] *sb.* Used in the phrase, “I don't think he'll ever get up *May hill*,” *i.e.*, I don't think he will live through the month of May. March, April and May especially, owing to the fluctuations of temperature, are very trying months in East Kent. So, again, the uncertain, trying nature of this month, owing to the cold east or out winds, is further alluded to in the saying—

“Ne'er cast a clout
Till May is out.”

MAY-WEED, *sb.* *Anthemis cotula*.

MAZZARD [maz·urd] *sb.* *Prunus avium*.

MEAL, *sb.* Ground wheat or any other grain before it is bolted. In bolting, the bran is divided into two qualities, the coarser retains the name of bran, and the finer is called pollard.

MEASURE-FOR-A-NEW-JACKET, TO, *vb.* To flog; to beat.

“Now, you be off, or I’ll *measure you for a new jacket.*”

MEASURING-BUG, *sb.* The caterpillar.

MEECE [mees] *sb. pl.* Mice.

“Jus’ fancy de *meece* have terrified my peas.”

MEACH [mee’ch] *vb.* To creep about softly. (Sometimes *Meecher.*)

MEEN, *vb.* To shiver slightly.

MEENING [meen’ing] *sb.* An imperfect fit of the ague.

MEGPY [meg’pi] *sb.* The common magpie.

MELT [melt] *sb.* A measure of two bushels of coals.

MENAGERIE [menaaj’uri] *sb.* Management; a surprising and clever contrivance.

“That is a *menagerie!*”

MENDMENT, *sb.* (Amendment.) Manure.

MENNYS [men’is] *sb.* Same as *Minnis.*

MERCIFUL [mer’siful] *adj.* Used as an intensive expletive, much in the same way as “blessed” or “mortal” are used elsewhere.

“They took every *merciful* thing they could find.”

MERRIGO [mer’r’igoa] *sb.* A lady bird. (Corruption of *Marygold.*)

MESH [mesh and maish] *sb.* A marsh. (See *Mash.*)

MESS-ABOUT, *vb.* To waste time.

“Don’t keep all-on *messing-about* like that, but come here directly-minute.”

METT [met] *sb.* A measure containing a bushel. Anglo-Saxon *metan*, to measure.

1539.—“Paid for a *mett* of salt xj^d.”

—*MS. Accounts, St. John’s Hospital, Canterbury.*

MEWSE [meuz] *sb.* An opening through the bottom of a hedge, forming a run for game.

MIDDLEBUN [mid·lbun] *sb.* The leathern thong which connects the hand-staff of a flail with the swingel.

MIDDLEMAS [mid·lmus] *sb.* Michaelmas.

MIDDLING [mid·ling] *adj.* A word with several shades of meaning, from very much or very good, to very little or very bad. The particular sense in which the word is to be taken for the time is determined by the tone of the speaker's voice alone.

MIDLINGS, *sb.* An instalment of shoe-money, sometimes given to the pickers in the middle of the hopping time.

MILCH-HEARTED [milch-haat·id] *adj.* Timid; mild; tender-hearted; nervous.

“Jack won't hurt him, he's ever so much too *milch-hearted*.”

MILL [mil] *vb.* To melt.

MILLER'S EYE [mil·urz ei] *sb.* To put the *miller's eye* out is when a person, in mixing mortar or dough, pours too much water into the hole made to receive it; then they say, “I reckon you've put the *miller's eye* out now!”—*Eastry*.

MILLER'S-EYES [mil·urz-eiz] *sb. pl.* Jelly-fish.—*Dover*.

MILLER'S THUMB [mil·urz-thum] *sb.* A fish which is otherwise known as bull-head. *Cottus gobio*.

MIND [meind] (1) *sb.* To be a *mind* to a thing; to intend; purpose; design it. The complete phrase runs thus, “I'm a *mind* to it.”

MIND [meind] (2) *vb.* To remember.

“Do you *mind* what happen'd that time up in Island?”

MINE [mein] *sb.* Any kind of mineral, especially iron-stone.

MINNIS [min'is] *sb.* A wide tract of ground, partly copse and partly moor; a high common; a waste piece of rising ground.

There are many such in East Kent, as Swingfield *Minnis*, Ewell *Minnis*, &c.

MINT [mint] *sb.* The spleen.

MINTY [mint'i] *adj.* Full of mites, used of meal, or cheese.

MINUTE [min'it] *sb.* A Kentish man would say, "a little *minute*," where another would say, "a *minute*." So, "a little *moment*," in Isaiah xxvi. 20, "Hide thyself as it were for a little *moment*, until the indignation be overpast."

MINUTE [min'it] *sb.* Directly-*minute*, immediately. (See *Dreckly-minute*.)

MISCHEEVIOUS, *adj.* Mischievous.

MISERY [miz'ur'i] *sb.* Acute bodily pain; not sorrow or distress of mind, as commonly.

"He's gone in great *miser*y for some time."

MISHEROON, *sb.* A mushroom.

MISKEN [mis'kin] *sb.* A dunghill. (See *Mixon*, *Maxon*, *Maxul*.)

MISS, *sb.* Abbreviation of mistress. Always used for Mrs., as the title of a married woman.

MIST [mist] *impers. vb.* "It *mists*," *i.e.*, rains very fine rain.

MISTUS [mis'tus] *sb.* Mistress; the title of a married woman.

"My *mistus* and me's done very well and comfortable together for 'bove fifty year; not but what we've had a misword otherwhile, for she can be middlin' contrairy when she likes, I can tell ye."

MISWORD [mis'wurd] *sb.* A cross, angry, or abusive word.

"He's never given me one *misword*."

MITHERWAY, *interj. phr.* Come hither away. A call by a wagoner to his horses.

MITTENS [mit:nz] *sb. pl.* Large, thick, leathern gloves without separate fingers, used by hedgers to protect their hands from thorns.

MIXON [miks'un] (Anglo-Saxon, *mix*, dung; *mixen*, a dung-hill) *sb.* A dung-heap; dung-hill. Properly one which is made of earth and dung; or, as in Thanet, of seaweed, lime and dung. Otherwise called *maxon*; in Eastry, *maxul*.

MIZMAZE, *sb.* Confusion; a puzzle.

“Time I fell off de stack, soonsever I begun to look about a little, things seemed all of a *mizmaze*.”

1678.—“But how to pleasure such worthy flesh and blood, and not the direct way of nature, is such a *mizmaze* to manhood.”—Howard, *Man of Newmarket*.

MOAN, *sb.* A basket, used for carrying chaff or roots for food; and for unloading coals. (See *Maun*, *Maund*.)

MOKE [moak] *sb.* A mesh of a net.

MOLLIE [mol:i] *sb.* A hedge sparrow; otherwise called *dicky hedge-poker*.

MONEY [mun:i] *sb.* The phrase, “good *money*,” means good pay, high wages.

“He’s getting good *money*, I reckon.”

MONEY-IN-BOTH-POCKETS, *sb.* *Lunaria biennis*. The plant otherwise known as *honesty*, or *white satin-flower*, as it is sometimes called from the silvery lustre of its large circular-shaped saliques, which, when dried, were used to dress up fire-places in summer and decorate the chimney-mantels of cottages and village inns. The curious seed-vessels, which grow in pairs, and are semi-transparent, show the flat disc-shaped seeds like little coins within them, an appearance which no doubt originated the name, *Money-in-both-pockets*.

MONEY-PURSE [mun·i-pus] *sb.* A purse.

“He brought our Jack a leather cap
An’ Sal a *money-puss*.” —*Dick and Sal*, st. 16.

MONEY-SPINNER, *sb.* A small spider supposed to bring good luck.

MONKEY-PEA [mun·kipee] *sb.* Wood-louse; also the *ligea oceanica*, which resembles the wood-louse, and lives in the holes made in the stone by the pholades.

MONT [munt] *sb.* Month.

MOOCH [mooch] *vb.* To dawdle.

MOOR [moor] *sb.* Swampy and wet pieces of ground.

MOORNEN [moo·rneen] *sb.* A moor hen.

MOOT [moo·t] *sb.* The root or stump of a tree, which, when felled, is divided into three parts; 1st, the *moot*; 2nd, the stem; 3rd, the branches.

MORE [moa·r] *adv.* Used of size or dimensions; as, “as big *more*,” *i.e.*, as big again.

MORT [mor·t], MOT [mot] *sb.* Abundance; a large quantity; a multitude. A *mort* of money, apples, birds, men, &c.

MOSES [moa·ziz] *sb.* A young frog.—*East Kent*.

MOST-TIMES [moa·st-teimz] *adv.* Generally; usually.

MOSTEST [moa·stist] *adv.* Farthest; greatest distance.

“The *mostest* that he’s bin from home is ’bout eighteen miles.”

East Kent people seldom travel far from home.

MOTHER OF THOUSANDS [mudh·ur uv thou·zundz] *sb.*
Linaria cymbularia.

MOTHERY [mudh·ur'i] *adj.* Out of condition; muddy; thick; with a scum or mould upon it.

“The beer’s got pretty *mothery*, seeminly.”

MOVE, *sb.* An action or plan.

“Well, that’s a middlin’ silly *move*, let be how ’twill.”

MOWL [moul] *sb.* Mould.

MUCH [much] (1) *vb.* To fondle; caress; pet.

“However did you manage to tame those wild sheep?” “Well, I *mutched* ’em, ye see.”

MUCH [much] (2) *adj.* Used with regard to the state of the health.

“How are ye to-day?” “Not *much*, thank ye.”

MUCH AS EVER [much az evr] *adv.* Hardly; scarcely; only just; with difficulty.

“Shall you get done (*i.e.*, finish your job) to-day?” “*Much as ever.*”

MUCH OF A MUCHNESS, *advl. phrase.* Very much alike; as like as two peas.

MUCK [muk] (1) *vb.* To dirty; to work over-hard.

MUCK [muk] (2) *sb.* A busy person.

“De squire was quite head *muck* over this here Jubilee job.”

MUCK ABOUT [muk ubou·t] *vb.* To work hard.

“He’s most times *mucking about* somewhere’s or another.”

MUCKED UP [muk·t-up] *adv.* All in confusion and disorder.

“I lay you never see such a place as what master’s study is; ’tis quite entirely *mucked-up* with books.”

MUDDLE ABOUT [mud·l ubou·t] *vb.* To do a little work.

“As long as I can just *muddle about* I don’t mind.”

MULLOCK [mul'uk] *vb.* To damp the heat of an oven. A diminutive of Old English *mull*, which is merely a variant of *mould*.

MUNTON [munt'n] *sb.* The mullion of a window. This is nearer to the medieval form *munnion*.

MUSH [mush] *sb.* A marsh.

MUSHEROON [mush'iroon] *sb.* A mushroom. French, *moucheron*.

MUSTER [must'r] *sb.* Mister (Mr.), the title given to an employer, and often contracted into *muss*. The labourer's title is *master*, contracted into *mass*.

“Where be you goin', *Mass* Tompsett?”

“Well, I be goin' 'cross to *Muss* Chickses.”

N.

NABBLER [nab'lur] *sb.* An argumentative, captious person; a gossip; a mischief-maker.

NAIL [nai'l] *sb.* A weight of eight pounds.

NAILBOURN [nai'lburn or nai'lboarn] *sb.* An intermittent stream.

Harris, in his *History of Kent*, p. 240, writes, “There is a famous *eylebourne* which rises in this parish [Petham] and sometimes runs but a little way before it falls into the ground;” and again at p. 179, Harris writes, “Kilburn saith that A.D. 1472, here (at Lewisham) newly broke out of the earth a great spring;” by which he probably meant an *eylebourne* or *nailbourne*.

“Why! the *nailbourne's* begun to run a' ready.”

NATCHES [nach'ez] *sb.* The notches or battlements of a church tower.

NATE [nait] *sb.* Naught; bad.

NATIVE [nai'tiv] *sb.* Native place; birthplace.

"Timblestun (Tilmanstone) is my *native*, but I've lived in Eastry nearly forty years come Michaelmas."

NATURE [nai'chur] *sb.* Way; manner. "In this nature," in this way.

NAWN STEERS [naun steerz] *sb. pl.* Small steers. Cf. French *nain*, dwarf.

NEAT [neet] *vb.* To make neat and clean.

NEB [neb] *sb.* A peg used to fasten the pole of an ox-plough to the yoke. (See *Dyster*.)

NE'ER A ONCE, *adv.* Not once.

NEIGHBOUR, *vb.* To associate.

"Though we live next door we don't *neighbour*."

NESS [nes] *sb.* A promontory; a cape; a headland. Seen in place names as *Dungeness*, *Sheerness*, &c. French, *Nez*; Scandinavian, *Naze*. So the English sailors call Blanc *Nez*, opposite Dover, Blank-*ness* or Black-*ness*.

NET [net] *sb.* A knitted woollen scarf.

NEWLAND [neu'lund] *sb.* Land newly broke up or ploughed.

NICKOPIT [nik'upit] *sb.* A bog; a quagmire; a deep hole in a dyke.

NIDGET [nij'it] *sb.* A shim or horse-hoe with nine irons, used for cleaning the ground between the rows of hops or beans.

NIGGLING [nig'lin] *adj.* Trifling; petty; troublesome on account of smallness.

"There, I tell ye, I aint got no time for no sich *niggling* jobs."

NIMBLE DICK [nimb'l dik] *sb.* A species of horse-fly or gad-fly, differing somewhat from the *Brim*s.

NIPPER [nip'ur] *sb.* A nickname given to the youngest or smallest member of a family.

NISY [nei·si] *sb.* A ninny; simpleton.

NIT, *sb.* The egg of a louse or small insect.

“Dead as a *nit*,” is a common expression.

NOD [nod] *sb.* The nape of the neck. With this are connected *noddle*, *noddy*; as in the nursery rhyme—

“Little Tom Noddy,
All head and no body.”

NOHOW [noa·hou] *adv.* In no way; not at all.

“I doänt see as how as I can do it, not *nohow*.”

NONCE [nons] *sb.* The phrase, “for the *nonce*,” means for the once, for that particular occasion; hence, on purpose with design or intent.

NONE [nun] *adj.* “None of ’em both,” *i.e.*, neither of ’em.

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

NOOKIT, *sb.* A nook.

NO OUGHT [noa aut] *advbl. phrase.* Ought not.

“The doctor said I *no ought* to get out.” The expression “you ought not” is seldom used; it is almost invariably *no ought*. A similar use of prepositions occurs in such phrases as up-grown, out-asked, &c.

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

NORATION [noar·ai·shun] *sb.* A fuss; a row; a set out or disturbance by word or deed. (See also *Oration*.)

“What a *noration* there is over this here start, surelye!”

NO SENSE, *adj. phr.* Nothing to speak of; nothing to signify.

“It don’t rain; leastways, not *no sense*.”

NOTCH [noch] *vb.* "To *notch up*," to reckon or count; alluding to the old method of reckoning at cricket, where they used to take a stick and cut a notch in it for every run that was made.

NOYES [noiz] *adj.* Noisome; noxious; dangerous; bad to travel on.

"I will it be putt for to mende fowle and *noyes* ways at Collyswood and at Hayne."—*Lewis*, p. 104.

NUNCHEON [nunch·yun] *sb.* A mid-day meal. The original meaning was a noon-drink, as shewn by the old spelling, none-chenche, in *Riley's Memorials of London*, p. 265.

"When laying by their swords and truncheons
They took their breakfasts or their *nuncheons*."

—*Hudibras*, pt. I. canto 1.

NURITY [neu·r'iti] *sb.* Goodness.

"The bruts run away with all the *nurity* of the potato."—*West Kent*.

NUTHER [nudh·ur] *conj.* Neither; giving an emphatic termination to a sentence.

"And I'm not going to it, *nuther*," *i.e.*, I am not going to do it, you may be sure!

O.

OARE [oar] *sb.* Seaweed; seawrack. This is the name of a parish in North Kent, near Faversham, which is bounded on the north by the river Swale, where probably great quantities of seaweed collected.

". To forbid and restrain the burning or taking up of any sea *oare* within the Isle of Thanet."
—*Lewis*, p. 89.

OAST [oast] *sb.* A kiln for drying malt or hops, but anciently used for any kind of kiln, as a *bryk-host*, *i.e.*, brick-kiln.—*Old Parish Book of Wye*, 34 Henry VIII.

Canon W. A. Scott-Robertson, says, "This name for a kiln was used in Kent long before hops were introduced." In a deed, dated 28 Edward I. (copied by Mr. Burt, in the Record Office), we find, "Roger de Faukham granting to William de Wykewane, and Sarah, his wife, 3 acres of land which 'jacent apud le Lymoste in parochia de Faukham." "During Wat Tyler's insurrection, some of the insurgents went to a place called the *Lymost*, in Preston-next-Faversham, on the 5th of June, 1381, and ejected . . . goods and chattels of Philip Bode, found there, to wit, lime, sacks, &c." — *Archæologia Cantiana*, III. 90. In a lease, dated 1455, and granted by the Churchwardens of Dartford to John Grey and John Vynor, we read, "The tenants to build a new lime-oast that shall burn eight quarters of lime at once." — *Landale's Documents of Dartford*, p. 8. Limehouse, a suburb of London, seems to have been named from a *lym-oste*; it was not formed into a parish until the 18th century. In a valuation of the town of Dartford, 29 Edward I., we find mention of "John *Ost*, William *Ost* and Walter *Ost*."

OBEDIENCE [oabee·dyuns] *sb.* A bow or curtsy; an obeisance.

"Now Polly, make your *obedience* to the gentleman; there's a good girl."

'OD RABBIT IT [od rab·it it] *interj.* A profane expression, meaning, "May God subvert it." From French *rabattre*.

OF [ov] *prep.* Used for *with*, in phrase, "I have no acquaintance *of* such a person."

OFFER [of·ur] *vb.* To lift up; to hold up anything for the purpose of displaying it to the best advantage.

I once heard a master paperhanger say to his assistant, when a customer was inspecting some wall-papers, "Just *offer* this paper up for the lady to see."

OFF FROM, *vb.* To avoid; prevent.

"I couldn't be *off from* going, he made such a point of it."

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

OLD MAN, *sb.* Southernwood. *Artemisia abrotanum.*

ONE-EYED, *adj.* Inconvenient; a general expression of disapproval.

“That’s a middlin’ *one-eyed* place.”

“I can’t make nothin’ of these here *one-eyed* new-fashioned tunes they’ve took-to in church; why they’re a’most done afore I can make a start.”

OO [oo] *sb.* In phrase, “I feel all of a oo,” *i.e.*, I feel ill; or, “That’s all of a oo,” *i.e.*, that is all in confusion.

OOD [ood] *sb.* Seaweed; also wood.

ORDER, *sb.* To be “in order” is a common expression for being in a passion.

“When the old chap knows them cows have been out in the clover he’ll be in middlin’ *order*; he’ll begin to storm and no mistake!”

ORNARY [aun·ur’i] *adj.* Ordinary; common; poor; inferior; bad.

“Them wuts be terr’ble *ornary*.”

OTHERSOME [udh·ursum] *phr.* Some others.

“And some said, what will this babbler say? *Othersome*, he seemeth to be a setter forth of strange gods.”
—Acts xvii. 18.

OTHERWHERE-ELSE [udh·urwair’els] *adv.* Elsewhere.

OTHERWHILE [udh·ur·wei’l] *adv.* Occasionally. “Every *otherwhile* a little,” *i.e.*, a little now and then.

“And *otherwhiles* with bitter mocks and mowes
He would him scorne.” —*Faerie Queen*, b. 6, c. vii. xlix.

OURN [ou·urn] *poss. adj.* Ours. (See *Hisn.*)

- OUR SAVIOUR'S FLANNEL [Our Saiv'yurz flan'l] *sb.* At Bridge, near Canterbury, this name is given to *Echium vulgare* (L.), and at Faversham to *Verbascum thapsus* (L.)—*Britten's Dictionary of English Plant Names.*
- OUT [out] *adj.* A north, north-east, or east wind.
 "The wind is *out* to-day," *i.e.*, it is in the east, north-east, or north. (See also *Upward.*)
- OUT-ASKED [ou·traa'st] *adjl. phrase.* Used of persons whose banns have been *asked* or published three times, and who have come *out* of that stage unchallenged.
- OUTFACE [outfai's] *vb.* To withstand; resist face to face; brazen it out.
- OUT-OF-DOORS, *adj.* Out of fashion.
 "I played de clarrynet, time we had a band in church and used to sing de psalms; but 'tis all upset now; dere's nothing goos down but a harmonium and a passel o' squallin' children, and dese here new-fangled hymns. As for poor old David, he's quite entirely put *out o' doors.*"
- OUTROOPE [outroo'p] *sb.* An auction of household goods.
 —*Sandwich Book of Orphans.*
- OUTRUNNINGS, *sb. pl.* Straggling wood beyond a hedge-row, not measured-in with the part to be cut.
- OUTSTAND [outstand·] *vb.* To oppose; to stand out against, either in making a bargain or an assertion. (*Foreright, Upstand, &c.*)
 "He *outstood* me that he hadn't seen him among de currants."
- OVEN [uv'n] *sb.* "To go to *oven*," is to bake. (See also *Forge.*)
- OVER [oa·vur] *prep.* To. "I'm gooing *over* Oare," *i.e.*, I'm going to Oare.
- OVER-RUN [oa·ver'un] *vb.* To overtake and pass.
- OXBIRD [oks·burd] *sb.* The common dunlin. *Tringa variabilis.* Called *Oxybird* in Sheppy.

P.

PADDOCK [pad·uk] *sb.* A toad.

PADDY [pad·i] *adj.* Worm-eaten.

PAIGLE [pai·gl] *sb.* Cowslip.—*East Kent.* (See also *Pegle.*)

PALM-TREE [paa·mtree] *sb.* The yew tree.

Dr. Pegge says: "They will sometimes, on Palm Sunday, dress a church with yew-branches, which I think very strange, because this was always esteemed a funeral tree, but after they once called it the *palm-tree*, the other mistake follow'd as it were on course."
—See *Gentleman's Magazine*, December, 1779, p. 578.

To this day (1885) the old people in East Kent call the yew-tree the *palm-tree*, and there is, in the parish of Woodnesborough, a public-house called "The *Palm-tree*," which bears for its sign a clipped yew tree.—
See *Memorials of Eastry*, p. 116.

PALTER [pau·ltur]. To wreck or pilfer stranded vessels and ill-use shipwrecked sailors.

PANDLE [pand·l] *sb.* A shrimp. (Low Latin, *pandalus.*)

PARCEL [paa·sl] *sb.* A portion; a quantity; as "a *parcel* of bread and milk." (See also *Passel.*)

"He took a good *parcel* of bread and milk for breakfast."

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

PARGET [paa·jit] *sb.* Mortar.

PAROCK [par·r'uk] *sb.* A meeting to take an account of rents and pannage in the Weald of Kent.

"When the bayliff or beadle of the lord held a meeting to take account of rents and pannage in the Weilds of Kent, such meeting was called a *parock.*"
—*Kennett MS.* *Parock* is literally the same word as *paddock.*

PART [paat] *sb.* This word is frequently used redundantly, especially after back, *e.g.*, "You'll be glad to see the back *part* of me," *i.e.*, to see my back, to get me gone.

PARTIAL [paa·shul] *adj.* Fond of.

"I be very *partial* to pandles."

PASS THE TIME O' DAY, *vb.* To salute those you meet on the road with "good morning," "good afternoon," or "good evening," according to the time of day.

"I don't know the man, except just *to pass the time o' day.*"

PASSEL [pas·l] *sb.* A parcel; a number. .

"There was a *passel* o' boys hulling stones."

PATTERN [pat·rn] *vb.* To imitate.

"I shouldn't think of *patterning* my mistress."

PAWL [pau·l] *sb.* A pole; a stake; a strut or prop, placed against a lodge or other building to support it.

PAY-GATE [pai-gait] *sb.* A turnpike gate.

PEA-BUG, *sb.* The wood-louse. (See *Monkey-pea.*)

PEA-HOOK [pee-huok] *sb.* The implement used in conjunction with a hink for cutting peas. It was like a ripping-hook, only mounted on a longer handle. (See also *Bagging-hook, Sickle.*)

PEART [pi·urt] *adj.* Brisk; lively.

"He's bin out of sorts for a long time, but he's gettin' on better now ever s'much; he's quite *peart* this mornin'."

1592.—"There was a tricksie girle, I wot, albeit clad in gray,
As *peart* as bird, as straitte as boulte, as freshe as flowers
in May." —Warner, *Albion's England.*

PECK [pek] *sb.* A heading knife, used by fishermen.

PEDIGREE [ped·igree]. A long story; a rigmarole.

"He made a middlin' *pedigree* over it."

PEEK [peek] *vb.* To stare ; gape ; look at.

“An dare we pook’t and *peek’d* about
To see what made it stick up.”—*Dick and Sal*, st. 47.

PEEKINGS [pee-kingz] *sb. pl.* Gleanings of fruit trees.

PEEKY [pee-ki] *adj.* Looking ill, or poorly ; often used of children when out of sorts. French, *pique*.

“He’s peart enough to-day agin’, but he was terr’ble *peeky* yesterday.”

PEEL [peel], PEAL, *sb.* A long-handled, broad, wooden shovel, used for putting bread into the oven.

1637.—“Payed for a *peale* for the kitchen, j^s iij^d.”

—*MS. Accounts, St. John’s Hospital, Canterbury.*

PEELER [pee-ler] *sb.* A round iron bar, used for making the holes into which hop-poles or wattles are placed. (See also *Fold-pitcher*.)

PEGGY [peg-i], PEGGY-WASH-DISH [peg-i-wash-dish] *sb.*
A water-wagtail.

PEGLE [pee-gl] *sb.* A cowslip. *Primula veris*. (See *Culverkeys*, *Horsebuckle*.)

“As yellow as a *pegle*.”

PELL [pel] *sb.* A deep place or hole in a river.

PELT [pelt] *sb.* Rags ; rubbish, &c. (See *Culch*.)

PENT [pent] *sb.* (French, *pente*, a slope or declivity.)
There is a place called “The *Pent*,” on a hill-side, in the parish of Postling.

PERK [purk] *vb.* To fidget about restlessly.

“How that kitten doos keep *perking* about.”

PESTER-UP, *vb.* To bother ; to hamper ; to crowd.

“He’d got so much to carry away, that he was reg’lar *pestered-up*, and couldn’t move, no form at all.”

PET, *sb.* A pit.

PETER-GRIEVOUS [pee·tur-gree·vus] *adjl. phr.* Fretful; whining; complaining. (See *Sir Peter Lug*, where the name, *Peter*, is also introduced; hence, it would seem not unlikely that the words were first used sarcastically of ecclesiastics.)

PETH [peth] *vb.* To pith; to sever the spinal cord or marrow of a beast.

PETTYCOAT [pet·ikoat] *sb.* A man's waistcoat.

PHARISEES [far·r'iseez] *sb. pl.* Fairies. (See *Fairisies*.)

PICK UPON [pik up·on] *vb.* To tease; annoy; make a butt of.

“They always *pick upon* my boy coming home from school.”

PIG-POUND [pig-pou·nd] *sb.* A pig-sty.

PIKY [pei·ki] *sb.* A turnpike traveller; a vagabond; and so generally a low fellow.

PILCH [pilch] *sb.* A triangular piece of flannel worn by infants.

PITTER [pit·ur] *vb.* To loosen the earth or throw it up lightly; to throw it up gently; also in phrase “To *pitter* about,” meaning to go about fussing or fidgeting. Sometimes miswritten *pither*.

PILLOW-BERE [pil·oa-bee·r] *sb.* A pillow case.

PILLOW-COOTS [pil·oa-koo·ts] *sb. pl.* Pillow coats or pillow cases.

Amongst other linen in one of the chambers at Brook-street, we find “syx *pillow-coots*.”

—*Boteler Inventory in Memorials of Eastry*, p. 229.

PIMP [pim·p] *sb.* A small bundle of cleft wood, used for lighting fires. (See *Kilnbrush*, *Wiff*.)

PIN-HORSE [pin·us] *sb.* The second horse of a team, next in front of the rod-horse.—*East Kent*.

- PINIES [pei'niz] *sb. pl.* Peonies. *Pæonia*.
- PINNER [pin'ur] *sb.* The little button or fastening of a cupboard door. Allied to pin and pen.
- PINNOCK [pin'uk] *sb.* A wooden drain through a gateway. (See *Thurrock*.)
- PITTERING-IRON [pitur'ing-eirn] *sb.* A poker.
- PLACE [plais] *sb.* A barton ; a courtyard.
- PLAGUESOME [plai'gsum] *adj.* Troublesome.
- PLANETS [plan'its] *sb. pl.* "It rains by *planets*," when showers fall in a small compass, in opposition to general rain.
- PLASH [plash] *vb.* To repair a live hedge, by cutting half through some of the stems near the ground and then bending the upper parts down, and keeping them so by means of hooked sticks driven into the bank.
1536.—"Payd . . . for dykyng and *plasshing* off a hedg." —*MS. Accounts, St. John's Hospital, Canterbury.*
- PLATTY [plat'i] *adj.* Scattered ; uncertain ; here and there ; uneven ; fastidious. Used of a thin crop of corn, or of a child who is sickly and dainty.
- PLAY [plai] UPON, *vb.* To dwell upon ; to work ; to worry.
"It *plays upon* her mind."
- PLAYSTOOL [plai'stool] *sb.* An old word which apparently meant a public recreation ground, though certainly lost as such now, yet the word is very common throughout Kent as the name of a field which was once parish property. It is easy to see that *playstool* is a corruption of *playstall*, *i.e.*, a play place, exactly as *laystole* is a corruption of *laystall*. The *plestor* at Selborne, mentioned by Gilbert White, is the same word.
- PLAY THE BAND, *phr.* Instead of saying "The band is going to play," it is common to hear "They are going to *play the band*."

PLENTY [plent'i] *sb.* A plenty ; enough.

“There, there, that's a *plenty*.”

PLOG [plog] (1) *sb.* The block of wood at the end of a halter, to prevent its slipping through the ring of the manger. An intermediate form between plug and block. Elsewhere called a clog.

PLOG [plog] (2) *vb.* To clog ; to hamper ; to retard ; to be a drawback or disadvantage.

“I reckon it must *plog* him terribly to be forced to goo about wid a 'ooden-leg.”

PLOT [plot] *sb.* A plan ; design ; sketch ; drawing.

“Given to Mr. Vezy for drawing a *plot* for an house, 02 00 00.” — *Expense Book of James Master, Esq.*, 1656-7.

PLUMP [plump] *adj.* Dry ; hard.

“A *plump* whiting,” is a dried whiting. “The ways are *plump*,” the roads are hard.

POACH [poach] *vb.* To tread the ground into holes as the cattle do in wet weather. (See *Putch*.)

POACHY [poachi] *adj.* Full of puddles. Description of ground which has been trampled into mud by the feet of cattle.

POAD MILK [poa'd milk] *sb.* The first few meals of milk that come from a cow lately calved. (See also *Beasts*, *Biskins*, *Bismilk*.)

POCKET [pok'it] *sb.* A measure of hops, about 168-lbs.

PODDER [pod'r] *sb.* A name given to beans, peas, tares, vetches, or such vegetables as have pods.

PODDER-GRATTEN [pod'r-grot'n] *sb.* Podder-stubble ; the stubble of beans, peas, &c. (See *Grotten*.)

PODGE [poj] *sb.* A pit or hole ; a cesspool.

POINTING-POST [pointing-poast] *sb.* A sign-post, finger-post, direction post, standing at a corner where two or more ways meet, and *pointing* out the road travellers should take.

POKE [poak], POOK [pook] *sb.* (i.) A sack. Hence, the proverbial phrase, "To buy a pig in a *poke*," *i.e.*, to buy your pig without seeing it; hence, to make a bad bargain.

"His meal-*poke* hang about his neck
 Into a leathern whang,
 Well fasten'd to a broad bucle,
 What was both stark and strang."—*Robin Hood*, i. 98.

The word is also specially used for the "green-bag" in which hops are conveyed from the garden to the oast.

(ii.) A cesspool.

POLDER [poa'ldur] *sb.* A marsh; a piece of boggy soil.

"In Holland the peat *polders* are rich prairies situated below the level of the sea, containing a stratum of peat more or less thick." There is in Eastry a place now called Felder land, but anciently "*Polder* land." There is also a place still called *Polders*, between Sandwich and Woodnesborough.

POLP [poa'lp] *sb.* Pulp. The name given to a modern food for cattle, consisting of roots, chaff, grains, fodder, &c., all mashed and cut up small, and mixed together.
 —*East Kent*.

POLRUMPTIOUS [polrum'shus] *adj.* Rude; obstreperous.

POLT [poa'lt] (1) *vb.* To knock; to beat; to strike.

(2) *sb.* A peculiar kind of rat-trap.

(3) *adj.* Saucy; audacious.

PONGER [pong'ur] *sb.* The large edible crab, *Cancer pagurus*, is best known by this name in North Kent; the name crab being restricted to the common shoe-crab. (See *Pung*.)

POOCH OUT [poo'ch out] *vb.* To protrude. Rarely used except in speaking of the lips.

"When I axed him for a holiday, I see his lip *pooched* out purty much; didn't like it much, he didn't."

POOCHY [poo'chi] *sb.* A bathe; a paddle in shallow water.

"Let's go and have a *poochy*."

POOK [poo:k] *sb.* The poke or peak of a boy's cap.

POOR [poo:r] *adj.* Bad. As, "poor weather;" "a poor day." "'Tis terr'ble *poor* land."

POPEING [poa'ping] *partc.* To go *popeing* is to go round with Guy Fawkes on the 5th of November.

"Please, sir, remember the old *Pope!*"

POPY [poa'pi] *sb.* The poppy. *Papaver.*

POST-BIRD [poa'st-burd] *sb.* The common spotted fly-catcher. *Muscicapa grisola.*

POST HOLES [poa'st hoalz] *sb. pl.* Holes dug in the ground for the insertion of gate or fencing posts; it is used in North Kent as a comic word for nothing.

"What have ye got in the cart there?" "Oh! only a load of *post-holes.*"—*Sittingbourne.*

POTHER-HOOK [podh'ur-huok] *sb.* A hook used for cutting a hedge. (See also *Hook, Bagging-hook, &c.*)

POTHERY [podh'uri] *sb.* Affected by a disease to which sheep and pigs are liable; it makes them go round and round, till at last they fall down.

POUNCE [pou:ns] *sb.* A punch or blow with a stick or the closed fist.

"I thoft I'd fetch him one more *pounce,*
So heav'd my stick an' meant it."

—*Dick and Sal, st. 76.*

POUT [pou:t] (1), POWT, *sb.* A small round stack of hay or straw. In the field hay is put up into smaller heaps, called cocks, and larger ones, called *pouts*; when carted it is made into a stack.

POUT [pou:t] (2) *sb.* The phrase, "Plays old *pout,*" seems equivalent to "Plays old Harry," and similar expressions. Probably a variant of *pouk*, which, in Middle English, means "the devil."

"I've been out of work this three days, and that plays old *pout* with you when you've got a family."

POUTERS [pou'turz] *sb. pl.* Whiting-pouts.—*Folkestone.*

PREHAPS [pree'hapz] *adv.* Perhaps.

PRESENT [prez'unt] *adv.* Presently; at present; now.

PRETTY BETTY, *sb.* Flowering *Valeriana rubra.*

This plant grows luxuriantly at Canterbury, on some of the walls of St. Augustine's College.

PRETTY NIGH [purt'i nei] *adv.* Very nearly.

"'Tis *purty nigh* time you was gone, I think."

PRICK UP THE EARS, *vb.* A proverbial saying is "You *prick up your ears* like an old sow in beans."

PRICKLE [prik'l] *sb.* A basket containing about ten gallons, used at Whitstable for measuring oysters. Two *prickles* equal one London bushel. One *prickle* equals two wash (for whelks). But the *prickle* is not exact enough to be used for very accurate measuring.

PRICKYBAT [prik'ibat] *sb.* A tittlebat.

PRIM [prim] *sb.* The privet. *Ligustrum vulgare.*

PRINT [print'] *adj.* Bright; clear; starlight; light enough to read by.

"The night is *print*;" "The moon is *print*;" "The moonlight is very *print*."

PRITCHEL [prich'l] *sb.* An iron share fixed on a thick staff for making holes in the ground.

PRODIGAL [prod'igl] *adj.* Proud.

"Ah! he's a proper *prodigal* old chap, he is."

PROLE [proa'l] *vb.* To prowl. *sb.* A stroll; a short walk, such as an invalid might take.

"He manages to get a liddle *prole* most days, when 'tis fine."

PROPER [prop'ur] *adj.* Thorough; capital; excellent; beautiful; peculiarly good or fitting.

"Moses . . . was hid three months of his parents, because they saw he was a *proper* child."—Heb. xi. 23.

PROPERLY [prop'urli] *adj.* Thoroughly.

“We went over last wik and played de Feversham party; our party bested 'em *properly*, fancy we did!”

PRULE [proo'l] *sb.* A gaff-hook.—*Folkestone.*

PUCKER [puk'er] *sb.* A state of excitement or temper.

“You've no call to put yourself in a *pucker*.”

PUDDING-PIE, *sb.* A flat tart made like a cheese-cake, with a raised crust to hold a small quantity of custard, with currants lightly sprinkled on the surface. These cakes are usually eaten at Easter—but a Kent boy will eat them whenever he can get them.

1670.—“ALB. And thou hadst any grace to make thyself a fortune, thou wou'dst court this wench, she cannot in gratitude but love thee, prethee court her.

“LOD. I'll sell *pudding-pies* first.”

—*Benjamin Rhodes. Flora's Vagaries* (a comedy).

PUDDOCK [pud'uk] *sb.* A large frog. (See also *Paddock* and *Puttock*.)

PUG [pug] *sb.* Soft ground; brick-earth, ready for the mould.

PULL [pul] *vb.* To *pull* up before the magistrates; to debilitate.

“If he knocks me about again I shall *pull* him.”

“The ague's properly *pulled* him this time.”

PULL-BACK [pul'bak] *sb.* A drawback; a hindrance; a relapse after convalescence.

PUMPIN [pump'in] *sb.* Pumpkin.

“I know 'twas ya grate *pumpin* 'ead
Fust blunnered through de glass.”

—*Dick and Sal*, st. 81.

PUNG [pung'], PUNGER [punj'ur] *sb.* The same as *ponger*.

PUNNET [pun'it] *sb.* A pottle, or small basket, in which strawberries are sold.

PURTY TIGHT [purt'i tei't] *adv. phrase.* Pretty well; very fairly.

“Now, Sal, ya see had bin ta school,
She went to old aunt Kite;
An' so she was'en quite a fool,
But cud read *purty tight*.”—*Dick and Sal*, st. 56.

PUTCH [puch] *sb.* A puddle; pit or hole.
A *putch* of water.

PUTTICE [put'is], PUTTAS [put'us] *sb.* A weasel; a stoat.

PUTTOCK [put'ok] *sb.* A kite.

So *Puttock's-down*, a place in the ancient parish of Eastry, now in Worth parish, means kite's-down.

PUTTOCK-CANDLE [put'uk-kand'l] *sb.* The smallest candle in a pound, put in to make up the weight.

PUT-UPON [put'-upon'] *vb.* To worry and bother a person by giving him an unfair amount of work, or exacting from him time, strength, or money, for matters which are not properly within his province.

“He's so easy, ye see, he lets hisself be *put-upon* by anybody.”

Q.

QUANT [kwont] *sb.* A young oak sapling; a walking stick; a long pole used by bargemen.

QUARRELS, *sb. pl.* Quarries, or panes of glass.

“Item for newe leadinge of the wyndow and for *quarrees* put in in Tomlyn's hale [hall] wyndowe, beinge 20 foote of glasse and 28 panes . . . vij^s viij^d.”

—*Sandwich Book of Orphans*.

QUEER [kwee'r] *vb.* To make or cause to feel queer; to puzzle.

“It *queers* me how it ever got there.”

“I'll *queer* 'em.”

“But what *queer'd* me, he said, 'twas kep
All roun about de church.” —*Dick and Sal*, st. 10.

QUEER-STREET [kwee'r-street] *sb.* An awkward position ; great straits ; serious difficulties.

"But for that I should have been in *queer-street*."

QUERN [kwurn] *sb.* A handmill for grinding grain or seed.

"Ite in the mylke house . . . two charnes, a mustard *quearne*" —*Boteler Inventory, Memorials of Eastry.*

QUICK [kwik] *sb.* Hawthorn, *e.g.*, a *quick* hedge is a hawthorn hedge.

QUICKEN [kwik'en] *sb.* The mountain ash. *Pyrus aucuparia*.

QUID [kwid] *sb.* The cud.

"The old cow's been hem ornary, but she's up again now and chewing her *quid*."

QUIDDY [kwid'i] *adj.* Brisk.

QUILLY [kwil'i] *sb.* A prank ; a freak ; a caper.

QUITTER FOR QUATTER [kwit'r fur kwat'r] *phr.* One thing in return for another. (See *Whicket*.)

QUOT [kwot] *pp.* or *adj.* Cloyed ; glutted.

R.

RABBIT'S MOUTH [rab'its mouth] *sb.* The snap-dragon. *Antirrhinum majus*.

RACE MEASURE [rais mezh'r] *sb.* Even measure ; as distinguished from full measure, which is 21 to the score, as of corn, coals, &c. ; while *race measure* is but 20. But full in this case has reference to the manner of measurement. When the bushel is heaped up it is full ; when struck with strickle and made even it is *race measure*.

RACKSENEO [raks'nd] *adj.* Overrun with ; given up to.

"That oast yonder is *racksened* with rats."

RAD [rad] *sb.* A rod; a measure, $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet. A *rod* of brickwork is $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet square; but the ancient *rod* seems to have been 20 feet.

“And then also the measurement of the marsh [*i.e.*, Romney Marsh] was taken by a *rod* or perch, not of $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet, which is the common one now, but of 20 feet in length.”
—*Harris's History of Kent*, p. 349.

RADDIS-CHIMNEY [rad'is-chim'ni] *sb.* A chimney made of rods, lathes, or raddles, and covered with loam or lime.

RADDLE-HEDGE [rad'l-hej] *sb.* A hedge made with raddles.

RADDLE [rad'l] *sb.* A green stick, such as wattles or hurdles are made of. In some countries called *raddlings*. *Raddle* is simply the diminutive of *rad* or *rod*.

RADE [raid] *adj.* or *adv.* Coming before the usual time; early. Milton has *rathe*.

“Bring the *rathe* primrose that forsaken dies.”

—*Lycidas*, l. 142.

RADICAL [rad'ikl] *sb.* A wild, ungovernable, impudent, troublesome fellow.

“He's a rammed young *radical*.”

RAFF [raf] *sb.* Spoil; plunder.

RAFT [raa'ft] *sb.* A crowd of people; a rabble.

“There was such a *raft* of people there.”

RAGGED JACK [rag'id jak] *sb.* Meadow lychnis. *Lychnis flos-cuculi*.

RAMMED [ram'd]. A substitute for a worse word.

RAN [ran] *sb.* A Folkestone herring net, which is about thirty yards long, is made four *rans* deep; and there are sixty meshes to a *ran*.

RANGERS [rai'njurz] *sb. pl.* The bars with which the herring-hangs are fitted. Upon these *rangers* are placed the spits upon which the herrings are hung up.

RAPID, *adj.* Violent; severe; as applied to pain.

An old woman in Eastry Union Workhouse, who was suffering from sciatica, told me that "It was *rapid* in the night;" where there was no allusion to quickness of movement, but to the severity of the pain.

RASTY [raa'sti] *adj.* Rank; rancid; rusty; spoken of butter or bacon.

RATTLEGATE [rat'lgait] *sb.* A hurdle or wattle. (See *Raddle-hedge* above.)

RAVEL-BREAD [rav'1-bred] *sb.* White-brown bread.

RAW [rau] *adj.* Angry.—*Sittingbourne.*

REACH [reech] *sb.* A creek.

REASTY [ree'sti] *adj.* Rusty; rancid; rank. (See *Rasty.*)

RECKON [rek'un] *vb.* To consider; to give as an opinion. "I *reckon*" is an expression much used in Kent to strengthen observations and arguments.

"I *reckon* we shall have rain before night."

REDGER [rej'r] *sb.* A ridge-band; a chain which passes over a horse's back to support the rods.

RED PETTICOAT, *sb.* The common poppy; sometimes also called red-weed. *Papaver.*

REECE [ree's] *sb.* A piece of wood fixed to the side of the chep, *i.e.*, the part of a plough on which the share is placed.

REEMER [ree'mur] *sb.* Anything very good.

"I wish you'd seen that catch I made forty year ago, when we was playin' agin de Sussex party. Ah! that just was a *reemer*, I can tell ye! Dey all said as how dey never seed such a catch all their lives."

REEMING [ree'ming] *adj.* Very good; superior.

REEVE [reev] *sb.* A bailiff. (See *Reve.*)

REFFIDGE [ref'ij] *adj.* Refuse; good-for-nothing; worthless.

“I never see so many *reffidge* tatures about as what there is this year.”

REFUGE [ref'euj] *adj.* Refuse; the worst of a flock, &c. (See *Reffidge*.)

“I sold my *refuge* ewes at Ashford market for thirty shillings.”

REMEMBERING, *partc.* To go round with Guy Fawkes on 5th November is called *remembering*. (See also *Hoodening* and *Popeing*.)

“George and me went round *remembering* and got pretty nigh fower and threepence.”

RENTS [rents] *sb. pl.* Houses; cottages.

A.D. 1520.—“For a key to Umfrayes dore in the *rentis*.” —*Accounts of St. John's Hospital, Canterbury*.

There is a street in London named Fullwood's Rents.

REVE [reev] *sb.* A bailiff.

1596.—“In auncient time, almost every manor had his *reve*, whose authoritie was not only to levie the lord's rents, to set to worke his servaunts, and to husband his demeasnes to his best profit and commoditie; but also to governe his tenants in peace, and to leade them foorth to war, when necessitie so required.” —*Lambarde's Perambulation*, p. 484.

REXON [reks'n] *pp.* To infect, as with the small-pox, itch, or any other disorder. (See *Wrexon*.)

REZON [rez'un] *sb.* A wall-plate; a piece of timber placed horizontally in or on a wall, to support the ends of girders or joists.

RIB [rib] *sb. pl.* A stick about 5-ft. long and the thickness of a raddle. *Ribs* are done up into bundles, with two wiffs, and are used for lighting fires and making raddle-fences.

RIBSPARE [rib'spair] *sb.* The spare rib.

RICE [reis] *sb.* Small wood; a twig; a branch. (See *Roist.*) Hamble, in Hants, is called Hamble-le-*rice*.

RID [rid] *vb.* Rode.

“He *rid* along with him in the train o’ Tuesday.”

RIDDLE-WALL [rid·l-waul] *sb.* A wall made up with split sticks worked across each other.

RIDE [reid] (1) *vb.* To rise upon the stomach.

“I caan’t never eat dese here radishes, not with no comfort, they do *ride* so.”

RIDE [reid] (2) *vb.* To collect; to *ride* tythe, is to *ride* about for the purpose of collecting it.

RIDE [reid] (3) *sb.* An iron hinge on which a gate is hung, and by which it swings and rides.

“It’m p^d for makinge a newe doore in John Marten’s house, the *rydes*, nayles and woork, ij^s, viij^d.”

—*Sandwich Book of Orphans.*

(See also *Archæologia Cantiana* iv. 220.)

RIDER [rei·dur] *sb.* A saddle-horse.

“He kips several *riders*.”

RIG [rig] *sb.* The common tope. *Galeus vulgaris*. — *Folkestone*.

RIGHT, *sb.* The phrase, “To have a *right* to do anything,” means, it is right that such a thing should be done.

“I sed old Simon *right* to pay
A’cause he was de fust an’t.”

—*Dick and Sal*, st. 79.

RIGHTS [reits] *sb. pl.* To go to rights; to go the nearest way.

To do anything to *rights*, is to do it thoroughly.

RING [ring] *sb.* A row. (See *Ringe*, 2.)

RINGE [rinj] (1) *sb.* A large tub containing 14 or 16 gallons, with which two servants fetch water from a distant place; a pole, which lies upon the shoulders of the bearers, being passed through two iron rings or ears.

RINGE [rinj] (2) *sb.* (i.) Wood, when it is felled, lies in *ringes* before it is made up into fagots, &c.

(ii.) A long heap in which mangolds are kept for the winter.

RINGE [rinj] (3) *vb.* To put up potatoes, mangolds, &c., into a *ringe*.

“Well, Job, what have you got to do to-morrow?”

“I reckon I shall be *ringeing* wurzels.”

RINGLE [ring·l] (1) *sb.* A ring put through a hog's snout; and generally for any ring, such as the ring of a scythe.

A.D. 1531.—“Paid for a *ryngle* to a cythe j^d.”
—*Accounts of St. John's Hospital, Canterbury.*

RINGLE [ring·l] (2) *vb.* To put a ring through a pig's snout.

RINGLE [ring·l] (3) *sb.* An iron ring which forms the bit of a horse at plough.

RIP [rip] (1) *vb.* To reap. So pronounced to this day. In one of the *Boteler MS. Account Books* (1648-1652), we have, “Disbursed fro^m y^e beginning of harvest . . . It. more for *ripping* of pease, 6 shil. . . . It. for *ripping* of wheat at 3 shil. and 4^d.” (See *Ripping-hook*.)

RIP [rip] (2) *vb.* To cover a roof with laths and tiles, &c. Thus, to *unrip* the roof of a stable or outbuilding, is to take off the tiles, slates, &c., and to *rip* it, or new *rip* it, is to put on fresh laths and replace the tiles.

May 3rd, 1850.—“Visited and ordered the north and south side of the chancel roofs to be *ripped* and relaid; a window in the south side of the church to be generally repaired once every year James Croft, Archdeacon.”
—*Memorials of Eastry*, p. 206.

1640.—“For *ripping* of Broth. Vause's house.”

—*MS. Accounts, St. John's Hospital, Canterbury.*

RIP [rip] (3) *sb.* A pannier or basket, used in pairs and slung on each side of a horse for carrying loads, such as fish, salt, sand, &c. (See *Ripper* below.)

“Two payer of *rippts*, five payells, &c.”

—*Boteler Inventory, in Memorials of Eastry*, p. 226.

- RIPE [reip] *sb.* A bank; the sea shore, as "Lydd *Ripe*."
In East Kent, the village of *Ripple* derives its name from the same Latin word, *ripa*.
- RIPPER [rip·r] *sb.* A pedler; a man who carries fish for sale in a *rip* or basket.
- RIPPING-HOOK [rip·ing-huok] *sb.* A hook for cutting and reaping (*ripping*) corn. Unlike the sickle, the *ripping-hook* had no teeth, but could be sharpened with a whetstone.
- RISH [rish] *sb.* A rush.
"There be lots o' *rishes* in them there meyseses."
- RIT [rit] *vb.* To dry hemp or flax.
- RITS [rits] *sb. pl.* The ears of oats are so called, and if there is a good crop, and the ears are full and large, they are said to be well *ritted*.
- RIVANCE [rei·vuns] *sb.* Last place of abode. "I don't justly know where his *rivance* is," *i.e.*, where he came from or where he lived last.—*East Kent*. Short for *arrivance*.
- ROAD-BAT [roa·d-bat] *sb.* A bat or piece of wood that guides the coulter of a plough. (See *Bat* (1), *Spread-bat*.)
- ROAD-PROUD, *adj.* Crops which look well from the road, but are not so good as they look, are said to be *road-proud*.
- ROBIN-HUS [rob·in·hus] *sb.* The small spotted dog-fish. *Scyllium canicula*.—*Folkestone*.
- ROBIN-ROOK [rob·in·ruok] *sb.* A robin redbreast. (See *Ruddock*.)
- RODFALL, *sb.* Sometimes in a wood there is a belt of wood about a rod (16½-ft.) deep, not belonging to the same owner as the bulk of the wood, and felled at a different time; as,
"The wood belongs to Mus' Dean, but there's a *rodfall* joins in with Homestall."

ROD-HORSE [rod·us] *sb.* A horse in the shafts or rods.

The four horses of a team are called — (1) The *rod-horse*; (2) the pin-horse; (3) the losh-horse; (4) the fore-horse.

RODS [rodz] *s. pl.* The shafts of a cart or wagon.

“He was riding on the *rods* when I see’d him.”

ROIL [roil] *vb.* To make a disturbance; to romp in a rough and indecent manner.

ROIST [roi·st] *sb.* A switch; brushwood, before it be made up into fagots. Called also *Rice*.

ROMANCE [roamans·] *vb.* To play in a foolish manner; to tell exaggerated stories.

“My son never *romances* with no one.”—*Weald*.

ROMNEY MARSH [Rum·ni Maa·sh] *sb.* Romney Marsh is considered to be a place so completely by itself, that there is a saying in Kent and in East Sussex, that the world is divided into five parts—Europe, Asia, Africa, America and Romney Marsh.

ROOKERY [ruok·ur·i] *sb.* A dispute accompanied with many words; a general altercation.

“He knocked up a hem of a *rookery*.”

ROOK-STARVING, *partc.* Scaring rooks.

“The boy, he’s *rook-starvin’* down in the Dover field.”

ROOMS [roomz] *sb. pl.* Mushrooms; as they say grass for (asparagus) sparrowgrass.

ROOTLE [roo·tl] *vb.* To root up.

“The pig must be ringled, or else he’ll *rootle* up all the bricks in the stye.”

ROUGH [ruf] (1) *sb.* A small wood; any rough, woody place.

ROUGH [ruf] (2) *adj.* Cross; of uncertain temper; difficult to please.

“I lay you’ll find ’im pretty *rough*.”

- ROUGHET [rufit], ROUGHIT, *sb.* A small wood.
- ROUNDLE [rou·ndl] *sb.* Anything round; the part of a hop-oast where the fires are made, which is generally circular.
- ROUND-TILTH, *sb.* The system of sowing of land continuously without fallow.
- ROWENS [rou·inz] *sb. pl.* Stubble. (See *Ersh.*)
The second mowing of grass; the third cut of clover.
—*East Kent.*
1523.—“Rec. of Cady for the *rowen* gras, xiiij^d.”
—*Accounts of St. John's Hospital, Canterbury.*
- ROYSTER [roi·stur] *vb.* To play about roughly and noisily.
From *sb. roister*, a bully; French, *rustre*, a ruffian.—*Cotgrave.*
“That there old Tom-cat has been a-*roysterin'* all over de plaâce, same as though he was a kitten; I reckon we shall have some weather before long.”
- RUBBER [rub·r] *sb.* A whetstone. The mowers always carry one in a leathern loop attached to the back of their belts.
- RUBBIDGE [rub·ij] *sb.* Rubbish; weeds.
- RUCK [ruk] *sb.* An uneven, irregular heap or lump; a wrinkle or uneven fold in cloth, linen, silk, &c.
About Sittingbourne, when a man is angry, he is said “to have his *ruck* up.”
- RUCKLE [ruk·l] *sb.* A struggle.
- RUDDLE [rud·l] *vb.* To make a fence of split sticks plaited across one another.
- RUDDLE-WATTLE [rud·l-wat·l] *sb.* A hurdle made of small hazel rods interwoven. (See *Raddles.*)
- RUDDOCK [rud·uk] *sb.* The robin redbreast.
“The *ruddock* would
With charitable bill—O bill, sore-shaming
Those rich-left heirs that let their fathers lie
Without a monument!—bring thee all this.”
—*Cymbeline*, act iv. sc. 2, 224.

RUDE HEART, *adv.* By heart.

“She read the psalms down; but lor! she didn't want no book! she knowed 'em all *rude heart*.”

RUDY [reu'di] *adj.* Rude.

RUGGLE-ABOUT [rug'l-ubou't] *vb.* A term used by old people and invalids to express walking or getting about with difficulty.

“I'm troubled to *ruggle-about*.”

RUMBAL WHITINGS [rum'bul wei'tingz] *sb. pl.* “The present minister, Mr. Sacket, acquainted me with an odd custom used by the fishermen of Folkestone to this day. They choose eight of the largest and best whittings out of every boat, when they come home from that fishery, and sell them apart from the rest; and out of this separate money is a feast made every Christmas Eve, which they call *rumball*. The master of each boat provides this feast for his own company, so that there are as many different entertainments as there are boats. These whittings they call also *rumball whittings*. He conjectures, probably enough, that this word is a corruption from *rumwold*; and they were anciently designed as an offering for St. Rumwold, ‘to whom, a chapel,’ he saith, ‘was once dedicated, and which stood between Folkestone and Hythe, but is long since demolished.’”

—*Harris's History of Kent*, p. 125.

RUNAGATE [run'ugait] *sb.* A wild, reckless, dissolute young man; a good-for-nothing fellow. Corruption of *renegade*. French, *renégat*.

“But let the *runagates* continue in scarceness.” — Psalm lxxviii. 6. (Prayer Book version.)

RUN AGIN [run ugin'] *vb.* To run against, *i.e.*, to meet.

“I'm glad I *run agin* ye.”

RUN-A-HEAD [run'uhed'] *vb.* To be delirious.

“He was *running-a-head* all night long.”

RUNNET [run'it], RENNET, *sb.* The herb *Gabium verum*, yellow bed-straw.

RUNNING [run'ing] *sb.* (See *Stroke-bias*.)

RUNT [runt] *sb.* A small pig; a diminutive or under-sized person.

RUSH [rush] *sb.* The rash, or spotted fever.

RUSTY [rust'i] *adj.* Crabbed; out of temper.

RUT [rut] *vb.* To keep a rut. To be meddling and doing mischief.

RUTTLE [rut'l] *vb.* To rustle; to rattle.

“I doänt like to hear him *ruttle* so in his throat o' nights; I am most feared he wun't be here long.”

S.

SAFE-SOWN [saif-soan] *adj.* Self-sown; said of corn which comes up from the previous year's crop.

SAG [pron. sag; saig; seg] *vb.* To sink; bend; give way; to be depressed by weight. A line or rope stretched out *sags* in the middle. The wind *sags*. Compare Anglo-Saxon *ságan*, to cause, to descend.

“The mind I sway by and the heart I bear,
Shall never *sag* with doubt nor shake with fear.”

—*Macbeth*, act v. sc. 3.

SAGE [saij] *sb.* They have a saying round Appledore that when a plant of *sage* blooms or flowers then misfortune is nigh. It rarely flowers, because household requirements generally keep it well cut. My informant told me of a man who saw the *sage* in his garden in bloom; he was horrified, and told his daughter to cut off all the blossoms, but before she could do so, he met with an accident, by which he was killed.

SAIME [saim] *sb.* Lard. (See also *Seam*.)

SAINT'S-BELL [sai'nts-bel] *sb.* The small bell, which is rung just before the service begins.

“The only *Saint's-bell* that rings all in.”

—*Hudibras* III. c. 2, 1224.

1678.—In the *Character of a Scold* we have—“Her tongue is the clapper of the Devil's *saint's-bell*, that rings all into confusion.”

Saint's-bell, is simply the old *sanctus-bell*, formerly rung at the elevation of the host, and now put to a different use.

SALTERNS [sau'turnz] *sb. pl.* Marshy places near the sea, which are overflowed by the tide.—*North Kent*. (See also *Saltings*, *Salts*.)

SALTINGS [sau'tingz] *sb. pl.* Salt marshes on the sea-side of the sea-walls; generally rich alluvial land, but too much cut up by grips to be of much use for grazing.—*North Kent*.

SALTS [salts] *sb. pl.* Same as *Salterns*.

SALVEY [sal'vi and saav'i] *adj.* Close; soapy; spoken of potatoes that are not floury.

SAND-RATE [sand-rai] *sb.* The Ray. *Raia clavata*.—*Folkestone*.

SAP [sap] *vb.* To catch eels with worms threaded on worsted; elsewhere called *Bobbing*.

SARE [sair] *adj.* Tender; rotten; worn; faded; as “My coat is very *sare*.” (See *Sere*.)

SARTIN [saat'in] *adj.* Stern; severe; stedfast.

“He knowed there was something up, he did look that *sartin* at me.”

SAUCE, *sb.* For sauciness.

“I don't want none o' your *sauce*.”

SAY [sai] (i) *vb.* To try; to essay.

“When a hog has once *say'd* a garden, you'll be troubled to keep him out.”

- SAY [sai] (2) *vb.* "Give us something to *say*," means, give us a toast.
- SAY SWEAR [sai swair]. In the phrase, "Take care or I shall *say swear*," *i.e.*, don't exasperate me too much, or, "if you go on, I shall *say swear*," *i.e.*, I shall be thoroughly put out and use any amount of bad language.
- SCAD, SKAD [skad] *sb.* A small black plum, between a damson and a sloe; a bastard damson, which grows wild in the hedges. The taste of it is so very harsh that few, except children, can eat it raw, nor even when boiled up with sugar.
- SCADDLE [skad·l] *adj.* Wild; mischievous; spoken of a dog that worries sheep; of a cat that poaches; of a cow that breaks the fences; and of a boy that is generally thievish, inclined to pilfer, mischievous and troublesome. From the verb to *scathe*.
- SCALLION [skal·yun] *sb.* The name given to the poor and weakly plants in an onion bed, which are thinned out to make room for the growth of better ones.
- SCARCEY [skai·rsi] *adj.* Scarce.
- SCAREFUL [skai·rfl] *adj.* Frightful; that which tends to scare.
- SCEDDLE [sked·l] *adj.* Another form of *Scaddle*.
- SCHOAT [shoat] *sb.* A kneading trough.
- SCIMMINGER [skim·injur] *sb.* A piece of counterfeit money.
- SCITHERS [sith·urz] *sb.* Scissors.
- SCITTLE [sit·l] *adj.* Skittish.
- SCOASE [skoa·us] *vb.* To exchange.
"I'll *scoase* horses with you."
- SCOPPEL [skop·ul] *sb.* A broad wooden shovel used by the threshers. (See *Scubbit*, which is the word used in East Kent.)

SCORF [skau'f] *vb.* To gobble; eat greedily. (See also *Scoff*.)

“You’ve *scorfed* up all the meat purty quick, ain’t ye?”

SCORSE [pron. skoa'us] *vb.* To exchange. (See *Scoase*.)

SCORE, *sb.* In East Kent oxen and pigs are sold by the *score*; sheep and calves by the stone of 8-lbs.

Score was properly a cut; hence, twenty was denoted by a long cut on a notched stick.

SCOTCHEN, *sb.* A badge; shortened from *escutcheon*.

“For ij dosen *skotchens* of lede for the poore people of the citie [of Canterbury], that they myght be knowen from other straunge beggars.”

—*Historical MSS. Commission, Appendix to Ninth Report, 155a.*

SCOURGE [skurj] *vb.* To sweep with a besom.

SCOUT [skou't] *sb.* A kneading trough. Also called a shoat.

SCRAN [skran] *sb.* A snack of food; the refreshment that labourers take with them into the fields.

“What *scran* have ye got?”

SCRAP [skrap] *vb.* To fight; restricted to the encounters between children.

SCRAPS [skraps] *sb.* Herrings which, being broken, cannot be hung up by their heads to dry. Also called tie-tails.
—*Folkestone.*

SCRATCH [skrach] (1) *vb.* To do anything in a hurried, hasty, scrambling way.

“I *scratched* out of bed and struck a light.”

SCRATCH [skrach] (2) *sb.* A rough pronged prop, used to support a clothes' line; a pole with a natural fork at the end of it. An older form of the word *Crutch*.

SCRATCH ALONG [skrach ulong] *vb.* To pull through hard times.

“Times is bad, but I just manage somehows to keep *scratching along*.”

SCREECH-OWL [skreech-oul] *sb.* The common swift. *Cypsellus apus*.—*Sittingbourne*.

SCROOCH [skrooch] *vb.* To make a dull, scraping noise.

SCROW [skroa] *sb.* A cross, peevish, ill-natured person.

SCROUGE [skrouʃ], SCROOGE [skrooj] *vb.* To squeeze or crowd; to push rudely in a crowd.

“An dare we strain'd an' stared an' blous'd,
An tried to get away;
But more we strain'd de more dey *scroug'd*
An sung out, ‘Give 'em play.’”

—*Dick and Sal*, st. 71.

SCRUMP [skrump] *sb.* A stunted, badly-grown apple; a withered, shrivelled, undersized person.—*North Kent*.

“This orchard isn't worth much, one sieve out of every four 'ull be *scrumps*.”

“The old gen'lman does look a little *scrump*, doänt he?”

SCRUNCH [skrunch] *vb.* To crunch.

SCRY [skraai and skrei] *sb.* A large standing sieve, against which, when it is set up at an angle on the barn floor, the corn is thrown with a *scubbit* to clean and sift it. It is used also for sifting coal.

SCUBBIT [skub-it] *sb.* A wooden shovel. That form of *scubbit* now used by maltsters and hop driers has a short handle; that formerly used by farmers for moving corn on the barn floor, prior to the introduction of the threshing machine, had a long handle.

SCUFFLING [skuf-ling] *adj.* A scuffling apron is one to do hard or dirty work in.

SCULCH [skulsh], SCULTCH [skulch] *sb.* Rubbish; trash. Generally used with reference to the unwholesome things children delight to eat. A variant of *Culch*.

SCUPPER [skup'ur] *sb.* A scoop or scooper.

SCUT [skut] *sb.* The tail of a hare or rabbit.

SCUTCHEL [skuch'ul] *sb.* Rubbish. (See also *Scultch.*)

SEA COB [see kob] *sb.* A sea gull.

SEA GRAPES, *sb. pl.* The eggs of the cuttle-fish.

SEA KITTY [see kit'i] *sb.* A sea gull.

SEAM [seem] (1) *sb.* Hog's lard.

SEAM [seem], SEME (2) *sb.* A sack of eight bushels is now called a *seam*, because that quantity forms a horse-load, which is the proper and original meaning of *seam*. The word is used in Domesday Book.

“To Mr. Eugh, a twelve *seames* of wheate at twenty shillings the *seame*. . . . It. vnto Mr. Eugh, a twenty *seames* of peas and tears [*i.e.*, tares] at thirteene the *seame*.”

—*Boteler MS. Account Books.*

SEA-NETTLES, *sb.* Jelly-fish.—*Dover.*

SEA SNAIL [see snai'l] *sb.* A periwinkle.

SEARSE [seers] *vb.* To strain or shift, as through a sieve or strainer.

SEASON [see·zn] *vb.* To sow corn. Also said of the condition of land for sowing.

“I'm going wheat *seasoning* to-day.”

“That Dover fill's nice and plump now after the rain. We shall get a *season*.”

SEA STARCH, *sb.* Jelly-fish.—*Dover.*

SEA-WAUR [see-waur] *sb.* The wrack, ore or sea weed used largely in the Island of Thanet and elsewhere, for making maxhills.

SECOND-MAN, *sb.* Amongst farm servants there is a regular gradation of ranks; the first-man is the wagoner, *par eminence*, who has charge of the first

team and is assisted by his "mate;" the *second-man* has charge of the second team and is assisted by his "mate," and so on; whilst there is generally a "yard man," whose duty it is to look after the stock in the yard, and an odd man whose title, "all work," describes his duties. When a number of men are going along the road with their respective teams the first man will be found leading, the second man next, and so on; each walking with his horses.

SEE [see] *pt. t.*, SEED [see·d, sid] *vb.* Saw.

"I see him at Canterbury yesterday."

SEED-CORD [seed·kord], SEED-KOD [seed·kod] (*Boteler MS. Account Book, 1653*) *sb.* A box or basket used by the sower for holding the seed, and suspended from his neck by a cord or strap. It was an instrument of husbandry in common use before the invention of the seed drill, and generally contained some five or six gallons of seed.

SEED-LIP [seed-lip] *sb.* The wooden box, fitting the shape of the body in which the sower carries his seed. (See *Seed-cord.*)

SEEMING [see·ming], SEEMINGLY [see·mingli] *adv.* Apparently.

SEEN [seen] *sb.* A cow's teat.

SELYNGE [sel·inj] *sb.* Toll; custom; tribute.

"The Prior of Christ Church, Canterbury . . . used to take in the stream of the water or river Stoure, before the mouth of the said Flete, a certain custom which was called *Selynge*, of every little boat which came to an anchor before the mouth of the said Flete."

—*Lewis, p. 78.*

The parish of *Sellindge*, near Hythe, probably takes its name from some such ancient payment.

SEN [sen] *vb. pp.* Seen.

"Have ye *sen* our Bill anywheres?"

SENGREEN [sin·grin] *sb.* Houseleek. *Sempervivum tectorum*. Anglo-Saxon *singréne*, ever-green; the Anglo-Saxon prefix *sin*, means "ever."

SENSE [sen·s] *adv. phr.* Used with the negative to mean "Nothing to signify;" anything inadequately or faultily done.

"It don't rain, not no *sense*," *i.e.*, there is no rain to speak of.

SEP [sep] *sb.* The secretion which gathers in the corners of the eyes during sleep. Allied to *sap*.—*Eastry*.

SERE [seer] *adj.* Dry, as distinct from green wood; not withered, as sometimes explained. The term is generally applied to firewood.

"They say that Muster Goodyer has a lot of good *sere* fagots to sell." (See *Sare*.)

SERVER [surv·r] *sb.* Where there are no wells, as in the Weald of Kent, the pond that serves the house is called the *server*, to distinguish it from the horse-pond.

SESS, SESSE [ses] *sb.* A levy; a tax; a rate; an assessment.

1648-1652.—"It. to John Augustine, 18s., for a church *sesse*. . . . It. to Mr. Paramore, 17s. and 6d., for a *sesse* to y^e poore." —*Boteler MS. Account Book*.

SESSIONS [sesh·nz] *sb.* A disturbance; a fuss.

"There's goin' to be middlin' *sessions* over this here Jubilee, seemin'ly."

SET [set] (1) *vb.* To sit; as, "I was *setting* in my chair."

SET [set] (2) *sb.* A division in a hop-garden for picking, containing 24 hills.

SET [set] (3) *adj.* Firm; fixed in purpose; obstinate.

"He's terrible *set* in his ways, there ain't no turning an 'im."

SET-OUT [set-out] *sb.* A great fuss and disturbance; a grand display; an event causing excitement and talk.

“There was a grand *set-out* at the wedding.”

SET UP, *vb.* A word expressing movement of several kinds, *e.g.*, a man “*Sets up* a trap for vermin,” where they would ordinarily say, “*Sets* a trap;” a horse *sets up*, *i.e.*, he jibs and rears; whilst the direction to a coachman, “*Set up* a little,” means, that he is to drive on a yard or two and then stop.

SEVEN-WHISTLERS, *sb.* The note of the curlew, heard at night, is called by the fishermen the *seven-whistlers*.

“I never thinks any good of them, there’s always an accident when they comes. I heard ’em once one dark night last winter. They come over our heads all of a sudden, singing, ‘Ewe-ewe,’ and the men in the boat wanted to turn back. It came on to rain and blow soon afterwards, and was an awful night, sir; and, sure enough, before morning a boat was upset and seven poor fellows drowned. I knows what makes the noise, sir; it’s them long-billed curlews; but I never likes to hear them.”

SEW [soo] (1) *adj.* Dry. “To go *sew*,” *i.e.*, to go dry; spoken of a cow.

SEW [soo] (2) *vb.* To dry; to drain; as, “To *sew* a pond,” *i.e.*, to drain it and make it dry.

SEWELLS [seu·elz] *sb. pl.* Feathers tied on a string which is stretched across a part of a park to prevent the deer from passing.

SHADDER [shad·ur], SHATTER [shat·ur] *vb.* To be afraid of.

SHAGGED [shag·id] *adj.* Fatigued; fagged; tired out.

“An’ I was deadly *shagged*.”—*Dick and Sal*, st. 48.

SHALE [shail] *sb.* The mesh of a fishing-net.

SHALINGS [shai·lingz] or SHALES’S [prob. shailz] *sb. pl.* Tenements to which no land belonged.—*Lewis*, 75.

SHATTER [shat·ur] (1) *vb.* To scatter; blow about; sprinkle.

“*Shatter* your leaves before the mellowing year.”

—Milton, *Lycidas*, 5.

SHATTER [shat·ur] (2) *sb.* A sprinkling, generally of rain.

“We’ve had quite a nice little *shatter* of rain.”

“There’ll be a middlin’ *shatter* of hops.”

SHATTER (3) *vb.* To rain slightly.

SHAUL [shau·l] (1) *adj.* Shallow; shoal.

SHAUL [shau·l], SHOWLE [shou·l] (2) *sb.* A wooden tub with sloping sides. The *shaul* was of two kinds, viz. —(1) The kneadinge *showle*, used for kneading bread, generally made of oak, and standing on four legs, commonly seen in better class cottages. Of which we find mention in the *Boteler Inventories*—“Ite. in the bunting house one bunting hutch, two kneding *showles*, a meale tub wth other lumber ther, prized at vjs. viij^d.” —*Memorials of Eastry*, p. 226. And 2nd, the washing *shaul*, made of common wood, without legs.

SHAW [shau] *sb.* A small hanging wood; a small copse; a narrow plantation dividing two fields.

SHAVE [shaiv] *sb.* Corrupted from *shaw*, a wood that encompasses a close; a small copse of wood by a field-side. (See also *Carvet*.)

SHAY [shaai] (1) *adj.* Pale; faint-coloured.

“This here ink seems terr’ble *shay*, somehows.”

SHAY [shaai] (2) *sb.* A shadow; dim or faint glimpse of a thing; a general likeness or resemblance.

“I caught a *shay* of ’im as he was runnin’ out of the orchard, and dunno’ as I shaänt tark to ’im next time I gets along-side an ’im.”

SHE [shee] *sb.* In phrase, “A regular old *she* ;” a term of contempt for anything that is poor, bad or worthless; often applied to a very bad ball at cricket.

SHEAD [sheed] *sb.* A rough pole of wood.

“*Sheads* for poles.”

SHEAR [sheer] *sb.* A spear; thus they speak of an eel-*shear*.

SHEAT [sheet] *sb.* A young hog of the first year.

“John Godfrey, of Lidd, in his will, 1572, gave his wife one sowe, two *sheetes*.”

SHEEL [shee'l], SHEAL, *vb.* To peel; scale off; used of the scales or flakes of skin peeling off a person who has been ill of measles, scarlet fever, &c. Allied to *scale*, *shell*; and used in the sense of *shell* in *Bargrave MS. Diary*, 1645: “Before they come to the press the walnuts are first *shealed*, then dryed in the sunne.”

'SHEEN [shee'n] *sb.* Machine.

“Or like de stra dat clutters out,
De '*sheen* a thrashing carn.”—*Dick and Sal*, st. 77.

SHEEP-GATE [ship·gait] *sb.* A hurdle with bars.

SHEEP'S TREDDLES [shipz tred·lz] *sb. pl.* The droppings of sheep.

“There's no better dressing for a field than *sheep's treddles*.”

SHEER [shee'r] *adj.* Bright; pure; clear; bare. Thus, it is applied to the bright, glassy appearance of the skin which forms over a wound; or to the appearance of the stars, as an old man once told me, “When they look so very bright and *sheer* there will be rain.”

SHEERES [sheerz], SHIRES [sheirz] *sb. pl.* All parts of the world, except Kent, Sussex or Surrey. A person coming into Kent from any county beyond London, is said to “Come out of the *sheeres*;” or, if a person is spoken of as living in any other part of England, they say, “He's living down in the *sheeres* som' 'ere's.”

SHEER-MOUSE [shee'r-mous] *sb.* A field or garden mouse. Probably a mere variation from *shrew-mouse*.

SHEER-WAY [shee'r-wai] *sb.* A bridle-way through grounds otherwise private. So Lewis writes it, *Shire-way*, as a way separate and divided from the common road or open highway.

SHELL-FIRE [shel-feir] *sb.* The phosphorescence from decayed straw or touchwood, &c., sometimes seen in farmyards. (See *Fairy sparks.*)

SHENT, SHUNT, *vb.* To chide; reprove; reproach.

“Do you hear how we are *shent* for keeping your greatness back?”
—*Coriolanus*, act v. sc. 3.

SHEPPEY [shep'i], sheep-island, *sb.* The inhabitants of the isle at the mouth of the Thames call themselves “sons of *Sheppey*,” and speak of crossing the Swale on to the main land, as “going into England;” whilst those who live in the marshes call the higher parts of *Sheppey*, the Island, as indeed it once was, being one of the three isles of *Sheppey*.

SHIDE [sheid], SHYDE, *sb.* A long slip of wood; a plank; a thin board, &c.

1566.—“For a tall *shyde* and nayle for the same house, j^d.”
—*Accounts of St. Dunstan's, Canterbury.*

SHIFT [shift] (1) *vb.* To divide land into two or more equal parts.

SHIFT [shift] (2) *sb.* A division of land. (See above.)

SHIM [shim] *sb.* A horse-hoe, used for lightly tilling the land between the rows of peas, beans, hops, &c.

SHINGLE [shing'l] *sb.* A piece of seasoned oak about 12 inches long by 3 inches wide, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in thickness; used in covering buildings, and especially for church spires in parts of the country where wood was plentiful, as in the Weald of Kent.

SHINGLER [shing'lur] *sb.* A man who puts on shingles; a wood-tiler.

In the Parish Book which contains the *Churchwardens' Accounts of the Parish of Biddenden*, we find the following entries:—

March, 1597, “To Abraham Stedman, for
nayles for the *shingler* to use about the
shingling of the church at Biddenden, at
iiij^d. the hundred 2 8

August, 1600, "To the *shingler* for 2000
shingles at 16s. the thousand . . . 32 0
 To him for the laying of the two thousands 12 4
 July, 1603, "It^m payde to Newman the
shingler for 2000 [?] of *shingles* . . . 2 8 0

It may be noted that one of the Editors has before him a *shingler's* bill for repairing a church spire in the present year (1887), in which the following items will shew that the prices have "riz" considerably in 300 years:—

20 $\frac{3}{4}$ -lbs. copper nails, at 1s. 7d.	1	12	8
150 new <i>shingles</i> , at 1d.	1	9	2
Time, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ days, at 4s.; 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ days, at 5s.	6	0	6

SHINING STICK [shei'ning stik] *sb.* A thin peeled stick, formerly carried by farm labourers at statute fairs, to shew that they sought work for the coming year.

"He sed dere was a teejus fair
 Dat lasted for a wick;
 An all de ploughmen dat went dare
 Must car dair *shining stick*."

—*Dick and Sal*, st. 8.

SHINY-BUG, *sb.* The glow-worm. (See also *Bug*.)

SHIP [ship] *sb. pl.* sheep. The word sheep must have been pronounced in this way in Shakespeare's time, as we see from the following:—

"Twenty to one, then, he is *shipp'd* already,
 And I have play'd the *sheep* [pronounced ship] in loving him."

—*Two Gentlemen of Verona*, act i. sc. 1.

SHIP-GATE [ship'gait]. A sheep-gate or moveable hurdle in a fence.

SHIRE-WAY [sheir-wai] *sb.* A bridle-way. (See *Sheer-way*.)

SHOAL-IN, *vb.* To pick sides at cricket or any game.

"After the match, they had a *shoal-in* among themselves."

SHOAT [shoa't], SCOUT [skout] *sb.* A kneading trough.

SHOAVE [shoav] *sb.* A kind of fork used to gather up oats when cut.

SHOCK [shok] *sb.* A sheaf of corn.

“I see that the wind has blowed down some *shocks* in that field of oats.”

SHOE-MONEY, *sb.* When strangers pass through a hop-garden their shoes are wiped with a bundle of hops, and they are expected to pay their footing, under penalty of being put into the basket. The money so collected is called *shoe-money*, and is spent on bread and cheese and ale, which are consumed on the ground the last day of hopping. The custom of wiping the shoes of passers-by is also practised in the cherry orchards, in the neighbourhood of Faversham and Sittingbourne.

SHOOLER [shoo·lr] *sb.* A beggar.

SHOOLING [shoo·ling] *part.* Begging. “To go a *shooling*.”

SHOOT [shoot] *sb.* A young pig of the first year. (See *Sheet*.)

SHOP-GOODS, *sb. pl.* Goods purchased at a shop, especially groceries.

SHORE [shoar] (1) *sb.* A prop; a strut; a support.

“M.E. *schore*—Icel. *skorda*, a prop; stay; especially under a boat . . . so called, because *shorn* or cut off of a suitable length.”

SHORN BUG [shorn· bug], SHARN BUG [sharn· bug] *sb.* The stag beetle. (See also *May bug*, &c.)

SHORT-WORK [shaut·wurk] *sb.* Work in odd corners of fields which does not come in long straight furrows.

SHOT [shot] *sb.* A handful of hemp.

SHOT-FARE [shot·fair] *sb.* The mackerel season, which is the first of the two seasons of the home fishery. It commonly commences about the beginning of May, when the sowing of barley is ended.

SHOT-NET [shot-net] *sb.* A mackerel net.

SHOTTEN [shot'n] *adj.* "The proprietor of the Folkestone hang told me that at the beginning of the season all the fish have roes; towards the end they are all *shotten*, *i.e.*, they have no roes."—*F. Buckland.*

SHOTVER-MEN [shot·vur-men] *sb. pl.* The mackerel fishers at Dover; whose nets are called *shot-nets*.

There is an old saying—

"A north-east wind in May
Makes the *shotver-men* a prey,"

The N.E. wind being considered favourable for fishing.

SHOUL [shou:l] *sb.* A shovel (not to be confounded with *shaul*).

SHOUN [shou'n] *vb.* Shone.

"And glory *shoun* araöund."

SHOWS FOR [shoa'z fur] *vb.* It looks like.

"It *shows for* rain."

SHOY [shoi] *adj.* Weakly; shy of bearing; used of plants and trees.

SHRAPE [shraip] *vb.* To scold or rate a dog.

SHREAP [shreep], SHRIP [shrip] *vb.* To chide; scold.

SHRIVE [shreiv] *vb.* To clear the small branches from the trunk of a tree.

"Those elm-trees want *shriving*."

SHROCKLED [shrokl'd], SHOCKLED [shokl'd] *pp.* Shrunk; shrivelled; wrinkled; puckered up; withered.

"A face like a *shrockled* apple."

SHRUGGLE [shrug'l] *vb.* To shrug the shoulders.

SHUCK [shuk] (1) *sb.* A husk or shell; as bean *shucks*, *i.e.*, bean shells. (See also *Huck*.) It is sometimes used as a contemptuous expression, as, "A regular old *shuck*."

SHUCK [shuk] (2) *vb.* To shell peas, beans, &c.

SHUCK [shuk] (3) *vb.* To do things in a restless, hurried way, as, *e.g.*, to *shuck* about.

SHUCKISH [shuk'ish] *adj.* Shifty; unreliable; uncertain; tricky.

“Looks as though we be going to have a lot of this *shuckish* weather.”

SHUCKLE [shuk'l] *vb.* To shuffle along, or slink along, in walking. (See *Shuck*.)

SHUT [shut] (1) *sb.* A young pig that has done sucking. (See *Sheet*.)

SHUT [shut] (2) *vb.* To do; to manage.

SHUT-OF [shut-of] *vb.* To rid oneself of; to drive away.

“I lay you wun't get *shut-of* him in a hurry.”

SHUT-OUT [shut-out] *phrase.* Exceedingly cold.

“You look quite *shut-out*.”

SICKLE [sik'l] *sb.* A curved hook for cutting corn. The *sickle* or wheat-hook [whit-uok] had a toothed blade, but as it became useless when the teeth broke away, the reaping-hook [rip'ing'-uok], with a plain cutting edge, took its place, only to give way in its turn to the scythe, with a cradle on it.

SIESIN [see'zin] *sb.* Yeast; barm. (See *Sizzing*.)

SIEVE [siv] *sb.* A measure of cherries, containing a bushel, 56-lb. In West Kent, *sieve* and half-*sieve* are equivalent to bushel and half-bushel.

SIFTER [sift'ur] *sb.* A fire shovel.

SIG [sig] *sb.* Urine.

SIGHT [seit] *sb.* A great number or quantity.

“There was a *sight* of apples lying on the ground.”

SIMPLE [simp·l] *adj.* Silly ; foolish ; stupid ; hard to understand.

“Doän't be so *simple*, but come along dreckly minnit.”

SIMSON [sim·sun] *sb.* The common groundsel. *Senecio vulgaris*.

SIN [sin] *adv.* Since.

“Knowing his voice, although not heard long *sin*.”

—*Faerie Queen*, b. 6. cxi. xlv.

SINDER [sind·ur] *vb.* To settle or separate the lees or dregs of liquor.

SINDERS [sind·urz] *adv.* Asunder.

SIPID [sip·id] *adj.* Insipid.

“I calls dis here claret wine terr'ble *sipid* stuff.”

SISSLE [sis·l], SISSLING [sis·ling] *vb.* To hiss or splutter.

“De old kettle *sissles*, 'twun't be long before 'tis tea-time, I reckon.”

SIVER [sei·vur] *sb.* A boat load of whittings.—*Folkestone*.

SIZING [sei·zing] *sb.* A game with cards, called “Jack running for *sizing*.”

SIZZING [siz·ing] *sb.* Yeast, or barm ; so called from the sound made by beer or ale in working.

SKARMISH [skaam·ish] *sb.* A fight ; row ; bit of horse-play.

SKEER'D [skee·rd] *adj.* Frightened.

“Dractly dere's ever so liddle bit of a skirmish he's reglur *skeer'd*, he is.”

SKENT [skent] *vb.* To look askant ; to scowl.

SKEVALMEN [skev·ulmen] *sb. pl.* From *scuffle*, a shovel. Men who cleaned out the creek at Faversham were so called in the town records of the seventeenth century.

SKILLET [skil'it] *sb.* A stewpan or pipkin.

SKIP-JACK [skip-jak] *sb. pl.* The sand-hopper. *Talitrus saltator*.—*Folkestone*.

SKIVER [skiv'ur] *sb.* A skewer. In East Kent, in winter time, men come round, cut the long sharp thorns from the thorn bushes, then peel, bleach and dry them, and sell them to the butchers to use in affixing tickets to their meat.

SKUT [skut] *vb.* To crouch down.

SLAB [slab] *sb.* A rough plank; the outside cut of a tree when sawn up.

SLACK [slak] *adj.* Underdressed; underdone; insufficiently cooked; applied to meat not cooked enough, or bread insufficiently baked.

“The bread is very *slack* to-day.”

SLAGGER [slag'ur] *vb.* To slacken speed; to walk lame; to limp.

“An so we *slagger'd* den ya know,
An gaap't an stared about;
To see de houses all a row,
An signs a-hanging out.” —*Dick and Sal*, st. 32.

SLANT [slan't], SLAINT [slai'nt] *vb.* To miscarry; to give premature birth; to slip or drop a calf before the proper time. In Eastry it is pronounced *slaint*.

SLANK [slangk] *sb.* A slope or declivity.

SLAPPY [slap'i] *adj.* Slippery through wet. The form *sloppy*, meaning wet but not slippery, is common everywhere.

SLATS [slat's] *sb. pl.* Thin; flat; unfilled pea-pods.

SLAY-WATTLE [slai-wat'l] *sb.* A hurdle made of narrow boards.

SLICK [slik] *adj.* Slippery.

SLIMMUCKS [slim'uks] *sb.* A slinking fellow.

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

SLIPPER [slip·ur] (2) *sb.* The small sole.—*Folkestone*.

SLIVER [sliv·ur] (1) *sb.* A thin piece of split wood; a slice; a stiff shaving; a splinter. Allied to *Slice*, from *Slit*. Anglo-Saxon *sléfan*, to cleave.

“There, on the pendent boughs her coronet weeds
Clambering to hang, an envious *sliver* broke.”

—*Hamlet*, act iv. sc. 7.

SLIVER [sliv·ur] (2) *vb.* To slice; cut off a thin portion.

SLOBBED [slob·d] *pp.* Slopped; spilt.

SLOP [slop] *sb.* A short, round smock frock, of coarse materials, slipped over the head, and worn by workmen over their other clothes.

SLORRY [slor·r'i] *sb.* A slow-worm, or a blind worm.

SLOSH [slosh], SLUSH [slush] *sb.* Dirty water; a muddy wash; liquid mud. They are both formed from the sound, hence *slosh* represents rather “a muddy wash,” which makes the louder noise when splashed about, and *slush*, “liquid mud,” which makes a duller sound.

SLOY-WORM [sloi-wurm] *sb.* A slow-worm. *Anguis fragilis*. (See *Slorry*.)

SLUB [slub] *sb.* A slimy wash; liquid mud.

Lord Hale, in his work, *De Jure Maris et Brachiorum Ejusdem*, pt. i. c. 7., alludes to “The *jus alluvionis*, which is an increase of land by the projection of the sea, casting and adding sand and *slub* to the adjoining land whereby it is increased, and for the most part by insensible degrees.”

SLURRY [slur·r'i] *sb.* Wet, sloppy mud.

SLUTHERS [sluth·urz], SLUTTERS [slut·urz] *sb. pl.* Jelly-fish; also called water-galls, miller's-eyes and sea-starch.

SMAAMER [smaa·mur] *sb.* A knock.

SMACK-SMOOTH [smak·smooldh] *adv.* Flat; smooth; level with the ground.

“The old squire had the shaw cut down *smack-smooth.*”

SMART, *adj.* Considerable.

“I reckon it'll cost him a *smart* penny before he's done.”

SMICKERY [smik·ur'i] *adj.* Uneven; said of a thread when it is spun.

SMIRK [smurk] *vb.* To get the creases out of linen, that it may be more easily folded up.

“Oh! give it a *smirking*, and you'll get it smooth.”

SMITHERS [smidh·urz] *sb. pl.* Shivers, or splinters.

SMOULT [smoa·lt] *adj.* Hot; sultry.

SMUG [smug] *vb.* To steal.

SNAG [*pron.* snag; snaig; sneg.—*East Kent*] *sb.* A name applied to all the common species of garden-snails, but especially to the *Helix aspersa*. (Anglo-Saxon *snag-el*; *snag* is a variant of *snake*, a creeping thing.) In West Kent the word is applied to a slug, whilst snails are called shell-*snags*.

SNAGGLE [snag·l] *vb.* To hack, or carve meat badly; to nibble.

SNATAGOG [snat·ugog] *sb.* A yewberry.

SNEAD [sneed] *sb.* The long handle or bat of a scythe.
—*West Kent.*

The family of Sneyd, in Staffordshire, bear a scythe in their arms.

SNIGGER [snig'ur] *vb.* To cut roughly, or unevenly.

SNIRK [snurk] *vb.* To dry; to wither.

“You had better carry your hay or it will all be *snirked* up, sure as you're alive.”

SNIRKING [snurk'in] *sb.* Anything withered.

“As dry as a *snirking*.”

SNOB [snob] *sb.* A cobbler. By no means a term of contempt.

SNODGOG [snod'gog] *sb.* A snodberry, or yewberry; just as a goosegog is a gooseberry.

SNOODS [snoodz, or snuodz] *sb. pl.* Fishing lines.

The lines laid for ness-congers are seventy-five fathoms long, and on each line are attached, at right angles, other smaller lines called the *snoods*; twenty-three *snoods* to each line, each snood nine feet long.—*Folkestone*.

SNYING [snei'ing] *adj.* Bent; twisted; curved. This word is generally applied to timber.

SO [soa:] *interj.* of correction or assent. Thus it is used in the way of correction, “Open the door, the window *so*,” *i.e.*, open the door, I mean the window. It is also used for assent, *e.g.*, “Would you like some drink?” “I would *so*.”

SOB [sob] *vb.* To soak, or wet thoroughly.

“The cloth what we used to wipe up the rain what come in under the door is all *sobbed* with the wet.”

SOCK [sok] (1) *sb.* A pet brought up by hand; a shy child that clings to its nurse, and loves to be fondled.

SOCK [sok] (2) *vb.* To shroud or wrap a corpse in grave-clothes; to sew a body in its winding sheet.

1591.—“Paid for a sheet to *sock* a poor woman that died at Byneons, 1s. 6d.” —*Records of Faversham*.

1643.—“Bought 2 ells of canvass to *sock* Margaret Abby in, o 2 6.”

1668.—“For Dorothy Blanchet’s funeral, for laying her forth and *socking*, o o8 o.”

—*Overseers’ Accounts, Holy Cross, Canterbury.*

SOCK-LAMB [sok-lam] *sb.* A pet-lamb brought up by hand.

SOCKLE [sok·l] *vb.* To suckle.

SOIL [soi·l] (1) *sb.* Filth and dirt in corn; as the seeds of several kinds of weeds and the like.

SOIL [soi·l] (2) *vb.* To scour or purge. The use of green meat as a purge gives rise to this old East Kent saying—

“King Grin (*i.e.*, green),
Better than all medicin’.”

SOLE [soal] *sb.* A pond, or pool of water. Lewis says, “A dirty pond of standing water;” and this it probably was in its original signification, being derived from Anglo-Saxon *sol*, mud, mire (whence E. *vb.* *sully*), allied to the Danish word *söl*, and German *suhle*, mire. It enters into the name of several little places where ponds exist, *e.g.*, Barnsole, Buttsole, Maidensole, Sole-street, &c. The Will of Jno. Franklyn, Rector of Ickham, describes property as being “Besyde the watering *sole* in thend [*i.e.*, the end] of Yckhame-streete.”

SOME’RS [sum·urz] *adj.* Somewheres, for somewhere.

“Direckly ye be back-turned, he’ll be off *some’rs* or ‘nother.”

SOME-ONE-TIME, *adv.* Now and then.

“’Taint very often as I goos to Feversham, or Lunnon, or any such place, but *some-one-time* I goos when I be forced to it.”

SONNIE [sun·i] *sb.* A kindly appellative for any boy.

“Come along *sonnie*, you and me ’ll pick up them tatars now ’tis fine and dry.”

SOSS [sos] (1) *sb.* A mess. If anyone mixes several slops, or makes any place wet and dirty, we say in Kent, "He makes a *so*ss."

SOSS [sos] (2) *vb.*, SOSSEL [sos·ul] *vb.* To mix slops, or pour tea backwards and forwards between the cup and the saucer.

"When we stopped at staashun, dere warn't but three minuts to spare, but howsumdever, my missus she was forced to have a cup o' tea, she was, and she *sossed* it too and thro middlin', I can tell ye, for she was bound to swaller it somehows."

SOTLY [sot·li] *adv.* Softly.

SOW BREAD [sou-bred] *sb.* The sowthistle, or milkthistle.
Sonchus oleraceus.

SOWSE-TUB [sous-tub] *sb.* A tub for pickling meat.

SPADDLE [spad·l] *vb.* To make a dirt or litter; to shuffle in walking.

SPALT [spau·lt or spolt] *adj.* Heedless; impudent.

SPALTER [spolt·ur] *vb.* To split up and break away, as the underside of a branch when it is partially sawn or cut through, and then allowed to come down by its own weight. (See *Spolt.*)

SPAN [span] *vb.* To fether a horse.

SPANDLE [spand·l] *vb.* To leave marks of wet feet on the floor like a dog. The Sussex word is spannel.

SPANNER [span·ur] *sb.* A wrench; a screw-nut.

"Hav' ye sin my *spanner* anywheres about?" "Yis, I seed it in the barn jest now."

SPANISH [span·ish] *sb.* Liquorice.

"I took some *Spanish*, but my cough is still terrible bad, surely."

SPARR [spar'] *sb.* The common house-sparrow; as, arr for arrow, barr for barrow.

“Who killed cock-robin?
I said the *sparr*,
With my bow and arr.”

SPAT [spat] *sb.* A knock; a blow.

“He ain't no ways a bad boy; if you gives him a middlin' *spat* otherwhile, he'll do very well.”

SPATS [spats] *sb. pl.* Gaiters, as though worn to prevent the spattering of mud.

SPEAN [speen] *sb.* (See *Speen*.) (i.) The teat of an animal. (ii.) The tooth or spike of a fork or prong.

SPEAR [spee'r] (1) *sb.* A blade of grass, or fresh young shoot or sprout of any kind.

SPEAR (2) *vb.* To sprout.

“The acorns are beginning to *spear*.” (See *Brut*.)

SPEAR [spee'r] (3) *vb.* To remove the growing shoots of potatoes.

“Mas' Chuck's, he ain't got such a terr'ble good sample of tatures as common; by what I can see, 'twill take him more time to *spear* 'em dan what 'twill to dig 'em up.”

SPECK [spek] *sb.* The iron tip or toe of a workman's boot.

SPEEN [spee'n]. (See *Spean*.)

SPEER-WORTY [spee'rwurt'i] *adj.* The liver of a rotten sheep when it is full of white knots, is said to be *speer-worty*. There is a herb called *speer-wort* [*Rangniculus lingua*, great spear-wort; *R. flammula*, lesser spear-wort], which is supposed to produce this disorder of the liver, and from thence it has its name.

SPIILLED [spil'd] *pp.* Spoilt. And so the proverb, “Better one house filled than two *spill'd*.”

SPILT [spil·t] *vb.* Spoilt.

“I are goin’ to git a new hat; this fell into a pail of fleet-milk that I was giving to the hogs and it got *spilt*.”
—*Sittingbourne*.

SPINDLE [spin·dl] *sb.* The piece of iron which supports the wreest (or rest) of a turn-wreest plough. (See *Underspindled*.)

SPIT [spit] (1) *sb.* A double or counterpart.

“He’s the very *spit* of his brother.”

SPIT (2) *sb.* The depth of soil turned up by a spade or other tool in digging.

“The mould is so shallow that it is scarce a *spit* deep.”

SPITS [spit·s] *sb. pl.* Pieces of pine-wood, about the length and thickness of a common walking-stick, on which the herrings are dried. (See *Herring-hang* and *Spit*.)

SPLASH [splash] *vb.* To make a hedge by nearly severing the live wood at the bottom, and then interweaving it between the stakes: it shoots out in the spring and makes a thick fence.

SPLUT [splut] *vb.* Past of split.

“It was *splut* when I seed it.”

SPLUTHER [spludh·ur] *vb.* To sputter.

SPOLT [spol·t]. To break.

“A terr’ble gurt limb *spolted* off that old tree funder een de laäne las’ night.” (See *Spalter*.)

SPONG [spong] *vb.* To sew; to mend.

“Come here and let me *spong* that slit in your gaberdin.”

SPONSIBLE [spons·ibl] *adj.* Responsible; reliable.

SPOTTY [spot·i] *adj.* Here and there in places; uneven; scattered; uncertain; variable. Said of a thin crop.

“The beans look middlin’ *spotty* this year.”

SPRAT-LOON [sprat-loon] *sb.* The red-throated diver; a bird common on the Kentish salt waters.—*North Kent.*

SPREAD-BAT [spred-bat] *sb.* The bat or stick used for keeping the traces of a plough-horse apart.

SPRING, *sb.* A young wood; the undergrowth of wood from two to four years old.

SPRING-SHAW [spring-shau] *sb.* A strip of the young undergrowth of wood, from two to three rods wide.

SPROCKET [sprok·it] *sb.* A projecting piece often put on at the bottom or foot of a rafter to throw the water off.

1536.—“Payed for makyng *sproketts* and a grunsyll at Arnoldis . . . ij^d.”

—*MS. Accounts, St. John's Hospital, Canterbury.*

SPROG [sprog] *sb.* A forked sprig of a tree.—*Sittingbourne.*

SPROLLUCKS [spröl·uks] *sb.* One who sprawls out his feet.

SPRONKY [spronk·i] *adj.* Having many roots.

SPRY [sprei] (1) *sb.* A broom for sweeping the barn-floor; formerly used in the threshing of corn. (See also *Frail*, *Scubbit*, *Toff-sieve*.) Allied to *sprig*.

SPRY [sprei] (2) *adj.* Smart; brisk; quick.

SPRY-FOOT [sprei-fuot], SPRAY-FOOT [sprai-fuot] *adj.* Splay foot.

SPRY-WOOD [sprei-wuod] *sb.* Small wood; spray-wood.

SPUD [spud] (1) *sb.* A garden tool for getting up weeds.

SPUD [spud] (2) *vb.* To get up weeds with a spud.

SPUR-FISH [spur-fish] *sb.* The pike dog-fish. *Spinax acanthias*.—*Folkestone.*

SQUAB [skwob] (1) *sb.* A pillow; a cushion; especially the long under-cushion of a sofa.

Lewis, p. 158, in his account of the way in which Mrs. Sarah Petit laid out £146 towards the ornamenting of the parish church of S. John Baptist, Thanet, mentions,

“Cushions or *squabs* to kneel on, 05^l . 08^s . 00^d.”

SQUAB [skwob] (2) *sb.* An unfledged sparrow.

SQUASHLE [skwosh·l] *vb.* To make a splashing noise.

“It was so wet, my feet *squashled* in my shoes.”

SQUAT [skwot] (1) *vb.* (i.) To make flat.

(ii.) To put a stone or piece of wood under the wheel of a carriage, to prevent its moving.

SQUAT [skwot] (2) *sb.* A wedge placed under a carriage-wheel to prevent its moving.

SQUATTED [skwot·id] *pp.* Splashed with mire or dirt.

SQUIB [skwib] (1) *sb.* A squirt; a syringe.

“He stood back of the tree and skeeted water at me caterwise with a *squib*.”

SQUIB [skwib] (2) *sb.* Cuttle-fish; so called, because it squirts sepia. (See *Squib* above.) *Sepia officinalis*.

SQUIRREL-HUNTING, *sb.* A rough sport, in which people used formerly to assemble on S. Andrew's Day (30th November), and under pretence of *hunting squirrels*, commit a good deal of poaching. It is now discontinued.

STADDLE [stad·l] *sb.* A building of timber standing on legs or *steddles*, to raise it out of the mud. Poor dwellings of this kind were formerly common enough in small fishing towns, such as Queenborough. The word occurs repeatedly in the *Queenborough Records* of the time of Queen Elizabeth, as for instance, “*De viginti sex domibus que vulgariter vocantur*, the old

staddeles, or six and twentie houses." *Staddle* is now used only for the support of a stack of corn (see *Steddle* below.) It is a derivative of the common word *stead*. Anglo-Saxon *stéde*, Icel. *stadr*, a stead, place; and Anglo-Saxon *stathol*, a foundation, Icel. *stöðull*, a shed. *Stead* can still be traced in *Lynsted*, *Frinsted*, *Wrinsted*, *Bearsted*, and other names of places in Kent, and in such surnames as *Bensted*, *Maxted*, &c.

STADEL, *sb.* The step of a ladder. (See also *Stale*, *Stath*.)

STALDER [stau'ldur] *sb.* A stillen or frame to put barrels on.

STALE [stail] *vb.* To put stales or rungs into a ladder.

1493.—"Item payde to John Robart for *stalyng* of the ladders of the church, xx^d."

—*Accounts of Churchwardens of St. Dunstan's, Canterbury.*

STALES [stailz] *sb. pl.* The staves, or risings of a ladder, or the staves of a rack in a stable. From Anglo-Saxon *stæl*, *stel*, a stalk, stem, handle. Allied to *still*, and *stall*; the *stale* being that by which the foot is kept firm.

STALKER [stau'kur] *sb.* A crab-pot, or trap made of hoops and nets.—*Folkestone.*

STAND [stand] *vb.* To stop; to be hindered.

"We don't *stand* for weather."

STANMEL, STAMMEL, *adj.* The name given to a kind of woollen cloth of a red colour.

"It'm paied to George Hutchenson, for a yard and a half of *stanmel* cloth to make her a petticoate, at x^s. vj^d. the yard, xv^s. ix^d." —*Sandwich Book of Orphans.*

STARF TAKE YOU, *interj. phr.* An imprecation in Kent, from Anglo-Saxon *steorfa* (a plague). "What a *starf* be ye got at now?" is also another use of the same word.

START [staat] *sb.* A proceeding; a business; a set-out.

“This’s a rum *start*, I reckon.”

STARVE-NAKED [staav·-nai·kid] *adj.* Stark naked. Starved in Kent, sometimes means extremely cold, as well as extremely hungry.

STATH [stath] *sb.* A step of a ladder.

STAUNCH [stau·nsh] *vb.* To walk clumsily and heavily.

STEADY [sted·i] *adv.* and *adj.* Slow.

“I can git along middlin’ well, if I go *steady*.”

STEAN [steen], STEENE, *vb.* To line, or pave with bricks or stones. Hence the name of the *Steyne* at Folkestone and at Brighton.

In Faversham Churchyard we read, “In this *steened* grave rest the mortal remains, &c.”

STEDDLE [sted·l] *sb.* A frame on which to stand anything, *e.g.*, a *bedsteddle*, *i.e.*, a bedstead; especially a framework for supporting corn stacks.

“Item in the best chamber, called the great chamber, one fayer standing *bedsteddle*.” “Item in the chamber over the bunting house, two boarded *bedsteddles*.”

—*Boteler Inventory in Memorials of Eastry*, p. 224, 225.

STEEP [steep] *vb.* To make anything slope. To *steep* a stack, is to make the sides smooth and even, and to slope it up to the point of the roof.

STENT [sten·t] *sb.* A word used by the oyster dredgers in North Kent, to denote that amount or number of oysters, fixed by the rules of their association, which they may dredge in one day. This quantity, or number, is much less than it would be possible to get up; hence, *stent* is probably formed from *stint*, and means, a restricted amount.

STILLEN [stil·in] *sb.* A stand for a cask, barrel, or washing-tub. (See *Stalder*.)

STILT [stil't] *sb.* A crutch.

In 1668 we find the following entry: "For a paire of *stilts* for ye tanner, o oo 3^d."

—*Overseers' Accounts, Holy Cross, Canterbury.*

STINGER [sting'ur] *sb.* A jelly-fish.—*Dover.*

STINK-ALIVE [stink-ulei'v] *sb.* The whiting pout; so called because it soon becomes unfit to eat after being caught.—*Folkestone.*

STIPERS [stei'purs] *sb. pl.* The four poles at the sides of a bobbin-tug, which stand up two on each side, and keep the bobbins in their places.—*East Kent.*

STIVER [stiv'ur] *vb.* To flutter; to stagger; to struggle along.

"An so we *stivered* right across,
An went up by a mason's."—*Dick and Sal*, st. 50.

STOCH [stoach] *vb.* To work about in the mud and dirt; said of cattle treading the ground when it is wet.

"He's always *stochin'* about one plaâce or t'other from mornin' to night."

STOCK [stok] (1) *sb.* Cattle of all sorts.

(2) The udder of a cow.

STOCK [stok] (3) *sb.* A trough; a stoup; usually in composition, as a holy water-*stock*; a brine-*stock*; a pig-*stock*. Probably so called because it was originally made by hollowing out the stock of a tree.

"For a *stock* of brass for the holy water, 7^s."

—*Fuller's History of Waltham Abbey*, p. 17.

"Item in the milke-houss, one brine-*stock*, &c."

—*Boteler Inventories.*

STOCK [stok] (4) *sb.* The back of the fireplace. And since this is generally black with soot, hence the phrase, "Black as a *stock*," is a very common one.

STOCK-BOW [stok'boa] *sb.* A cross-bow.

STOCK-LOG [stok-log] *sb.* The larger piece of wood which is laid behind the rest on a wood fire to form a backing for it.

STODGER [stoj'ur]. A sturdy fellow able to get about in all sorts of weather.

STODGY [stoj'i] *adj.* Thick; glutinous; muddy.

“The church path's got middlin' *stodgy*.”

STOLDRED [stoa'ldurd] *sb.* Stealth.

1657.—“Some little corn by *stoldred* brought to town.”

—*Billingsley's Brady-martyrologia*, p. 107

STOLT [stoalt] *adj.* Brisk and hearty; stout (Anglo-Saxon *stolt*, firm). This is a word in common use among poultry keepers.

“This here lot of ducks was doin' onaccountable bad at first going off, but now they'm got quite *stolt*.”

STONE [stoan] *sb.* A weight of eight pounds.

STONE-FRUIT, *sb.* Plums, peaches, cherries, &c.

Fruit is classed as—*Hard-fruit*, apples and pears. *Stone-fruit*, as above, and *Low-fruit*, gooseberries, currants, &c.

STONE-REACH, *sb.* A portion of stony field, where the stones for a considerable distance lie very much thicker than in any other part. These *stone-reaches* are fast disappearing in East Kent; the stones have been so thoroughly gathered off the fields, that stones for road purposes are scarce, and have risen considerably in price during the last twenty years.

STOTCH [stoch] *vb.* To tread wet land into holes. (See *Stoch*, *Poach*.)

STOUNDED, *adj.* Astonished.

STOVE [stoa'v] *vb.* To dry in an oven.

STOW [stoa]. Same as the above.

STOW-BOATING [stoa-but'in] *vb.* Dredging up stone at sea for making Roman cement.

STRAIGHT [strait] *adj.* Grave; serious; solemn; shocked; often used in phrase, “To look straight,” *i.e.*, to look grave or shocked.

“He looked purty *straight* over it, I can tell ye.”

- STRAMMERLY [stram·urly] *adj.* Awkwardly ; ungainly.
- STRANDS, *sb. pl.* The dry bents of grass run to seed.
- STRAY [strai] *sb.* A winding creek.
- STRIKING-PLOUGH, *sb.* A sort of plough used in some parts of Kent.
- STRICKLE [strik·l] *sb.* A striker, with which the heaped-up measure is struck off and made even. The measure thus evened by the *strickle* is called race measure, *i.e.*, razed measure.
- STRIG [strig] (1) *sb.* The footstalk of any flower or fruit, as the *strigs* of currants, gooseberries, &c. ; the string of a button.
 “ Now doän't 'ee put the cherry-*strig* in's mouth.”
- STRIG (2) *vb.* To take the fruit from off the stalk or *strig* ; as to *strig* currants, gooseberries, &c.
 “ Will you help me *strig* these currants?”
- STRIKE [streik] (1) *sb.* The same as *Strickle* above.
- STRIKE [streik] (2) *vb.* “ To *strike* a bucket,” is to draw a full bucket towards the side of the well as it hangs by the chain of the windlass, and land it safely on the well-side.
- STRIKE [streik] (3) *vb.* To melt down, to re-cast, and so make smooth (as of wax). One sense of *strike*, is to stroke ; to make smooth.
 1485.—“ Item for *strykyng* of the pascall and the font taper, ij^s. iij^d.”
 —*Churchwardens' Accounts, St. Dunstan's, Canterbury.*
- STRIKE-BAULK [streik-bauk] *vb.* To plough one furrow and leave another.
- STRIP-SHIRT [strip·shur't] *adv.* In shirt sleeves. A man is said to be working *strip-shirt* when he has his coat and waistcoat off.
- STROKE-BIAS [stroak-bei·us] *sb.* An old sport peculiar to Kent, and especially the eastern part of the county ;

it consisted of trials of speed between members of two or more villages, and from the description of it given in *Brome's Travels over England* (1700), it appears to have borne some resemblance to the game of prisoners' base.

STROOCH [stroo'ch] *vb.* To drag the feet along the ground in walking:

"Now then! how long be ye goin' to be? D'ye think the train 'll wait for ye? *stroochin* along!"

STUB [stub] (1) *sb.* The stump of a tree or plant.

"Ye'll find a pretty many *stubs* about when ye gets into de wood. Ye must look where ye be goin'."

STUB [stub] (2) *vb.* To grub up; used of taking up the stubble from a field, or of getting up the roots of a tree from the ground.

STUD [stud] (1) *sb.* A stop; a prop; a support. The feet on which a trug-basket stands are called *studs*.

STUD [stud] (2) *sb.* The name given to a row of small trees cut off about two feet from the ground, and left to sprout so as to form a boundary line. (See *Dole*.)

STULPE [stuolp] *sb.* A post; especially a short stout post put down to mark a boundary. Sometimes also spelt *stooop* and *stolpe*.

1569.—"Ij greate talle shydes for *stulpes*, iiiij^d."

—*Accounts, St. Dunstan's, Canterbury.*

STUNT [stunt] *adj.* Sullen; dogged; obstinate.

STUPPIN [stup'in], STUPEN [stup'in] *sb.* A stew-pan or skillet.

STUPNET [stup'nit] *sb.* A stew-pan or skillet. (See *Stuppin* above.)

In *Boteler Inventory, Memorials of Eastry*, p. 226, amongst other kitchen furniture, we find, "Fower *stuppnetts*, five brass candlesticks, five spitts, &c."

"In the *Sandwich Book of Orphans*, it is spelled *stugpenet*."

"It. Rc'd for a brass *stugpenet*, oo o2 oo."

STURM [sturm] *adj.* Stern; morose.

SULING [seu'ling], SULLING [sul'ing], SOLIN [solin] *sb.*
 A Domesday measure of land which occurs only in that part of the *Domesday Record* which relates to Kent. It is supposed to contain the same quantity of land as a carucate. This is as much land as may be tilled and laboured with one plough, and the beasts belonging thereto, in a year; having meadow, pasture and houses for the householders and cattle belonging to it. The hide was the measure of land in the reign of the Confessor; the carucate, that to which it was reduced in the Conqueror's new standard. From Anglo-Saxon *sulk*, a plough.

"The Archbishop himself holds Eastry. It was taxed at seven *sulings*."—*Domesday Book*.

SULLAGE [sul'ij], SUILLAGE [swil'ij] *sb.* Muck; dung; sewage; dirty water.

1630.—"To the Prior and his sonne for caryinge out the duste and *sullage* out of Sr. [Sister] Pett's house vj^d." —*MS. Accounts, St. John's Hospital, Canterbury*.

SUM [sum] *vb.* To reckon; to cast up accounts; to learn arithmetic. So the French *sommer*.

SUMMER-LAND [sum'r-land] *sb.* Ground that lies fallow all the summer.

SUMP [sum'p] *sb.* A small cove; a muddy shallow. The Upper and Lower *Sump* in Faversham Creek, are small coves near its mouth where fishing vessels can anchor. The word is the same as swamp.

SUMMUT [sum'ut] *sb.* Something.

SUNDAYS AND WORKY-DAYS, *i.e.*, all his time; altogether.

A phrase used when a man's whole time is taken up by any necessary duties.

"*Sundays or worky-days* is all one to him."

SUN-DOG [sun-dog] *sb.* A halo round the sun; seen when the air is very moist; generally supposed to foretell the approach of rain. The same as *Sun-hound*.

SUN-HOUND, *sb.* Same as the above.

SUPM [sup·m] *sb.* Something.

“ I sed ta her ‘ what books dere be,
Dare’s *supm* ta be sin ;’
Den she turn’d round and sed to me,
‘ Suppose we do go in.’ ”

—*Dick and Sal*, st. 55.

SURELYE [sheu·rlei] *adv.* Surely.

“ Well, that ain’t you, is it? *Surelye!* ”

SWALLOWS [swal·oaz] *sb. pl.* Places where a stream enters the earth and runs underground for a space, were formerly so called in the parish of Bishopsbourne.

SWAP [swop] (1) *vb.* To reap with a swap-hook.

SWAP [swop] (2) *sb.*, or SWAP-HOOK [swop-huok] *sb.* An implement used for reaping peas, consisting of part of a scythe fastened to the end of a long handle.

SWART [swaurt], SWARTH [swaurth] (Anglo-Saxon *swært*) *adj.* Of a dark colour.

“ The wheat looks very *swarth*. ”

SWARVE [swor·v] *vb.* To fill up; to be choked with sediment. When the channel of a river or a ditch becomes choked up with any sediment deposited by the water running into it, it is said to *swarve* up.

SWATCH [swoch] (1) *sb.* A channel, or water passage, such as that between the Goodwin Sands.

“ As to the Goodwin, it is by much the largest of them all, and is divided into two parts, though the channel or *swatch* betwixt them is not navigable, except by small boats.”—*Lewis*, p. 170.

SWATCH [swoch] (2) *vb.* A wand.

SWATCHEL [swoch·l] *vb.* To beat with a *swatch* or wand.

SWATH [swau·th], SWARTH [swau·rth], SWEATH [swee·th]
sb. A row of grass or corn, as it is laid on the ground
 by the mowers.

“And there the strawy Greeks, ripe for his edge,
 Fall down before him like the mower's *swath*.”

—*Shakespeare—Troilus and Cressida*, act v. sc. 5.

SWAY [swai] *sb.* To carry the *sway*, is to excel in any-
 thing; to be the best man.

“No matter what 'twas, mowin', or rippin', or crickut,
 or anything, 'twas all the same, I always carried the
sway, time I was a young chap.”

SWEAL [sweel] *vb.* To singe a pig.

SWEEPS [sweep·s], SWIPS [swip·s] *sb. pl.* The sails of a
 windmill.

SWEET-LIQUOR [sweet·lik·r] *sb.* Wort; new beer unfer-
 mented, or in the process of fermentation.

SWEET-WORT, *sb.* Same as the above.

SWELKED, *pp.* Overcome by excessive heat.

SWELTRY, *adj.* Sultry; excessively close and hot.

SWIFTS [swift·s] *sb. pl.* The arms, or sails of a windmill.
 (See *Sweeps*.)

SWILLING-LAND, *sb.* A plough land. Same as *Suling*.

SWIMY [swei·mi], SWIMMY [swim·i], SWIMMY-HEADED
 [swim·i·hed·id] *adj.* Giddy; dizzy; faint. (Anglo-
 Saxon *swīma*, a swoon; swimming in the head.)

“I kep' on a lookin' at de swifts a gooin' raound
 and raound till it made me feel quite *swimy*, it did.”

SWINGEL [swinj·ul] *sb.* The upper part of the flail which
 swings to and fro and beats the corn out of the ear.
 (Anglo-Saxon *swingel*, a beater.)

SWISH-ALONG [swish·ulong·] *vb.* To move with great
 quickness.

SWOT [swot] *sb.* Soot.

T.

TAANT [taa'nt, taa'unt] *adj.* Out of proportion; very high or tall. This is a nautical word, usually applied to the masts of a ship.

TACK [tak] *sb.* An unpleasant taste.

TAFFETY [tafiti] *adj.* Squeamish; dainty; particular about food.—*East Kent.*

TAG [tag] *sb.* *Tagge*, a sheep of the first year.

TAKE [taik] *vb.* A redundant use is often made of this word, as "He'd better by half *take* and get married." —*East Kent.*

TALLY [tal'i] *sb.* A stick, on which the number of bushels picked by the hop-picker is reckoned, and noted by means of a notch cut in it by the tallyman.

TALLYMAN [tal'imun] *sb.* The man who takes the tallies, notches them, and so keeps account of the number of bushels picked by the hop-pickers.

TAMSIN [tam'zin] *sb.* A little clothes' horse, or frame, to stand before a fire to warm a shirt or a shift, or child's linen. *Tamsen, Thomasin, Thomasine*, is a woman's name, and is here used as though the "horse" did the work of the servant of that name. For the same reason it is otherwise called a maid, or maiden. It is not only called *Tamsin*, but Jenny, Betty, Molly, or any other maiden name; and if it is very small it is called a girl.

TAN [tan] (1) *sb.* The bark of a young oak.

TAR-GRASS [taa'graas] *sb.* The wild vetch. *Vicia cracca.*

TARNAL [taa'nɪ] *adj.* A strong expletive, really "eternal," used to denote something very good or very bad, generally the latter.

"Dare was a *tarnal* sight of meat."

—*Dick and Sal*, st. 62.

TAS [tas], or TARSE [taas] *sb.* A mow of corn.

In Old English *taas* was any sort of heap.

“An hundred knyghtes slain and dead, alas !
That after were founden in the *taas*.”

—*Chaucer, Troilas and Cressede*, l. iv. c. 30.

TASS-CUTTER [tas-cut'r] *sb.* An implement with which to cut hay in the stack.

TATTER [tat'r], TATTERY [tat'ur'i] *adj.* (i.) Ragged. (ii.) Cross; peevish; ill-tempered; ill-natured.

“The old 'ooman's middlin' *tatter* to-day, I can tell ye.”

TATTY [tat'i] *adj.* Testy. (See above.)

TAULEY [tau'li] *sb.* A taw or marble.

TEAM [teem] *sb.* A litter of pigs or a brood of ducks.

TEAR-RAG [tair-r'ag] *sb.* A rude, boisterous child; a romp; one who is always getting into mischief and tearing his clothes, hence the name.—*East Kent*.

TED [ted] *vb.* To make hay, by tossing it about and spreading it in the sun.

1523.—“For mowyng and *teddyng* of y^e garden, xij^d.”

—*Accounts of St. John's Hospital, Canterbury*.

TEDIOUS [tee:jus] *adj.* and *adv.* Acute; violent; excessive; “*tedious* bad;” “*tedious* good.” Also, long, but not necessarily wearisome, as we now commonly understand the word.

“Within me grief hath kept a *tedious* fast.”

—*Shakespeare—Richard II.* act ii. sc. 1.

“He sed dare was a *teejus* fair

Dat lasted for a wick.” —*Dick and Sal*, st. 8.

TEEN [teen] *vb.* To make a hedge with raddles.

1522.—“Paied for *tenying* of a hedge [*i.e.*, trimming it], vj^d.” —*MS. Accounts, St. John's Hospital, Canterbury*.

TEENER [tee'nur], TENER, *sb.* A man who *teens* or keeps in order a raddle-fence.

1616.—“For bread and drink for the *teners* and wood-makers.”

—MS. Accounts St. John's Hospital, Canterbury.

TEES [teez] *sb. pl.* A part of a cart-horse's harness; the draughts which are fixed to the hemwoods of the collar and to the rods of the cart.—*East Kent.* (Literally, ties.)

TEG, *sb.* A sheep of the first year. (See *Tag.*)

TELL [tel] *vb.* To count. “Here's the money, will you *tell* it out on the table?” The *teller* in the House of Commons is one who counts the number of members as they go into the lobby.

“And every shepherd *tells* his tale
Under the hawthorn in the vale.” —*Gray's Elegy.*

TENTER-GROUND [tent'r-grou'nd] *sb.* Ground where *tenter-hooks* were placed in former times for stretching skins, linen, &c.

TERRIBLE [ter'bl or tar'bl] *adv.* Extremely; exceedingly.

“He's a *terrible* kind husband, and no mistake.”

“Frost took tops *terrible*, but 'taint touched t'roots o' taters.”

TERRIFY [ter'r'ifei] *vb.* To annoy; to tease; to disturb.

A bad cough is said to be “very *terryfying*.” And the flies are said “to *terrify* the cattle.” The rooks also “*terrify* the beans.”

TETAU [tet'au] *sb.* A simpleton; a fool.

THAT [dhat] *adv.* So; to such a degree.

“I was *that* mad with him, I could have scratched his eyes out.”

“He's *that* rude, I doänt know whatever I shall do with him.”

THEM [dhem] *phr.* Contraction from *they'm*, *i.e.*, they am.

“How be um all at home?” “*Them* all well, without 'tis mother, and she be tedious bad wid' de brown titus.” (See *Am.*)

THICK THUMB'D [thik·thumd] *adj.* Sluttish; untidy; clumsy.

THIS-HERE, *den. pron.* This. (An intensive form.)

“That there man was a sittin' on *this-'ere* wery chair, when, all of a suddent, down he goos in one of these 'ere plexicle fits. ‘Who'd 'ave thoft it!’ said the missus.”

THOFT [thoft] *vb.* Thought.

THOVE [thoa·v] *vb.* Stole. (The perfect tense of thieve.)

THREDDLE [thred·l] *vb.* To thread a needle.

THRIBLE [thrib·l] *adj.* Treble; threefold.

THRO [throa] *prep.* Fro; from.

THROT [throt] *sb.* Throat.

“He's *throt* was that bad all last week, that he was troubled to go to and thro to work.”

THROWS [throaz] *sb.* A thoroughfare; a public way. The four-*throws*, a point where four roads meet.

THUNDERBUG [thun·durbug] *sb.* A midge.

“The *thunderbugs* did terrify me so, that I thought I should have been forced to get up and goo out of church.”

THURROCK [thur·r'uk] *sb.* A wooden drain under a gate; a small passage or wooden tunnel through a bank.

In Sheppy, if the hares gain the refuge of a *thurrock*, before the greyhounds can catch them, they are considered to have gained sanctuary and are not molested. (See *Pinnock*.)

TICKLER [tik·lur] *adj.* Particular.

“I lay he's not so *tickler* as all that.”

TIDE [teid] *sb.* The tithe. This is a remarkable instance of the way in which *th* is converted into *d* in Kent, as *wid* for with, &c.

TIDY [tei'di] *adv.* Considerable. "A *tidy* few," means a good number.

"It's a *tidy* step right down to the house, I lay."

TIE [tei] *sb.* A foot-race between two competitors. The expression, "Ride and *tie*," is commonly interpreted to mean, that when two people have one horse, the first rides a certain distance and then dismounts for the second to get up, so that they always *tie* or keep together.

"Sir Dudley Diggs, in 1638, left the yearly sum of £20, to be paid to two young men and two maids, who, on May 19th, yearly, should run a *tie* at Old Wives' Lees, in Chilham, and prevail. The lands, from the rent of which the prize was paid, were called the *Running Lands*." —*Hasted*, ii. 787.

TIE-TAILS [tei'tailz] *sb. pl.* Herrings, which being gill-broken cannot be hung up by their heads; they are therefore tied on the spits by their tails. Though they are just as good eating as the others, they fetch less money; and when I was in the hang, a tiny child came in and addressed the burly owner thus, "Please, sir, mother wants a farthing's worth of *tie-tails* for her tea." She got two or three, and some broken scraps into the bargain.—*F. Buckland*.

—*Curiosities of Natural History*, 2nd series, p. 274.

TIGHTISH LOT [tei'tish lot] *phr.* A good many. (See also *Tidy*.)

TIGHT-UP, *vb.* Make tidy. (*Dight*.)

"My missus has gone to *tight-up*."

TILL [til] *adj.* Tame; gentle.

TILLER [til'ur] *sb.* An oak sapling, or other young timber tree of less than six inches and a quarter in girth. In other places it is called *teller*. Anglo-Saxon *telgor*, a branch, a twig.

TILT [til't] (1) *sb.* The moveable covering of a cart or wagon; generally made of sail-cloth or canvas.

TILT [til·t], TILTH [tilth] (2) *sb.* Condition of arable land.
 "He has a good *tilth*," or, "His land is in good *tilth*."

TILTER (out-of) *sb.* Out of order ; out of condition.

"He's left that farm purty much out o' *tilter*, I can tell ye."

TIMANS [tei·munz] *sb. pl.* Dregs, or grounds poured out of the cask after the liquor is drawn off. Literally *teemings*, from the Middle-English word *temen*, to pour out, to empty a cask.

TIMBERSOME, *adj.* Tiresome ; troublesome.

TIME-O'-DAY [teim-u-dai] *sb.* "To pass the *time-o'-day*," is to salute a person whom you chance to meet on the road, with "Good-morning ;" "A fine day ;" "Good-night," &c.

"I an't never had no acquaintance wid de man, not no more than just to pass de *time-o'-day*."

TIMMY [tim·i] *adj.* Fretful. (See *Timbersome*, from which this is probably abbreviated.)

TIMNAIL [tim·nail] *sb.* A vegetable-marrow.—*East Kent.*

TINE [tein] (1) *sb.* The tooth, or prong of a rake, harrow, or fork.

TINE [tein] (2) *vb.* To shut ; to fence.

TIPTOE [tip·toa] *sb.* An extinguisher.—*West Kent.*

TIP-TONGUED [tip-tung·d] *adj.* Inarticulate ; indistinct in utterance ; lisping.

"He tarks so *tip-tongued* since he've come back from Lunnon, we can't make nothin' o' what he says other-while."

TIRYEN [tir·yun] *sb.* An anagrammatical form of Trinity. Thus, "*Tiryen* Church," Trinity Church.—*East Kent.*

TISSICK [tis·ik] *sb.* A tickling cough.

TISICKY, *adj.* Tickling. "A *tisicky* cough."

TITHER [tith·ur] *vb.* To trifle; *e.g.*, to *tither* about, is to waste time.

TIVER [tiv·ur] *sb.* Red ochre for marking sheep.

TO-AND-AGIN [too-und-u·gin] *prep. phr.* Backwards and forwards; to and fro.

“Ah, I likes to goo to church o’ Sundays, I doos; I likes to set an’ look[at de gurt old clock, an’ see de old pendylum goo *to-and-agin*; *to-and-agin*; *to-and-agin*, all de while.”

TOAR [toar] *sb.* Long, coarse, sour grass in fields that are understocked.

TOBIT, *sb.* A measure of half a bushel. (See *Tovet.*)

TOFET or TOVET [tof·it or tov·it] *sb.* (See above.)

TOFF [tauf] *sb.* The pods of peas, and the ears of wheat and barley, after they have been threshed.—*East Kent.* (See *Cavin.*)

TOFF-SIEVE [tauf·siv], TOFT-SIEVE [tauft·siv] *sb.* A screen or sieve for cleaning wheat.

TOFT [toft] *sb.* A messuage; a dwelling-house with the adjacent buildings and curtilage, and the adjoining lands appropriate to the use of the household; a piece of ground on which a messuage formerly stood.

TO IT [too·t or tu·ut] *phr.* Omitting the verb *do*, which is understood. Remind a Kentish man of something he has been told to do, but which you see is still undone, and the chances are he will reply, “I’m just a going *to it*,” *i.e.*, I am just going to do it.

TOLL [toal] *sb.* A clump; a row; generally applied to trees; so a rook-*toll*, is a rookery.

“There was a *toll* of trees at Knowlton which was blown down in the great November gale.”

TOLVET [tolv·it] *sb.* (See *Tovet.*)

1522.—“Paied for vj busshellis and a *tolvett* of grene pesen, price the bushell, x^{d.}, sm., v^{s.} v^{d.}”

—*Accounts of St. John’s Hospital, Canterbury.*

TOM, *sb.* A cock.

“I bought a *tom* and three hens off old farmer Chucks last spring, but I never made but very little out of 'em before the old fox came round.”

TOMMY [tom·i] *sb.* A workman's luncheon.

“One of these here pikeys come along and stole my *tommy*, he did.”

TON [tun], TUN, *sb.* The great vat wherein the beer is worked before it is *tunned*, or cleansed.

“Item in the brewhous, two brewinge *tonns*, one coolbacke, two fornisses, fower tubes with other lumber, vj^{li}. xiiij^s.”

—*Boteler Inventory, in Memorials of Eastry*, p. 228.

TONGUE [tung] (1) *vb.* To use the tongue in a pert, saucy and rude way; to scold; to abuse.

“Sarcy little hussey! I told her she shouldn't go out no more of evenings; and fancy, she just did turn round and *tongue* me, she did.”

TONGUE [tung] (2) *sb.* The projecting part of the cowl of an oast, which causes it to turn round when acted on by the wind.

TOOAD [too·ud] *sb.* A toad.

TOOAT [too·ut] *sb.* All; an entirety.

“The whole *toaat* av't.” (? the total.)

TORF [tauf] *sb.* Chaff that is raked off the corn, after it is threshed, but before it is cleaned. (See *Toff*.)

TORTOISE [tau·tus] *sb.* The cuttle-fish.—*Folkestone*.

T'OTHER DAY [tudh·r dai] *sb.* The day before yesterday. A most correct expression, because *other*, in Early English, invariably means second, and the day before yesterday is the second day, reckoning backwards. It is remarkable that second is the only ordinal number of French derivation; before the thirteenth century it was unknown, and *other* was used instead of it.

TOVET [tov'it] *sb.* Half a bushel. (See *Tofet*.) Etymologically, *vet* is here the Anglo-Saxon *fatu*, pl. of *fæt*, a vessel, a native word now supplanted by the Dutch word *vat*. A *vat* is now used of a large vessel, but the Anglo-Saxon *fæt* was used of a much smaller one. In the present case, it evidently meant a vessel containing a peck. The Middle-English *e* represents the Anglo-Saxon *æ*.

TOVIL [toa·vil] *sb.* A measure of capacity. This word looks like a corruption of *two-fill*, *i.e.*, two fillings of a given measure.

TO-YEAR [tu-yur'] *adv.* This year; as, *to-day* is this day.

TRACK [trak] *vb.* To tread down; mark out the road; as is the case with a snow-covered road, if there has been much traffic on it. At times, after a heavy fall of snow, you may hear a person say, "I couldn't get on, the snow isn't *tracked* yet."

TRAY RING [traai ring] *sb.* }
 TRAY WEDGE [traai wedj] *sb.* } The fastenings by which
 the scythe is secured to its bat.

TREAD [traid, or tred] *sb.* A wheel-tread; a rut; a track. Called in Sussex the *trade* [trai·d].

TREDDLES [tred·lz] *sb. pl.* The droppings of sheep.

TREVET [triv'it] *sb.* A trivet; a three-legged stand whereon to set a tea-kettle, or saucepan. "As right as a *trevet*," because, unless the *trivet* be placed just upright, it will lob, or tilt over. Literally, "three feet." Compare *Tovet*, "two *vats*."

"Ite. in the kitchen, seavin brass kettells . . . two greedyrons, one *trivett* with other lumber there, &c."
 —*Boteler Inventory, Memorials of Eastry*, p. 226.

TRILL [tril] *vb.* To trundle a hoop, &c.

TROLE [troa·l] *vb.* To trundle a hoop.

TROUBLED TO GO [trub·ld tu goa] *phr.* Hardly able to get about and do one's work.

"Many a time he's that bad, he's *troubled to go*."

TRUCKLEBED [truk·l-bed] *sb.* A bed that runs on *truckles*, or low-running wheels, *i.e.*, castors, and is thus easily run in and out under another and higher bed. In the day-time the *trucklebed* was stowed away under the chief bed in the room, and at night was occupied by a servant or child. Hence, the word is used contemptuously of an underling or low bred person.

“Yees, ya shall pay, ya *trucklebed*;
Ya buffle-headed ass;
I know 'twas ya grate pumpkin 'ead,
First blunnered thro' de glass.”

—*Dick and Sal*, st. 81.

TRUG [trug], TRUGG, *sb.* A kind of basket, much used by gardeners and others; formed of thin slivers of wood, with a fixed handle in the middle, somewhat like the handle of a bucket, and with studs at the bottom to keep it steady. (See also *Sliver*, *Stud*.) Etymologically connected with (or the same word as) *trough*.

“Ite. in the mylke house, a bryne stock, a table, two dowsin of bowles and *truggs*, three milk keelars, two charnes, a mustard quearne with other lumber, then prized at xx^s.”

—*Boteler Inventory, Memorials of Eastry*, p. 226. (See also p. 228.)

TRULL [trul] *vb.* To trundle. (See *Trole*.)

TRUSH [trush] *sb.* A hassock for kneeling in church. In the old *Churchwardens' Accounts* for the parish of Eastry the entry frequently occurs, “To mending the *trushes*;” and the word is still occasionally used.

TRUSSEL, *sb.* A tressel; a barrel-stand.

TRY [trei] *vb.* To boil down lard. (See *Browsells*.)

TUG [tug] *sb.* The body of a wagon, without the hutch; a carriage for conveying timber, bobbins, &c. (See *Bobbin-tug*.)

TUKE [teuk] *sb.* The redshank; a very common shore-bird on the Kentish saltings.—*Sittingbourne*.

TUMBLING-BAY [tumb·ling-bai] *sb.* A cascade, or small waterfall.—*West Kent*.

TUMP [tump] *sb.* A small hillock; a mound, or irregular rising on the surface of the pastures. Often, indeed nearly always, an old ant-hill.—*Sittingbourne.*

“Ye caan’t make nothin’ o’ mowin’, all de while dere’s so many o’ dese here gurt old *tumps* all over de plaäce.”

TUNNEL [tun·l] *sb.* A funnel for pouring liquids from one vessel into another.

TURN-WRIST-PLOUG [pro., turn-rees-plou] *sb.* A Kentish plough, with a movable mould-board.

TUSSOME [tus·um] *sb.* Hemp or flax.—*West Kent.*

TWANG, *sb.* A peculiar flavour; a strong, rank, unpleasant taste; elsewhere called a *tack*.

TWEAN-WHILES [twee·n-weilz] *adv.* Between times.

TWIBIL [twei·bil] *sb.* A hook for cutting beans. Literally, “double bill.”

TWINGE [twinj] *sb.* An ear-wig.

TWINK, *sb.* A sharp, shrewish, grasping woman.

“Ye’ve got to get up middlin’ early if ye be goin’ to best her, I can tell ye; proper old *twink*, an’ no mistake!”

TWITTER [twit·r] (1) *vb.* To twit; to tease.

TWITTER [twit·r] (2) *sb.* A state of agitation; a flutter. Thus, “I’m all in a *twitter*,” means, I’m all in a flutter, or fluster.

TWO [too] *adj.* “My husband will be *two* men,” *i.e.*, so different from himself; so angry, that he won’t seem to be the same person.

TYE [tei], **TIE**, *sb.* An extensive common pasture. Such as Waldershare *Tie*; Old Wives’ Lees *Tie*.

1510.—“A croft callid Wolnes *Tie*.”

—*MS. Accounts, St. Dunstan’s, Canterbury.*

U.

UMBLEMENT [umb·ulmunt] *sb.* Complement.

“Throw in another dozen to make up the *umblement*.”
—*Hundred of Hoo*.

UNACCOUNTABLE [un·ukount·ubl] *adj.* and *adv.* Wonderful; excessive; exceedingly.

“You’ve been gone an *unaccountable* time, mate.”

UNCLE-OWL [unk·l·oul] *sb.* A species of skate.—*Folkestone*.

UNCOUS [un·kus] *adj.* Melancholy. (See *Unky*.)

UNDERNEAD [un·durneed·] *prep.* Underneath.

“Den on we went, and soon we see
A brick place where instead
A bein’ at top as’t ought to be,
De road ran *undernead*.” —*Dick and Sal*, st. 46.

UNDER-SPINDLED [und·r·spind·ld] *adj.* Under-manned and under-horsed, used of a man who has not sufficient capital or stock to carry on his business.

In Sussex the expression is *under-exed*; *ex* being an axle.

UNFORBIDDEN [un·furbid·n] *adj.* Uncorrected; spoiled; unrestrained; troublesome.

“He’s an *unforbidden* young mortal.”

UNGAIN [ungain·] *adj.* Awkward; clumsy; loutish.

“He’s so very *ungain*.”

UNHANDY [unhand·i] *adj.* Inconvenient; difficult of access.

“Ya see ’tis a werry *unhandy* pleâce, so fur away fro’ shops.”

UNKY [un·ki] *adj.* Lonely; solitary; melancholy. (See *Ellinge*.)

“Don’t you feel a bit *unky* otherwhile, livin’ down here ãll alone, without ne’er a neighbour nor no one to come anigh?”

UNLEVEL [unlev'l] *adj.* Uneven; rough.

UNLUCKY [unluk'i] *adj.* Mischievous.

“That child’s terr’ble *unlucky* surelye! He’s always sum’ers or ’nother, and into somethin’.”

UNTHRUM [unthrum'] *adj.* Awkward; unhandy.

UPGROWN [up'groan] *adj.* Grown up. “He must be as old as that, because he’s got *upgrown* daughters.” (See *Foreright.*)—*East Kent.*

UPSET [upset'] *vb.* To scold.

“I *upset* her pretty much o’ Sunday mornin’, for she kep’ messin’ about till she got too late for church.”

UPSETTING [upset'in] *sb.* A scolding.

“His missus give him a good *upsettin'*, that she did.”

UPSTAND [up-stand] *vb.* To stand up.

“That the members shall address the chair and speak *upstanding.*” —*Rules of Eastry Cottage Gardeners' Club.*

UPSTANDS [up'standz] *sb. pl.* Live trees or bushes cut breast high to serve as marks for boundaries of parishes, estates, &c.

UPWARD [up'wurd] *adj.* The wind is said to be *upward* when it is in the north, and downward when it is in the south. The north is generally esteemed the highest part of the world.

Cæsar's Commentary, iv. 28, where “*inferiorem partem insulæ*” means the south of the island; and again, v. 13, “*inferior ad meridiem spectat.*”

URGE [urj] *vb.* To annoy; aggravate; provoke.

“It *urges* me to see anyone go on so.”

USE [euz] (1) *vb.* To work or till land; to hire it.

“Who *uses* this farm?” “He *uses* it himself,” *i.e.*, he keeps it in his own hands and farms it himself.

To *use* money is to borrow it.

USE [euz] (2) *vb.* To accustom.

“It’s what you *use* ’em to when they be young.”

USE-POLE [euz-poal] *sb.* A pole thicker than a hop-pole, and strong enough to use for other purposes.

V.

VALE [vail] *sb.* A water-rat; called elsewhere a *vole*.

VAMPISHNESS, *sb.* Frowardness; perverseness.

VAST [vaast] *adv.* Very; exceedingly. This word is often used of small things: “It is *vast* little.” “Others of *vastly* less importance.”

VIGILOUS [vij·ilus] *adj.* Vicious, of a horse; also fierce, angry.

VILL-HORSE [vil·urs] *sb.* The horse that goes in the rods, shafts, or thills. The *vill*-horse is the same as the *fill*-horse, or *thill*-horse.

VINE [vein] *sb.* A general name applied to the climbing bine of several plants, which are distinguished from one another by the specific name being prefixed, as the grape-*vine*, hop-*vine*, &c. (See *Grape-vine*.)

W.

WACKER [wak·ur] (1) *adj.* Active “He’s a *wacker* little chap.” (2) Angry; wrathful.

“Muster Jarret was *wacker* at his bull getting into the turnip field.”

Anglo-Saxon, *wacor*, vigilant.

WAG [wag] *vb.* To stir; to move. The phrase, "The dog *wags* his tail," is common enough everywhere; but to speak of *wagging* the whole body, the head, the tongue, or the hand, is local. "There he goes *wagging* along."

"Everyone that passeth by her shall hiss and *wag* his hand."—Zeph. ii. 15.

WAI [wai] *vb.* Word of command to a cart-horse, meaning "Come to the near side."—*East Kent.*

WAISTCOAT [wes·kut] *sb.* This word, now restricted to a man's garment, was formerly given to an under-coat worn by either sex. (See *Petticoat.*)

"Item more paid (for Thomasine Millians) to George Hutchenson for iijj. yeardes of clothe to make her a petticoate and a *waste cote*, at ij^s. vj^d. the yarde . . . x^s."

—*Sandwich Book of Orphans.*

WAKERELL [wai·kur'ul or wak·ur'ul] BELL, *sb.* The waking bell, or bell for calling people in the early morning, still rung at Sandwich at five a.m.

"Item for a rope for the *wakerrel* . . . iij^d."

—*Churchwardens' Accounts, St. Dunstan's, Canterbury, A.D. 1485.*

It was otherwise called the *Wagerell* bell, and the *Wakeryng* bell.

WALE [wail] *sb.* A tumour or large swelling.

WALLER'D [wol·urd] *sb.* The wind.

"De Folkston gals looked houghed black,
Old *waller'd* roar'd about." —*Dick and Sal*, st. 23.

And again—

"De sun and sky begun look bright,
An *waller'd* stopt his hissin'."—St. 25.

WAN [wan] *sb.* A wagon, not necessarily a van, as generally understood.—*Sittingbourne.*

WANKLE [wonk·l] *adj.* Sickly; generally applied to a child. A man said of his wife that she was "a poor *wankle* creature."

WAPS [wops] *sb.* A wasp. So *haps* for *hasp*, &c.

WARP [waup] *sb.* Four things of any kind; as a *warp* of herrings.

WARPS [waups] *sb. pl.* Distinct pieces of ploughed land separated by the furrows.

WARP-UP [wau·p-up] *vb.* To plough land in *warps*, *i.e.*, with ten, twelve or more ridges, on each side of which a furrow is left to carry off the water.

WAR WAPS [waur·wops] *phr.* Look out; beware.

WASH [wosh] (1) *sb.* A basket used at Whitstable for measuring whelks, and containing about half a prickle, or ten strikes of oysters. Amongst the rates and dues of Margate Pier, Lewis gives, "For every *wash* of oysters, 3d." A prickle is twenty strikes, a strike is four bushels.

WASH [wosh] (2), WASH-WAY [wosh-wai] *sb.* Narrow paths cut in the woods to make the cants in a woodfall. A fall of ten acres would probably be *washed* into six or seven cants.

"You've no call to follow the main-track; keep down this here *wash-way* for about ten rods and you'll come right agin him."

WASH [wosh] (3) *vb.* To mark out with *wash-ways*.

WASTES [wai·sts] *vb.* Waste lands.

WATER-BURN [waa·tur-burn] *sb.* The phosphorescent appearance of the sea.

It is much disliked by the herring-yawlers, as the cunning fish can then see the net and will not go into it.—*F. Buckland.*

WATER-GALLS [waa·tur-gaulz] *sb. pl.* Jelly-fish.—*Dover.*

WATER-TABLE [waa·tur-tai·bl] *sb.* The little ditch at the side of the road, or a small indentation across a road, for carrying off the water.

WATTLE [wot·l] *sb.* A hurdle made like a gate, of split wood, used for folding sheep.

- WATTLE-GATES [wot'l-gaits] *sb. pl.* Same as the above.
- WAUR [waur], WAURE, *sb.* Sea-wrack; a marine plant (*Zostera marina*), much used for manure. (See *Oare.*) Anglo-Saxon, *war, waar*. "Alga, *waar*;" Corpus Glossary (8th century).
- WAX-DOLLS [waks-dolz] *sb.* *Fumaria officinalis*. So called from the doll-like appearance of its little flowers.
- WAY-GRASS, *sb.* A weed; knot-grass. *Polygonum aviculare*.
- WEALD [wee'ld] *sb.* The *Weald* of Kent is the wood, or wooded part of Kent, which was formerly covered with forest, but is now for the most part cultivated.
- WEASEL-SNOUT [wee-zl-snout] *sb.* The toad flax. *Linaria vulgaris*.
- WEATHER, *sb.* Bad weather.
 "'Tis middlin' fine now; but there's eversomuch weather coming up."
- WELFING [welfin] *sb.* The covering of a drain.
- WELTER [welt'ur] *vb.* To wither.
 "The leaves begin to *welter*."
- WENCE [wens'] *sb.* The centre of cross-roads. (See *Went*.)
- WENT [went] *sb.* A way. At Ightham, Seven *Vents* is the name of a place where seven roads meet. The plural of *wents* is frequently pronounced *wens*. (See above.) Middle-English, *went*, a way; from the verb to *wend*.
- WERR [wur] *adv.* Very; "*werr* like," very like.
- WERRY [wer'r'i] *sb.* A weir. The Abbot of Faversham owned the weir in the sea at Seasalter. It was called Snowt-werry in the time of Hen. VII., afterwards Snowt-weir.
- WET [wet] *vb.* "To *wet* the tea" is to pour a little boiling water on the tea; this is allowed to stand for a time before the teapot is filled up. "To *wet* a pudding" is to mix it; so the baker is said to *wet* his bread when he moistens his flour.

WET-FOOT [wet-fuot] *adj.* To get the feet wet or damp.

“He came home *wet-foot*, and set there wid’out taking off his boots, and so he caught his death.”

WHAT-FOR [wot-fur] *inter. adv.* What kind or sort of?

“*What-for* day is’t?” *i.e.*, what kind of day is it?

“*What-for* a man is he?”

“*What-for* a lot of cherries is there this year?”

So in German, *was für*.

WHAT’N, *inter. pron.* What sort; what kind.

“Then you can see *what’n* a bug he be?”

Short for *what kin*, *i.e.*, what kind.

WHATSAY [wot’sai] *interog. phr.* Contracted from “What do you say?” Generally used in Kent and Sussex before answering a question, even when the question is perfectly well understood.

WHEAT-KIN [wit-kin] *sb.* A supper for the servants and work-folks, when the wheat is all cut; the feast at the end of hop-picking is called a *hop-kin*.

WHEAT-SHEAR [wee’t-sheer] *vb.* To cut wheat.

WHER [wur] *conj.* Whether.

“I ax’d ’im *wher* he would or not, an he sed, ‘No.’”

WHICKET FOR WHACKET [wik’it fur wak’it]. A phrase; meaning the same as “Tit for tat.”

WHIFFLE [wifl], WIFFLE, *vb.* To come in gusts; to blow hither and thither; to turn and curl about.

“’Tis de wind *whiffles* it all o’ one side.”

WHILK [wilk] (1), WHITTER [wit’ur] *vb.* To complain; to mutter. (See *Winder*, *Witter*.)

“He went off *whilkin* when I couldn’t give him nothing.”

WHIP-STICKS [wip-stiks] *adv.* Quickly; directly.

WHIRTLE-BERRIES [wurt·l-ber·r'iz] *sb. pl.* Bilberries.

WHISPERING THE DEATH OF A PERSON. When the master or mistress dies, or other member of a family, where bees are kept, it is customary (in Eastry) for some one to go to the hives and whisper to the bees, that the person is dead. The same custom is observed with regard to cattle and sheep, as a writer in *Notes and Queries* thus notices: "For many years Mr. Upton resided at Dartford Priory, and farmed the lands adjacent. In 1868, he died. After his decease, his son told the writer (A. J. Dunkin) that the herdsmen went to each of the kine and sheep, and *whispered* to them that their old master was dead."

WHIST [wist] *adj.* Quiet; silent.

"Stand *whist*! I can hear de ole rabbut!"

1593.—"When all were *whist*, King Edward thus bespoke,
'Hail Windsor, where I sometimes tooke delight
To hawke and hunt, and backe the proudest horse.'"

—*Peele: Honor of the Garter.*

WHITE-THROAT [weit-throa·t] *sb.* The bird so called is rarely spoken of without the adjective jolly being prefixed, *e.g.*, "There's a jolly *white-throat*."

WHITTEN [wit·n] *sb.* The wayfaring tree. *Viburnum lantana*.

WHORLBARROW [wurl·bar·]. Wheelbarrow.—*West Kent.*

WHOOT [woot] *vb.* Word of command to a cart-horse, "Go to the off side."—*East Kent.*

WIBBER [wib·ur] (1) *sb.* A wheelbarrow. Short for *wilber*, a contraction of *wheelbarrow*.

WIBBER [wib·ur] (2) *vb.* To use a *wibber*.

"I *wibber'd* out a *wibberfull*."

WID [wid] *prep.* With. "I'll be *wid* ye in a minnit," *e.g.*, I will be with you in a minute. So *widout*, for without.

WIFF [wif] *sb.* A with, withy or bond, for binding fagots. Formerly only the large kind of fagot, which went by the name of kiln-bush, was bound with two *wiffs*, other smaller kinds with one. But now, as a rule, all fagots are tied up with two *wiffs*.

WIG [wig] *vb.* To anticipate; over-reach; balk; cheat.

WIK [wik] *sb.* A week.

“He’ll have been gone a *wik*, come Monday.”

WILLJILL [wil·jil] *sb.* An hermaphrodite.

WILK [wil·k] *sb.* A periwinkle. (Anglo-Saxon, *wiloc.*)

WILLOW-GULL [wil·oagul·] *sb.* The *Salix caprea*; so called from the down upon it resembling the yellow down of a young gosling, which they call in Kent a *gull*.

WIMBLE [wimb·l], WYMBYLL, *sb.* (i.) An instrument for boring holes, turned by a handle; still used by wattle makers.

1533.—“For a stoke [stock, *i.e.*, handle] for a nayle *wymbyll.*”
—*Accounts of St. John’s Hospital, Canterbury.*

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

WIND [weind] *vb.* To twist; to warp. Thus, a board shrunk or swelled, so as to be warped, is said to *wind*; and when it is brought straight again it is said to be “out of *winding*.” So a poor old man in the Eastry Union Workhouse, who suffered much from rheumatism, once told me, “I had a terrible poor night surely, I did turn and *wind* so.”

WIND-BIBBER [wind-bib·r] *sb.* A haw. The fruit of *Cratægus oxyacantha*.

WINDER [wind·r] (1) *vb.* To whimper. (See *Whelk, Witter.*)

“’Twas downright miserable to hear him keep all on *winding* soonsever he come down of a morning, cos he’d got to go to school.”

WINDER (2) *sb.* A widgeon.

WINDROW [wind·roa] *sb.* Sheaves of corn set up in a row, one against another, that the wind may blow betwixt them; or a row of grass thrown up lightly for the same purpose in haymaking.

WINTER-PROUD, *adj.* Said of corn which is too forward for the season in a mild winter.

WIPS [wips] *sb.*, for *wisp*; like waps for wasp. (Middle-English, *wips*, a *wisp*.) Anything bundled up or carelessly thrown up on a heap; as, "The cloaths lie in a *wips*," *i.e.*, tumbled, in disorder. The spelling *wips* occurs in the *Rawlinson MS. of Piers the Plowman*, B. v. 351, foot note. (See *Waps*, *Haps*.)

WIRE-WEED, *sb.* The common knotgrass. *Polygonum aviculare*.

WITTER [wit·ur] *vb.* To murmur; to complain; to wimper; to make a peevish, fretting noise. (See *Whilk*, *Winder*.)

WITTERY [wit·ur'i] *adj.* Peevish; fretful.

WITTY [wit·i] *adj.* Well-informed; knowing; cunning; skilful.

"He's a very *witty* man, I can tell ye."

"I, wisdom, dwell with prudence and find out knowledge of *witty* inventions."—Prov. viii. 12.

WIVVER [wiv·ur] *vb.* To quiver; to shake.

WODMOLE, otherwise WOADMEL, *sb.* A rough material made of coarse wool.

". . . . One yeard of greene *wodmole* for an aprune at xijd." —*Sandwich Book of Orphans*.

WONLY [won·li] *adv.* Only.

WOOD-FALL, *sb.* A tract of underwood marked out to be cut. The underwood for hop-poles is felled about every twelve years.

WOOD-NOGGIN, *sb.* A term applied to half-timbered houses.

WOOD-REEVE [wuod-reev] *sb.* (i.) A woodman; wood-cutter; forester; an officer charged with the care and management of woods.

(ii.) Sometimes, in North Kent, men who buy lots of standing wood and cut it down to sell for firing, are also called *wood-reeves*. (See *Wood-shuck* below.)

1643.—The following extract uses the word in the first sense: "Spent upon our *wood reefe* for coming to give vs notice of some abuses done to our wood."

—*MS. Accounts, St. John's Hospital, Canterbury.*

WOOD-SHUCK [wuod-shuk] *sb.* A buyer of felled wood. (See above.)

WORKISH [wurk-ish] *adj.* Bent upon work; industrious. "He's a *workish* sort of a chap."

WORKY-DAY [wurk-i-dai] *sb.* Work-day, in contradistinction to Sunday.

"He's gone all weathers, Sunday and *worky-day*, these seven years."

WORM [wirm] *sb.* A corkscrew.

WORRIT [wur-r'it] *vb.* To worry.

"He's been a *worritin'* about all the mornin' because he couldn't find that there worm." (See above.)

WORST [wirst] *vb.* To defeat; to get the better of; to overthrow.

"He's *worsted* hisself this time, I fancy, through along o' bein' so woundy clever."

WOUNDY [wou-ndi] *adv.* Very.

WREEST [reest] *sb.* That part of a Kentish plough which takes on and off, and on which it rests against the land ploughed up. (See *Rice*.)

WRAXEN [rak-sun], WREXON [rek-sun] *vb.* To grow out of bounds (said of weeds); to infect; to taint with disease.

WRING [ring] (1) *vb.* To blister.

“I *wrung* my shoulder with carrying a twenty-stale ladder.”

WRING [ring] (2) *vb.* To be wet.

WRONGS [rongz] TO, *adv.* Out of order. “There’s not much *to wrongs*.” The antithetical phrase to rights is common enough, but *to wrongs* is rarely heard out of Kent.

WRONGTAKE [rong·taik] *vb.* To misunderstand a person.

WUT [wut] *vb.* Word of command to a cart-horse to stop.
—*East Kent.*

WUTS [wuts] *sb. pl.* Oats.

Y.

YAFFLE [yaf·l] (1) *sb.* The green woodpecker.

YAFFLE [yaf·l] (2) *vb.* (See *Yoffle*.)

YAR [yaar], YARE [yair] *adj.* Brisk; nimble; swift.

“Their ships are *yare*; yours, heavy.”

—*Antony and Cleopatra*, act iii. sc. 7.

YARD [yaa·d] *sb.* A rood; a measure of land. “A *yard* of wood” costs 6s. 8d., in the *Old Parish Book of Wye*. (See *Lambarde’s Perambulation*, p. 257.)

YAUGH [yau·l] *adj.* Dirty; nasty; filthy.

YAWL [yau·l] *vb.* When the herrings come off Folkestone the boats all go out with their fleet of nets “*yawling*,” *i.e.*, the nets are placed in the water and allowed to drive along with the tide, the men occasionally taking an anxious look at them, as it is a lottery whether they come across the fish or not.—*F. Buckland*.

YAWNUP [yau'nup] *sb.* A lazy and uncouth fellow.

YAX [yaks] *sb.* The axle-tree. Anglo-Saxon, *eax*, pronounced nearly the same [yaaks].

YELD [yeld] *vb.* To yield.

“’Tis a very good *yelding* field though it is so cledgy.”

YELLOW-BOTTLE [yel'oa-bot'1] *sb.* The corn marigold. *Chrysanthemum segetum*.

YENLADE [yen'laid] or YENLET, *sb.* This word is applied by Lewis to the north and south mouths of the estuary of the Wantsum, which made Thanet an island. The Anglo-Saxon, *gén-lád*, means a discharging of a river into the sea, or of a smaller river into a larger one. (See *Beda, Hist. Eccl.* lib. iv. c. 8.)

YEOMAN [yoa'mun] *sb.* A person farming his own estate.

“A knight of Cales [*i.e.*, Cadiz],
A gentleman of Wales,
And a laird of the north countree;
A *yeoman* of Kent
With his yearly rent
Will buy 'em out all three.” —*Kentish Proverbs*.

YET [yet] *adv.* Used redundantly, as “neither this nor *yet* that.”

YET-NA [yet-na] *adv.* Yet; as “he is not come home *yet-na*.” Here the suffix *na* is due to the preceding not. Negatives were often thus reduplicated in Old English.

YEXLE [yex'1] *sb.* An axle.

YOFFLE [yof'1], YUFFLE [yuf'1] *vb.* To eat or drink greedily, so as to make a noise.

“So when we lickt de platters out
An *yoffled* down de beer;
I sed to Sal, less walk about,
And try and find de fair.” —*Dick and Sal*, st. 66.

YOKE [yoak] (1) *sb.* A farm or tract of land of an uncertain quantity. It answers to the Latin, *jugum*. Cake's *Yoke* is the name of a farm in the parish of Crundale. It would seem to be such a measure of land as one *yoke* of oxen could plough and till.

YOKE [yoak] (2) *sb.* The time (eight hours) for a team to work. Thus, when the horses go out in the early morning and work all day till about two o'clock, and then come home to their stable, they make what is called "one *yoke*;" but sometimes, when there is a great pressure of work, they will make "two *yokes*," going out as before and coming home for a bait at ten o'clock, and then going out for further work at one and coming home finally at six p.m.

YOKELET, *sb.* An old name in Kent for a little farm or manor.

YOUR'N [yeurn] *poss. pron.* Yours.

YOWL [you:l] *vb.* To howl.

"Swich sorwe he maketh, that the grate tour
Resouneth of his *youling* and clamour."

—Chaucer, *Knichtes Tale*, 419.



A GLOSSARY

OF

BERKSHIRE WORDS AND PHRASES.



A GLOSSARY
OF
BERKSHIRE WORDS AND PHRASES.

BY
MAJOR B. LOWSLEY,

Royal Engineers.

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

1888.

1850

RECEIVED

1850

RECEIVED

TO HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY

THE QUEEN,

THIS GLOSSARY OF PROVINCIAL WORDS USED IN

THE COUNTY OF BERKSHIRE,

IS, BY SPECIAL PERMISSION, MOST

RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED

BY HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY'S MOST

OBEDIENT, HUMBLE SERVANT,

THE AUTHOR.



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PREFACE.

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

B. LOWSLEY,
Major, Royal Engineers.

Hampstead Norreys, Berks,
March, 1888.

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

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

OXFORDSHIRE WORDS. By Mrs. PARKER.

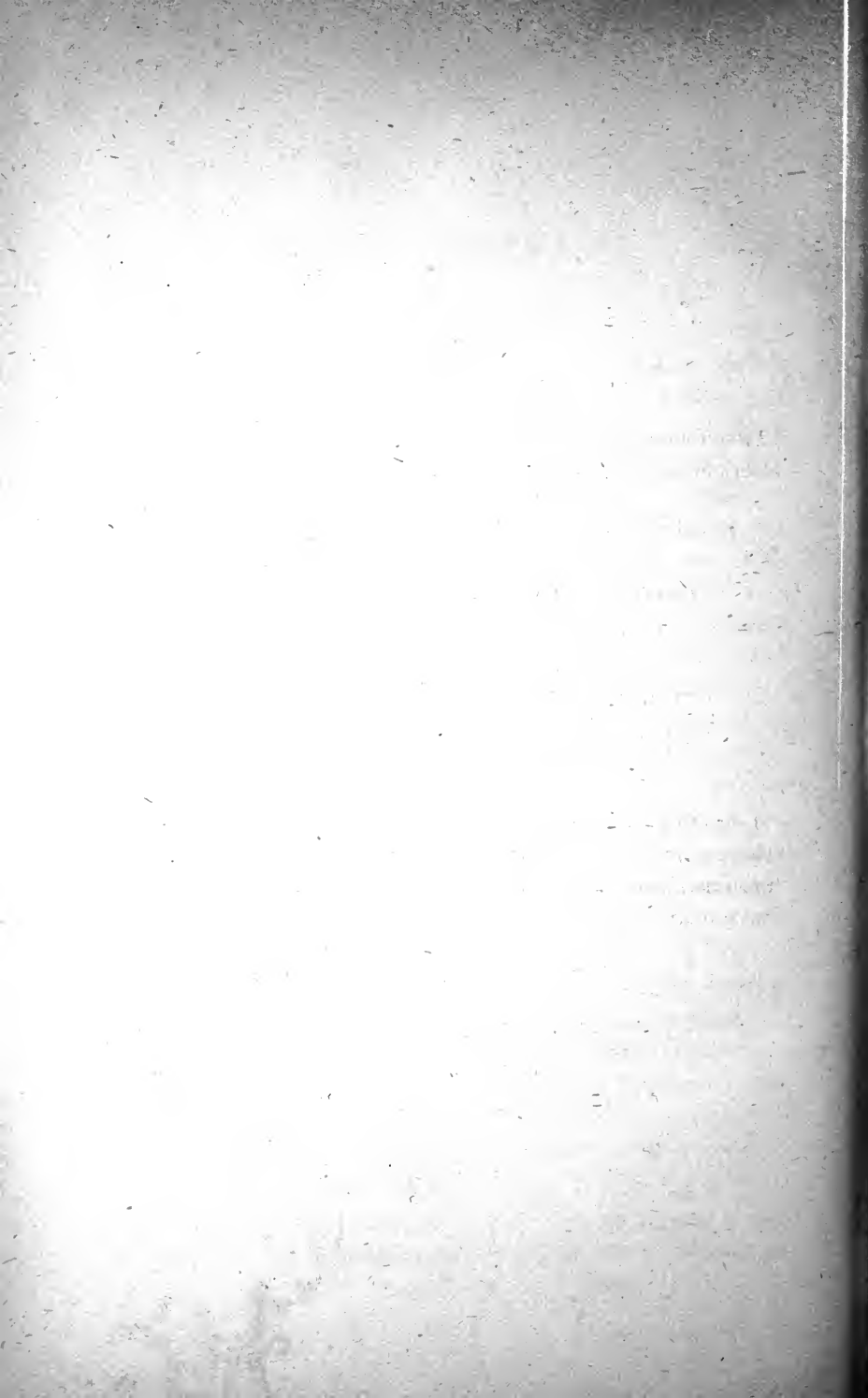
OXFORDSHIRE WORDS (SUPPLEMENTARY). By Mrs. PARKER.

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

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

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

B. L.



INTRODUCTORY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

I.

PRONUNCIATION.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

II.

GRAMMAR.

ARTICLES.

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

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

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

NOUNS.

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

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

ADJECTIVES.

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

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

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

PRONOUNS.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS [*as regards cases*].*First Person.*

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

Second Person.

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

Third Person (Masculine).

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

Third Person (Feminine).

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

Third Person (Neuter).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

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

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

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

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

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

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

DISTRIBUTIVE PRONOUNS.

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

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

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

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

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

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS.

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

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

Arn is used for 'any.'

Narn for 'none.'

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

VERBS.

Conjugation of Verbs.

TO HAVE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

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

Imperfect Tense.

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

Perfect Tense.

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

Pluperfect Tense.

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

First Future Tense.

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

Second Future Tense.

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

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

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

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Present Tense.

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

Imperfect Tense.

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

Perfect Tense.

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

Pluperfect Tense.

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

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.

1. If I hev, hevs *or* has
2. If thee *or* 'e hast, has,
hev *or* hevs
3. If he etc., hev *or* hevs

Plural.

1. If we *or* us hev *or* hevs
2. If thee *or* 'e hast, has, hev
or hevs
3. If thaay *or* them *or* um,
hev *or* hevs

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

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

Imperfect Tense.

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

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

To hev

Perfect Tense.

To hev a-had

PARTICIPLES.

Present or Active.

A-hevin'.

Perfect or Passive.

A-had

Compound Perfect.

Hevin' a-had

As regards the negative forms of this conjugation,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TO BE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

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

Imperfect Tense.

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

Perfect Tense.

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

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

As regards the negative forms,

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

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

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

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

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

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

TO DO.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ADVERBS.

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

INTERJECTORY PHRASES.

The interjectory phrases most commonly in use are—

Lark o' massy (astonishment);

Massy me (slight astonishment);

To be zure (implying assent);

Well, to be zure (surprise);

Lawk (astonishment);

Zartin zure (corroboration);

I'll be dalled (surprise);

Dally now (remonstrance);

Bless my zawl alive (astonishment);

Massy on us (surprise with fear).

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

Raaly now (mild remonstrance);

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

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

SYNTAX.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

III. CUSTOMS.

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

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

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

Whoop, whoop, whoop, whoop, harvest whoam.

[Repeated.]

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

* Overthrown.

I.

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

(CHORUS.)

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

II.

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

(CHORUS.)

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

[Repeated.]

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

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

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

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

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

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

The commencing line, however, is:—

When Good Friday comes the awld 'oomen runs.

ON SHROVE-TUESDAY the children go round singing:—

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

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

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

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

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

(CHORUS.)

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

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

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

We have also—

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

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

And—

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

THE PLAY OF THE "MUMMERS,"

As acted in MID-BERKSHIRE at Christmas-tide.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

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

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

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

God bless the Me-uster of this house,

I hopes he is athin—

An' if he is praay tell us zo

An' we ull zoon begin.

(Chorus) With hey dum dum,

With hey dum dum de derry ;

Vor we be come this Christmas time

A purpose to be merry.

I hopes the Misteress is athin

An' zettin' by the vire

A pityin' we poor mummers yer

Out in the mud an' mire.

(Chorus) With hey dum dum,

With hey dum dum de derry ;

Vor we be come this Christmas time

A purpose to be merry.

We dwoant come yer but once a year,

An' hopes 'tis no offence ;

An' if it is praay tell us zo

An' we 'ull zoon go hence.

(Chorus) With hey dum dum,

With hey dum dum de derry ;

Vor we be come this Christmas time

A purpose to be merry.

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

First Character.

MOLLY.

A room, a room, I do presume

For me an' my braayve men ;

For we be come this Christmas time

To maayke a little rhyme.

An' yer we comes at Christmas time,

Welcome or welcome not,

Hoping awld Veyther Christmas

Ull never be vorgot.

Laast Christmas daay I turned the spit,

Burned my vingers an' veels on't it.*

A spark vlew awver the staaayble,

The skimmer hit the laaydle.

Ah ! zes the Gridiron caan't you two agree,

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

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

Second Character.

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

Third Character.

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

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

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

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

[DOCTOR thereupon comes in.]

Fourth Character.

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

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

* Pronounced to rhyme with "sounded."

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

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

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

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

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

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

MOLLY : Then walk in JACK VINNY.

[Jack Vinny enters.

Fifth Character.

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

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

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

DOCTOR : How ?

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

DOCTOR : Well, cure this man.

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

(Is handed a pair of wooden spectacles).

Gie I my Pliers !

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

* Pronounced to rhyme with "sounded."

† i.e., throw.

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

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

MOLLY : Walk in, Happy Jack.

[Happy Jack comes in.]

Sixth Character.

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

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

[Enter Beelzebub.]

Seventh Character.

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

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

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

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

To whom King George replies :

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

* i.e., yet.

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

(*They fight.*)

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

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

IV.

SUPERSTITIONS.

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

A dog howling betokens death.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Furniture creaking betokens serious illness.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

And

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

* * * *

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

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

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

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

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

In the morning they made a careful examination.

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

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

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

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

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

V.

FOLK-LORE.

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

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

The Rook flew so high that he called out,

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

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

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

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

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

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

* * * *

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

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

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

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

* * * *

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

* * * *

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

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

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

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

* * * *

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

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

VI.

"SAYINGS" AND PHRASES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Two-ast yer Bread
An' rasher yer Vlitch,
An' as long as e' lives
Thee 'ooll never be Rich!*

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

Also

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

* * * *

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

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

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

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

Then for her dress—“Silk, satin, muslin, rags.”

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

“ No one else claimed the Pig.”

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

THE WELL-HOUSE, ZWILLY-HAWLE.

(1)

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

(2)

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

(3)

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

(4)

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

(5)

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

(6)

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

* *i.e.*, fed.

(7)

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

(8)

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

(9)

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

* * * *

(10)

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

(11)

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

(12)

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

(13)

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

(14)

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

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

VII.

PLACE - NAMES.

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

ABINGDON is spelt

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

BLEWBURY is spelt

3 times BLEWBURY,
1 time BLEWBEREY.

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

COOKHAM was spelt as at present.

COXWELL was spelt COXALL (LITTLE COXALL).

FARINGDON is spelt

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

HAGBOURN was spelt

1 time HAGBORN,
1 time HAGBORNE,
1 time HAGBVRNE.

HARWELL was spelt as now.

HUNGERFORD was spelt

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

ILSLEY was spelt as now.

LAMBOURN was in all four cases spelt LAMBORNE.

LONGCOTT was spelt as now.

LONGWORTH has not changed.

MAIDENHEAD was spelt

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

NEWBURY was spelt

6 times NEWBURY,
 4 times NEWBRY,
 1 time NEWBVRY,
 1 time NEWBERRY,
 1 time NEWBVRYE.

READING is spelt

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

SONNING is spelt

1 time SVNNING,
 1 time SVNNING TOWNE.

WALLINGFORD is spelt

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

WANTAGE is spelt

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

WINDSOR is spelt

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

WINKFIELD is spelt WINKFEILD.

WOKINGHAM is spelt

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

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

A GLOSSARY
OF
BERKSHIRE WORDS.

A

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

“ I be *a-gwaain* ” (I am going).

“ I’ve *a-zed* what I’ve *a-got* to *zaay* ” (I have said what I have to say)

“ *Thaay* be *a-vightin* ” (they are fighting).

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

“ If zo be as *a zes a wunt, a wunt* ” (if he says he won’t, he won’t).

AAYGIN.—Getting old in appearance.

“ Mother’s a-bin *aaygin* vast laaytely ater her cawld at Kursmas.”

AAYKERN.—The acorn.

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

AAYPE.—To simulate or copy.

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

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

ABEAR, or ABER.—‘Can’t *abear*’ means ‘can’t tolerate’ or “greatly dislike.” *Abide* is used much in the same sense.

“ I can’t *abear* zuch a *vool* as he be.”

A-BED.—In bed.

“ If a lez *a-bed* o’ marnins a wunt never grow rich.”

ABIDE.—To put up with, to tolerate.

“ I can’t *abide* such me-un waays.”

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

“I’ve *a-bin* an’ broke a jug.”

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

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

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

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

ACAUSE.—Because.

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

ACAWLD.—Cold.

“I be a-veelin *acawld*.”

ACCOUNT.—Worth, value.

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

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

ACRASS.—Not on good terms.

“Gaarge an’ his brother hev a-bin a bit *acrass* laaytely.”

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

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

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

ADAMS-AAYLE.—Water fit to drink.

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

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

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

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

ADRY.—Thirsty.

“I be *adry*” (I am thirsty).

AFF.—Off.

AGG.—To cut unskillfully.

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

AGIN.—Near to or anighst.

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

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

AGOG.—Eager, ready.

“Thaay was all *agog* to maayke a stert.”

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

AGOGS.—White-thorn berries.

AGONE.—Departed.

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

AGRA-ABLE.—Consenting, willing.

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

AGROUND.—Into a hole.

“The vox be gone *aground*.”

AGWAAIN, sometimes AGWINE.—Going.

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

AHUNGERD.—Hungry.

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

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

ALANG O'.—On account of.

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

ALANG WI'.—In company with.

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

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

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

ALF.—Short name for Alfred.

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

ALL-A-HO.—Standing awry.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ALL IN BITS.—In small pieces.

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

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

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

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

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

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

ALL-OVERISH.—Feeling confused or abashed.

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

ALL TO SMASH.—Totally wrecked.

ALLUS.—Always.

ALL VOR NOTHIN'.—Quite in vain.

AMĪNTED.—In the humour to, willing to.

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

AMOVE.—Where there is much game.

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

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

AMWOAST.—Almost, nearly.

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

AN.—On.

AN-Ē-ATH.—Beneath.

ANEOUST.—Just about, near against, almost.

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

ANIGHST or ANIGH.—Near to.

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

ANTICKS.—Mischievous actions.

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

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

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

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

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

A-PURPOSE.—Intentionally.

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

ARCHUT, or ERCHUT.—An orchard.

AREADY.—Already.

ARGY, also ARGIVY.—To argue.

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

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

ARLY.—Early.

ARLY BWONE.—The hip bone of a pig.

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

ARNEST.—Earnest.

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

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

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

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

AS EVER I.—As I possibly.

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

AS LIEV.—As readily, as soon.

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

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

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

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

AST, also AXT.—To ask.

ASTED.—Having the banns published in church.

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

ASTOOR.—Shortly, very quickly.

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

ATER.—After.

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

ATERNOON.—Afternoon.

ATERWARD.—Afterwards.

ATHIN.—Within, in the house.

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

ATHOUT.—Unless.

“ I wunt go *athout* thee comes too.”

ATHURT.—Across.

“ I zin 'in run *athurt* the pe-us o' turmut.”

ATOP O'.—On the top of.

“ Get *atop o'* the taayble.”

ATWE-UN, or ATWANE.—Between.

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

ATWE-UN WHILES.—At odd times.

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

AT WHOAM.—At home.

ATWIST.—Twisted.

ATWIXT.—Between.

“ He was caught *atwixt* the ge-ut an’ the ge-ut-pwo-ast.”

ATWO.—In two parts.

“ Cut the taayters *atwo* avoor ’e plaants ’um.”

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

AVEARD.—Afraid.

“ ’E bent *aveard* be ’e?” (You are not afraid are you?)

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

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

AVRESH.—Over again.

“ Thee hast done the job zo bad thee mus’ do ’t *avresh*.”

Unknown before, new.

“ A be a-doin’ things in the parish as be quite *avresh*.”

AVRONT.—In front.

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

AWHILE, or AWHILES.—A short time ago.

“ He was yer *awhiles*, but ’ood’nt waait no langer.”

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

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

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

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

AWVER DRAW.—To overthrow.

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

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

AWVER-NIGHT.—The night before.

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

AWVER-RIGHT.—Opposite to, adjacent.

“I left the rabbutts as I shot *awver-right* a crooked bache (beech) tree.”

AX.—To ask. ‘Asked’ becomes “*axt.*” See also “AST” and “ASTED.”

AXIN.—Asking or requesting.

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

B

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

BAAYBY.—A baby.

BAAYKERS DOZEN.—Thirteen.

BAAYLEY.—A farm bailiff or overlooker of labourers.

BAAYSTE.—To flog.

"A *baaystin*" means a whipping.

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

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

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

BACKERDS.—Backwards.

"A vell down *backerds*."

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

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

BACK ZIDE.—Premises adjoining the back of a house. The term occurs, with others, in an indenture dated 26th June, 1691, wherein Mr. John Lowsley leases property at Kingston Backpurze to Richard Bagoly and Richard Cripps. The lease refers to house property and land called "Middletons," and the lawyer made his description very full; it ran thus:

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

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

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

BAD.—Always used for "ill."

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

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

BADGER.—To worry or tease.

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

BAG.—A cow's udder.

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

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

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

BALK.—To thwart.

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

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

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

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

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

BAME.—Balm.

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

BANG.—Quite; totally; decisively.

Thee'd best go *bang* awaay.

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

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

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

BANGIN'.—A very large quantity.

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

BANSKITTLE.—The little fish also called stickleback.

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

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

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

BEDWINE.—Wild Clymatis.

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

BEE-UCH MAASTS.—Beech nuts.

BEER.—Pith, worth, solidity.

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

Naturally *beer* is much thought of.

In the “Scouring of the White Horse” we find lines go—

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

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

A country brewing is thus locally described—

“Vorty gallons o' *Never Vear*,
Vorty gallons o' *Taayble beer*,
Vorty gallons o' *Wus nor that*,
An' vorty gallons o' *Rattle tap*.”

The *Never Vear* is *strong beer*.

The *Rattle Tap* is poor stuff indeed.

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

BEERY.—Partially intoxicated.

BEGGAR.—To impoverish ; to make bankrupt.

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

BEHAWLDEN.—Under obligation.

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

BELIKE.—Very probably, perhaps.

“Now ut raains a wunt come *belike*.”

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

“When I wolloped un' a *belocked* zo 'e med year'n a mild awaay.”

BELLOUSES.—Bellows ; also the lungs.

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

BENT, or BE-ANT.—Am not.

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

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

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

BIT.—A short space of time.

“ Stop a *bit*, he'll zoon be yer.”

A little piece.

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

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

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

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

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

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

BIZZOM.—A bezom or birch broom.

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

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

BLACK-BOB.—A black beetle.

BLACK VRAST.—Frost without rime.

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

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

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

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

BLINK.—A spark of fire.

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

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

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

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

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

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

BLOWZY.—Bloated and red-faced.

BLUBBER.—To cry ; almost in general use.

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

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

BOB.—A quick downward motion.

“The bird *bobbed* just as I shot.”

A quick curtsey is also so called.

A *Timber Bob* is often shortly called a “*bob*.”

BOBBERY.—A fuss ; a disturbance.

BOBBISH.—Cheery and well in health.

“I be pretty *bobbish*, thenk 'e, how bist thee ?”

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

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

BOGGLE.—To hesitate about agreeing to anything.

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

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

“The good Saint Anthony “*boggled*” his eyes,

So firmly fixed on the old black book,

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

He could'nt choose but have a look.”

BOGY.—A sort of ghost.

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

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

BOLT.—To rush away quickly.

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

BOOARD.—To foretell.

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

BOOBY TRAP.—Placing a basin of water on top of a partly open door so that one who pushes the door to enter receives it on his head. This trick however is not unknown to school boys in other parts.

BOOIN'.—The noise made by men and boys to interrupt any speech which is displeasing to them. This appears almost general.

BOORIN' ALONG.—Rushing along rapidly and without moving aside for any one.

BOOZE.—To carouse.

BORN-DAAYS.—Life time.

“ I never zin zuch doins in all my *born-daays*.”

BORN-VOOL.—One who is intensely stupid, an idiot almost.

“ A must be a *born vool* to do like that ther.”

BOTTOM.—The lowest part of a valley.

“ Moor likely 'e 'll vind a haayre (or her) on the brow 'an in the *bottom*.”

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

BOUGHTEN.—Bought, used to distinguish, from WHOAM-MAAYDE.

“ Us ent had no baazkin' vor a wake an' zo be a-yettin' *boughten* bre-ad.”

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

BOUT.—The termination of a round at back swording; “*bout*” is called out by one of the combatants as a notice that the round is ended.

BOWZEY.—Very large or bulky; nearly intoxicated.

BRAAIN-PAN.—The top of the head.

“ A got a cut on the *braain-pan*” (a blow on the top of the head).

BRAAY.—To neigh as a horse does.

BRAAYKE, or BRE-AK.—“ To *braayke* with a person” is to be no longer on friendly terms with him. This word is occasionally pronounced “*breek*” in the Vale of Berkshire by some who “ aaype to tawk viner'n ther naaybours.”

BRAAYVELY.—Well in health.

“ A zes a veels quite *braayvely* this marnin'.”

BRAAYVERY.—Fine dress.

BRAAYZEN.—Bold in its bad sense.

“A *braayzen* huzzey” is a bold immodest woman.

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

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

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

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

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

BREN-CHAZE.—Bread and cheese.

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

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

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

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

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

BRICK-BATS.—Broken bricks.

BRICK-KILL.—A brick kiln.

BRIMMER.—A hat.

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

BROCK.—A badger.

BROKEN-MOUTHED.—Having the front teeth wanting.

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

BRUKKLE.—Brittle.

BRUM.—A broom.

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

BRUMSTWUN.—Brimstone.

BRUSSLES.—Bristles.

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

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

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

BUCKIN'.—Extensive washing of linen.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

BULLOCK.—A heifer is so called.

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

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

BUMMIN'.—A rumbling or humming noise.

BUMPIN'.—Large.

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

A noise caused by thumping; also a hard push.

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

BUMPTIOUS.—Swaggering, proud, assuming superiority.

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

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

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

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

Also to cause to start off in a great hurry.

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

BUNGERZOME.—Unwieldy, clumsy.

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

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

BUNK.—Be off!

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

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

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

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

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

BUNTIN.—The wood-lark.

BUSINESS.—Fuss.

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

BUST, or BUSTED.—Burst.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

C

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

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

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

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

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

CADDLIN'.—Untidy, slipshod.

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

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

CAFE.—A calf.

CALL.—Occasion.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CAP.—To outdo.

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

CAPPENTER.—A carpenter.

CAR.—To carry.

CARDIN.—According.

CARLINE.—Caroline.

CARPIN'.—Fault finding.

CARROTTY PAWLE.—A red-haired person.

CAS'NT.—Can'st thou not ?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHAAIR, or CHEER.—A chair.

CHAAYKE.—Chalk.

CHAAYNGES.—Shirts and under-clothing generally.

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

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

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

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

CHAM.—To chew; there is also in use the expression “A *chammed* awver’t a goodish bit;” this expresses hesitation and unwillingness to do a thing.

CHAP.—Any man of no great consideration; but we say equally.

“A goodish zart o’ *chap*,” and “a poorish zart of a *chap*;” where a number of men in any station of life may be banded together they are called *chaps*, the expression then running “them (descriptive title) *chaps*.”

CHARLOCK.—The wild mustard, which grows to the detriment of corn crops.

CHASS, or CHERLES.—Charles.

CHATTER AT.—To scold.

“Meuster ’ooll *chatter* at ’e when a comes to knaw on ’t.”

CHATTER-WATER.—Tea.

CHAY, or CHAW.—To bite one’s food.

“A be got awld an’ can’t *chay* nothun’ now.

CHERM.—A mixture of noises of various kinds. “*Chermin*’ the baze” is the act of ringing a stone against a spade or watering can; this music is supposed to cause the bees to settle in the neighbourhood; another object in doing this is to let the neighbours know who the bees belong to if they should chance to settle on adjacent property.

CHEERY.—Chary, careful in a mean or stingy sense.

CHE-UZZES, or CHAZES.—Seeds of the mallow.

CHICK A BIDDIES.—Fowls; but this word is principally used by children.

CHICKEN’S MEAT.—The broken grains of corn used for feeding poultry.

CHIDLINS, or CHITLINS.—Chitterlings.

CHILDERN,—Children.

CHIMBLEY.—A chimney: a chimney sweep is a “*chimbley swape*.”

CHINKIN’.—Metallic rattling noise as of a chain dragged over stones.

CHIN MUSIC.—Impertinence.

“Dwo-ant gie I none o’ thee *chin music*,” is a common retort.

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

CHIPPY, also CHIRPY.—In good spirits.

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

CHIVVY.—To chase, shouting the while.

CHIZZLE.—To cheat.

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

CHOCK VULL.—Full to overflowing.

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

CHOP.—To exchange.

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

CHOUSE.—To cheat; a dishonest action.

CHUCK.—To toss carelessly.

CHUCKLE YEADED.—Very stupid.

"A *chuckle yeaded* vool."

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

CHUNE.—Tune.

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

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

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

CHURLUT.—Charlotte.

CIPE.—A large basket.

CIRCUMBENDIBUS.—A round about route.

CLACK.—A woman who is always chattering.

CLAGGY.—With sticky mud.

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

CLAMMED.—Chocked up by over-filling.

If an aperture be too small for grain to run through freely it is said to be "*clammed*;" also a surfeit from over-feeding is so called.

CLAMBER, or CLIM.—To climb.

"*Clamber*" would be used for getting up a rock, and "*clim*" for climbing a tree.

CLAMP.—To tread noisily. An arrangement of bricks piled for burning without a kiln is so called.

CLAMPUTTIN', or CLUMPUTTIN'.—Stumping about.

CLANG.—A resounding noise, as the report of a gun.

CLAP.—To place quickly.

"*Clap 'un down an' be aff.*"

"*Clap on your hat.*"

Also, in cold weather, to "*clap*," is to get warm by beating the arms across each other.

CLAP-ON.—To overcharge.

"*A allus claps-on wi' I, acause a thinks I shall try to be-at un down a bit.*"

CLAPPER.—The tongue.

CLAPPER CLAWED.—Scratched by a woman.

CLAPPERS.—Shallows in a river. The *clappers* between Reading and Caversham are known to all upper Thames boating men.

CLAPS.—To clasp.

CLAPS-NET.—A net where the two parts close together, such as that used for catching sparrows at night around the eaves of ricks, etc.

CLAT.—A patch of dirt or cow-dung thrown against a wall or door.

CLAVER.—An instrument to chop bones of meat; a cleaver.

CLAY, or CLAA.—To claw.

"*To clay hawld on 'un*" is to seize a thing with hands or claws.

CLE-AN, or CLANE.—Entire, absolute, altogether.

"*A missed 'un cle-an*" (he missed it altogether), as applied to a shot.

CLE-AN AN' HANZOME.—Has the same meaning as "*cle-an*" given above, but with stress on the "*Miss*" being remarkable.

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

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

CLICK.—Completely ; thorough.

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

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

CLIM.—*Vide* CLAMBER. To climb.

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

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

Also a resounding blow.

“ I gid 'un a *clink* on the yead.”

CLINKERS.—Over burnt bricks.

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

CLIVERS.—Goose grass.

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

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

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

CLOGGY.—Dirty.

CLOSE.—Reserved, also stingy.

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

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

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

COLLAR.—To make a petty theft.

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

COLLARED-ZOUSE.—Brawn is always so called.

COLLOP.—A rather thick slice of meat.

COLLUTS.—Young cabbages.

COMBE.—A hollow in the Downs.

COME.—To achieve.

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

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

At advent of.

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

“ In churning butter is said to ‘ *come*. ’ ”

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

COME AFF.—To happen.

“ That ther wunt never *come aff*. ”

COMETHER.—Come hither.

“ *Comether* 'oot,” or “ *comether* wut,” is an expression used to horses. To put the “ *comether* ” on a person is to restrain him.

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

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

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

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

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

“ Out o' *condition* ” indicates an unsatisfactory state.

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

CONTRĀAYRY.—Cross-grained, obstructive.

"A turned *contrāayry* an' 'ood'nt lend his herse, an' zo us cood'nt go."

CONVOUND.—A form of imprecation. Both syllables are very long.

"*Convound* that chap! a pramised I to come an' a never did."

CONVOUNDED.—Used as an expression of anger or annoyance.

"That *convounded* bwoy's moor plaaygue nor a's wuth."

CONVOUNDED LIKE.—Confused. It is often preceded by "zart o'."

"When a tawld I as Dannul was 'listed vor a zawljer I was zart o *convounded like*, an' cood'nt zaay no moor."

CONZAIT.—To think ; to be of opinion.

COOB.—Coop. A hen-coop is a "hen-*coob*."

COOBIDDY.—The call for fowls to come to be fed. (In the call the first syllable is much prolonged.)

COODNST, or COOS'NT.—Could you not ? Could not.

"If I dwoant do't I be zure thee *coos'nt*."

COOST.—Could you ?

"*Coost* tell I which be the ro-ad (or rawd) to Alder, plaze?"
("Could you tell me which is the way to Aldworth, please?")

COPSE.—A wood (not applied to a small wood only). The large wood named "The Park Wood," at Hampstead Norreys is generally called "The *Copse*," whilst other woods near are given their distinctive names, as 'Laycroft,' 'Beech Wood,' &c.

CORD WOOD.—Wood split up for firewood and stacked ready to be sold by "the *cord*."

COTCHED.—Caught.

"Us *cotch'd* um at ut." (We caught him in the act.)

COTCHEL.—Part of a sack full.

COTTERALUGG.—A bar across the chimney breast to which is fastened the pot-hook.

COUCH.—Rank grass ; quitch grass.

COUCH-HE-AP.—A heap of rank grass roots stacked in the field for burning.

COUNT, or ACCOUNT.—Utility, value, proficiency.

"A yent much *count* at cricket" (he is a poor playe).

COURAGE-ON.—To incite.

“A *couraged-on* them dogs to vight.”

COW-CALF.—A female calf.

COW-LAAVDY.—The lady bird.

COW-PIE.—A favourite dish with children, made by having a thin layer of paste on the bottom and sides of a pie dish whereon custard is poured. This is then baked.

COW PARSLEY.—Wild parsley obtained and given as a favourite food to tame rabbits.

COW STALL.—A wooden arrangement for securing a cow's head whilst it is being milked.

CRAAYZY.—Dilapidated ; out of repair.

CRAAYZY WE-UD.—The plant crow's-foot, so called because it spreads about so wildly.

CRACK.—A sharp blow.

“I gid 'un a *crack* a top o' the yead.”

“To *crack* up” is to extol.

“In a *crack*,” in a minute.

CRACKLIN'.—The scotched skin of roast pork ; this is also sometimes called the “scrupp.”

CRACKY.—Peculiar ; not quite right in one's mind.

CRANKS.—Aches and slight ailments. A person is said to be full of “crinks and *cranks*” when generally complaining of ill health.

CKANKY.—Out of health ; for machinery out of gear ; for a structure, in bad repair, likely to give way.

Also sometimes used to mean out of temper.

CRAP.—Crop.

CRASS.—Obstinate, contrary.

CRASS-GRAAINED.—Opposing from obstinacy or bad temper.

CRASS-PATCH.—The name a child calls another that is out of temper to tease him.

CRAW.—The crop of a bird ; the maw or receptacle for food.

CRE-AMY VAAVCED, or CRAMY-VE-USED.—Having no roses in the cheeks—white faced.

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

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

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

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

CRINKLE.—To crease; to rumple.

CRINKLY.—With marks as having been crumpled.

CRINKS.—See CRANKS.

CRISP.—Pork crackling. See also SCRUMP.

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

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

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

CROOK, or CRUCK.—To bend.

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

CROWNER.—Coroner.

CRUMBLES.—Crumbs.

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

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

CRUSTY.—Surly, snappish.

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

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

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

CUDDLE.—To hold with one's arms closely around.

CULLS.—Sheep picked out from a flock on account of not agreeing with the others in appearance.

CUPBOARD LOVE.—Such love as children have for those who give them sweetmeats, cakes, etc.

CUP-CUP-CUP.—The call to a horse when in a meadow.

CUPS.—The bottom part or holder of the acorn.

CURVEW BELL.—This is not quite obsolete. At Blewbury it has been the custom for this to be rung regularly between Michaelmas and Lady Day, and many a time those who have been lost on the adjacent downs have hailed the sound of this bell.

CUSSEDNESS.—Obstinacy, wickedness.

CUSTOMER.—Always applied to a person in a disparaging or invidious sense, as "a shaaydy *customer*," "a sly *customer*," &c.

CUT.—A blow.

"I took 'un a good *cut* wi' a stick."

It has several combinations, as "*cut* awaay," "run away;" "*cut* up," "much distressed."

CUTE.—With capacity for learning; having ability.

D

DAAK.—Filthy, covered with dirt ; slimy.

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

DAAYZIES, or DE-UZIES.—Daisies.

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

“ I caught 'un a *dab* in the vaayce.”

A detached piece of anything.

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

DABB'D.—Blotted over with stains.

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

“ This yer pudden be *dabby* wi' zuet.”

DAB-CHICK.—The water hen.

DABSTER.—One who excels greatly.

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

DADDACKY.—Decayed or rotten.

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

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

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

DAFFIDOWNDILLY.—The Daffodil.

DAFT.—Stupid, slow of comprehension.

DAIN.—Tainted, putrid, bad smelling.

DALL.—The smallest pig in a litter.

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

DALLED.—A swearing expression.

DALLERS.—A fit of melancholy.

DALLY.—A swearing expression.

DAMPER.—A saddening circumstance.

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

DANDER UP.—Temper raised.

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

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

DANG 'UN.—A swearing expression.

DANK.—Unhealthy.

DANNUL.—Daniel.

DASH UT.—An imprecation.

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

DAYL.—Deal; much.

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

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

DEAD ALIVE.—Sluggish, sleepy looking.

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

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

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

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

DEDDENST.—Did you not?

DEDST, or DIDST.—Did you ?

DEEDILY.—Earnestly, intently.

“ A looked at I maain *deedly* as though a had zummit to zaay.”

DEEDY.—Industrious.

“ Us was *deedy* at ut all daay.”

DELVE.—To dig (but nearly obsolete).

DEMIREP.—A word applied to a woman for whom contempt is felt.

DERLIN'.—The smallest pig in a litter. The same as “ DALL.”

DERN.—An imprecation.

DESPERD.—Very great, desperate.

“ A zimmered in a *desperd* hurry.”

DEW-BIT.—A small meal that perhaps could equally well be done without.

DEWSIERS.—The gristle of valves adjoining a pig's heart.

DIBBLE.—A gardener's implement. To hole for planting seeds ; also to fish by dropping the bait on the surface of the water, and then alternately lifting it and letting it fall.

DIBS.—A game played with the small knuckle bones taken from legs of mutton ; these bones are themselves called *dibs*.

DICKY.—“ Upon my *dicky*” is a phrase sometimes used in support of an assertion.

DICKY-BIRDS.—Children's phrase for all wild birds.

DIDDLE.—To cheat ; to play a trick ; to out-wit.

DIDDLED.—Out-witted.

DIDN'T OUGHT.—Ought not.

“ A *didn't ought* to tawk like that ther' avoor the childern.”

DIFFICULTER.—Comparative of difficult.

“ This yer be *difficulter* to maayke than what that ther' be.”

DILL, or DILLY. The call for ducks, either word is repeated about four times in the call.

“ Pray what have you for supper, Mrs. Bond ?
Ge-us in the larder an' ducks in the pond.
Dilly, dilly, dilly, dilly, come an' be killed,
Passengers around us an' thaay must be villed.”

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

DING.—To impress repeatedly.

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

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

DINGEY ("G" soft).—Coated with dirt.

DINGIN'.—A noise in the ears.

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

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

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

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

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

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

DISREMEMBER.—To be unable to call to mind.

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

DOCIT.—Intelligent.

DOCK.—To cut anything short.

DOCTOR.—To adulterate anything.

DOCTOR'S STUFF.—Medicine.

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

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

DOG ROSES.—Wild roses.

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

DOG-TIRED.—Thoroughly tired out.

DOINS.—Proceedings of an exciting character; sometimes of a not quite creditable character.

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

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

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

DRAT.—A common imprecation.

DRATTLE.—A swearing expression; also to throttle.

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

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

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

DRECKLY MINUT.—Immediately; on the instant.

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

DREE.—Three.

DRESH.—To thrash.

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

DREW.—Sleepy, inactive.

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

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

DRIZLY.—Raining in very small drops.

DRO-AT.—The throat.

DROOTY.—Looking downcast.

DROUGH, or DROO'.—Through.

DROW.—To throw, making preterite DROWED.

DROWNDED RAT.—One soaked with rain is said to look like a *drowneded-rat*.

DROWTHY.—Thirsty.

DRUV.—Driven.

DRY, or A-DRY.—Thirsty.

"I be *a-dry*, gie us a drink o' water."

DRY-CRUST.—A crust of bread without any butter.

DUBBY.—Thick, blunt at the end.

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

DUBERSOME.—Doubtful.

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

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

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

DUDDERED.—Stupefied.

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

DUMBLEDORE.—The humble bee.

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

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

DUMPS.—Low spirits.

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

DUNCH.—Deaf.

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

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

DUN'T.—Did it.

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

DUST.—Fuss.

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

Ready money.

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

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

DUSTIN'.—A whipping.

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

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

DWO-ANT, or DWUNT.—Don't.

E

'E.—Thou, thee, you.

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

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

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

EDDERD.—Edward.

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

EEN-A'MWOAST.—Almost, nearly.

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

EESE, or E-US and ISS.—Yes.

EFFUT.—An eft or newt.

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

EGG ON.—To incite; to urge on.

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

EKKERN, or AAYKERN.—An acorn.

ELBAW GRACE.—Energetic work with hands and arms.

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

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

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

ELLOOK.—Look here!

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

ELLUM.—The elm tree.

ELLUMS.—Straw made ready for thatching.

ELNOR.—Eleanor.

EMMUT.—The ant.

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

EMPT, or ENT.—To empty.

ENTIN.—Emptying.

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

ERRIWIG.—An ear-wig.

ERZELL.—Herself.

“She med do't *erzell*, vor I wunt.”

ET, also YET.—Eat.

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

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

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

ETTIN, or YETTIN.—Eating. We have also in the preterit “*etted*,” or “*yetted*.”

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

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

“I 'ooll come as soon as *ever* I can”

EVERLASTIN'LY.—Continually.

“She was *everlastin'ly* a-yangin' at un an' zo at last a run awaay vrom whoam.”

EYE, or NI.—A brood of pheasants.

EZACKLY, also EZACKERLY.—Exactly.

F

The letter “F,” when initial to a word or syllable, is always pronounced as “V.” No Berkshire words are therefore given under the letter “F.”

G

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

GAAM.—To besmear.

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

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

GAARGE, or GERGE.—George.

GAAY.—In good health ; brisk.

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

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

GAAYPES.—The most fatal disease in chicken.

GAB.—Talk.

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

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

GABBERN.—Comfortless.

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

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

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

GALL.—To make sore by rubbing.

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

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

GALLINI.—The Guinea fowl.

GALS.—The servants in a farm house are often called “the *gals*,” or MAAIDS; formerly also they were called the WENCHES.

“Call the *gals* into praayers.”

GALLUS.—Very.

“A *gallus* bad chap.”

Also large.

“A *gallus* lot on 'um” (a large number of them.)

GARN.—To garner.

GAWKY.—A tall ungainly person.

GAWLDEN CHAAIN.—The flower of the Laburnum tree is so called.

GE-AMS, or GAAYMES.—Games, tricks; an attempt to play a practical joke would be met by the phrase “None o' yer *ge-ams* now.”

GE-AMSTER, or GAAYMESTER.—One who is skilled at single stick. The “Scouring of the White Horse” describes what an “awld *geamster*” should look like.

GENTLEMAN.—Used to express one's condition when doing no work.

“I hurt my leg an' be agwaain to be a *gentleman* vor a wake.”

GET AWVER.—To recover from, to surmount.

“A be maain bad an' I doubt wher a'll get auver 't or no.”

GE-UP, or GAAYPE.—To gape; to pry into. “What be at *ge-upin'* at what I be doin' on? (what do you mean by prying into what I am doing?)”

GE-UT, or GAAYTE.—A gate.

GE-UT PO-AST.—The phrase, “Betwixt thee an' I an' the *ge-ut poast*,” is a very common one as prefacing a confidential communication or a bit of scandal.

GHERN.—A garden.

GID.—Gave. *Vide* GIN.

GIDDY.—A disease of the brain in sheep. A sheep thus attacked is at once killed for food, as the mutton is not considered to be affected.

GIE.—Give. “*Gie* I a massel” (*give* me a little piece).

GIE OUT.—Stop! A boy cries, “*gie out*” to another who persists in striking him. A barrel of beer which stops running, or becomes empty, is said to “*gie out*.”

To “*gie it*” is to scold or whip.

To “*gie the zack*” is to dismiss a servant.

GIGGLIN’.—Laughing in a silly way without adequate cause. A crusty old man will remark, “What can ’e expect vrom thaay, a passel o’ *gigglin’ gals*.”

GIN, or GID (With “G” pronounced hard).—Gave.

“I *gid* ’un a knife vor the spaayde as e’ *gin* I.” (I gave him a knife in exchange for a spade.)

GINGERLY.—Cautiously, very carefully; (common.)

GIPSY’S COO-UMS.—The spiked production on the top of a long stalk of a species of dock.

GLADE, or GLAAYDE.—To look silyly at.

GLOWERY.—Looking out of temper; glum.

“A looks maain *glowery* about ut.”

GLUTCH.—To swallow with palpable throat effort.

GNARLEY.—With knots and twists.

“Them planks be too *gnarley* for the plaayne to work.”

GNAWIN’.—A griping pain in the stomach.

GO.—Predicament.

There is the phrase “to *go* agen,” meaning to oppose; one would also say “His leg *goes* agin un when a walks up hill” (he finds his leg pain or trouble him when going up hill.)

To “*go* from one’s word” is “to break faith.”

GO AT.—To work at, to be employed on.

A labourer enquires in the morning, “What be I to *go at* to-daay?”

GOBBLE.—To eat greedily and without biting, as a duck does.

GOBLER.—A cock turkey.

GO BY.—To give one the “*go by*” is to go a-head of him.

GOD A’MIGHTY’S COCKS AN’ HENS.—Robins and Wrens.

It is considered wicked to hurt either of these little birds.

“Cock Robins and Jenny Wrens
Be God Amighty’s Cocks an’ Hens.”

GOINS ON.—Proceedings of a merry or sometimes of a scandalous character.

“I wunt hev such *goins on* in my house.”

GO KERT.—A child's cart.

GONY.—A very stupid person.

GOOD.—This word has various significations.

"Gie us a *good* helpin' o' pudden," *i.e.*, a large helping.

"Vor *good*" means "finally," not to return, and in this sense the phrase is often extended to "vor *good* an' all."

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

GOODISH. —Rather large.

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

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

GOOD VEW.—A considerable number.

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

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

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

GOOSEGOGS.—Gooseberries.

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

GOWGE.—Gauge, measure.

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

GOWND.—A gown or frock.

GO ZO VUR.—Go so far; last so long.

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

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

Malt after all the goodness is extracted in brewing.

GRAB.—To seize quickly.

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

GRACE.—“Grease,” and also “grass” are so pronounced.

GRAMMER.—Grandmother, always preceded by “awld.”

GRAMNAERED.—Begrimed with dirt.

GRAMVER, or GRENVER.—Grandfather, always preceded by “awld.”

GRAW.—To produce.

“That ther land wunt *graw* be-ans.”

To cultivate successfully.

“’Tyent no good tryin’ to *graw* turmuts yer.”

GRAWIN’ WEATHER.—Alternate showers and sunshine.

“Vine *grawin’ weather* zur.”

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

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

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

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

GRINE.—Groin.

GRINSTWUN.—Grindstone.

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

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

GRIPE.—A small open ditch.

GRIPES.—Pains in the stomach.

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

GRIST.—Corn brought to the mill for grinding.

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

GRISTY.—Gritty.

GRIT.—Good courage ; reliable.

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

GRIZZLE.—To grumble.

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

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

GRUB.—A dirty little child is called "a young *grub*."

GRUBBY.—Dirty, as regards the person.

GRUMPY.—Surly, complaining, fault-finding.

GRUNSEL.—The raised door sill.

"This little peg went to market,
An' this little peg staayed at whoam ;
This little peg had zome ro-ast me-at,
An' this little peg had none.
This little peg went ' week, week, week, week,
I can't get awver the *grunsel*."

A line of the above is quoted on pinching each of the toes on a child's foot, beginning with the "big toe."

GUGGLIN'.—The gargling noise which liquor may make in the throat.

GULED.—Amazed, bewildered.

"The noise thaay childern maade quite *guled* muh."

GULP.—To drink rapidly or greedily.

"A *gulped* ut all down wi'out vetchin' bre-ath.

GUMPTION.—Energy, activity, and resource in one's work. Common sense.

GURT, or GRET, or GIRT.—Great.

GURT-KWUT.—A great coat.

GURTS.—Saddle girths.

GUTTER.—When melted grease forms in the top of a candle, and at length overflows down one side, the candle is said to “*gutter.*”

GUZZLE.—The hole for slops outside cottages.
To drink.

GUZZLER.—One who is constantly drinking alcoholic liquors.

H

HA, or HEV, or HEY.—Have.

“ I wunt *ha* [or *hev*, or *hey*] nothin' to do wi't.”

HAAIN.—To abstain from, or hold off from.

“ Us 'ool *haain aff* vrom taaykin' any notice on't vor a daay or two, praps a wunt do't no moor.”

HAAK.—A hawk.

HAAM, or HAULM.—Stubble or straw of vetches, peas, or beans.

The “*Haam*” rick in the Vale of Berks. is of bean or wheat straw, and there they do not usually speak of a “vetch *haam* rick” as in the hill part of the county.

HAAYNIN.—The removal of cattle from pasture land to allow the crop of Hay to commence growing.

In the case of “Hobbs versus The Corporation of Newbury,” as reported in the “Newbury Weekly News” of February 16th, 1888, Mr. Walter Money, F.S.A., explained that the word “Hayned” is an old English term signifying to lay in ground for hay by taking the cattle off, &c., and is repeatedly made use of in that sense in the records of the Court Baron. With reference to the above-named case, there was also read a presentment of the jury to the Court Leet of 1830 as follows:—“We present that no owner or occupier of land in Northcroft has a right to hitch, enclose, or feed any of the lands there from the usual time of *hayning* to the customary time of breaking. And if any cattle be found in Northcroft contrary to the usual custom, we order the haywarden to impound them.”

HAAYSTY PUDDEN.—A pudding of boiled dough; sugar and butter, or else treacle, being usually added when eating.

HACK.—To fag or reap vetches, peas, or beans.

HACKER.—To be unable to speak properly from confusion or fear. One is said to “*hacker* and stammer” when answering disjointedly on account of having no excuse or explanation forthcoming.

HACKIN'.—Hardsounding. “A *hackin'* cough” is a frequent cough often accompanying consumption.

HACKLE.—To conspire; a conspiracy. Labourers are said to be “all of a *hackle*” when making agreement together to get higher wages or shorter time for work.

The straw covering over a bee-hive.

HAFE-A-TWO.—Cracked or cut so as to be in danger of breaking.

“The led o’ the box be *hafe-atwo* an’ wunt stan’ no mendin’.

HAFT.—The handle of an axe.

HAGGAS.—The fruit of the Hawthorn.

HAGGED.—Worn out; looking thin faced (a corruption of “Haggard”).

HAGGLE.—To chaffer in dealing. Sometimes also it is used in the sense of ‘to hesitate in reply.’

“A *haggled* a good bit avoor a’d tell I wher a’d a-bin” (he hesitated a good deal before he’d tell me where he had been).

HAINT, or HEV’NT.—Have not. “We *haint* got narn” (we have not got one).

HAMES, or HAAYMES.—The wooden portions of cart-horses’ collars to which are joined the traces.

HAMMER.—The expression “dead as a *hammer*” is very common.

“I chucked my stick at that ther rat an’ killed un as ‘dead as a *hammer*.’”

HAMPERED.—A lock is said to be *hampered* when out of repair so that the key cannot work it.

HANDLE.—To use dexterously.

“I can’t *handle* a gun no zense” means “I cannot shoot well.”

HANDLIN’.—In love making, where the swain may not have flow of language, he may sometimes attempt to put his arm round the girls waist; this is called “*handlin’* on her” and would probably be met by the command to “Adone now,” or a more decided “Gie out!”

HANDY.—Conveniently near. “A little me-ad lez *handy* to the house” (a little meadow is conveniently near the house).

Also intelligent in work.

“He be a *handy* zart o’ chap.”

HANGER-ON.—A person who waits about others better off than himself for such benefits as he may get. Common.

- HANGIN'.—The rounded slope or over-*hanging* part of a hill.
 "E'll vind moor partridges on the *hangin'* yander 'n anywher."
- HANGLE.—An iron hook over the fire to suspend pots from.
- HANGY.—Sticky, as regards soil. See CLUNG.
- HANG UP HIS HAT.—The usual meaning of this is that one is an accepted suitor, but it also sometimes is used to denote that one is very intimate and is granted freedom of the house.
- HANKERCHER.—A pocket-handkerchief.
- HANKERIN'.—Longing.
- HAPS.—A hasp.
 To *hasp* or fasten by hitching a thing around or over another.
 The withy tie used to secure hurdles to "vawle staaykes" or to each other.
- HARD O'YERRIN.—Deaf (hard of hearing).
- HARL.—To entangle, an entanglement.
 "If 'e dwoant mind thee 'ooll get that string in a *harl'*."
- HARNESS TACK.—A swinging cross tree placed in a stable for harness to be hung upon.
- HARPIN.—Continually speaking about some distasteful matter.
- HARVESTERS.—Harvest bugs, prevalent just before harvest time.
- HARVEST WHOAM.—The festival which winds up harvest work. (An account of this is given in the Prefatory Notes).
- HAT.—A small ring of trees, but usually called a VOLLY when in a conspicuous position, as on a hill.
- HA'T, also HEV UT.—Have it, allow it, believe it. "I tawld 'un I zin 't myzself, but a ood'nt *ha't* (I told him I saw it myself, but he wouldn't believe it).
- HATCH.—An opening which may be closed by a wooden slide or door, used for passing articles through by hand.
- HATCH GATE.—A gate at the junction of Parishes or Manors. The *hatch-gate* of Hampstead Norreys is where the Manors of Hampstead Norreys, Eling, and Bothampstead meet.

HAW.—A dwelling enclosed by woods.

HAWLD HARD.—Stop! There is a game commonly played about Christmas time where a number hold a piece of a handkerchief. One then moves his hand round the handkerchief, saying, "Here we go round by the rule of *Contrairy*. When I say "*hawld hard*," "let go," and when I say "let go," "*hawld hard*;" forfeits are paid by those not complying with the above order, which is said suddenly and in a loud tone so as to confuse the players.

HAWLE.—A hole.

HAWLT.—Hold. "I can't get *hawlt* on 'in" (I can't get hold of him).

HAWS.—The same as HAGGAS.

HAZZICK.—A wood usually of Scotch firs with much coarse rank grass. There is a "*hazzick*" on the Little Hungerford estate, Hampstead Norreys.

HEAD.—The face.

HEAL.—To cover.

HEART ZICK.—Sadly out of spirits through trouble.

HECCATS.—A short dry wearing cough.

HECCATTY.—One having the "*heccats*."

HEDGE-POKER.—A hedge sparrow. The name "*hedge-poker*" may have been given because the bird pokes about a hedge and will fly no distance away.

HEDGIN'.—A common sport, where boys go on either side of a hedge when the leaves have fallen, with long light poles. On seeing any bird fly into the hedge a-head, one gives the word, and both beat the hedge from opposite sides; the bird gets too confused to fly out and is generally killed by branches knocked against it; ten or twelve birds are often killed in an afternoon's "*hedgin*'."

HEFT.—To try the weight of a thing by lifting it. A woman selling a turkey will say "*heft 'un*," *i.e.*, "Lift it to see how much it weighs."

HEN-US.—A house fitted round with rows of compartments for hens to lay eggs in, and with perches for them to roost upon.

HEPPER.N.—An apron. At old-fashioned village schools the usual punishment for a child was to be pinned to the “*heppern*” of the schoolmistress; when in this position a “thimble-pie” would be the punishment for levity or further misconduct.

HERN.—Hers.

HERRIOTT.—A fine, payable by a tenant of a leasehold property on succession at death of previous holder. As an example, in an indenture, dated 23rd December, 1743, between Mr. Joseph Lowsley and Mr. Thomas Horde lands were leased for 99 years or three lives on payment of

“One fatt capon at Christmas and *Herriott* upon decease of each life.”

HEV AT.—To encounter, to undertake earnestly.

“I me-ans to *hev at* killin’ down thaay rabbuts avoor long ‘um be a-yettin all the young kern.”

HEY.—Have. See also HA, or HEV.

HIDE.—To whip, to beat.

HIDIN’.—A flogging; a beating.

HIGGLE.—To demur, to repeatedly raise objections.

To chaffer.

HIGH JINKS.—Vagaries, merry doings.

HIGHTY-TIGHTY.—Conceitedly proud, stuck up; also easily taking offence, huffy.

HIKE.—“Move off!” Always used peremptorily.

“What be you bwoys at ther, *hike* aff that ther ladder an’ be aff.”

HINDER.—To prevent.

“I me-ans to do’t, an’ who be a-gwaain to *hinder* muh.”

HIPS.—The seed pods of the dog rose. Children thread these together to form necklaces and bracelets.

HIST-UP.—(“*I*” pronounced as in “*high*.”) A command given to a horse to lift up a foot for inspection; also shouted to a horse when it stumbles.

HIS-ZELF.—Himself. “A wunt go by *his-zelf*” (he won’t go alone).

HIS-ZEN.—His.

HITCH.—To fasten loosely.

"*Hitch* yer herse to the gaayte po-ast an' come an' help I get this nitch o' straa upon my back."

HIT.—Cast, throw.

"*Hit* it away, tent vit to yet" (throw it away, 'tis not fit to eat).

HIT IT.—To be in accord.

"Them two dwoant zim to *hit it* now as um did avoor Kersmas' (those two do not seem on such good terms now as they were before Christmas).

HO.—To long for, to care greatly for.

HOBBLE DE HOYE.—

"A chap be called a "*hobble de hoye*,"
As be shart of a man but moor'n a bwoy."

HOBBLES.—Shackles; to prevent a horse or donkey straying far when turned into a lane or roadside to feed; by these a fore leg is often fastened to a hind leg.

HOCKERD.—Awkward, clumsy, obstinate, contrary.

"A was maain *hockered* an I cood'nt persuaayde un to do 't" (he was very obstinate and I could'nt persuade him to do it).

HOCKLY.—Awkwardly helpless, having no notion how to do a thing properly.

HOCKSEY.—Deep with mud.

HOCKSIN'.—Walking clumsily, or making a noise impertinently in walking.

"When I scawlded un a went *hoksin'* awaay wi'out a-stoppin' to year what I was a-zaayin'."

HODMEDOD.—A scarecrow; usually a figure with a hat on, holding a stick to represent a gun.

HO-GO.—A game played by children, each having a number of marbles. The first holds up a number in closed hand and says, "*Ho-go*;" the second says "Hand full;" the first then says "How many?" The other guesses. If he should guess correctly he is entitled to take them all; but otherwise he must give the difference between the number he guessed and the number actually held up to "make it so."

HOG-TUB.—A tank at a part of the farm-yard nearest the kitchen, into which all kinds of edible refuse are thrown. The "*hog-tub*" has stock of barley meal, and at feeding time the pigs assemble eagerly at the call of "shug," "shug," "shug," and the mixture is then bailed out by means of a sort of bucket, with a very long wooden handle.

HOG-WASH.—The liquor of the HOG-TUB.

HOLLER.—To call out loudly. In the rhyme sung by boys going their rounds on Guy Fawkes' Day we have—

"Holler bwoys, holler bwoys, maayke yer bells ring,
Holler bwoys, holler bwoys, God zaayve the Quane."
One would say also, "*Holler to 'n to come along quicker.*"

HONESTY.—The wild clematis is always so called.

HOOD.—The bonnet worn by women at field labour. It is a poke bonnet which shades the face from the sun, and which has an enormous flap covering the neck, shoulders, and upper part of the back.

HOOSSET.—A horse's head curiously dressed up, and carried about by men and boys at a "*Hooset Hunt.*"

HOOSSET HUNT.—When persons are believed to be guilty of incontinence, men and boys assemble for a "*Hooset Hunt,*" they take with them pots or pans or anything wherewith to make discordant noise, and this they call "*Rough Music,*" they also carry the "*Hooset*" on a pole. On arrival at a house to be visited, the "*Rough Music*" is vigorously played, and the "*Hooset*" shaken in front of all the windows, and even poked into them if any be open.

HOOST.—Lift up. "*Hoost up thee end o' plank a bit (lift up your end of the plank a little).*"

HOOT.—"Hold to it."

An expression used to horses.

HOOTCHER.—A stick with a bend or turn at the top, used to pull down branches when gathering fruit.

HOPPERS.—Mites in bacon.

HOPPETTY.—A little lame.

"I hev a-bin a bit *hoppetty* zence the hammer vell on my voot."

HOP, SKIP AN' JUMP PUDDEN'.—A plum pudding where plums have been inserted very sparingly.

HOSS-PLAAY.—Rough, noisy play, approaching practical joking.

HOSS-POND.—A pond appertaining to the farm yard ; from its situation the water is often too impure for animals to drink.

HOUSEN.—Houses.

HOWSOMEVER.—However.

“ A wunt never do 't *howsomever* a med try.”

HUCK.—To poke, as by inserting a stick under anything and on pushing it to give a lifting motion.

HUCK-MUCK.—Confusion caused by all things being out of place. On visiting a small house on cleaning day the apology comes “ 'E vinds us 'in a gurt *huck-muck* to-daay, zur.”

HUD.—To take off the outer covering.

“ Get them warnuts *hudded* agin I comes back.”

The outer covering of nuts, walnuts, &c., is called the “ *hud*.”

HUFFY.—Easily taking offence.

“ A, be a *huffy* zart o' chap.”

HUGGER, also HUGGER-MUGGER.—To hoard.

“ A ke-ups his money pretty much *hugger-muggered* up an' dwoant spend none hardly.”

HULLS.—Husks.

HULLA-BALLOO.—A loud confused noise raised by a number.

HUNCH.—To attack with the horns.

“ The cow tried to *hunch* muh.”

HUNK, sometimes HUNCH.—A thick piece of bread, bacon, &c.

HUR, or HAAIR.—Hair.

HURDLE-HERSE.—A hurdle horse ; the frame fixed on the ground having holes for the uprights of hurdles ; the brushwood used in making “ *vlaayke hurdles*,” is woven horizontally between these uprights.

I

I.—Is used for “me.”

“Gie *I* one o’ them apples?”

IF ZO BE AS.—If.

“*If zo be as* you can come an’ hev tay wi’ we to-morrow, I hopes you ‘ooll.”

IMP.—“Young *imp*,” is a common name for a mischievous boy, as also a “young rascal.”

IN, or UN.—To be “*in*,” with a person is to be intimate; well liked, and to have influence.

Also “him,” “I gin ‘*in* wernin’” (I gave him warning).

IN-AN’-IN.—A term used to express close relationship with reference to cattle breeding.

IN-BETWANE.—Used for “between.”

“I veels a stwun *in-betwane* my shoe an zock.”

INLY.—Inwardly.

INNERDS.—“Chitterlings” as frequently go by the name of “peg’s *innerds*” (pig’s inwards).

ĪNONS.—Onions.

INVITIN’.—The word is used in homely welcome thus:—As the food is placed on the table the host will say to his guest, “Now you zees yer dinner avoor ‘e, an’ I hopes as ‘e wunt want no *invitin’*.” This is intended as a wish that the guest will eat heartily, ask for what he may want, and “maayke his-zelf at whoam.”

IRE.—Iron.

I SPY.—The game hide and seek. In the way of playing this the seeker has to call “*I spy*” to the one he finds before he may start to run “home.”

IT.—Yet. “Be thaay comin’ it”? (are they coming yet?)

IT AWHILE.—For a short time.

“Ut hev a-bin a-raainin’ zo as a mus’ ha bin hindered a-s’artin’ an’ I dwoant expec’ un yer *it awhile*.”

J

JAA.—The jaw.

JAANTIN.'—Going off on pleasure.

JAAYNE.—Jane.

JABBER.—Silly rapid talking.

JACK.—The male, as "*jack-hare*."

A contrivance for raising an axle-tree of a cart, &c., so that the wheel on that side is off the ground and can turn freely.

A child whose face is begrimed with dirt is reproached by being called "*Jack nasty vaayce*."

The word is much and commonly used in combination. "*Jack in office*," "*Cheap Jack*," "*Jack of all trades*," &c.

JAMMED.—Squeezed. As by having one's hand caught between a door and door post; also would be said, "*Jam down the zugar zo as to get ut all into the baaysin*."

JAN.—John.

JANDERS.—Jaundice.

JAWLTER-YEAD.—A blunderer, one very stupid.

JEMPS.—James.

JENNY SQUIT.—The Jenny Wren.

JERKIN.—A short all-round coat.

JE-UD, or JAAYDE.—Jade.

JIFFY.—A short space of time; immediately.

"'T wunt taayke I moor'n a *jiffy* to clim to that ther bird's ne-ast."

"I'll be back in a *jiffy*."

JIGGAMY.—Any implement or tool.

"Gie us the *jiggamy* as stans' to yer han' ther'" (referring to an implement, the name of which one 'disremembers' at the moment).

JIGGETTY.—A sharp up and down motion. There is the old children's rhyme—

“To markut, to markut, to buy a vat hog,
Whoam agin, whoam agin, *jiggetty jog.*”

“*Jiggettin'*” is moving up and down quickly, as in riding a child on the knee, this is always called “*jiggettin'*” the child.

JIMCRACKS.—Trifling personal belongings.

JIMMANY.—An exclamation of astonishment. Often, “Oh! *jimmy.*”

JIMP.—With well formed waist, applied to a woman in a complimentary way.

JIS, or JUS'.—Just.

“'Ooll 'e *jis* stop a minnut while I axes if me-uster be at whoam.”

JĪST.—(The “i” pronounced as in “rice.”) A joist.

JOB.—A thing difficult of performance.

“Thee 'oolt hev a *job* to car' that ther' zack o' taayters to Newbury.”

JOCKEY.—To get the better of one.

“A *jockeyed* I last time I had dalins wi'n, an' zo I wunt hev no moor.”

JOG.—To nudge; to touch one confidentially.

“*Jog* the man t'other zide on e', plaze, vor'n to look at I.”

JOGGLE.—To shake.

“A *joggled* the taayble while I was a writin', an' zo ut beant vit vor'e to look at.”

JOG TROT.—An ordinary trot, rather slow than quick. A “*jog-trot*” way of going on is a way likely to last long and incur no great trouble.

JUMPER.—A sheep with the vice of springing over the hurdles of the fold is called a “*jumper.*”

JUMPIN' STALK.—An arrangement of two sticks fixed perpendicularly in the ground, with another across the top to test height to which competitors can jump.

JUNKETTINS'.—Merry-makings.

JUNKS.—Thick pieces. “Chumps” are sometimes so called.

A frugal housewife will say to her good man,

“Dwoant 'e help the me-ut in *junks*, ut dwoant go hafe as vur.”

JUS' NOW.—A little time ago. In Berkshire this is invariably used of the past, never of the future, though elsewhere I have often heard the expression refer to the future as thus: "He will be here *just now*," meaning "immediately" or "shortly."

JUST ABOUT.—Expresses something large or important.

"Ther was *just about* a lot o' rats" (there was a very large number of rats).

"A had *just about* a tumble" (he had a very severe tumble).

K

KAAYLE.—Caleb.

KECK.—To make a choking noise in the throat.

KECKER.—The gullet.

KEER.—Care.

KERD.—A card.

KEKKY.—Irritable.

KERN.—Corn.

KERT.—Cart.

KETCH.—To catch. To KETCH IT is to incur punishment.

“He 'ooll *ketch it* when the me-uster knaws what a hev a-bin an' a-done.”

KETCHY WEATHER is showery weather.

KE-UP, or KAAYPE.—A cape.

KE-UP, or KAPE, OR KIP.—To keep. Keep, *i.e.*, food in quantity that will last some time for sheep or cattle.

“I be zellin' my ship vor my turmutts be vaailed an' I ent got no winter *ke-up*.”

KIBBLE.—Sweepings as from garden paths and court yards.

KICK.—To become irritated.

“If 'e zes anything about his wife lockin' the door an' a-tawkin' to 'n out o' winder a *kicks* preciously.” This had reference to a man who was so treated because he came home later at night than his spouse approved.

KID.—To produce pods. Peas and beans are said to “*kid*” well when bearing large numbers of pods.

KILL.—A kiln.

KILL-DEVIL.—An artificial bait used in spinning for Pike when natural baits are not forthcoming.

KIND.—Profitable to breed from.

“That ther be a *kind* lookin' yowe (ewe).”

KINKETTY.—Matters not going on smoothly are referred to as being “a bit *kinketty*.”

KIT.—The whole lot.

“I hev got a puppy an' dree verrets, an' a mag-pie, an' e med hev the *kit* vor a crownd if e 'ooll.”

KITKEYS.—The fruit of the ash.

KITTLE.—Not strong, not firm, not safe; requiring gentle treatment.

KLICK.—A sharp noise as caused by the shutting of a pocket knife.

KNACKER.—A wretched looking horse past work.

KNOCK AFF.—To stop operations.

“E can *knock aff* ploughin' te-ams at dree o'clock.”

KNUCKLE DOWN.—To succumb; to give in.

KOFER.—A chest for keeping old dresses, &c. in, when these are stowed away for a time.

KURSMAS.—Christmas.

KWUT.—A coat.

L

LAAY.—To wager ; to bet.

"I'll *laay* 'e a quart ('beer' understood) as my donkey 'ooll go vaster nor thee pawny."

To lie down.

"I be a-gwaain to *laay* down, vor I be a-veelin' out o' zarts."

LAAY HAWLT.—"Take hold," receive in your hand.

"*Laay howlt* o' t'other ind o' the rawpe."

LAAY BY.—To save.

"Times be zo bad, I can't *laay by* nothun."

LAAYCE.—To whip. A "*laaycin*" is a whipping.

"Thee 'ooll get a *laaycin*' when me-uster zees what e hev a-bin at."

LAAY DOWN.—To sow with seed that will not require annual renewal.

"Stock be a-paayin' zo well as I me-ans to *laay down* zome moor land in grace next year."

LAAYDY-BIRD.—*Coccinella septempunctata*. Children never kill this pretty harmless insect, but holding it on the hand say—

"*Laaydy-bird, laaydy-bird*, vly yer waay whoam,
Yer house be a-vire, an' yer children's at whoam."

The hand is then moved sharply upwards, and the "*laaydy-bird*" takes flight.

LAAYED-UP.—Said of a ferret when, having killed a rabbit and eaten part of it, it lies down and goes to sleep in the rabbit-hole.

LAAY INTO.—To beat.

"If thee doosn't do what I tells 'e I'll *laay into* thee."

LACKADAAYSICAL.—Full of fanciful airs and affectation.

LACKADAAYSY ME.—A mild expression of surprise, used generally by old women of the poorer class.

LAFE ALL AWVER THE VAAAYCE.—With the whole face showing merriment.

LAG.—Last. Boys playing at marbles call out “*Lag*” when wishing to play last.

LAMMAS, and LAMMAS-DAAY.—This word was explained in the following terms, in the case of “Hobbs versus The Corporation of Newbury,” as reported in the “Newbury Weekly News” of the 16th February, 1888. “The Lammas Day obtained its name from a supposed offering or tything of Lambs on the 1st August, the Festival of St. Peter in Chains, as a thanksgiving for the first fruits of the new ‘Bread Corn.’ These fields (*i.e.*, certain fields referred to in the law suit) are what are known as Lammas land, *i.e.*, Commons on which the inhabitants of Newbury have the right of Pasturage, formerly commencing on Lammas Eve, the day before the festival of Lammas Day, the 1st August, till Lady Day, the 25th March.”

LAND.—A portion of land delimited by furrows in ploughing. Families take *lands* as portions for reaping.

LANDLORD.—An inn-keeper is so called.

LANE, or LE-AN. To *lean*; also the *lean* of meat.

LARDY CAAYKE.—The plain cake much sweetened and containing lard.

LARN.—To teach.

“Do 'um *larn* 'e zummin (arithmetic) at schoold?”

LARRA MASSY.—A common interjectory expression.

LARRUP.—To beat.

A *larrupin'* is a beating.

LATTER MATH.—The second crop of grass. *Vide* ATERMATH.

LAUK.—An expression of wonder.

LAVE, or LE-AV.—Leave.

LAVENDER.—To put away in “*lavender*” has the extended meaning of putting anything of value very carefully away.

LAW.—A common expression of surprise.

LAY, or LAA.—Law.

“I wunt go to *lay* about ut.”

LAY-YER, or LAA-YER.—A lawyer. The blackberry bush is called a "*laa-yer*," because when any part of it takes hold of one there is no getting free from the bush without being seized by other parts. There is a paradoxical quotation very common when blackberries are coming in season, "Blackberries be allus *red* when um be *gre-an*."

LE-AST-WAAYS, or LASTE-WISE.—At all events.

"Me-uster be a-gwaain to begin plantin' ze-ad tayters next wake, *le-ast-waays* a zed as a 'ood."

LEATHER.—To flog. A *leatherin'* is a flogging.

LEATHERY.—Tough.

"This me-at be maain *leathery*."

LED.—Betted, wagered.

"I *led* 'un a penny as a cood'nt clim that ther tree."

A lid.

LEER.—Empty, hungry.

"I wishes 'um 'ud gie we zome dinner, I be a-veelin' maain *leer*."

LEG UT.—To run away very quickly.

"I maayde 'un *leg ut* pretty sherp, I can tell 'e."

LEG UP.—To give a "*leg up*" is to give one help from underneath on ascending a wall or tree, &c.

LEM-VIGS.—Imported figs.

LEN'.—"Lend" is always so pronounced.

LESS, or THESS.—"Let us," "Let me."

"*Less* zee what 'e got ther."

LET ALAWNE.—Moreover, in addition to.

"He ood'nt len' we no money, *let alawne* mwoast likely a yent got none to len'."

LET ALAWNE AS.—Is used for "and taking into consideration also that."

"She hev a-had two new gownds this zummer, *let alawne as* she had dree put by avoor, zo she wunt want no moor vor one while."

LET IN.—"Begin!" "go to work!"

"Now if you chaps be ready *let in* wi'out any moor tawk."

LET VLY.—To shoot. Perhaps a phrase from archery days when the arrow winged its way on being released from the bow.

LE-UZ.—To glean. "*Le-uzin*" is gleaning.

LEY.—Growing grass; grass lands which are not for annual breaking up; this applies to sanfoin, clover, &c., which come under the general term “grass.”

LEZ.—Lies or lays.

“I never *lez* a-bed o' marnins” (I rise early in the morning).

LICK.—To beat.

“A lickin'” is a beating.

LIDDY.—Lydia.

LIEV.—As soon.

“I'd as *liev* go as stop at whoam.”

LIEVER.—Rather.

“What 'ood 'e *liever* be, a zawlger or a zaailer?”

LIFT.—A free ride.

LIKE.—Placed sometimes in a modifying or apologetic way.

“Plaze, zur, I wants to maayke my house a bit smarter *like* if e'll gie I zome white-wash an' brushes to do 't wi'.”

LIKE-ER.—More likely.

“He's *like-er* to come 'an not.”

LIKES O'.—Persons or things of that stamp or quality.

“I wunt taayke no trouble vor the *likes o'* thaay.”

LILL.—The act of projecting the tongue as with a dog after running.

“Look how that ther dog *lills*, a mus' ha' had a smartish hunt ater the wounded haayre.”

LIMBER.—Active, tough.

“If thee vights 'un thee'll get wusted, vor a be a maain *limber* zart o' chap.” Sometimes used as meaning “limp” also.

LIMBO.—Jail.

“If thee be-ant moor keervul thee 'ooll vind theezelf in *limbo* avoor long.”

LIMMERS.—Base; low.

LIMP.—Flaccid.

Wanting in firmness.

“A be a *limp* zart o' man if 'e sticks out he'll gie in.”

LISSOM.—Active; pliant.

LITTEN.—A small meadow adjoining a parish church yard, available for churchyard extension.

LITTER.—To “*litter* down” is to lay down straw for horses to sleep on for the night, this straw bedding being called “*litter*,” and this word is also applied to all sorts of things lying confusedly about.

LITTOCKS.—Rags and tatters.

“His kwut got tore to *littocks* in the brambles when the donkey drowed 'un an' dragged 'un along by the sturrup.”

LIVE-UNDER.—To hold a farm from ; to be tenant to.

LOCK.—A small quantity of hay not so dry as the remainder of the crop.

LODGED.—Corn beaten down by storms is spoken of as “*lodged*.”

LOGGERYEADS.—To be “at *loggeryeads*” with another is to have a feud with him, to have quarrelled.

LOLL.—To lean lazily.

“*Lollin* about” is the reverse of sitting or standing upright, and looking ready for work.

LOLLOP.—To slouch. The meaning is analogous to that of “*LOLL*.” “*Lollopin*” is “slouching.”

LONG.—Great or large. A “*long* figure” means a great price ; “*long-headed*” is applied to one far-seeing or calculating (common).

LONGVUL.—Wearisome.

“Thee hast a-bin awaay vrom whoam a *longvul* while.”

LONG-TAAILED-'UN.—A cock pheasant.

LONG-TAWL.—A game at marbles where each takes aim at the other in turn, a marble being paid in forfeit to whichever of the players may make a hit.

LOOBY.—A stupid looking youth.

LOP.—Branches cut from the main stem of a tree by a bill-hook ; the expression “top, *lop*, an' vaggot,” includes all of the tree except the timber.

LOPE.—To idle about.

LOPPETTIN'.—Walking with an ungainly movement and heavy tread.

LOP ZIDED.—Standing out of the perpendicular, With weight not equally distributed.

LORDS AN' LAAYDIES.—The *arum*.

LOT.—The feast time at some villages.

Drayton "*Lot*" is well kept up.

"A vat *lot*" is an expression of doubt.

"I be a-gwaain to zee Me-uster an' tell 'un I wunt bide wi' un a minnut longer." To this would be made the jeering rejoinder, "A vat lot you 'ooli I'll be bound."

LOTS.—Many, the greater number.

"*Lots* on us can't come a Monday 'cause o' the crickut match, but all on us 'ood come a Tuesday."

LOUCHET.—A large piece.

"Thee hast gin I moor of a *louchet* 'n I can yet" (you have given me a larger piece than I can eat.)

LOUT.—A stupid, ungainly man.

LOVE AN' IDLE.—The Pansy.

LOVE-CHILD.—One born before wedlock.

LOVE VEAST.—A tea meeting held in dissenting chapels, after which members in turn tell their religious experiences.

LOW.—Out of spirits.

"I was a-veelin' a bit *low* acause my zon as is abraide ent wrote to I vor a long time."

LOW BELL.—A bell formerly rung at villages in the Vale of Berkshire at day break by the herdsman appointed to take charge of cows to be turned out on the downs for grazing during the day. At the sound of the "*low bell*" the cows were delivered to him. (*Low* rhymes with 'cow.')

LUBBER, or LUBBER-YEAD.—One very stupid indeed.

LUCKY BAG.—A bag always at country fairs. On payment of a penny one puts in the hand and draws forth a prize of some kind.

LUG.—A pole or perch. The pole which secures barn doors by being fixed across; to carry.

LUMBERIN'.—A dull heavy prolonged sound.

LUMMAKIN'.—Proceeding with slow ungainly motion.

LUMP.—To thump with the fist.

A "*lump* of a chap" is a big fellow, perhaps somewhat ungainly.

LUMPY.—Heavy in appearance; clumsily formed; also looking sullenly cross is described as “lookin’ *lumpy* awver ’t.”

LUSH.—To drink freely of intoxicating liquors.

LYE.—Water which has been filtered through wood-ashes, and so rendered soft for washing purposes.

LYE-LITCH.—The tub used to contain the ashes and water when “*lye*” is made.

LYNCHES.—The green banks or divisions of “lands.”

M

MAAIDEN.—This word is used in combination as thus, *maaiden Downs* are natural Downs, *i.e.*, never planted nor broken up. Woods are said to be stocked with *maaiden timber* when there has been no previous felling.

MAAIDS.—Servant girls in a farm house. *Vide* also GALS.

MAAIN.—Very, extremely.

“ I be *maain* tired ater that ther job.”

The greater part.

“ I thinks we hev a-killed the *maain* o' the rats up at Breach Verm an' ther bent none left to zi'nify.”

MAAM.—To besmear ; as a child may besmear face or hands with jam.

MAAMY.—Soft soil which is not very wet, but where the foot sinks in, is thus described.

Also 'besmeared.'

MAAY.—The flower of the Whitethorn. In the “*Maay*” the leaf appears before the flower, whilst the Blackthorn shows the flower before the leaf.

MAAY HAP.—Possibly, perhaps.

MAAY HORNS.—These are made by boys from the rind of the Withy, wound round and round ; a smaller piece being wound also and inserted at the smaller end. They give forth a most doleful but far reaching sound.

MAAYRY, or ME-A-RY.—Mary.

MAAYKE AWAAAY WI'.—To kill.

“ I be a-gwaain to *maayke awaay wi'* my dog, vor thaay tells I as a goes ater the ship o' nights.”

To spend too freely.

MAAYKE HAAAY.—Boys use this expression when heaping together the miscellaneous belongings of another who has made himself obnoxious and pouring water over the whole.

“ To *maayke haay* while the zun shines” is to set to work vigorously at a thing when circumstances are favourable.

MAAYKE NOTHUN'.--To fetch no money.

"Whate wunt *maayke nothun'* now, an' we only got to look to our stock."

MAAYKE UP.—A youth is said to "*maayke up*" to a girl when he first attempts to pay addresses to her. This expression is the counterpart of a girl "setting her cap."

"I zaay, Daayme, doos'nt think young Jack Robins be a-*maaykin' up* to our Maayry?"

MAAYKE WAAYTE.—"Make weight." A small quantity or scrap added by butchers and others to make up or increase weight.

MAAYRE, or MER.—The expression "the graay *maayre* be the best herse" is commonly used either as denoting that the wife is head and heart of the house or that a man is 'henpecked.'

MAAYRES TAAILS.—Light fleecy clouds.

"*Maayres taails* an' mackerel sky,
Not long wet nor not long dry."

MAAYZY.—Not clear headed, confused, muddle-headed. Generally followed by "like."

"When I yeared what 'um had done I was zo took aback as to veel quite *maazy-like*."

MACKEREL SKY.—Sky mottled with clouds.

MAD.—Very angry; greatly annoyed.

MAG.—Troublesome tongue.

"Hawld thee *mag*" is a retort.

A magpie.

MAGGOT.—"To have a *maggot* in the yead" is to hold very strange and unusual notions.

MAGGOTTY.—Fidgetty, having eccentric notions.

Also frolicsome.

MAMMERED.—Amazed, confused, puzzled.

"I was quite *mammered* zo many on 'um spakin' at once."

MAMMY ZICK.—In distress on account of being away from the mother or home.

MANDERIN'.—Muttering threats or grumbling to one's self.

MANNISH.—Used in ridicule of a youth giving himself airs such as strutting when walking.

MARVELS.—'Marbles' are so generally pronounced by boys.

- MASH.—A marsh. The *Mash* is sometimes a fine meadow, as at Newbury.
- MATH-THA.—Martha (equally, commonly, "Patty.")
- MĀTIN'.—Service at a dissenting chapel is so called.
 "Be 'e a-gwaain to *Mātin'* at Compton to-night?"
 Members of the congregation are sometimes called *Mātiners*, as distinguished from Church Vawk or those who attend Church.
- MATTER O'.—Quantity or number, but used redundantly.
 "I shall hev a *matter o'* vorty pegs to zell about Kursmas time."
- MĀTY, or ME-A-TY.—Used as expressing that animals are in good condition for the butcher.
- MAUL.—A wooden hammer, as used for driving beer-taps into barrels.
- MAUNDERIN'.—Continuing to talk without showing knowledge or sense.
- MAUNT.—Must not.
 "A zes I *maunt* go to Vaair athout I works awvertime vor a we-uk avoorhand."
- MAWKIN.—An implement for cleaning out the oven.
- MAWKISH.—Flat to the taste.
- MAWKY.—A woman who is very dowdy and ungainly in appearance is said to be "*mawky*."
- MAYSTER, or ME-USTER.—Master; the farmer is always called the "*Mayster*" by his men.
- MAYSTERVUL.—Domineering, arrogant, assertive.
 "Our Gerge be got that *maystervul* ther yent no doin' nothun' wi' 'un."
- MAZINLY, or MAAYZINLY, or ME-UZ-INLY.—Much, extremely.
 "That ther bwoy o' ourn be grawin' *mazinly* now to be zuré."
- MAZZARD.—A big head.
 "Did e' zee what a raayre *mazzard* that ther chap had a-got?"
- ME-AD.—A meadow.
 "A be gone down in the *me-ad*" (always pronounced in two syllables).
- ME-AT, or MATE.—Meat.
- MED.—May, might.
 "I tawld 'un a *med* do't if a wanted to't."

MED-BE.—Perhaps, possibly.

" *Med be* you be a-gwaain to Reddin to-morrer, zur ?"

MEDDLE.—To touch, to take an active interest in.

" If thee *meddles* wi' what yent belongin' to 'e agin, I'll gie 'e a larrapin."

The expression *meddle nor maayke* is used as thus: " I wunt *meddle nor maayke* wi' e but me-ans jus' to mind my awn business."

MELT.—Part of a pig, the spleen. A favourite supper where a pig has been killed is, " heart and *melt*," the *melt* which is rather fat being crammed with savoury stuffing, and the heart also stuffed.

MERE.—A bank or boundary of earth.

MERE-STWUN.—A stone dividing two properties.

A *Mere path* thus divides two properties at Hagbourn.

MERRY GO ROUNDS.—These, composed of revolving wooden horses, always put in an appearance at fairs and merry-makings.

MESS.—A child is told " not to *mess* it's food," *i.e.*, not to continue to touch it with its fork or spoon without eating.

MESSINGER.—A sunbeam coming through a long crack into a rather dark barn or loft.

MESSY.—Food which is uninviting in appearance is thus described: " I can't et (or yet) that ther pudden' a looks '*messy*.'"

Soft or pulpy.

ME-UT, or MAAYTE.—A mate.

MICKLE.—Used in a proverb very common among the thrifty folk of Berkshire.

" Many a little *maaykes* a *mickle*."

MIDDLIN'.—Not well and strong in health; a degree or two worse than " tarblish."

" The reply to inquiries after health may commonly be: " I be but *middlin'* zur, thank 'e; the rheumatics be bad agin."

When work is said to be done " but *middlin'*," it means that it is rather badly done.

MIFF.—In a temper, in a huff.

" A was in a *miff* amwoast avoor I begun to tell'n how 'twas."

MILD.—Not strong.

" This yer chaze be vurry *mild*," *i.e.*, not strong in flavour.

MILD.—A mile, miles.

“Ut be better nor zeven *mild* vrom Hampstead to Newbury.”

MILLERD.—A miller.

The common white moth.

MILLERDS THUMB.—The name most commonly given to the small fish, Bull-Head or Tom Cull, so much hunted for by boys in streams where drought has stopped the water running for a time.

MIM.—Silent, not easily induced to talk.

“She zet ther zo *mim* as I cood'nt get on no how, an' zo I got up an' come awaay.”

MIMMAM.—A bog.

MINCIN'.—Affected.

“She be too *mincin'* a zart of a gal vor my money” (she is too affected for my taste).

MIND.—Know to one's cost. In the play of the Berkshire Mummings we have—

“Now, Slasher, Slasher, dwoant thee be too hot,
Vor in this room thee'll *mind* who thee hast got.”

MINDS.—Remember.

“What do a me-an by tawkin' to I like that ther, why I *minds* when a was but a bit of a bwoy.”

MINT.—Large quantity or number, a great deal.

“That chap run zo hard, a gin I a *mint* o' trouble avoor I ketched 'un.”

MINTY.—Musty, mouldy.

Cheese with mites therein is commonly described as “*minty*.”

MISCHIEF.—To “play the *mischief*” with anything is to spoil it.

Mischievous or mischievous is much used, the accent being on the second syllable. *Mischievul* is also very commonly used instead of “mischievous.”

MISDOUBT.—To mistrust.

MISSUS.—A working man so calls his wife. In speaking to others of her he will say “My *missus*.” The farmer's wife is styled “The *Missus*.”

“Be the *Missus* at whoam if 'e plaze?”

MISSUSSY.—Used by girls to each other as indicating “taking too much on oneself;” analogous to MAYSTERVUL.

MISWORDS.—Quarrelsome words.

“Us had a *misword* or two an' ent spoke to one 'nuther zence.”

MIXED UP.—Taking part'in.

“I wunt be *mixed up* wi' zuch doins as them.”

MIXEN.—A place where garbage from the kitchen is thrown.

MIZZLE.—“Be off!”

“You bwoys had best *mizzle* avoor I gets a stick to 'e.”

To rain steadily in extremely minute drops and without wind.

MOIL.—To labour.

“I hev a-got zome money put by, an' dwoant look to toil an' *moil* al my daays.”

MOINE.—A dung-hill.

MOLL-HERN.—The female heron. The male heron is called the “jack hern,” but in districts where herons are not often seen both male and female are called “*moll-herns*.”

MOLLY-CODDLE.—A man who fusses about the house with matters more properly dealt with by women.

MONKEYS' LOWANCE.—A whipping.

MOO-COW.—Children call a cow thus, as they call a sheep a “baa-lamb.”

MOOR.—More.

MOOR ZACKS TO MILL.—A favourite game with children at Christmas time, when wishing for one of a romping character.

MOP VAAIR.—A fair for hiring servants and farm-labourers.

MORT.—Very great, a large quantity.

“When I met 'un a zimmed in a *mort* of a hurry.”

“Ther was a *mort* on 'un ther, I never zin zuch a lot avoor nor zence.”

MORTAL.—Excessively, great.

“I be a-gwaain to get zome doctor's stuff, vor I was a-veelin' *morta* bad awhile back.”

MORTLY.—Extremely.

“I be *mortly* aveard a wunt hev the money to paay up.”

MOSES.—A mouse is often so called.

“Come an' look yer, I got *moses* by the taail an' a can't get into his hawle.”

MOSSLE.—A morsel; anything very small. At table would be said—

“Gi’ I a *mossle* moor vat if you plaze.”

The least.

“T’yent a *mossle* o’ good axin’ muh, vor I tells ‘e I wunt.”

MOTHER-LAA.—Mother-in-law. The “in” is similarly omitted in father-in-law, brother-in-law, and sister-in-law, when these titles are used, but this is rarely the case, the names being usually substituted, and “My missus’ vath-er” used for “father-in-law.”

MOTHER’S ZON.—Every one without exception.

“A turned every *mother’s zon* on um out o’ the house.”

MOTHERY.—Covered with mildew.

MOUCH.—To eat; to pilfer.

MOUCHER.—A cat that steals provisions is called a *moucher*, one good at catching mice is a *mouser*.

MOUCHIN’ ABOUT.—Prying about with intent to pilfer?

“What was ‘e *mouchin’ about* in the hen ‘us vor?”

MOUGHT.—Might.

MOUSER.—A cat good at catching mice.

MOUTH.—“Down in the *mouth*” signifies looking depressed.

MOW.—Corn or straw stacked in a barn. “The Barley *Mow*” is the sign board of an old Inn.

MUCH-ABOUT.—Indicates magnitude almost the same as “just *about*.”

“Ther was *much-about* a lot o’ rats in the whate rick as us took in to-daay.”

MUCK.—A perspiration.

MUCKER.—A failure.

“A maayde a *mucker* on’t.”

To besmear with dirt.

MUCK HE-UP, or MUCK HAPE.—A heap of farm yard manure.

MUCKY.—With wet sticky dirt under foot.

“The ro-ads be maain *mucky* jus’ now.”

MUDDLE-YEADED.—With no power of perception, having confused ideas, very stupid.

MUFFLED.—When an old bell-ringer dies it has been the custom for each of the others to tie a stocking round the clapper of his bell and so to ring a “*muffled*” peal.

MUFFLER.—A woollen cravat wound several times round the neck and worn in cold weather.

MUG.—As a schoolboy’s expression to work hard, and one who does so is somewhat contemptuously termed “a *mug*” by others who prefer play to work.

A cup of the same size round from top to bottom.

MUGGLE.—A muddle, confusion.

“The children had nobody to look ater ‘um an’ hev maayde zuch a *muggle* as you never zee.”

MUGGY.—“*Muggy* weather,” is damp, hot, close weather.

“A thing is said to taayste “*Muggy*,” when it has a flavour the reverse of acid.”

MUH.—Me. “I,” is however much used in the objective case, and always so when there is stress on the pronoun.

MULL.—To make a failure of any attempt.

A profuse perspiration is described as a “*mull*.”

MULL-YEAD.—A very stupid person who makes a mess of everything he tries to do.

MULLIGRUBS.—Out of sorts and temper ; out of spirits ; a slight indisposition.

MULLOCK.—Wet straw.

Dirt of all descriptions when heaped together.

MUM.—Silent as if from a desire to keep a secret, or to abstain from speaking freely on a matter.

MUMCHAUNCIN’.—Sitting without speaking as tho’ offended.

After one has acted in this way the question is asked, “What was he a *mumchauncin’* about I wonner?”

MUMMERS.—A company of village actors who go the round of the principal houses in the neighbourhood at Christmas time.

The words of the play are given elsewhere.

MUN.—Man.

“What be at ther *mun*?”

Sometimes “you” is similarly used.

“What be at ther “you”?”

MUNCH.—To eat something which bites crisply.

MUSCLE-PLUM.—A long shaped plum, sweet but without much juice, which separates very widely from its stone when ripe.

MUST.—To mildew.

“Them pots o' jam be beginnin' to *must*.”

MUTE.—A dog is said “to run *mute*” when it does not give tongue in pursuit of game.

MUV.—Move. When the word “*move*” is used, as is sometimes the case, it is pronounced as rhyming with “rove.”

MUZZY.—Stupefied by drink. Weather is “*muzzy*” when no clear through mist or fog.

MWILE.—Mire.

“A's a-gettin' vurder an' vurder in the *mwile*,” *i.e.*, he's going from bad to worse.

MWOAST-LY.—For the most part, frequently, generally.

“Thaay *mwo-ast-ly* allus has ther dinner avoor 'um sterts, zo ther yent no call vor we to hev none ready vor 'um.”

MWOAST IN GINRAL.—Generally.

“I *mwoast in ginral* goes to chapel at Compton o' Zundays.”

MWOAST TIMES.—More often than not. Often used where “most in general” would equally be used.

N

NAAIL.—To secure.

"I managed to *naail* the rat by the *taail* jus' as a was a-gettin' inside his hawle."

NAAIL-PASSER.—The usual name for a gimlet.

NAAYTION.—Great, large, extreme.

"Ther was a *naaytion* lot o' puple at Vaair to-daay to be zure."

NAAYTION ZIGHT.—A great deal.

"I'd a *naaytion zight* zooner hev dree gals to bring up nor one bwoy."

NAB.—To detect, surprise, or seize in the act.

"I *nabbed* 'un jus' as a was a-maaykin aff wi' the *taayters* on his shawlder."

NAG.—To say irritating things.

"She *nags* at I zo's I wunt bide at whoam moor 'n I be 'bliged to 't."
"Naggin at" is the habit above referred to.

NAISTY.—Spiteful.

"A zims inclined to be *naisty* toward us, zo thess kape out o' his waay."

NANNY GO-AT.—The female goat; the male being the
BILLY GO-AT.

NAPSY.—An abscess.

NARN, or NARRUN, or NARRA-ONE.—Not one.

These are the negatives respectively of "*arn*," "*arrun*," and "*arra-one*."

"Be ther *arra* prong in the staayble?" "No, ther bent *narn* ther, but I'll zee if ther be *arra-one* in the bern."

NAT.—A knot.

When I wants to mind zummit, I ties a *nat* in my pockut hankercher" (when I wish to remember something, &c., &c.)

NATOMY.—Contemptuously applied to a small thin person, thus,

"Dost think anybody 'ud mind a *natomy* of a chap like thee?"

NATTY.—Said of a woman who is very trim and perhaps a little coquettish in her dress.

NEAR.—Stingy.

“A mus' be wuth a good bit o' money vor a allus was *near*.”

The “*near*” side of a horse is the side on which the carter walks when driving his team. The “*off*” side is the other side.

NE-AST EGG.—A single egg left to prevent hens from deserting the nest. It is supposed that hens are unable to count or remember how many eggs they have previously laid, for they will daily go on laying until they have laid their number as long as a single egg remains, but if all were to be taken they would desert the nest and sometimes even stop laying for a time.

The “*ne-ast egg*” is often for convenience an addled egg, or an egg-shaped piece of chalk, the hen being content with such substitution.

NEDDY.—A donkey.

NETTLE-CRAPER.—The small White-throat; doubtless so called from its habits.

NETTLED.—Stung to anger; irritated.

NEVER A ONE.—Not one at all.

“I never zee *never a one* avoor in all my bern daays.”

NEVVY.—Nephew.

NEWVANGLED.—Spoken as regards new ideas or manners. It is always used disparagingly.

NI.—A brood of pheasants. See also EYE.

NICE.—Very curiously coupled by women—“*nice* and warm;” “*nice* and frosty;” “*nice* and clean;” in fact, “*nice*, and anything that is gratifying.”

NICELY.—To be “doing *nicely*” is to be getting better after illness.

NICK.—To knock off a small fragment.

NIGHT CAP.—A glass of hot spirits and water just before going to bed.

NIGHT-JAR.—The bird, “goat-sucker.”

NIGHT NIGHTY.—A very friendly “Good-night;” used also generally to young children.

NINCOMPOOP.—A silly, stupid person, who will believe any nonsense that is told him.

NIP.—A quick painful pinch of a small piece of flesh.

“He give I a ‘*nip*’ an I give he a punch.”

To cut closely, as to “*nip*” off a small piece of loose skin with scissors.

NIPPER.—A boy is often so called, rather contemptuously.

“That young *nipper* ’ull never be a man if a dwoant larn how to handle his prong better.”

NITCH.—A bundle to be carried on the back, as “a *nitch* of stray” for night littering for horses.

NOBBLE.—To seize quickly. To commit a petty theft.

“Jus’ as a *nobbled* a apple out o’ my jackut pockut I *nobbled* he.”

NOD.—“In the land of *nod*” is “gone to sleep.”

NODDLE.—The head.

“A caught ut on the *noddle*,” *i. e.*, he received a blow on the head.

“To *noddle* the head” is to shake the head upwards and downwards.

NO GO.—Of no avail; in vain.

“I tried to persuaayde ’un to come an’ zee ’e, but ’twant *no go*.”

NO GOOD ON.—Of no value.

“Drow them things I hev put in the bucket to the pegs, thaay beant *no good on*.”

NO HOW.—Anyhow, in any possible way.

“The rabbut be gone a-ground an’ us can’t get ’un out, *no how*.”

NO MOOR’N.—Except that.

“I likes un vurry well *no moor’n* I vinds un a bit akkerd at times.”

NOODLE.—A very silly person.

NOR.—Always used for ‘than.’

“My whip hev a-got a better thong *nor* thine.”

NORAYTION.—A long rambling account, as when a poor old woman, greatly interested in her troubles, relates them very fully.

NOT.—Smooth, even, without irregularity.

“That ther yield be *not*, be-ant a?” (that field is well tilled, is it not?)

A “*not* cow” is a cow without horns.

NOTCH.—When one is added to the score of a game, as cricket, &c., it is called a “*notch*.” A batsman is asked, “how many *notches* did ’e maayke?”

NO WAAYS.—Not at all.

“ I yers as a zed zummut bad about muh, but I be-ant *no waays* affronted wi' zuch a poor noodle.”

NOW AN' AGIN.—Intermittently, once in a way.

“ I zees a haayre in the vields *now an' agin*, but ther be-aut many on 'um this year.”

NOWSE.—Ideas of management, ability to act with energy.

“ T'yent no good to ax he to do't, vor 'e a yent got no *nowse*.”

NOWT.—Nought, nothing.

“ All as I do's this year zims to come to *nowt*.”

NOWZEL.—To nestle closely for protection or warmth.

“ Zee how the puppy an' the cat *nowzels* down together avoor the vire this cawld weather.”

NO ZART NOR KIND O' USE.—Used to express emphatically “ no use at all.”

“ A be that ther peg-yeaded t'yent *no zart nor kind o' use* to argivy wi'n.”

NOZZLE.—The top of a spout.

“ The *nozzle* o' the taaypot be zo chawked up as no taay hardly wunt come droo.”

The nose of a horse.

NUBBLY.—Where fine or powdered matter has hard lumps mixed with it.

NUDGE.—To touch with the elbow in order to draw attention confidentially to some matter.

NUMBED.—Benumbed.

NUNCHIN'.—Luncheon.

NUTHER.—Indeed!

“ No, a wunt *nuther!*” *i.e.*, no, he will not indeed!

“ *Nuther*” is only used for 'indeed' in such cases as the above, coming thus at the end of a sentence to make it more emphatic.

NUTTERIN'.—A hard sounding disconnected noise made by a horse, which sometimes precedes whinnying.

O

O'.—Of, in the.

“Them be a vine lot o' ship, zur, be-ant 'um.”

“Ut be cawld o' marnins now.”

“ON” is used also for “of” as before 'um (them).

“Ther be a gurt lot o' rabbuts in the 'ood; I zee a wondervul zight on 'um out at ve-ad last night”

OAK APPLE.—The oak gall.

OBADIENCE.—Curtsey.

“A labourer's little girl on being called in to see a lady visitor would receive orders from her mother, “maayke yer *obadience* to the laaydy.”

OBSTROPPELUS.—Restive under authority, assertively making a disturbance.

“The bwoy was got maain *obstroppeelus* an' zo I zent 'un to schoold to be broke in a bit.”

OBVUSTICAAAYTED.—Confused from any cause; somewhat stupefied by drink.

OCEANS, or AWCEANS.—Used exaggeratively to express a large number or quantity.

“That was a vine baskut o' plums 'e zeat I this marnin'.” “Eese an' ther be *oceans* moor wher thaay come vram.”

ODD DRAT-UT.—An angry expression. “*Odd drabbut ut*” is similarly used.

ODDS.—Affair; business.

“What thaay do's yent no *odds* o' mine nor yourn nether.”

ODDY.—Well in health, lively.

On being asked how he is, an old man will reply, “Quite *oddy*, thank'e.”

ODMEDOD.—See HODMEDOD.

OFFISH.—Reserved; refusing to receive advances.

“At vust I tried to maayke vriends wi' 'un, but I vound 'un maain *offish* an' zo now I lets 'un alawne.”

ON.—Of. See O.

ONACCOUNTABLE.—Commonly used as expressive of magnitude.

“Ther be a *onaccountable* crap o’ apples this year to be zure.”

ONBEKNOWNED TO.—Without the knowledge of.

“I be come to vaair *unbeknowed* to my Missus, as ool wunner wher I be got to.”

ONBELAVIN.—Obstinate.

“That ther bwoy be got *onbelavin* an’ wunt mind what I tells ‘un zo I be agwaain to gie un a larrapin.”

OKKEPAAYSHIN’.—Work.

“Ther yeat no *okkepaayshin*’ vor a Want Ketcher Blewbury waay.”

ONCOMMON.—Used instead of “very” and “extremely.”

“Them ship be a *uncommon* vine lot to be zure.”

ONDERVOOT.—Used thus :

“The roads be slushy *ondervoot* to daay.”

ONE O’CLOCK.—“Like one o’clock” means “very quickly.”

“The awld herse stretched hiszelf out an’ brought us whoam like *one o’clock*.”

ONE WHILE.—For a long time to come.

“Ater what I zed to’n a wunt try to argy wi’ I *one while* I warn.’

ONST.—Once, whenever.

“*Onst* I vinds the right ro-ad I warn I wunt lose my waay agin’.

’OOD.—Would.

“A *’ood* come if a was axt.”

’OODST.—Wouldst, would you.

’OOL, or WOOL.—Will.

’OOMAN.—Woman. When “awld” precedes *’ooman* the “d” is carried on, and “*’ooman*” is sounded “doo-man.”

’OOMAN’S TONGUE.—Both the Aspen and Quaker Grass are given this name, because motion is caused by the lightest breeze, and so they are always on the move.

’OOT, or ’OOLT.—Wilt thou, will you.

’OOTENT.—Wilt thou not, will you not.

ORNARY.—Common.

“I got zome tayters I be a-gwaain to zend to Shaw (*i.e.*, to exhibit), thay be quite out o’ *ornary* like.”

ORTS.—Odd pieces.

OURN.—Ours.

OUT.—Result of an attempt.

“I zet un to do zome gardnin’, but ‘a maayde but a poor *out* on’t.

OUT AN’ OUT.—Wholly, entirely, beyond comparison.

“I got *out an’ out* the best o’ the bargain wi’ ‘un.”

OUT AN’ OUTER.—Something very extraordinary or preposterous; one who does very extraordinary things.

OUT-AXT.—When the Banns have been put up in Church for the third time, the couple are said to be *out-axt*.

OUT-COME.—The result.

OWLISH.—Sleepy, stupid.

OXER.—A logget.

A short thick stick with a lump of lead or iron at the end.

A blow from a thick stick.

OX-SLIPS.—The flowers of Cowslip roots as produced when these roots are planted upside down, and with cow-dung or soot around. The manure doubtless accounts for the tint produced.

P

PAAM.—Palm.

PAASNUPS, or PASMETS.—Parsnips.

PAAST ALL.—Beyond.

“The waay as a goes on be *paast all* puttin' up wi'.”

PAAY.—Prosper.

“Zuch doins as them wunt *paay*.”

PAAYNCHES.—Broken pieces of crockery.

PAAY-NIGHT.—The night on which farm labourers draw their weekly wages.

PAAY OUT.—Common expression for ‘retaliate.’

PADDLE.—A spud used for clearing the plough, when ploughing.

PAM.—The knave of clubs at five-card loo.

PANK.—To pant.

“Panting” is termed “*pankin*’.”

PANTNEY.—A pantry.

PARLOUR.—The reception room in farm-houses was called the “best *parlour*.”

PARSONS NOSE.—The tail joint of a goose, duck, or fowl.

PARTLY.—Somewhat, am inclined to.

“I *partly* thinks a wunt do't at all now a hev a-bin zo long about ut.”

PASSEL.—A number, a lot. The word is always used somewhat contemptuously, “a *passel* o' vools.”

PAT.—Readily, without hesitation.

“When I taxt 'un wi' 't a tawld muh a lie *pat*.”

PAT-BALL.—A child's name for a ball, or for the simple game of throwing a ball from one to another.

PATCHY.—Often and easily put out of temper.

PATER.—Peter.

PATER GRIEVOUS.—One is so called who goes about with a melancholy face.

PATTENS.—Sandals raised on iron frames worn by women to keep their shoes out of the dirt.

PATTERN.—An example.

“If I zees any moor zuch bad doins I'll maayke a *pattern* on 'e.”

PATTY.—The familiar name for Martha.

PAULS.—The expression as “awld as *St. Paul's*” is used to denote great antiquity.

St. Paul's is the best known of any of the “zights o' Lonnon Town.”

PAUNCHY.—Stout.

PAWLE.—A pole.

PAX.—The school boys word for “surrender” or wishing to “make friends” again.

PEART.—Bright, full of life; also impudent.

PEAZEN, or PAZE, or PE-AZ.—Peas.

PE-AZ PORRIDGE.—Pea soup.

PECK.—A pick-axe.

PECKER.—Mouth; visage.

“A bit down in the *pecker*” means “in bad spirits.”

PECKIN'.—Faultfinding.

“She was allus a-*peckin'* an' yangin' at muh zo as I cood'nt bide wi' her no longer.”

PECKISH.—Hungry.

PECK-UP.—To loosen ground with a pick-axe.

PEE-BO.—The first game for babies, consisting of alternately hiding and showing them the face.

PEEK-ED, or PEEKY.—Thin in the face, as from illness.

“A be a-lookin' maain *peeky*, med-be a wants moor me-at to yet.”

PEEL.—A long-handled implement for removal of loaves from an oven.

PEEP-SHAW.—A paper case with glass over, filled by children with flowers pressed against the glass; there is a paper lid which is raised for a “pin a peep.”

PEE-WHIT.—The Lap-wing, thus called from its note.

“There is a primitive musical instrument made by boys called a *pee-whit*; a small stick is split and an ivy leaf inserted, blowing on this produces a curious sound.

PEFFLE.—In a nervous state; in a condition of hurry and confusion.

“A zimmed in zuch a *peffle* as a did'nt know what a was a-zaayin' on.”

PEG.—A pig.

In “The Scouring of the White Horse” we have—

“Then as zure as *pegs* is *pegs*
Aaye chaps ketched I by the legs.”

“*Peg away*” is a common encouraging phrase for “commence eating,” or “eat heartily.”

PELT.—Temper.

“I zimmed in a girt *pelt* about ut.”

The skin of an animal.

To throw.

“I zee the bwoys a *peltin'* the hens wi' stwuns.”

PEN—To prevent escape.

“Ther be zome bwoys in the archut a-got at the apples, let zome on us go roun' t' other zide on 'um an' zo *pen* 'um.”

PEND.—Depend.

PENNYWINKLE.—Periwinkle.

PEPPER.—To strike with shot or a number of missiles at once.

“I properly *peppered* a rabbut but a managed to crape into his hawle.”

PEPPERY.—Irascible.

PERKY.—Assertive in manner, conceited, inclined to be saucy or impertinent.

PERTAAYTERS, or TAAAYTERS.—Potatoes.

PERZWAAYDIN'.—Repetition of invitation.

“Now do 'e come an' zee us zoon, an' bring yer missus wi' 'e, an' dwoant 'e want no *perzwaaydin'*.”

PE-US.—Piece; a field of arable land is so called.

PE-US O' WORK.—Fuss.

"A maayde a ter'ble *pe-us o' work* when I tawld 'un as a cood'nt hev the donkey to-daay."

PHAYBE, pronounced FABY.—Phœbe.

PICK-A-BACK.—To go on another's back with arms round his neck and legs supported by his arms.

PICK-ED.—Sharply pointed.

"A run a *pick-ed* staayke into his voot."

PICKLE.—A mischievous child.

To have a "stick in *pickle*" is to keep one ready to beat such a child.

PIDDLE.—A small enclosed field, as the "Church *piddle*" at Hampstead Norreys.

PIES.—Fruit tarts of all kinds when cooked in dishes are so called, the word "tart" being confined to the small open tarts.

PIGEON'S-MILK.—It is a joke to send a child to a shop for a pennyworth of "*pigeon's milk*." There are others of the same kind, such as sending it to its mother to tell her "to tie ugly up;" or to say that it will "die after" having slightly scratched its finger.

PIGEONY.—Small pimples, showing specially at back of the neck in elderly people; sometimes also called "goosey."

PIGGIN' UT, or PEGGIN' UT.—Living in a very dirty way with poor surroundings.

PIG-KE-UPIN', or PEG-KE-UPIN'.—Pig-keeping; driving pigs to corn stubble and having whips to prevent them from straying; this work is much appreciated by boys.

PIG PUZZLE, or PEG PUZZLE.—A gate fixed to swing both ways to meet a post, so that an animal pushing it from either side cannot get through.

PIG-RING.—A game at marbles where a ring is made about four feet in diameter, and boys "shoot" in turn from any point in the circumference keeping such marbles as they may knock out of the ring, but losing their own "taw" if it should stop within.

PINCH.—To be good "at a *pinch*" is to be ready of resource, or equal to any emergency.

PINCH AND SCREW.—To try to avoid expenditure by extreme carefulness and even meanness.

PINCHERS.—Pincers; the tails of an Earwig are called his "*pinchers*."

PING.—The noise of any hard substance striking against metal.

PINNER.—A child's pinafore.

"Put on the childrens' *pinners* avoor 'um zets down to taayble zo as 'um wunt spile ther vrockts."

PINS AN' NADLES.—The prickling sensation caused by returning circulation after any part has been benumbed.

PINYON.—Belief in, opinion of, confidence in.

"I ent got no *pinyon* o' that ther veller zence I knawed as a cabbaged zome o' my zeed taayters."

PIP.—A small seed.

A disease in poultry.

PIT-A-PAT.—A noise as of treading quickly but rather lightly.

PITCH.—To "*Pitch Wuts*" is to raise oats in the straw into a waggon by means of a coarse-grained prong; the man who does this is called the "*pitcher*," and the quantity of oats taken on the prong is called the "*pitch*." The prong when constructed in a special way is called a "*pitch fork*."

PITCH AN' NOSTLE.—The game of 'pitch and toss.'

PITCH-PAWLE.—A very common sport with children, otherwise called "head over heels."

PITCH PIPE.—A pipe used formerly in village churches to give the key-note for congregational singing.

PIT-HAWLE.—The grave is always so named to children.

PITS.—These are extremely common in fields in the "Hill Country" of Berkshire. They owe their origin to the practice of sinking Wells or making excavations in order to obtain Chalk as a "top-dressing" for the soil; the subsequent filling in caused *pits* to be formed.

PLAAYGUE.—A trouble.

There is the expression "What a *plaaygue* the children be," and to a child is often good-humouredly said, "Thee be moor *plaaygue* 'n all my money."

PLAAYGUEY.—Very extremely.

"My awld 'ooman be got *plaayguey* vond o' vinery to be zure."

PLAAY IN.—Take your turn and join in.

PLAAY-SHERP.—To get an advantage over another by somewhat unfair and ungenerous action.

PLAAY-UP.—Play with vigour.

PLASTERED.—The common expression when clothes are coated with mud.

“Your trowsers be *plastered* an’ I mus’ hev um dried avoor um can be brushed.”

PLATTER.—A plate or small dish.

“Jack Sprat cood yet no vat,
His wife cood yet no le-an ;
An’ zo betwixt ’um bo-ath
Thaay kep’ the *platter* cle-an.”

PLAZE GOD.—Very commonly inserted in a sentence or added to it.

“I hopes, *plaze God*, as ther ’ool be a better vall o’ lambs this year ’n ther was laast.”

PLEAZURIN’.—Enjoying one’s self, not working.

“If a goes a-*pleazurin’* about zo much a wunt be aayble to paay his waay much longer.

PLUCK.—Courage.

A part of the offal of a bird or animal.

PLUM.—Level with.

“The plank along this zide yent *plum* wi’ the one on t’other zide.”

PLYMMED.—Enlarged, swollen, expanded by damp or wet.

“The leathern strap be got *plymmed* an’ wunt work backerds an vorruds in the buckle no moor.”

Seeds are said to have “*plymmed*” when swollen ready to sprout.

POBBLE.—The noise made by the bubbling of water when commencing to boil.

POD.—A large stomach.

POKE.—*Poke* about, to look about inquisitively or with a view to pilfering: thus, if a person be caught without lawful business in a place where hens would be likely to lay eggs he would be greeted by, “What be at *pokin’* about yer.”

POKEY.—Insignificant, small, out of the way.

“A zed as he’d gi’ muh a good present an’ awnly brought muh a *pokey* little work-baskut.”

POLLARD.—The ground husk of wheat; medium size; is so called, the coarsest size being “bran” and the finest being “toppins.”

PON'.—Pond.

POORLY.—Out of health.

POORTMANKLE.—A portmanteau.

POP.—To “*pop*” a whip is to clang it.

A “*pop* on the yead” is a blow on the head.

To “*pop* awaay” a thing is to secrete it hurriedly.

POPPIN' ABOUT.—Applied to the frequent shooting of unskilful sportsmen.

Moving quickly from one place to another near at hand.

POSSUT.—A kind of gruel; “*tracle-possut*” and “*inon-possut*” are considered excellent remedies for a cold.

POSSEY.—A large number.

“*Ther be a posseey o' volk gone to Vaair, to-day, to be zure.*”

POSTER.—To strut.

“*To zee that ther chap poster along, thee 'ood zay a was a Lerd!*”

(“*Poster*” is pronounced to rhyme with “*coster*” in “*costermonger.*”)

POSTERIN'.—Walking conceitedly, strutting.

POT-A-BILIN'.—Keeping continually in progress or in onward motion.

POT-BELLIED.—Stout.

POT-DUNG.—Farm-yard dung.

POT-LUCK.—A meal without notice or much preparation.

POT-LIQUOR.—Water in which meat has been boiled.

POTSHERDS.—Broken pieces of earthenware.

POTTER.—To busy one's self about trifles; to act in a shiftless way and without energy.

POTTERIN' ABOUT.—Fidgetting or idling about to the detriment or annoyance of others.

POUND.—To pummel with the fists.

As regards the arrangement in the “*Village Pound*” for imprisonment of stray cattle, *vide* TALLY.

To knock continuously with a stick or implement, so as to make as much noise as possible.

POWDER-HORN.—The flask for carrying gun-powder when shooting with a muzzle-loading gun.

POZER.—Something not easily overcome; a very puzzling question.

PRAAYIN' VOR.—When a person is very wicked he is said to be "pretty nigh past *praayin' vor*."

PRECIOUS.—Very, extremely.

"A hawle got knocked in the bo-at an' I *precious* nigh got drowned."

PRETTY.—Is used extensively and somewhat curiously, thus:

"Dwoant them ther bells go *pretty*?"

"Thee bist a *pretty* 'un thee bist" (said sarcastically or contemptuously).

"If a dwoant come we shall be in a *pretty* bad mess."

NOTE.—The first syllable of "*pretty*" rhymes with "fret."

PRETTY VE-AT.—Middling quantity, a fairly sufficient number or quantity.

"I shall hev a *pretty ve-at* lot o' turmuts vor my ship to yet bym by."

PRIAL.—Three playing cards of different suits but the same value.

'PRIGHT.—Upright.

"Stan' up quite '*pright* an' thess zee how tall 'e be."

PRIME.—In the case of a good joke or witty story, the expression "that ther be *prime*" is often used as denoting appreciation.

A "*prime* chap," is a thoroughly good fellow.

PRIZE.—To raise by insertion and leverage.

"Ooll 'e get a chizel an' *prize* the led o' this yer box vor I? A be stuck down an' I can't awpen 'un."

PROD.—To prick for with an iron instrument as searching for something hidden underneath.

A short prong or other pointed implement.

PROG.—Food; used mostly by boys in this sense.

To search for by pricking, used equally with PROD.

PRONG.—The metal part of the implement for moving hay, straw, &c. The wooden part is the "*prong-handle*." The ordinary *prong* has two forks, whilst the dung *prong* has three.

PROPER.—Expresses magnitude.

“A *proper* lot o’ pegs,” means a large number of pigs.

“A *proper* hidin’,” means a severe whipping.

“A *proper* scamp” is a thoroughly bad character.

PUCKER.—In a confused state.

“If ‘e maaykes a *pucker* o’ things like this yer agin zomebody else med put ‘um to rights vor ‘e vor I wunt.”

PUCKERED.—Confused; wrinkled.

“*Puckered*” as regards a dress is the same as “gathered.”

PUDDENY.—A child is thus called when its cheeks are very large and project forward. “Pudden-vaayced” is similarly used.

PUDDEN-YEAD.—One having a stolid stupid look.

PUFF BALLS.—Fungi full of light dusty matter.

PUG.—The name by which a ferret is always called when required to come to hand.

PULLED-DOWN.—Reduced in condition by illness or melancholy.

PULLY-HAWLLY.—The word given to men to pull hard and all together.

PULL UP.—To stop.

To summons before a court of law.

“A was *pulled up* once vor stalin’ turmut.”

PUMMEL.—To beat with the fist.

PUR, or PAAIR.—A pair; a pear.

“I’ll gie ‘e a bushel o’ *purs* vor a *pur* o’ boots.”

PURLER.—A tumble head over heels; a fall from a horse.

“My herse stopped shert at the ditch, an’ I went a *purler* awver his yead.”

PUSS.—A purse.

“What a life t’ood be to us,
Wife at whoam an’ child to nuss;
Not a penny in the *puss*
Smart young bach’lers.”

PUSSY-CATS.—The bloom of the nut-tree.

PUT.—To find the best market for.

“I allus zells my herse bettern ‘n thee acause I knaws wher to *put* um better.”

PUT ABOUT.—Disturbed as regards one's ordinary arrangements; ruffled in temper.

“ She zimmed a goodish bit *put about* 'acause I happened to ketch her a-workin' at the wash-tub.”

PUT BY.—To save, to hoard.

“ I vinds I can't *put by* no money in thaze yer hard times.”

PUT ON.—“ To be *put on* ” is to be made to do more than one fairly should.

“ To *put on* ” is to give one's self airs.

PWOSTISSES.—Posts.

PYANNER.—A piano.

Q

QUAAYKER GRACE.—*Vide* SHIVER GRACE.

QUAG, or QUAGGLE.—To shake.

“Cant 'e veel this yer boggy ground *quag* as us walks 'awver 't.”

QUAMES.—Qualms.

QUANDĀIRY.—A predicament; a fix.

“I be in a gurt *quandāiry*, an' zo be come to ax 'e to tell I what to do.”

QUANE.—The title of Her Majesty is so pronounced.

QUARREL.—A small diamond shaped pane of glass as fixed in cottage windows.

QUAT.—Used sometimes instead of “squat.”

QUATCH.—To keep absolute silence as regards a certain subject, whether that subject may be mooted before one, or whether others may try to extract information respecting it.

QUEASY.—Rather sick.

“I was a bit *queasy* this marnin', an' zo led in bed till ater breakvast.”

QUEER-STRATE.—In a difficulty; in trouble.

“Thee 'll vind theezelf in *Queer-strate* if 'e dwoant be moor keervul what 'e be a-tawkin about.”

QUICKS.—The young cuttings planted to form a quickset hedge.

QUID.—To suck vigorously.

QUILT.—To swallow a lump of something with very palpable distension of the throat.

To whip.

QUILTIN'.—A beating. It may have been observed that the number of words relative to corporal punishment is large, indicating that in by-gone days it was perhaps not usual “to spare the rod and spoil the child.”

QUIRK.—To make a noise as from pain.

QUOD.—To put in jail.

"As zure as ever I ketches 'e in my archut agin I'll *quod* 'e."

QUOP.—To throb.

"I can veel as the donkey *quops*, zo a beant de-ad it."

R

RAAIL-HURDLES.—Another name for SPARRED HURDLES.

RAAINY DAAY.—A day of trouble or need. To “put a little by vor a *raainy day*,” is to save money.

RAAYRE, or RUR.—Underdone.

“Ooll ‘e hev a slice well done or *raayre* ?”

Excellent.

“I hev got zome *raayre* craps o’ turmutts this year.”

RABBIN RED BRE-AST.—The Robin is thus called in full, and not simply “a Robin.”

RABBUT ‘E.—A mild form of imprecation.

RABBUT’S-STOP.—A rabbit’s hole of short length, containing a rabbit’s nest formed of her “vleck,” and the young rabbits.

RABBUTTIN’.—Going in pursuit of rabbits with ferrets and nets, and perhaps a gun also.

RACK AN’ RUIN.—In great disrepair.

RACKET, or RACKUT.—Fuss, disturbance, upset.

“If ‘e *disturves* any o’ his things a ‘ooll maayke a gurt *rackut* when a comes whoam.”

RACKETTY.—Full of spirits, and perhaps with a liking for practical jokes.”

“A be a quiet awld man now, but vorty years ago I minds ‘un as the mwoast *racketty* chap in our perts.”

RACK-HURDLES.—Hurdles of substantial lathing or split wood; these are made by carpenters; there are uprights placed at such distances apart that a sheep can just put his head through to obtain the food enclosed.

RACKIN’.—Throbbing with pain.

“My yead’s a-*rackin*’ zo as I can’t spake to ‘e.”

RACK-UP.—To close the stables for the night after littering the horses and giving them their “vead.”

“*Rackin’ up* time” marks the conclusion of the days’ work for carters and carter-boys.

RADICAL.—Used generally as a term of reproach.

“That little chap be a proper young *Radical*, a wunt do nothun’ his mother tells un.”

RAFTY.—Rancid.

RAG.—Is commonly used in combinations, thus: one’s dress is said to be in “*rags an’ tatters*” when very much torn or worn into holes.

“Not a *rag* to put on” is a phrase used by a woman signifying only that she has no dress suitable for the occasion in question.

“Tag, *rag*, an’ bobtaail” refers to the lowest class of the community, who may have no regular calling or work.”

RAG-A-MUFFIN.—A troublesome or mischievous little boy.

RAG-BAG.—A large bag hung up in the kitchen of a farmhouse to receive odd pieces of linen and cuttings from calico, &c. This “*rag-bag*” is resorted to in case of a cut finger, or in any of the numerous instances where the contents are useful.

RAGGIN’.—A scolding.

RAKERS ATER.—The women who rake up what may be left behind by the *Pitchers* at barley cart, oat cart, or hay cart.

RAMPAAYGE.—A wild temper.

“A be in a vrightvul *rampaayge* about what ‘e hev a-done to ‘un.”

To give vent to one’s anger very audibly.

“*Rampaaygius*” and “*Rampaaygin’* about” are also commonly used

RAMPIN’.—A crazy longing.

RAMSHACKLE.—So much out of repair as to be tumbling to pieces.

“That ther bern be got zo *ramshackle* I me-ans to pull ‘un down an’ build a new ‘un.”

RANDIN’.—Piece-meal.

RANNEL.—Hungry to excess, voracious.

RANTERS.—A religious sect mustering somewhat strongly in some neighbourhoods is so called; they are fervid and demonstrative in their services.

RASCALLY.—Scampish.

“A *rascally* chap like that ther got no business to be wi’ we as yarns a honest livin’.”

RASTLE, or WRASTLE.—To wrestle.

“If ‘e thinks ‘e be a man I’ooll *rastle* ‘e vor a quart.”

RAT IT.—To run away quickly (a cant term).

RATTLE.—One who talks continually and rather frivolously.

RATTLETAP.—Very poor beer. It is sometimes described as
“Taaystin’ o’ the water.”

RATTLETRAP.—A worn-out, poor-looking carriage.

RATTLER.—Something very excellent.

“You did’nt like the whale-barrer I maayde vor ’e avoor, but I hev
maayde ’e a *rattler* this time.”

A great lie.

A very common name for a cart-horse.

RAWLLY - PAWLLY PUDDEN.—A pudding made by
spreading jam on dough and rolling over and over.

RAY, or RAA.—Raw (cold, damp weather).

RAYLE.—Real.

RECKON.—Expect; think.

RED-LAAYNE.—The throat. Generally used to and by
children.

RED WE-AD.—Poppies are so called.

REFTERS.—A field of ploughed land is sometimes called a
“pe-us o’ *refters*.”

RENSE.—To rinse.

RENT.—To let. One says “I *rents* my me-ad to a butcher.”

RESPECTABLE.—All of the lower middle class are so styled.

REVEL.—An annual village merry-making, as Chapel Row
“*Revel*.”

RHEUMĀTTICS.—Rheumatism.

RICHUT.—Richard.

RICK, or WRICK.—To sprain.

“I *ricked* my thumb a liftin’ a zack o’ be-ans.”

“*Rick*” is always used for Stack; we speak of a “haay-*rick*,” a
“barley-*rick*,” &c.

“A *rick-clath*” is a waterproof sheet placed over the top of a
rick to keep out the wet until such time as the *rick* may be
thatched.

RICKUTTY.—Having parts loose and out of order.

“That ther chaair be *rickutty*, best hev 'un done avoor a comes right to pe-usses.”

RICK YERD.—Attached to all farm homesteads, being the place where *ricks* are made.

RIDDLE.—A sieve of large mesh.

To sift.

“*Riddle* that ther barley a bit to get the dust out on't.”

RIDE.—A cutting in a wood for shooting purposes.

RIG.—An eccentric frolicsome deed.

RIGHTVUL.—Just.

“He hev a-got his *rightvul* dues at last.”

RIGHT ZIDE.—To place a thing “*right zide* upperds,” is to stand it straightly and properly when it may have been before upside down.

To get the *right zide* of a person is to work on a weak point, or at a favourable opportunity.

RIGHTS.—Justice.

“We shan't never get *rights* athout us tells 'un zackly how 'tis.”

To RIGHTS means, “in order.”

“Our house hev never a-bin to *rights* zence Meary went awaay.”

RIGMARAWLE.—A detailed uninteresting story, often disconnected and not quite easy to comprehend.

RILED.—Annoyed; made angry. This word is commonly used in Berkshire, but seems general.

RIME.—Hoar frost.

RINE.—Rind.

RING.—To “*ring* the Pigs” is to have a *ring* placed through the snout, to prevent them from doing damage in fields and gardens by routing up the ground in searching for what has been planted.

The game of marbles, “*ring-taw*,” is commonly called “*ring*” for short. There is also the game of marbles called “*big-ring*.”

“To *ring* the baze” is to hammer with a stone on a watering can or iron shovel when a swarm takes place. *Vide* CHERM.

RINK.—A trick, a dodge.

“That ther bwoy be vull o’ *rinks* an’ ther yent no gettin’ upzides wi’ ’un.”

RIP.—To reap.

“To plough an’ to maw,
An’ to *rip* an’ to zaw,
An’ to be a vermer’s bwoy-oy-oy.”

(*Old Berkshire song.*)

To split off bark or covering.

To split wood with the grain.

A worthless animal or person, it is generally preceded by
“awld.”

RIP-HOOK.—A sickle.

RIPPER.—Something very excellent.

“That ther herse o’ yourn be a regular *ripper*.”

A lie.

An extraordinary anecdote or story.

A reaper.

RIPPIN’.—Very, extremely. It is often followed by “good.”

“That ther was a *rippin’* good kern-bin as a maayde vor I.”

RISE.—The mist rising from a marsh or river.”

“Zee what a *rise* ther be to-night down in the Kennut Me-ads.”

RISH.—A rush.

“If thee goes at the ditch wi’ a *rish* thee ’ooll get awver all right.”

ROCK.—The small blue wild pigeon.

ROD HURDLES.—Hurdles made of brushwood. *Vide*
VLAAYKE HURDLES.

ROLLAKY.—Boisterous.

“Ther was a lot o’ *rollaky* chaps maaykin’ a nize in the strit las night zo as I cood’nt get no slape.”

ROMPSIN’.—Romping. Rough play.

“A-*rompsin’* Molly on the haay.”

(*Old song.*)

RONK.—Rank. “*Ronk* grace” is “sour grass.”

Rancid, putrid.

ROOM.—In place of.

“I hawpes as e’ll gie I time to myself to-morrer in *room* o’ the awver-time as I done to-daay.”

ROOPY.—Hoarse.

"I got a cawld isterdaay an' be maain *roopy* this marnin'."

ROORER.—A horse affected in the wind which makes a roaring noise internally when hurried or frightened.

ROORIN'.—Very great, excellent.

ROPY.—Underdone pie crust or bread is thus described.

ROUGH.—To *rough* a horse is to turn the extremities of the shoes in order to prevent slipping when the roads are frozen.

ROUGH MUSIC.—The beating of pots and pans and other discordant noises made in a "Hoosset Hunt."

ROUNDERS.—A game with a hard ball, each player throwing it at any other as he may happen to get it.

ROUNDLY.—Very openly, fully and plainly.

"I telled 'un *roundly* what I thate about his doins."

ROUSER.—A loud explosion.

"'E must hev lo-aded yer gun heavy, a went aff a vrightvul *rouser*."

There is also "ROUSIN." A "*rousin*" clap of thunder is a very loud clap.

ROUSETT, or ROWETT.—Rank dry grass.

RUBBIN STWUN.—Bath brick or sand stone.

RUBBLE.—A species of hard chalk.

RUCK.—To rub, so as to roughen or bruise the surface.

"Ther be a darn in my stockun' as hev *rucked* my heel vurry bad."

RUCKUT.—To disturb by poking with a stick or other implement.

"Ther be a rat got under the boordin', len' us yer stick zo as I can *ruckut* 'un out on't."

RUCKUTTIN'.—A noise made as by animals scratching boards.

"The rats kep' I awaayke by the *ruckuttin'* thaay maayde in the roof."

RUCTION.—A disturbance.

Wind on the stomach.

RUDDLE.—The red paint used for marking sheep after sheep-shearing.

RUDGE-WAAY.—A road of ancient times, still to be traced by its banks over the Berkshire Downs.

RUFFLED.—Put out of temper somewhat.

RUINAAYTION.—Ruin. "RUINAAYTED" is used for "ruined."

RUM, or RUMMY.—Curious, uncommon; somewhat unsatisfactory.

"E'll vind ut pretty *rum* when 'e gets to town wi' no money in yer pockut."

RUMBUSTICAL.—Opposing, obstructive, swaggering.

RUMMAGE.—To search hastily, turning things about and leaving them in disorder, as when going to a drawer with miscellaneous contents, to find something.

RUMPUS.—A disturbance.

"When the Missus zees how thee hast rummaged that ther drawer about, ther 'ooll be a *rumpus* I can tell 'e."

RUMPLE.—To disorder with the hands.

"A *rumpled* her haair an' she zes she wunt never spake to 'un no moor."

RUN.—The track of an animal made by repeated usage, as a hare's "*run*."

RUNG, or RONG.—A spar or bar of a ladder.

RUSHLIGHT.—A small and inferior kind of candle formerly always used by farm servants and in cottages.

RUSTY.—Out of temper.

RUSTY BAAYCON.—Bacon turned rancid and yellow.

RUTS.—Deep tracks made by wheels in country roads.

RUTTIN'-TIME.—The spring time with deer.

S

The letter "S" is pronounced as "Z" when followed by A, E, I, O, U, Y, and W. All words commencing thus are therefore transferred accordingly.

In many other cases also the sound of "S" is roughened so as closely to approximate to that of "Z," but this roughening varies greatly even amongst persons in the same village, and is not thought to warrant the substitution of "Z" for "S" in the GLOSSARY.

SCAAYLE.—To weigh.

To strip off the surface coating.

SCALLIONS.—Old onions replanted the second year.

SCAMBLE.—To run hastily and irregularly.

SCANDALOUS.—Very extensively used for "very great" in a disparaging sense.

"Ut be scandalous work to hev to dig up ground as be zo stwuney."

SCAUT.—To dig one's heels into the ground so as to resist being pushed or forced from where one is standing.

"I took 'un by the scruff o' the neck, but a scauted zo as I cood'nt but jus' get 'un out o' the door."

A horse is said to *scaut*, when in drawing a heavy load down a steep hill he from time to time digs in his feet to stop the cart behind him from gaining pace and pushing power.

SCHISM SHAPS.—Those belonging to the Church of England thus sometimes style other places of worship in a village than the Parish Church.

SCHOLARD.—One educated.

"I beant no *scholard*, zur, but I hawpes to hev zome schoolin' vor my childern."

SCHOOLIN'.—Education.

SCOOP.—A wooden shovel as used for shovelling corn after it is threshed.

SCOOR.—(Rhyming with “moor.”)

To cut lightly across as with the skin of pork for roasting.
Vide SCOTCH.

Twenty pounds weight.

SCOTCH.—To score. *Vide* SCOOR.

SCOUR.—To purge.

Diarrhœa in cattle and sheep.

SCRAAYPE.—An arrangement for the destruction of birds in severe weather. *Skraaypes* are of two kinds, the first is an old door supported by a stick under which corn is placed, and the stick being pulled by a long string the door falls on the birds. The second is made by placing corn where snow has been swept away, and the birds, when congregated, are shot in numbers, being enfiladed along the “*skraaype*.”

SCRABBLE.—To move out the hands as if to reach something.

To make clutchings with the hands.

The expression “Us hopes to *scrabble* along somehow,” is often used in hard times, and means “We hope to make shift till better times come.”

SCRAG.—A piece of tough and shrivelled meat.

SCRIMMAGE.—A harmless fight, arising hastily, conducted confusedly, and soon at an end.

SCROOP.—To make a noise, as with a gate turning on rusty hinges.

SCROOPETTIN' is the noise made when anything *scroops*.

SCROW.—Angry looking; perhaps related to “scrowl.”

“A looked maain *scrow* when I tawld 'un what I'd a-done.”

SCROWGE.—To squeeze; to huddle together.

A village school mistress of by-gone days would say, “What be all you childern a *scrowgin'* on that ther vorm vor, when ther be another 'un handy vor zome on 'e?”

SCRUFF.—The hair on the back of the neck.

“If e' hawlds a rat by the *scruff* a can't never bite 'e.”

SCRUMP.—To bite with a noise.

“That ther yent the waay to yet lollipops, e' should zuck 'um an' not scrump 'um.”

The crackling of pork.

SCRUNCH.—To crush between the teeth.

SCRUNCHLIN'.—An apple stunted in growth and wrinkled.

A *scrunchlin'* is very sweet in flavour.

SCUT.—The tail of a rabbit or hare.

SCUTTLE.—To run away with short quick steps. A squirrel is said to *scuttle* up a tree.

SHAAYKES.—A person or thing is said to be “no gurt *shaaykes*,” when of little consideration or account.

SHAAYVER.—A term rather disparagingly applied to a boy.
“That ther young *shaayver* hev a-bin up to mischuf agin.”

SHAG-GED.—Rough and unkempt.

Shaken.

SHAKKETTY.—Loose and shaky from want of repair.
Shakketty is applied to implements, whereas *ramshackle* is applied to buildings.

“The box o' the chaff-cutter be all *shakketty* an' I mus' get a bit o' boord an' mend 'un.”

SHAM AAYBRAHAM.—Shamming sickness.

“Ther beant nothun' the matter wi 'n, ut be awnly *Sham Aaybraham*.”

SHAMMAKIN'.—Walking in a slouching ungainly manner and with the air of being ashamed of one's self.

“I zin in a-*shammakin'* along down the laayne up to no good I'll warn 'e.”

SHANKS' MAAYRE.—By walking.

“If zomebody dwoant gie I a lift I shall hev to go to town on *shanks' maayre*.”

SHAT.—Shalt.

“If thee brother Willum wunt do 't vor muh thee *shat*.”

SHAT-BAG.—The leathern shot pouch carried with muzzle loading guns.

SHATTENT.—Shalt not. The negative form of “shat.”

“Thee *shattent* I tells 'e, an' zo tent no zart o' good to argify no vurdur.”

SHAW-AFF.—To give one's self airs; to act affectedly; also applied to a horse when prancing about.

SHAY, or SHAA.—A shaw.

Applied to a small coppice or double hedgerow containing timber trees as well as underwood.

SHEALIN'.—A rough lean-to shelter-shed, open in front.

SHEENIN'.—Working with a threshing machine.

"He hev a-bin awaay *sheenin'*, an' wunt come whoam vor moor nor a wake it."

SHED.—Should.

"I dwoant know what us *shed* do wi'out our Bill."

SHEK, or SHAAYKE.—To shake.

"Hawld yer gun steady, be zure as a dwoant *shek*."

SHEKEL.—A sickle or reap-hook is sometimes so called.

SHEKKY, or SHAAYKY.—Dilapidated, ready to fall.

In bad health.

Doubtful, not quite to be believed.

"The stawry as a tawld I about ut zimmed maain *shaayky*."

SHELFY.—Applied to one who is getting old and remains unmarried.

SHEPHERD.—A man who is a *shepherd* has that title prefixed to his surname, his christian name being dropped: thus we speak of "*Shepherd Savory*," "*Shepherd Vidler*."

SHERP.—To sharpen.

"*Sherp* this knife vor I'ool 'e."

SHERPS.—The shafts of a waggon or cart.

SHERP-ZET.—Extremely hungry.

SHERT.—The reverse of tough.

"Thaze yer young radushes bites nice an' *shert*."

Curt.

"A was out o' temper an' maain *shert* when I wanted to spake wi'n."

SHEWELL.—A scarecrow, an arrangement on a stake to frighten birds, but not necessarily the figure styled the "hodmedod."

SHICK-SHACK-DAAY.

"The twenty-ninth o' Maay
Shick-shack-daay."

Oak leaves are worn in the button hole up to twelve noon, and should any boys appear without these they get pinches from the others.

After twelve noon the oak is discarded and ash leaves are worn until sunset.

SHILLY-SHALLYIN'.—Acting with indiciſion. A mother will keep her daughter out of the way of a man ſhe may think is *shilly-shallyin'*.

SHIMMY.—A chemiſe.

SHINDY.—A noiſy little quarrel or diſturbance; a fuſs. “To kick up a *shindy*” is the phraſe uſually adopted with reſpect to this word.

SHIP.—Sheep in both ſingular and plural.

SHIP DIPPIN'.—Washing the coats of ſheep to cleanſe the wool before ſheep ſhearing.

SHIP-SNOUT TREE.—The name given an apple tree bearing a rather ſmall favourite eating apple, the tail of the apple bears reſemblance to a ſheep's ſnout.

SHIRKY.—Not to be depended on. “Shirkin' about” is prowling about with diſhoneſt intentions.

SHIRTY.—Angry, enraged.

SHIVER-GRACE.—A kind of graſs ſet in motion by the leaſt breath of air, ſometimes known as QUAAKYER GRACE.

SHOCK.—A few ſheaves of corn placed together in the field, ſo that the ears and ſtraw may dry in the ſun before the rick is formed.

To SHOCK-UP is to form the ſheaves into *shocks*.

To SHOCK OFF is to break off.

SHOCKIN' BAD.—Ordinarily uſed for “very bad.”

“Ther 'ull be a *shockin' bad* crop o' turmuts if us dwoant get zome raain.”

SHOE-MOUSE.—The ſhrew-mouſe, or long-nosed field mouſe, found about diſuſed cart-ruts and meadows generally.

SHOOT.—Uſed inſtead of “ſhot” when applied to the firing of a gun.

“I killed dree ſparrers at a *shoot*.”

To “*shoot*” a horſe out of a cart is to unharnes and take it out of the ſhafts.

SHOP, or SHAP.—“To go to *shap*,” is to make purchaſes at the village ſhop after the weekly pay-night of farm labourers.

SHOP-BREAD.—Baker's bread as diſtinguiſhed from home-made bread. It is eſteemed a treat by thoſe who uſually eat bread of their own making.

SHOWL.—A shovel, to shovel.

"*Showl* up the whate into a hape."

SHRAMMED.—Benumbed with cold.

"Let I come to the vire, I be so *shrammed* a bidin' zo long in the kert."

SHROUDED.—A tree is said to be *shrouded* when branches are lopped off it as it stands.

SHROVIN'.—Children go round the principal houses in the village on Shrove Tuesday singing the rhyme noted in the introduction with other local rhymes.

SHUCK and SHUG.—Repeated several times as a call for pigs to come and be fed.

SHUCK-DOWN.—A hastily made up bed.

SHUMMED, or SHAAYMED, or SHE-AMED.—Ashamed.

SHUM-VAAYCED.—Looking awkwardly shy.

SHUT, or SHET.—To get *shut* of a person or thing is to be well rid thereof.

"A went on a-tellin' I zuch stupid things as I was glad to get *shut* on 'in."

SHUT IN.—Close.

"The daays *shuts in* arly at this time o' year."

SHUVVY-HAWLE.—A boys' game at marbles. A small hole is made in the ground and marbles are pushed in turn with the side of the first finger, these are won by the player pushing them into the "*shuvvy-hawle*."

SHY.—To "plaay *shy*" or to "vight *shy*" is to avoid.

SKELLIN'.—A lean-to shed from a main building or a wall, sometimes called SHEALIN also.

SKERLUT.—Scarlet.

SKESS.—Scarce.

"Patridges be oncommon *skess* acause o' the wet bradin' ze-a-zon."

SKEWT, or SKEWT-WISE.—Aslant, crossing.

"Them vloor-boards be led down all *skewt*, e' maunt naail 'um to the jists like that ther."

SKIMMER.—A cook's ladle for removing surface matter from anything boiling.

"Praay, mother, gie I zome dinner,
Else I'll knock 'e down wi' the *skimmer*."

Old Nursery Rhyme.

SKIMMER-CAAYKE.—A flat pudding made with surplus dough, eaten with butter and sugar.

SKIMPIN'.—Small, insignificant.

"I be maain hungry, vor all a gin I vor dinner was a *skimpin'* bit o' baaycon."

SKIM-PLOUGH.—To plough, so as to move the soil but little in depth. This kind of ploughing is so light as often not to turn the soil over.

SKIMPY.—Stingy, begrudging.

"If 'e be zo *skimpy* towards we, none on us wunt gie thee nothun' when us has got ut."

SKIN-DAPE.—Not seriously affecting one.

"His trouble be awnly *skin-dape*, an' he'll be hiszelf agin in a wake."

SKINNY.—Lean, thin.

SKITTLES.—Always played with four large heavy pins, and the wooden ball is thrown and not rolled.

SKITTY.—Not to be depended upon.

Inconstant.

Lively, freakish.

SKRIMPY.—Niggardly, small and poor in quantity (almost similar in meaning to SKIMPY).

SKRUNGE.—To squeeze hardly together.

"I *skrunge*d the rat atwixt two boords an' zo killed 'un."

SKUG.—A squirrel is thus called.

SLAB.—The outside irregular slice of timber (inside which is sawn boards or planks) is named the "*slab*."

Any short piece of thick planking is also called a "*slab*."

SLACKUMTWIST.—An untidy, slatternly woman.

SLAD.—A low lying strip of land between two hills. Many villages and farms have a "*slad*."

SLAER, or SLIAR.—A sly look.

"I zin her gie 'un a *slaer* as maayde muh think as 'um had a-zin one 'nuther avoor."

SLAM.—To shut with a great noise.

SLAMMAKIN'.—Slouching.

SLAP.—Fully; precisely; unreservedly.

"The stwun hit I *slap* on the yead."

"A vell *slap* down."

Slap-up is 'excellent' (common).

SLAPE-MOUSE.—The dormouse.

SLAPEY.—Sleepy, applied to fruit which has not much juice. There is a kind of pear called the "*slapey* pear." The flat taste and want of juice styled "*slapey*" sometimes arise from decay at the core.

SLAPEY-YEAD.—A term of reproach applied to one who shows little energy.

SLAPPIN.'—Very great; much to be appreciated.

"We shall hev a *slappin'* lot o' graaypes on our graaype-tree this year."

SLASH.—A blow with a whip; a cut with a knife.

SLASHIN.'—Dashing, large.

"The man had ro-ast bafe vust an' a *slashin'* gurt plum pudden ater 't."

SLAW-WORM.—The blind worm—deemed venomous.

SLICK.—Completely, thoroughly, entirely.

"That ther awld vixen gin the houns the go-by agin *slick*."

SLICKUT.—A thin slice.

SLINK.—To drag the hind quarters heavily.

"The dogs hev had hard work to daay, zee how thaay *slinks*."

SLIP.—A *slip* of a girl is a girl hardly arrived at womanhood. A woman's or child's under garment.

A covering for a pillow.

SLIP-ON.—To don quickly.

SLIPPETIN'.—Going along quickly and without noise on treading.

SLIPPY.—Slippery.

To be *slippy* is to make haste.

SLIP-SHAD.—Untidy; incomplete.

SLIT.—A rent.

"Ooll 'e plaze mend a *slit* in my kwut."

SLITHERY.—Slippery as from grease.

SLOCKUT.—To commit a petty theft; to pilfer.

SLOP.—Dirt. One who comes into the house with dirty boots is said to make a *slop* all over the place.

To *slop* work is to do it badly and incompletely.

SLOUCH.—A man is so called who does not do a fair amount of work.

SLUCK-A-BED.—An idle person who lies in bed late in the morning. *Sluck* may possibly be a corruption of “slug” or “sloth.” When anyone lies in bed late, boys will commonly sing—

“*Sluck-a-bed, sluck-a-bed, Barley Butt,
Yer yeard be zo heavy 'e can't get up.*”

SLUDGE.—Snow partly melted and forming snow-mud.

“*Sludge 'ooll get droo' yer boots an' maayke yer vit wet when nothun' else wunt.*”

SLUMMACK.—A dirty, disreputable looking person.

SLUMMAKIN'.—Used sometimes for **SLAMMAKIN'.**

SLUSH.—Soft mud as where sheep have been driven along a wet road. Roads thus dirty are said to be “*slushy.*”

SMACK.—Fully, completely; often used similarly to **SLAP.**

“A slipped an' vell down *smack.*”

SMACKIN'.—Very large.

“Ther' be zome *smackin'* big apples on our tree.”

SMALL-BEER.—Weak beer ranking after “*aayle.*” Anything poor or insignificant is said to be “*vurry small beer.*”

SMASH.—A complete breakage; a heavy resounding fall.

“A let the tay-pot vall an' broke 'un all to *smash.*”

SMERTISH.—Rather great, somewhat important.

“A *smertish* bwoy” means a boy of good growth and size.

“Us vound a *smertish* lot o' patridges on the brows, but none at all down in the bottoms.”

Pretty well in health.

“My lumbaaygo be gone, an' I be *smertish* agin now.”

SMIRK.—To smile as trying to curry favour.

SMOCK.—The “smock-frock” is so called always. It is the main or over garment of carters, carter boys, and some farm labourers.

SMOCK - VAAYCED.—Mild looking; often applied also somewhat contemptuously or disparagingly.

“Vor all a looks zo *smock-vaayced* a be a bad chap.”

SMUDGED.—Besmeared.

"The bwoy's vaayce be all *smudged* wi' jam."

SMUG.—Secret.

"Mind e' kips *smug* about what I jus' telled 'e."

SMUTS.—Small pieces of soot flying about and settling on things, called "blacks" also.

SNAAILS'-PAAYCE.—Advancing very slowly.

SNACK.—A small piece, a small quantity.

SNAPPER.—To crackle, to make a sharp short sound.

SNATCH.—A small quantity.

"I got jus' a *snatch* of breakvus avoor I sterted, an' that's all I had to yet to-daay."

SNE-AD.—The main pole of a scythe.

SNICKER.—To sneer.

"If 'e *snickers* at I I'ool maayke 'e laugh t'other zide o' yer mouth."

SNICKS.—Shares, halves.

SNIGGER.—To laugh in a silly way.

SNIFFLE.—To make a noise when inhaling through the nose.
A dog is said to *sniffle* at a rat hole when smelling to know if there be a rat there.

SNIP.—There is the expression, "she 'ood zaay *snip* to his snap," *i.e.*, "she would readily accept an offer of marriage from him."

SNIVEL.—The noise a child makes when commencing to cry before breaking out loudly.

SNOCK.—To give a downward blow on the head or top of anything.

"A allus *snocks* the candle to put 'un out zo's 'e can't light 'un agin."

SNOOZLE-DOWN.—To nestle down as a child does to go to sleep.

SNOUL.—A thick piece.

"Thee hev gin I a *snoul* o' baaycon an' no mistaayke."

SPAAYDE.—The gummy deposit at the corner of the eye.

SPADGER.—A sparrow.

SPAKIN'-VINE.—The attempt to speak otherwise than in the dialect (in town fashion).

- SPANKIN'.—Very rapid ; very great ; very numerous.
 " We was a comin' along at a *spankin'* raayte."
- SPARKLES.—Large sparks of fire or small burning pieces of wood or straw flying upward.
- SPARRED-HURDLES.—Hurdles made of shaved wood, morticed and nailed. *Vide* also RAAIL-HURDLES.
- SPARRER-GRACE.—Asparagus.
- SPAT.—A slight blow in the face with the open hand.
- SPECKS.—Suspects ; expects ; spectacles.
- SPEELS.—Small pieces of light matter on fire floating in the air.
- SPELL.—A space of time.
- SPET.—To spit.
- SPIFLICAAYTED.—Thoroughly confused ; at one's wits end.
- SPIKE-BIT.—The carpenter's "centre bit."
- SPILE.—The vent peg of a beer barrel.
 To spoil.
- SPILL.—A paper pipe-light ; a fall from a horse.
- SPLATTERED.—Splashed.
 " How did'st get thee kwut all *splattered* wi' mud ? "
- SPLENDAAYCIOUS.—Very splendid, making a great show.
- SPLIT.—To halve. To "*split* the difference " is the common expression for the price midway between that offered and demanded.
- SPLITTIN'.—The head is said to be *splittin'* when racking with pain.
- SPLODGIN'.—Splashing.
 " A went *splodgin'* droo the dirt when a med ha' gone clane-voot t'other ro-ad."
- SPLITCH.—A dab of dirt adhering to anything, such as might be thrown from a carriage wheel.
- SPLUT.—To make a fuss.
- SPLUTTER.—To eject small drops of saliva in hasty speech.
- SPOON ME-AT. —Broth or soup.

SPOUT.—The expression “in great *spout*” is used to denote that a person is in a boisterous humour or much elated.

SPRACK, also SPRANK.—Full of energy and spirits.

SPREADER.—The stick or wooden bar which keeps the chain traces between waggon horses wide apart.

SPREATHED.—Chapped.

“Zee how my hands be *spreathed* wi’ the cawld.”

SPREE.—This word is commonly used just as elsewhere to denote a frolic.

SPUD.—An instrument having a minature spade attached to a long light wooden handle, it is sometimes carried by old-fashioned farmers when they go through fields in order to root up thistles.

SPUDDLE.—To stir up liquid matter by poking.

SQUAAYLER.—A short stick with a knob of iron at the end used by boys to throw at birds, squirrels, &c., it goes head first breaking any small branches in its way.

SQUAAYRE.—To settle a matter corruptly; on the *squaayre*, means openly and fairly; to stand up ready to fight. “*Squaayre dalins*” are “equitable dealings.”

SQUAKER.—A young partridge able to fly but not fully grown. *Vide* also VLAPPER.

Swifts are also called *squakers* from the noise they make.

SQUASH, also SQUISH.—To squeeze into a pulpy mass.

SQUASHY or SQUISHY means soft and pulpy.

SQUAT.—A hare in her form is said to be “*squattin*.”

A dint.

“A let vull our metal tay-pot an’ maayde a *squat* in un.”

A *squatty* person is one short and thick.

SQUAWK.—The cry of a hare when caught.

SQUELCH.—The peculiar noise made when walking in boots which have taken in water.

To step quickly on any soft substance.

SQUENCH.—Quench.

SQUIRM.—To writhe under pain, mental as well as bodily, as when having one’s misdeeds made public.

SQUIRT.—To eject a thin stream of liquid. A syringe is called a "water-squirt."

SQUISH.—*Vide* SQUASH.

STAAY.—Something eaten when a meal is too long postponed.

"Our dinner wunt be ready vor dree hours zo thess yet a nossle o' bre-ad vor a *staay*."

STAAYLE VALLERS.—Stale fallows, *i.e.*, land that has been ploughed some time since, and allowed thus to remain to take in sun and rain.

"When asked if hares are likely to be found on a piece of ploughed land a keeper might reply, "No, sir, them *vallers* beant *staayle* enough."

STABLE.—To leave footprints from boots covered with dirt.

"A bin a-*stablin'* all awver my nice cle-an kitchen."

STADDLE.—A stand for a rick, to keep the corn off the damp ground and in some measure to prevent rats and mice obtaining access to it.

Hay ricks are not usually built on "*staddles*," but have a foundation of straw and bavins to keep the lower course dry.

STAKE or STAAK.—A stalk.

STALL.—A covering made for a wounded thumb or finger.

STAMPS.—Gun-wads.

STAMP-CUTTER.—The punch for cutting gun-wads.

STAND.—To "*stand*" to a child is the term for becoming a sponsor.

STEEL.—To sharpen a carving knife on a *steel*. This operation often commences after the joint is placed on the table, and follows after Grace.

STEP.—A distance.

"A goodish *step*" means rather a long distance.

STEPPER.—A horse that goes quickly is called a *stepper*.

STERK.—Stiff. The expression "*stiff an sterk*" is commonly used with reference to one who has been dead some time. "*Sterk-staring-mad*" means quite mad.

STERT.—An event or episode.

"Ther was a rummy *stert* up at verm, zomebody took all the vawkses kwuts awaay whilst um was at work."

STEW.—A difficulty.

STICK.—To “cut your *stick*” is to get away as quickly as possible.

STICK IN THE GIZZARD.—To rankle.

“What a zed sticks in my *gizzard*, an' I shan't hev no pe-us till I be upzides wi' un.”

STICKLER.—One very firm or even obstinate.

“A be a gurt *stickler* vor what a thinks be his right.”

STICKIN' PE-US.—The part of the neck of an animal where the knife is inserted.

STICK UP.—A youth is said to “*stick up*” to a girl when he is commencing to pay addresses to her.

STINGER.—A hard blow.

STIRRIN'.—Tilling.

“That ley 'ooll want *stirrin'* zoon.”

STIRRUP GRACE.—A whipping with a strap.

STITCH.—A pain in the side caused by running quickly.

STOBBLE.—To stop the flow of a liquid; to caulk.

STOCK.—To “*stock*” a farm means to get it in working order in all ways. About £10. per acre is roughly considered necessary.

STOCKS.—A frame work with apertures for hands and feet of offenders, placed in the centre of villages.

STOCKY.—Thick set and strong.

“That ther be a *stocky* chap, a can car a zack o' whate.”

STODGE, or TODGE.—Thick soup.

To defeat; to *nonplus*.

“A zimmed quite *stodged* when I tawld 'un as I cood'nt gie 'un no moor money.”

STODGEY.—Sustaining; applied to soups, &c., containing solid or thickening matter.

STOMACHY.—Irritable, headstrong. When applied to a horse it signifies difficult of control.

STOOLS.—The roots of trees which have been felled.

STOOP.—To *stoop* a cask is to cause it to be tilted so that the remaining liquor may run freely through the tap.

STOOR PEGS.—Pigs ready to go for fattening.

STOORY.—To “hev a *stoory*” with a person is to visit and hear the somewhat rambling account of ailments and troubles.

STOPPLE.—The stopper of a Field beer barrel or earthenware jar.

STOUT.—The horse fly.

A “*stoutish* lad” is a well grown lad.

STRAAIN.—Breed.

STRAAITS.—In poor circumstances.

STRAAYGHT.—Soon.

“Thee had best stert on an’ I’ll voller *straayght*.”

STRADDLE.—To get astride.

STRADDLE WISE.—With legs wide apart.

STRAKE.—Streak.

STRAME or STRE-AM.—A stream. Most of the streams in Berkshire cease to run at a certain time of year, and the “old folk” have a good deal to say or prophecy on this matter.

They say of the Lambourn, that “the earlier it dries up, the higher will be the price of corn.” The reason for the saying no doubt is that dry weather is favourable for corn. “Drought never bred famine in England.”

The “Pang” which rises at Touchums Pond, at Hampstead Norreys, never begins to rise much before the shortest day, nor to sink much before the longest day.

STRAP-OIL.—A beating with a strap.

STRAPPER.—A journeyman labourer coming for work at harvest time or hay making.

A big strong person.

STRAY, or STRAA.—Straw. “Down in the *stray*” refers to the time of an animal bringing forth young.

STRE-ANGER, or STRAAINGER.—The expression, “we wunt maayke no *stre-anger* on ‘e” is the cordial invitation to a guest to feel himself at home, and indicates also that there is no extra preparation or ceremony on his account.

STRIDE.—To pace in order to ascertain distance. “I *strided* ut” is held conclusive with reference to assertion as regards distance.

A distance.

“Ut be a smartish *stride*, e knaws, vrom my house up to verm.”

STRIKE.—The wooden roller passed evenly over the standard bushel corn measure to make the surface corn level and measurement precise.

STRIPPIN'.—Clearing the bark off oak trees. The time of year when this is done and when the sap is up is called "*strippin'*-time."

STRIT.—A street.

STROKE.—A game at marbles where each player places a certain number on a line and plays in turn from a distance mark called "scratch," keeping such as he may knock off.

STUB.—To grub up roots of small trees or underwood. Where underwood has been cut the short lengths protruding from the ground are sometimes called "*stubs*" of wood.

STUBS.—Stubble. A field lying in stubble is called a "pe-us o' whate-*stubs*" or a "pe-us o' wut-*stubs*," &c., as the case may be.

Vide also **STUB.**

STUCK.—Unable to proceed, puzzled, perplexed.

"I vound out what 'e wants to know zo vur as I tells 'e, an' then I got *stuck*."

STUFFY.—Partly stopped up; somewhat choked up.

"I hev got a bad cawld, an' veels maain *stuffy* about the dro-at this marnin'."

Devoid of ventilation; close.

STUMP.—To make a noise by walking heavily.

To grub up roots of trees.

STUMPS.—Legs.

"To stir your *stumps*" is to make haste.

STUMPY.—Short and thickset.

STUNNER.—Anything excellent.

"*Stunning*" is also used to denote excellence.

STUNNY.—To deafen.

"The noise as the childern maaykes *stunnys* muh zo's I can't yer myzelf spake."

STUPE.—A stupid person.

"You be a *stupe* to go on like that ther."

STWUN.—A stone.

STWUN-BLIND.—Quite blind.

STWUN-DEAD.—Quite dead.

STWUNNERS.—Boys' marbles made of grey stone. These are of less value than "alleys," but of greater value than "chalkers."

STWUN-KERT.—Carting stones off a field. In the hill country in Berkshire this is a periodical agricultural operation; women pick up the stones and pile them in heaps, and they are then carted off for road mending.

STWUNUS.—A stallion.

STYE.—A "wisp" on the eye, commonly supposed to indicate that one thus suffering is very greedy.

T

TAAIL.—The refuse of wheat or barley not good enough for market.

“*Taailins*” is also used.

TAAIL-BOORD.—The removeable board at back of cart or waggon.

TAAILOR.—The Village Tailor often has this title prefixed to his surname, his Christian name being dropped.

TAAY, or TAY.—Tea.

TAAYKE-IN.—To “*taayke-in*” a rick is to thresh out the corn.

TAAYKE-ON.—To give full vent to one’s own grief.

TACKLE.—To overcome, to outwit, to get the best of. With regard to drinks such as beer, &c., the expressions are common.

“That ther be poor *tackle*.”

“That ther be precious good *tackle*.”

TAG.—To tie, to add.

“If us *tags* on a bit to the ind o’ that ther rawpe a ’ooll rache as vur as us wants un to ’t.”

TAKIN’, or TAAYKIN’.—In a state of excitement; much affected temporarily.

“She *zimed* in a gurt *taakin’* acause I tawld her as her dater was agwaain out to zarvice.”

TALLER.—Tallow.

TALLUT.—The loft over a stable where the hay is kept.

TALLY.—When an animal has been found trespassing and is brought to the village pound, the pound-keeper cuts a stick in half, and, keeping the one half himself, gives the other to the person who has sustained damage by the trespass; the half thus given is called the “*tally*” and the impounded animal can only be released by the owner producing this *tally* in token that he has satisfied claims for trespass.

TAM-CULL.—The “*Millards Thumb*.”

TAMMUS.—Thomas.

TAM TIDDLER'S GROUND.—Perhaps the most favourite game with little children.

TAM-TOE.—The great toe.

TAN.—To whip.

A "*tannin*" is a whipping.

TANG.—The measured sounding of a bell.

"I yerd the bell *tang* dree times zo ut mus' be a man as has died."

NOTE.—It is customary for the bell to "*tang*" three times on the death of a man, twice for a woman, and once for a child, and the tolling of a deeper toned bell follows after. It should be mentioned that three strokes on four other bells usually precede the numbers "*tanged*" as above referred to.

TANGLE.—Confused; knotted.

"I be veelin' in a *tangle* zomehow an' wants to thenk a bit."

TAP-UP.—To top-up. To put the top to a rick.

The end of a meal.

"Ater ro-ast be-af an' plum pudden us *tapped-up* wi' zome good Stilton chaze."

TARBLE, also TARBLISH.—Tolerable; in fairly good health.

"I be a veelin' pretty *tarble* now zur, thenk 'e kindly vor axin."

TARNAAYSHUN.—Very extremely; very great or numerous.

TARNAL.—Expressive of magnitude; used similarly to "*tarnaayshun*."

TAWL.—A "*taw*" of the game of marbles.

TAYCHIN'—Education.

"I didn't hev no *taychin'* when I was a bwoy."

TAY MATIN.—A meeting with prayer in Dissenting Chapels with tea and cake, &c., for those assembled.

TAYTERS, or TAAYTERS.—Potatoes.

TAYTER-TRAP.—The mouth.

TE-AD.—To spread hay, &c., for the sun to dry.

TEARIN'.—Very great; very excessive.

TEART.—Very tender to the touch as when there is surface inflammation.

TEENY-TINY.—Very small indeed.

"I awnly yetted a *teeny-tiny* bit on 't but ut maayde I bad."

'TEER.—To tear.

TEG.—A sheep one year old.

TELL.—To count.

"*Tell* them ther ship 'ooll 'e an' let I know how many ther be on um."

"I yerd *tell*" means "I have heard it stated," and "I hev yerd zaay" has a similar signification.

TELLED.—Told; contented.

'TENT, or 'TE-ANT, or 'TYENT.—It is not.

TERBLE or TERRAAYBLE.—Very great.

"Ther be a *terraayble* lot o' young rabbuts this year to be zure."

TERT.—Harsh and abrupt.

Acid.

TETTERS.—Small pimples; also small ulcers.

THAA.—To thaw.

THAAY.—Those, them.

THATE VOR,—*i.e.*, thought for, expected, anticipated.

"Them wuts bent turned out as well as I *thate vor*."

THAT THER.—Used for "*that*."

THE-AVES.—Two toothed ewes.

THEE.—Used for "thou" and "you."

THEE'ST.—Thou hast, you had, you have.

"*Thee'st* best be aff avoor I gies 'e zummut as 'ull maayke e."

THEM.—They.

THEM THER.—Those.

THEN.—Very commonly used superfluously at the termination of a sentence, but is intended to give emphasis.

"What I zes I means *then*."

THER NOW.—"That settles the question."

"If e' zes another word I'll zack 'e, *ther now*."

THESS, or LESS.—"Let us."

THE-UZ YER, also THE-UZ-UN.—These.

THICK.—Stupid; slow of comprehension.

Intimate.

"The two vamilies hev allus a-bin *thick* wi' one 'nother."

- THICK-YEAD.—One is contemptuously so called who does not comprehend quickly, or who has made a stupid mistake.
- THICK MILK.—Milk boiled and thickened with flour and sweetened with sugar or treacle.
- THICK SKINNED.—Not quick to take offence; the reverse of “thin skinned.”
- THIEF.—A “*thief* in the candle,” is a detached piece of the wick which becomes ignited and, sinking down as it burns, causes the candle to go to waste.
- THILLER, or VILLER.—The shaft horse of a team.
- THIMBLE-PIE.—A rap on the top of the head from the thimble finger of the school mistress. The Dame who kept a village School, doing needlework the while, kept those children likely to require such chastisement conveniently near her.
- THIN.—Used to express a poor show as regards quantity or number.
“The whate crap zims *thin* on the hills.”
- THING-A-MY, or THING-UM-BOB.—Anything is so referred to when its proper name cannot be called to mind at the moment.
- THIN-SKINNED.—Easily affronted.
- THONG.—To twine or twist together.
- THREDDLE.—To “*thredde*” a needle is to pass thread through the eye of it ready for sewing.
- THRETTY.—Thirty.
- THUMP.—A loud noise; a blow.
To chastise.
- THUMPIN'.—Very large.
“Ther be a *thumpin'* lot o' nuts in the copses this year.”
- THURT.—In a contrary mood, ill-tempered.
“I allus vinds un zo *thurt* as I wunt go an' ax un nothun' no moor.”
- THURT OVER.—Obstinate and cross, used very similarly to “*thurt*.”
- TICE.—To entice, to attract.
- TICKLISH.—Requiring skill or tact in performance.
“T'ull be a *ticklish* job to perzwaayde un to do what us wants un to't.”

TID.—A “*tid-bit*” or a “*tit-bit*” is a choice morsel of food.

Cunningly reserved.

“I ax'd un what was the matter, but a was maain *tid* about ut.”

TIDDLE.—To bring up by hand. A young lamb is *tiddled* from a milk bottle.

TIDDY.—Very small; also very softly.

“Mind 'e goes into the room vurry *tiddy* or 'e med waayke the baayby.”

TIDLY.—Very small and helpless.

An old woman will say “I had un in my arms when a was a *tidly* little chap.”

TIDY.—Considerable.

“A have got a *tidy* bit o' money put by.”

Clean looking and respectable. The word in this sense is usually applied to a woman.

TIFFY.—Touchy; huffy; easily affronted.

TIGHT.—Of a neat, compact figure.

“She be a *tight* lookin' little body.”

Intoxicated.

Stingy.

“A wunt gie 'e nothun, a allus was a *tight* man.”

TIG-TIG-TIG.—A call for pigs.

TILT.—To raise one end of anything by leverage.

“Full *tilt*” means full speed or “with a bold front.”

TILTED KERT.—A covered cart such as is used by the village carriers to keep goods dry when being brought from the market town.

TILTH.—Tillage. Land in good *tilth* is land well ploughed and worked and in a good state of cultivation.

TIMBER-BOB.—A *timber* carriage consisting of a simple arrangement between two wheels to which part of the tree is chained, the remainder of the tree dragging along the ground.

TIMBERSTICKS.—Trees lying in a confused heap to season are so called.

TIMBERZOME.—Timorous, fearful, nervous.

TIME.—The period of service for which engaged.

“My *time* 'ooll be up come Martinmas.”

To bid anyone “the *time* o' daay” is to say good morning.

TIMELY.—Seasonable, anything is “not *timely*” when earlier or later than usual.

TIND.—To add fuel to the fire.

“*Tind* thè vire else a’ll go out.”

TINES.—Iron spikes as of a harrow.

TINGLIN’.—A curious nervous sensation.

“I hev got a *tinglin’* in my legs vrom zettin quiet zo long.”

TING-TANG.—The smallest and highest hung of the bells in a church tower. It is rung last of all before service commences, following the “zarmon-bell.”

TINKER.—To mend temporarily. To *tinker* anything “up a bit” is to mend it for an occasion.

TIP.—To “*tip* awver” is to turn over, to upset.

“If ‘e drives the kert zo quick awver the ruts we shall *tip* awver.”

TIP-CAT.—A favourite game with boys, a bale of wood being forced upward from the ground by a blow on one end of it, and then hit to a distance as it is falling.

TIPPED AN’ NAAILED.—Boots for field wear have the soles thus furnished, there being heavy iron tips at toe and heel, and hob-nails between.

TIP-TOE.—Walking lightly on the toes, so as not to be heard.

TIP-TOP.—Very excellent, the best.

TIT, or TET, or TITTY.—A teat.

TITCH.—To touch.

TITCHY.—Easily offended.

TIT-LARK.—A species of lark.

TIT-TAT-TOE.—The first game taught to children when they can use a slate pencil, the words,

“Tit-tat-toe,
My first go,”

being said by the one who first makes three crosses, or noughts in a row.

TITTER.—To laugh a little.

TITTIVATE.—To dress one’s self with a view to effect.

TITTLE.—Very lightly. A gin or trap is said to be set very *tittle* when it will strike on the slightest touch,

TITUP.—A term used at Loo. When but one player has put into the pool a single card is dealt round face upwards, and all but the person holding the winner have to subscribe to a fresh pool.

TIXTE.—Text.

TO BE ZURE.—A very common phrase, meaning “certainly,” “indeed.”

TODGE.—*Vide* STODGE.

TODGEY.—Short and fat.

TO-DO.—A fuss; an unusual event involving excitement and confusion.

TOGGERY.—Dress. One says in preparing for a visit, “I mus’ put on my bes’ *toggery*.”

TOKEN.—Something unusual and a bad omen, as birds pecking at the window, dogs howling, &c.

TOLE.—To entice.

“Car a bwun zo as to *tole* the puppy whoam wi’ ‘e.”

TOM.—Male of any farmyard bird.

“How many *Toms* and how many hens be ther in the brood o’ Turkeys?”

TOMMY.—Food; used chiefly by boys.

TOM PODLIN’.—Fussing.

“A be allus a-*tom podlin’* about at whoam when a should be aaway at his work.”

TONGUE.—The small moveable iron spike of a buckle, which fits into holes in the leathern strap.

Dogs are always said to “give *tongue*” when in active pursuit of game.

’T’OOD.—It would.

’T’OOD’NT, signifies ‘it would not.’

TOOK.—Gave.

“I *took* un a knock on the yead wi’ this yer stick.”

Taken.

TOOK BAD means “became ill,” and Took Wuss signifies serious illness.

TOOK TO.—’I’o have liking for.

“I never *took to* that ther chap.”

’T’GOL, or ’T’ULL.—It will.

TOOTH-AN’-NAAIL.—Most vigorously, ferociously.

“She went at un *tooth-an’-naail* an’ a was glad to get aaway.”

TOOTHZOME.—Pleasant to the taste.

TOP-DRESSIN'.—A specially rich manure spread over the surface of land.

TOPPER.—A hat.

Something very excellent.

An anecdote told to beat one that has been related immediately before it.

TOPPIN'.—Large, extreme, also rapid.

"A was ridin' along at a *toppin'* raayte."

TOPPINS.—The ground husk of wheat finest size. That next in coarseness is called "*pollard*."

TOPPLE AWVER.—To fall over by slight disturbance as regards the position of centre of gravity.

TOPZAAAYER.—One having influence over his fellows or being in a position of importance.

The derivation is simple. When sawing timber into planks the man working the upper handle of the saw and standing on the tree is the "*topzaayer*" and guides, whilst his partner working the lower handle is stationed below in the saw-pit.

TOPZY-TURVY.—Upside down.

TO-RIGHTS.—All in proper place.

TOSTICAAAYTED.—Intoxicated.

TO'T.—To do it. In reply to an order to start at once to school, a good-for-nothing boy will say, "I dwoant want *to't*."

TOT-BELLIED.—Applied to a man who is corpulent.

T'OTHER.—Always used for "the other."

TOTTED.—Added up.

"Us *totted* up our recknins an' thaay did 'nt tally."

TOUCH.—When a dog first scents game he is said to "*touch*."

TOUCH 'OOD.—Dry, decayed wood that continues to smoulder if ignited, but which will not burst into flame.

Boys have games called "*touch 'ood*," and "*touch-iron*," where anyone not touching either of the substances named is liable to be caught by the one standing out and has to stand out accordingly.

TOW-ART.—Towards; forward.

“When a come a little *tow-art* I could zee as t'was a pawle cat an' not a verrut.”

TOW-ART-LY.—Encouragingly.

“She looked at un a bit *tow-art-ly*.”

TOWELIN'.—A whipping.

TOWER.—A partridge is said to “*tower*” when after being struck on the head by a shot it mounts straight upwards and then falls quite dead.

TOWERIN'.—Very great.

“Ther 'ooll be a *towerin'* lot o' tayters vor markut when us hev got um all dug up.”

TRAAYPESSIN'.—Flaunting; walking about affectedly and conceitedly.

TRAMMEL NET.—A long net dragged above the ground used in the night to catch larks and sometimes by poachers to catch partridges also.

TRAMP.—The term applied to an itinerant beggar.

“Ther be a *tramp* at the door, tell un ther yent nothun' vor un.”

TRANSMOGRIVIED.—Transformed in appearance, disguised. Surprised, greatly astonished.

TRAW.—“Trough” is so pronounced; thus we have, “*Peg-traws*,” “*Ship-traws*,” and “*Herse-traws*.”

TRAY.—A tree.

TRAYDLE.—The rest for the foot wherefrom action is given to a tinker's wheel, or other similar arrangement.

TRENCHER MUN.—One who eats heartily is called a good “*trencher mun*.”

TRIGGERED OUT.—Dressed very gaily. A girl when going to a fair is said to be “*triggered out* in her best.”

TRIM.—The expression “*trim* one's jacket” means to administer a whipping.

TRIMMER.—Anything very excellent is so styled.

A night line for catching Pike.

TRIMMIN'.—Very large, excellent.

“I've a-bin in the 'oods an' cut a *trimmin'* good knobbed stick or two.”

TROLL.—To bowl along the ground ; to trundle.

TROTTERS.—Pigs' feet.

TROUBLED.—Used with reference to anything supernatural or of delusions.

TROUNCE.—To whip.

To denounce.

TRUCKLE TO.—To try to curry favour by subservient behaviour.

TRUCKLE-BED.—On a low wooden bedstead.

TRUMPUTS.—Boys make these by scraping a dandelion stalk thin at one end and blowing at that end. Also from the stalk of the "dummy-nettle" cut off above a notch, and with a short slit through the side.

TUCK.—To trim. A rick is said to be "tucked" when raked down so as to take off loose surface straws, and leave the others neatly lying in the same direction.

To pull.

"Gie her shawl a *tuck* to maayke her look round."

TUFFUTS.—Grassy hillocks ; disused ant hills over-grown with turf.

TUNNEL.—A funnel is so called.

TURMUTS.—Turnips.

TURN.—To "get a *turn*" is to be suddenly overcome through fear or surprise.

TURRIVY.—To teaze.

"What dost want to *turrivy* the child vor, gie un back his marvels, an' let 'un alo-an."

TUSSLE.—A short struggle, in which the hands and not weapons are used.

TUTTY.—Tufty. A tuft or bunch of flowers is described as being in bloom "all of a *tutty*." See TUTTYMEN.

TUTTYMEN, or TUTTIMEN.—The *tythingmen* who bear bunches of flowers at Hocktide proceedings at the town of

Hungerford are so named. *Vide* TUTTY. The duties of a *Tuttiman* are fully explained in the following extract from a contribution by an *ex-Tuttiman* to "Chamber's Journal":—

"The constitution of the governing body of the town of Hungerford, Berkshire, is as follows: High-constable, feoffees, portreeve, bailiff, *tithing-men*, and the Hocktide jury. No one can serve the office of high-constable until he has served the offices of *tithing-man*, bailiff, and portreeve. All who have filled these offices are eligible, and the Hocktide jury have the power to elect. The High-constable is during his term of office Lord of the Manor, and likewise coroner for the borough, and no town business can be settled without his sanction. The bailiff has to collect all market and other tolls; and the portreeve has to gather in all quit-rents, the same to be handed to the high-constable.

The '*tithing-men*,' or in common speech, '*tuttimen*' are selected from the tradesmen of the town; and their duties are somewhat unique. Before the establishment of the county police, they had to act as constables, and assist in preserving order in the town. In addition to this, on 'Hockney Day'—which is the Tuesday following Easter week—they have to visit each house in the borough and demand a coin of the realm from each male; and have the privilege of taking, if not freely given, a kiss from each woman. As a rule the ladies take the salute in good part, as the writer of this can testify, having served the office, some are coy and run away, but generally allow themselves to be caught. The said *tithing-men* carry each a staff about six feet long, bedecked with choice flowers, and having streamers of blue ribbons; the whole being surmounted with a cup and spike bearing an orange, which is given with each salute, and then replaced by another one. The proceedings of Hocktide are of a very festive character, and begin on the Friday preceding 'Hockney Day' by the holding of what is called the 'Audit Supper' at the 'John o'Gaunt Inn.' The guests on this occasion are those who bear office in the town. The fare is macaroni, Welsh rabbits, and water-cress, followed by steaming hot punch.

The following Tuesday, Hockney Day, is ushered in by the blowing John of Gaunt's horn from the balcony of the town hall. At nine o'clock, the Hocktide jury having been summoned, assemble in the town-hall; and having chosen a foreman and being duly sworn, the ancient rules and regulations of the court are read over by the town clerk; after which the names of the free suitors and commoners are called over; those who do not answer to their names have to pay a penny, or lose their right of commons and fishing for the ensuing year. The High-constable then presents his accounts; the vouchers of expenditure are passed to and examined by each jurymen; and if these be found correct, the jury attach their signatures to the balance-sheet. This being done, the High-constable for the ensuing year is chosen, and the other officers are also elected. In addition to those already named, are three water-bailiffs, three overseers of the port downs, three keepers of the keys of the common coffer, two ale-tasters, hayward, hall-keeper, and bell-man. Presentments as to encroachments (if any) on the town property are made and discussed, and any matter relating to the welfare of the town considered. The business concluded, the retiring High-constable invites the jury to luncheon at the 'Three Swans' Hotel.' A substantial cold collation is provided, followed by bowls of punch.

On the following Friday morning, the officers are sworn in; and in the evening, the newly elected High-constable gives a banquet to his fellow-townsmen to the number of from sixty to eighty. The banquet is a right royal one, there being everything in season, and a profusion of the choicest wines. On Saturday, the festivities are brought to a

close by a lancheon at the 'Three Swans' Hotel,' again followed by punch *ad libitum*. The whole of the Hocktide proceedings come to an end on Sunday, when the High-constable and Corporation meet in the town-hall and walk in procession to the parish church to attend Divine Service."

TWADDLE.—Unreliable information.

TWANG.—The term for accent, whereby one knows what part a man comes from.

'T'WANT.—It was not.

"A tawld I 't'want no good to try."

TWIDDLE, or TWISSLE.—To turn round in a small space.

To *twiddle* one's thumbs is an expression denoting "sitting idly."

TWIG.—To understand quickly.

TWIRE.—To gaze wistfully and beseechingly.

TWIST.—A long loaf of bread formed by twisting two pieces of dough together.

The usual handle for a carter boy's whip; it is made of tough twigs twisted together, and is pliant and lasting.

The appetite.

TWISTER.—An improbable story; a lie.

A great difficulty.

TWIT.—To try to tease one by sly or irritating allusions.

TWITCH.—An instrument for holding a horse by the nose when administering a ball or other form of medicine.

TWITTER.—To be in a nervous state of expectation or excitement.

"She was all of a *twitter* whilst us was waaitin' vor um to come."

The sharp note of some small birds.

TWO-AD.—One very ungrateful.

"A turned out a gallus *two-ad*, an' run awaay vrom who-am."

TWO-ADS CHE-UZ.—The toads'-stool.

TWO-TOOTH.—Applied to sheep of age, as thus shown by the teeth.

"I hev got a hunderd *two-tooths* as I mus' zell to paay my rent."

TWO VAAYCED.—Insincere, false.

'TWUNT.—It will not.

'TYENT.—It is not. *Vide* TENT.

TYZICK.—A hanging cough.

There is a verse in an old drinking song,

“ Brandy cures the gout,
The colic an' the *tyzick*,
An' it is allowed to be,
The vurry best o' physick.”

U

UM.—They, them.

“If *um zes um* wunt do 't agin let *um* alo-an.” (If they say they won't do it again let them alone.)

UN, or IN.—Him, it.

UNKED.—Feeling dull; in low spirits usually from a sense of loneliness.

“The little gal veels *unked* like now her brother be gone to schoold.”

NOTE.—The word “*unked*” is generally followed by “like,” as in the above phrase.

UNNERCONSTUMBLE.—To understand.

UP.—In a state of effervescence.

A person is said to be “*up*” when the temper is roused.

UP-IND.—To raise one end of a thing so that it shall stand on the other end.

UPPERDS.—Upwards.

UPPER-STAWRY.—The head.

“A bit wake in the *upper-stawry*” means “having little sense.”

UPPIN'-STOCK.—A log, or bench, or large stone lying near the front door of a house wherefrom horses are mounted.

UPPISH.—Giving one's self airs; conceited; arrogant.

“A zims to be got zo *upfish* laaytely as I wunt hev nothun' moor to do wi' un.”

UP-STRIT.—Towards one end of the village along the main road in it is spoken of as “*up-strit*,” and towards the other end is “*down-strit*.”

UP-TO.—A common term with reference to activity of mind or body, generally used disparagingly.

“That ther chap yent *up-to* no good, I warn 'e.”

ÛPZET.—Confusion; disorder.

“We was all in a *upzet* wi' the washin' when a come to zee us.”

UPZIDES WI'.—To retaliate; to have tit for tat.

"I'll be *upzides wi'* un vor been zo spitevul to I."

To be so sharp as not to be outwitted.

"'T 'ool be hard to be *upzides wi'* zuch a rawgue as he be."

US.—We.

"Shall *us* go?"

USHER.—An assistant master in a boys' school. The word, formerly very common, seems falling into disuse.

V

The letter "V" as an Initial does duty for the letter "F" as well as for itself.

VAAILS.—Money given to domestics after a visit to a house.

VAAIR DOOS.—Fair play; fair dealing.

"Thess hev *vaair doos* an' not try to best one 'nother."

VAAIRIN'—A present brought from a country fair by one who is fortunate enough to go, to another obliged to stay at home.

VAAIRISH.—Pretty well; nearly recovered.

"I be a-veelin' *vaarish* now zur, ater my lumbaaygo, thenk 'e kindly."

VAAIRY-RINGS.—Rings of grass of a different colour from the remainder, found on the Downs. Some suppose that these rings are formed by Fairies dancing round and round in the moonlight.

VAAAYCE, or VE-US—The face.

VAAAYCER.—A blow direct in the face; a very downright rebuff.

VAAAYLE.—The country along the Thames valley, as about Blewbury, Hagbourn, Moreton, Didcot, &c., &c., is so called. The other part of the county is styled "the Hill Country."

VAAAYVOUR.—To resemble.

"The child *vaayvours* the mother moor'n the vath-er."

VADDY.—Full of fidgets or fancies.

VAG.—To reap, but not applied to reaping wheat.

"When the straa be long, *vaggin'* wuts be better'n mawin' on um."

VAGABONDĪZIN ABOUT.—Wandering and doing no work.

VAG'D.—Looking unwell and as though overworked.

VAGGOT.—A good-for-nothing woman. It is generally preceded by “awld.”

A bundle of lop wood or underwood containing branches of larger size than those in a “bavin.”

VALL.—The Autumn.

A good “*vall* o’ lambs” signifies a good breeding time.

To “try a *vall*” means to have a bout at wrestling.

VALLALS.—Ribbons, &c., worn by women when gaily dressed.

VALLERS.—A “pe-us o’ *vallers*” is a field of ploughed land.

VALLY.—Value.

VAMPLUTS.—Short gaiters.

VAN.—A machine for winnowing corn, worked by hand.

VARDEN.—A farthing. “A yent wuth a *warden*” and “A yent wuth a brass *warden*” are common expressions to denote worthlessness.

VARDICK.—Verdict.

VARRUD.—Forward, early.

“*Varrud* taayters” are potatoes arrived at maturity early in the season.

VATH-ER.—Father. Perhaps the most common local riddle for children is—

“*Vath-er*, mother, zister, an’ brother,
All run roun’ the taayble an’ cood’nt ketch one ‘nother.”

The answer being a “wind-mill.”

VATTY-GUED.—“Fatigued” is so pronounced. It was a specially favourite word with Mrs. Lucy Newland, formerly school mistress at Hampstead Norreys.

VATTY-YEAD.—A stupid person.

VAUTY.—Anything having a flaw or with part decayed is so described.

VAWER.—Four.

VAWK.—Folk; field hands are thus spoken of when mentioned collectively.

“Taayke the beer up to the *Vawk* at dree o’clock.”

VAWL.—A foal.

VAWLE.—To pen.

“Ther wunt be no turmuts left to *vawle* the ship in ater to-morrer.”

A “ship-*vawle*” is a “sheep-fold.”

VAWLE-STAAKYE.—A stake driven into the ground when a sheep pen is being formed, for the purpose of supporting the hurdles which are fastened thereto by “hapses.”

VE-AD.—Feed. One says to an ostler, “Gie the herse a *ve-ad* o’ kern,” and a fixed measure is understood thereby.

Green crops for sheep, as turnips, swedes, rape, &c., are called “*ve-ad*.”

A horse is said to be “out at *ve-ad*,” when turned into a meadow to graze.

VEARD.—Afraid. See also AVEARD.

VEART-SPRANK.—A good sprinkling, or a rather large parcel.

“We shall hev a *veart sprank* crap o’ apples this year.”

VE-AST.—The annual village merry-making usually held on the Dedication Day of the Parish Church, thus we have “Hagbourn *Ve-ast*,” &c., &c.

See also LOT and REVEL.

VE-AT.—Rank to the taste.

“This yer mate taaystes *ve-at*, ’e med gie ut to the dog.”

Middling; fair.

VE-ATISH.—Rather large; considerable.

“Reck’nin um up one way an’ t’other, ther be a *ve-atish* lot on um.”

Well and in good spirits.

“I be got rid o’ the doctor, an’ be a-veelin’ quite *ve-atish* like now.”

VECKLE.—Spirits; energy.

“I hev a-had zome bad news, an’ beant a-veelin’ in *veckle* this marnin’.”

VELLER.—Fellow.

VELTIVER also VELDER BIRD.—The bird “Field-fare.”

VEN.—A word in frequent use by boys at marbles, &c. It means “I forbid.” If one player says, “*ven* knuckle-down,” this means that his opponent must shoot his marble without resting his hand on the ground.

VEND.—To “*vend* off” anything is to take preventive measures.

“E should be keervul to *vend aff* taaykin’ cawld at this time o’ year.”

VERM.—Farm. To “*verm high*” means to keep much stock and to manure the land well.

VERRETIN’ ABOUT.—Searching for. In the *Berkshire Chronicle* of November 6th, 1886, this expression is thus used by Martin Philpotts, gamekeeper, who gives evidence that certain dogs were “*verretin’ about*” after game.

VESS.—Active, lively, well and strong.

“Why, ‘e looks quite *vess* this marnin.’”

VETCH.—The price obtainable is thus referred to. There is the saying, “Things be awnly wuth what um ’ull *vetch*.”

VETTLE.—Condition; full of energy or strength.

“I be jus’ in vine *vettle* vor a vight if a wants to’t.”

See VECKLE also.

VICAR OF BRAY.—The term applied to a turncoat.

The *Vicar of Bray*, who is the subject of a song known far beyond Berkshire, lived in the reign of Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth. He was first a papist, then a protestant, then, under Queen Mary, became a papist again, and at length, in Queen Elizabeth’s reign died a protestant. When accused of being of a changeable turn he replied, “no, I am steadfast, however other folk change I remain *Vicar of Bray*.” It may be noticed that the reigns quoted in the old song do not correspond with those above given.

VIDDLE VADDLE.—To trifle; to make show of doing work with no result.

One who fusses without doing much is called a “*viddle vaddle* or *viddle vaddler*.”

VIDGUTS.—Nervousness. The attack of “*vidguts*” is usually shown in a woman by sitting down and patting her foot on the ground.

VIGS.—Raisins.

VILE.—An old person.

“That awld *vile* be got maain canstankerous laaytely, an’ I can’t do nothun’ wi’n.”

VILLER.—The horse of a team which comes within the shafts.

Vide THILLER.

VINE.—To find.

Fine. To “*tawk vine*” is the expression rather contemptuously applied by those speaking the Berkshire Dialect to their fellows who commence trying to speak English as more generally recognised.

“She med ha bin to zarvice in Lunnon, but us wunt hev her come back a-tawkin’ *vine* to we.”

- VINGER STALL.—A covering for a wounded finger.
- VINNIKIN'.—Fidgetting about small matters; trifling.
 "I can't get along wi' a *vinnikin'* zart o' chap like that ther."
- VINNY.—Mouldy, mildewed.
- VIR-APPLES.—Fir cones.
- VIRKIN.—The scratching of a dog or other animal with the point of its paw for fleas.
- VISTICUFFS.—A fight with fists.
- VIT.—Feet.
- VITTEN.—Fit, proper.
 "If us be agwaain to vight, turn the women-vawk out, this yer be-ant no *vitten* plaayce vor thaay."
- VITTLES.—Food, a meal—as breakfast or dinner.
 "I wunt do no moor till I had my *vittles*."
- VIXEN.—The female fox.
- VIZZLE.—To effervesce. To "hev no *vizzle*" is to have no energy or spirit.
- VIZZUCK.—To administer an aperient. Physic generally is known as "doctor's stuff."
- VLAA.—A flea. A "*vlaa* in the yer" means chastisement.
 "If thee spakes back to I any moor I'll zend thee awaay 'wi' a *vlaa* in thee yer."
 "*Vlaa-bit*," as regards dogs, &c., means having a coat of light colour sprinkled with darkish spots.
- VLAAYKE-HURDLES.—*Hurdles* made of brushwood. *Vide* also ROD-HURDLES.
- VLAAYRE.—To burn up; to flame.
 "The candle wunt *vlyaare* till a done gutterin'."
- VLAAYRE OUT.—To use intemperate language.
- VLABBERGASTED.—Dumb-founded; amazed so as to be powerless to speak or move.
- VLAG-BASKUT.—The limp basket made from river-side flags used for conveying fish, &c.
- VLAP.—To strike with any broad light article.
 "A gin I a *vlap* on the yead wi' a writin' book,"

VLAPPER.—A young partridge just able to fly.

Applied in joke to a girl of the bread-and-butter age.

See also SQUAKER.

VLECK.—The fur of a hare or rabbit.

“To *vleck*” either of these animals is to shoot and wound so that the fur lies scattered about the spot.”

“I *vlecked* a rabbit zo’s I thinks the dogs ‘ull ketch un.”

VLEM.—The lancet with projecting cutter used for bleeding horses. The mallet by which it is struck is called the “*vlem-stick*.”

VLEW.—Delicate in constitution. *Vide* also VLUFF.

VLEY.—Pigs’ fat used for making lard.

VLIBBERTY-GIBBERTY.—Flighty, unreliable.

Full of lively nonsense.

VLICK.—To strike with the end giving a sort of return movement at the same time. Schoolboys “*vlick*” with a towel.

VLID.—Flew.

“Two partridges *vlid* by muh jus’ as I was a-loadin’ my gun.”

VLING.—To throw.

“*Vling* a stwun at the dog an’ maayke un run awaay.”

To *vling* one down is to throw one down.

VLISK.—Made by carters from hair taken out of a horse’s tail, bound on a short handle.

A *vlisk* is found in all stables, being used to “*vlisk*” flies off horses in hot weather.

VLITTER-MOUSE.—The common bat-mouse.

VLITTERS.—Rags.

“My kwut got tore all to *vlitters*.”

VLOOKS.—Small worms in sheep suffering from a certain disease of the liver.

VLOP.—To fall without rebound or movement.

“A vell *vlop* on the groun’, and I thate a was de-ad.”

“To *vlop*” a thing on the ground is to throw it down without care as to how it may fall.

VLOUT.—To express anger by action.

To treat with disdain.

VLUFF, or VLEW.—Refuse off bedding or cloth.

VLUFFY.—With refuse of wool, or cloth, or feathers adhering.
 “Yer kwut be all *vluffy*, let I gi'n a brush.”

VLUMMERY.—Flattery; attempt to get over one by blarney.
 A kind of Blanc-mange.

VLUMMOXED.—Astonished past action; at one's wit's end.

VLUMP.—This word has much the same meaning as VLOP, except that “*vlump*” usually indicates also that there was dull sounding noise in the fall.”

VLURRY.—Confusion of mind and trepidation.

VLUSH.—Young birds are said to be *vlush* when their feathers have grown and they are ready to fly from the nest.
 Level, even.

VLUSTER.—To be in a “*vluster*” is to have lost presence of mind.

VLUSTRAATION.—Worry.

VOGGER.—A farmer's groom, who also is responsible for feeding pigs and cattle.

Perhaps this name is a corruption of “feeder” or “fodderer.”

VOGGER'S JINT.—The perquisite of the *vogger* who assists in pig killing. It is the tail of the animal with a small portion of meat adjoining.

VOLLY.—To follow.

A circular group of fir trees on the crest of a hill. There are three such “*vollys*” at Hampstead Norreys on the “Volly Hill.”

VOOTERY.—Deceitful, sly, false.

“A be a *vootery* zart o' chap an' I want trus' un vurder'n I can see un.”

Slippery.

“The ro-ads be maain *vootery* ater the thaa.”

VOR.—Is added superfluously at the end of a sentence, thus:
 “The bwoy be stronger nor I thate *vor*.”

VOR-ALL-THAT.—This expression is in common use as signifying “in spite of the utmost having been done.”

“A zes I be to be turned out if I dwoant vo-at as a tells muh, but I wunt *vor-all-that*.”

VORM.—The lair of a hare,

VOR'N, or VORRUN.—For him; for it.

VORRIGHT.—Honest, straightforward; opposite to. In Mr. T. Hughes' "Scouring of the White Horse" there are lines in "The Lay of the Hunted Pig," thus—

"Up *vorright* the Castle mound,
Thaay did zet I on the ground,
Then a thousand chaps or nigh
Runned an' hollered ater I."

VORRUD.—Forward; advanced.

VORRUDNESS, also VORRUDDER.—Advance, progress.

"Us works hard, but dwoant zim to get no *vorrudder* wi' this yer job."

VORRUSS.—The leading horse in a team.

VOT OUT.—Rescued. May be a corruption of "fetched out" or "fought out."

VOUSTY.—Mildew on any kind of food.

VOUT.—Fought.

VRAAIL.—A flail.

VRASTED.—Used for "frost bitten" with reference to turnips, &c.

VRIGLIN'.—Insignificant, trifling, petty.

"I wants to zee e do zummut as 'ool bring in zummut ard not be *vrigin'* about lookin' ater vlowers."

VRIT.—Frightened.

VRIZ.—Frozen.

VROW.—See VRUM.

VROWSTY.—Having an unpleasant smell from dirt.

VRUM or VROW.—Brittle, crisp.

VRUNTED.—Affronted, confronted.

VRUDDLED.—Stupified by drink.

VUR.—Far.

A deposit formed in a tea kettle wherein hard water has been boiled.

VUR IND.—The point farthest away.

"Taayke hawld o' the *vrur ind* o' the ladder an' help I to car un."

VURBELAWS.—Gay trimmings and appendages of women's dress.

VURDER.—Further.

VURDERMWOAST.—Farthest off.

“ E'll vind my prong laayin' at the *vurdermwoast* ind o' the hedge.”

VUST.—First.

A schoolboy when willing to give something away will call out to his playmates,

“ Billy, Billy, Bust.
Who spakes *vust* ? ”

VUST BEGINNIN.'—The very commencement.

“ Thess stert vaair at *vust beginnin'* an' then us 'ull zure to do 't right.”

VUZ.—Furze or gorse. There is a common saying, “ When the *vuz* be out o' bloom, kissin' be out o' vashun.” The origin of this saying is that whilst the “ *vuz* ” bursts into its golden splendour in spring and early summer there is yet no time of the year when a little bloom may not be discovered by diligent search.

W

WAAY.—Distance.

“E med zee a gurt *waay* vrom the top o' our church tower.”

WAAYRE.—Beware; “take care!”

WAAYZE.—To ooze.

“The ile *waayzes* out o' the cask, ther mus be a crack zome'er.”

WABBLE, or WOBBLE.—To sway awkwardly from side to side.

WABBLY means “tottery.”

WABBLES.—Spots floating before the eyes.

WAD.—A small cock or heap of hay or straw.

WA-DY (Weedy).—With a weakly constitution.

WAG.—To move away.

“Dwoant 'e *wag* vrom yer till I tells 'e to 't.”

“Her tongue *wags* too much,” means “she speaks indiscreetly.”

WAGGLIN'.—Rolling to and fro, but without moving to another spot.

WAKE-LIN'.—A weak child.

WALLOP.—To whip.

A lump. *Vide* DOLLOP.

WALLOPPIN'.—A whipping.

Very large.

WANT.—A mole.

WANTING.—A former name for the town of Wantage. It is found thus spelt on some Tradesmen's Tokens as late as the seventeenth century. It may be noted that a Bust of Alfred the Great, who was born at Wantage, obtains on two modern Tokens, vizt. :—On the celebrated and rare 40s. Gold Token issued by J. B. Monck, Esq., of Reading, in 1812, and on the Silver Frome Selwood (*Somersetshire*) Tokens issued in 1811.

WAPS.—A wasp.

Wasps are WAPSES.

WAPSY.—Spiteful, saying bitter things of another.

Testy, hot-tempered.

WARM.—To whip.

“I'll *warm* thee jacket vor thee bym by.”

Having money laid by.

WARN, or WERN.—To warrant, to guarantee.

“Times 'ool mend avoor long I'll *warn* 'e.”

WARNTY.—The warrant as to soundness as given of a horse.

WARNUTS.—Walnuts.

WARP.—To miscarry as applied to an animal.

WAR-WOPS.—The cry raised in attacking wasps with branches when burning out their nest.

WATCHUT.—With the boots and socks wetted through as by walking on swampy ground.

WATER.—“To *water*” horses or cattle is to take them to drink.

“*Water* bewitched an' wine begrudged,” is the expression used of grog made too weak.

WATER-EFFUT.—The water-newt.

WATER-SQUIRT.—A syringe.

WATTLE.—To weave brushwood, as in hurdle-making.

WAUNT.—Was not.

“A zes as a *waunt* ther at all, zo ut cood'nt ha' bin he as done 'ut.”

WAW-BEGAN.—Woe begone.

WAWLIN' ABOUT.—The cry of cats is so described.

WAX.—“In a *wax*” is in a temper.

Waxy means wrathful.

WAY JAWLTIN'.—See-sawing with a plank.

WAY-WUT.—The command to a horse to stop.

WAZE.—A wisp of straw for rubbing down a horse.

WELL.—The rising up and overflowing of any liquid, just as water rises and flows from a spring.

WELL-LOOKIN'.—Handsome.

“What a *well-lookin'* man a be to be zure.”

WELL-TO-DO.—In good circumstances.

WELT.—To beat.

A WELTIN'.—A beating.

WEN.—A hard swelling on the neck.

WENCHES.—Female servants and young women of humble class. See also MAAIDS.

WETHER.—This word has similar signification to that given in other counties, except that young *Wethers* of the first year, when set aside to fatten, are called HOGGETS.

WEVVER.—However.

“E hev a-done I a good bit o' harm by actin' like that ther, *wevver* us wunt zaay no moor about ut this time.”

WHACK.—Full quantity, share.

“I've got my *whack* an' zo dwoant want no moor.”

A blow.

WHACKER.—A great lie.

Something very large.

WHACKIN'.—A beating.

WHATE, or WHE-AT.—Wheat.

WHAT'ST.—“What hast thou?”

“*What'st* got hid under thee kwut?”

WHAT'S WHAT.—To know *what's what* is to be very keen and to have had great experience.

To teach a person *what's what* is to rebuke him sternly for misconduct.

WHEEL, OR WHALE.—Haze round the Moon, said to indicate wet weather.

WHER.—Whether, also where.

“I can't zaay it *wher* I be agwaain or not” (I can't say yet whether I am going or not).

WHICKER.—To neigh a little; to whinny.

WHILE.—Is used instead of “time.”

“What a *while* a be gone whoam to his dinner.”

WHIMPER.—To cry a little; with hounds “to give tongue” slightly.

WHINNY.—*Vide* WHICKER.

WHIP.—To do a thing very rapidly.

“*Whip* thee knife out o’ yer pockut an’ cut the string.”

WHIP-HAND.—The mastery.

“A wunt get the *whip-hand* o’ I vor all a med try.”

WHIPPER SNAPPER.—A conceited, insignificant little fellow.

WHIRL-I-GIG.—A merry-go-round, as seen at fairs.

WHIRTLE BERRIES.—Bilberries are always so called.

WHISK.—To snatch anything off very quickly.

WHISKUT.—A small stick; a twig.

WHISTLE.—The mouth. To “wet one’s *whistle*” is a common phrase, meaning to imbibe something.

WHISTLES—Are made by boys of withy or chestnut at spring-time, when the sap is rising and the rind comes off easily.

WHIT AND DUB.—Musical instruments, formerly used in Berkshire villages; these are like the Pipe and Tabor of Scripture.

WHITE HORSE.—The “Scouring of the White Horse” is the operation of clearing afresh the trenches which make up the outline of a horse on the hill-side of the Downs near Uffington. The figure is about 125 yards long. It is supposed to have been constructed in commemoration of a victory gained over the Danes on this spot.

The festivities accompanying the “Scouring of the White Horse,” which ceremony takes place as occasion may require, have been fully described by Mr. Thomas Hughes in his work bearing the title.

WHITE MOUTH.—The children’s disease “thrush.”

WHITTER.—Used to describe the cry of small birds when uttering doleful single notes.

WHITTLE.—To flog lightly.

“A had no call to maayke zuch a bellerin’ vor I awnly gin un a bit of a *whittle*.”

WHIVER.—To hover.

“I zin the haak *whiverin*’ wher I knawed zome young partridges was.”

WHO-AM.—Home.

WHO-AM-MAAYDE.—Made at home, as distinguished from
BOUGHTEN.

WHOORD.—A hoard.

WHOP.—To flog.

“As zure as e doos ut agin I'll *whop* e.”

WHOPPIN'.—Very large.

A flogging.

WHO ZAAAY.—Uncertain report.

“'Tis awnly zart o' *who zaay* an' I wunt belave ut.”

WHOZEN.—Whose.

“This yer be-ant my billycock, *whozen* be un?”

WHUR.—A loud whizzing noise.

“The 'shenin' maaykes zuch a *whur* as I can't yer 'e spake.”

“Where” is always pronounced WHUR or WHER.

WIDDER-OOMAN or WIDDY-OOMAN.—A widow.

WIGGIN'.—A scolding.

WIGGLE.—To move a little with a twisting motion.

“A adder allus *wiggles* till the zun goes down no matter how much 'e med kill 'n.”

WIK.—A week. “Weak” is pronounced “wake.”

WILD-GOOSE-CHAAYSE.—A futile quest.

WILLUM, or WOOLLUM.—William.

WILLY-NILLY.—Undecided; also “whether or no.”

WILTERED.—Withered.

“The grace be a lookin' main *wiltered* like, an' wants raain bad.”

WI'N.—With him, with it.

WIND.—Is used commonly in expressions,

“To tell which waay the *wind* blaws,” is “To watch keenly the drift of events.”

“To get *wind* of anything,” is “to get some information respecting it.”

WIND-VALLS.—Fruit blown off trees by wind.

Unexpected riches.

WINKIN'.—Used to denote great rapidity.

"A bolted like *winkin'* as zoon as a zee I a-comin round the corner."

WINNICK.—The shrill cry of a dog when hurt.

"I yerd un *winnick* an' thate as a med be caught in a rabbut trap."

WI'OUT.—Unless.

"I wunt go *wi'out* mother goes wi' I."

WIPE.—"To *wipe* one's eye" is a common expression for shooting and killing after another has shot and missed.

WISHY-WASHY.—Pale, colourless.

"She be got maain *wishy-washy* zence she hev a-bin in the town to live."

Poor in quality, as applied to anything to drink.

"This tay be vurry *wishy-washy*" (*i.e.*, is very weak).

WISP.—*Vide* STRY.

A handful of straw, as used for rubbing down a horse.

WITH.—(Rhymes with "myth.") Brushwood made tough by being twisted, used to bind up a faggot or bavin.

WITHY.—The Willow. This and the Chestnut are used by boys for making whistle pipes, because when the sap is up the rind comes off very easily on being bruised a little.

WITHY-BED.—An ozier-bed.

WITHY-WINE.—The wild convolvulus.

WIVEL MINDED.—Fickle, capricious.

WIZZEND.—The throat.

With shrunken appearance as from bad health.

WIZZEN-VAAYCED is a term of contempt, indicating a small mean-looking physiognomy.

WO-AB.—An expression used to a horse—"Wo-a about!"
"Steady!"

WOLF.—"Us shall kip the wolf vram the door a bit," means
"We have food enough in the house to last a long time."

"*Wolfish*" signifies "very hungry."

WONNERVUL.—Very large, great.

"Ther be a *wonnervul* crap o' apples this year to be zure."

WOOT, or 'OOLT.—Wilt, wilt thou.

WOP-ALL.—Confusedly, "all of a heap."

"She missed her vootin' an' tumbled down *wop-all*."

WORLD.—Large quantity.

“ Ther be a *world* o’ zense in what a zes.”

WORKUS.—The workhouse.

WORK-A-DAAY.—Common, for ordinary occasions.

“ I hev awnly got my *work-a-daay* kwut on.”

“ *Work-a-daays* ” are week days.

WORM.—To attempt to obtain information by close questioning.

“ I tried to *worm* ut out on in but a kep’ what a knawed to hiszelf.”

WORRUT.—To worry, to tease.

“ If ’e *worruts* the child zo, ’e ooll maayke un cry.”

WORTLEBERRIES.—Cranberries.

WRAATHY.—Angry; bad tempered.

WRACK.—Brunt, trouble.

“ Thee ’ooll hev to stan’ the *wrack* o’ this yer job,” *i.e.*, “ The consequences of this will fall on you.”

WRAPPY.—Crumpled, creased.

“ You hev a-vauded un up zo as to maayke un all *wrappy*.”

WRUCK.—A crease.

“ Ther be a *wruck* in the leather o’ my boot as maayde my voot zoor.”

WUGD.—An expression to a horse, meaning “ Move further off sideways.”

WUK.—Awoke.

WUM.—A worm.

WUNT.—Will not.

WURT.—A wart.

A supposed way of getting rid of Warts which I have known practised, was to cut on a short stick notches corresponding with the number of Warts; this stick was then thrown away where none could find it, and as it rotted the Warts disappeared.

WUS.—Worse. The word seems curiously declinable—the comparative being “ *Wusser*,” and the superlative “ *Wust* ” or “ *Wussest*.”

WUSTED.—Getting the worst of it in any matter, just as “bested” signifies gaining an advantage.

WUTH.—Oath.

Also “*worth*” is so pronounced.

WUTS.—Oats.

WUZBIRD.—A good-for-nothing person. Perhaps a corruption of either “wust bird,” or of “whore’s bird.”

Y

YAA.—An interjection, commonly preceding a contemptuous remark,

“*Yaa!* I knawed as ‘e cood’nt car a zack o’ berley.”

“*Yaa!* Zo ‘e be come back athout gettin’ what e axt vor.”

YANDER.—Yonder.

YANGIN’.—Saying irritating or teasing things.

“She be allus a *yangin’* at un, an’ that’s what maaykes un go awaay zo much.”

YAP.—A dog is said to “*yap*” when giving a short surly bark accompanied by a snap.

Also when dogs give tongue falsely in hunting they are said to be “*yappin’* about.”

YARBS.—Herbs.

YARN.—To earn.

“I hopes to *yarn* a bit o’ money vor rent come Michaelmas.”

YARNINS are “earnings.”

YARNEST.—Earnest. “*Yarnest* money” is the 1s. given on hiring a servant of any kind. The gift of this shilling seals the contract.

YARWIG or YERRIWIG or ERRIWIG.—An earwig.

YAUP.—To yawn.

YEA.—A command to horses. “This way.” The reverse of WUGD.

YEAD or YUD.—The head.

YEAD-GO.—The highest score made, as in a game of skittles.

YEAD-LAN’—A headland. The part ploughed at the head or top of the main ploughing.

YE-AP or YEP.—A heap.

YEBBLE.—Able.

"I be got awld an' be-ant *yebble* to do much now."

YECKER.—An acre.

YELDIN.—A good-for-nothing woman.

YELLOOK.—Look here!

YELM.—To straighten straw in readiness for thatching.

YELPINGAL.—The woodpecker.

YENT, or ENT.—Is not.

YEOMAN.—This title is still occasionally seen painted on the back of the "gig" of one who owns land he farms, following the printing of his name.

YEPPATH.—A halfpenny worth.

"A yent got a *yepath* o' zense" means "he is very stupid."

YER.—To hear; here.

YERD.—Heard. See TELL.

YET, or ET.—Eat; heat.

"Eaten" is YETTED.

"I ent a-*yetted* nothun' zence isterdaay marnin'."

YETTIN' HIS YEAD AFF.—Said of a horse eating food in the stable but doing no work.

YIELD.—Produce.

"Whate maaykes poor *yield* this crap."

YOU.—A term of address in accosting one.

"I zaay *You* wher bist thee agwaain?"

YOURN.—Yours.

YOWE.—An ewe.

YOWLIN'.—Howling.

Z

“Z” takes the place of “S” when the latter is initial to a syllable, and followed by either A, E, I, O, U, W, or Y.

ZAA.—A saw. An application was made at a farm-house thus—

“’Ooll the Me-uster be zo good, an’ zo kind, an’ zo obligin’, an’ zo condescendin’ as to len’ we the mate-*zaa* vor to *zaa* our me-at?”

It may be noted in the above sentence that the same word is pronounced both “mate” and “me-at”; such dual pronunciation in analogous cases is not uncommon.

ZAACE.—Sauce; impertinence.

ZAACE-BOX.—An impertinent person is so called, but the term is often applied good temperedly.

ZAAT.—Salt.

ZAAY.—“I’ve a-had my *zaay*,” means “I’ve given my final opinion.”

ZAAYFE.—Certain.

A gun is “*zaayfe* to go off” when there is no chance of it “missing fire.”

ZAAYVE-ALL.—A tin box nailed up in a kitchen for short candle-ends to be put into, so as to be used for greasing boots, &c.

A short length of marble or crockery, matching a candle in size and colour, having a pin at the end, whereon candle-ends may be placed so that these may be quite burned out.

ZACK.—To dismiss. When a servant is dismissed he is said to “get the *zack*.”

ZACKIN’ ALONG.—Walking rather hastily.

“I zee un a *zackin’ along* wi’ the box unner his kwut, an’ axed un wher a got un vram.”

ZAD IRON.—A smoothing iron.

ZADLY.—Out of health.

“My awld ooman hev a-bin *zadly* laaytely, but be tarblish to-daay.”

ZAFT.—Soft ; silky to the touch.

Silly ; credulous.

Not harsh.

" I hev alus a-bin vurry *zaft* wi' un."

ZAFETY.—A person very easily imposed upon.

ZAG.—To sink from its own weight. A rope is said to "*zag*" when being drawn tight between two points it afterwards loosens a little and sinks at the centre.

ZAMMLE.—Samuel.

ZAP.—The layer of timber coming between the heart and bark of a tree is so called.

ZAPPY.—Lusty.

" A be grawed a gurt *zappy* chap an' I should'nt hardly ha' knawed un agin."

ZAR.—To serve ; to feed cattle.

" I mus' *zar* the pegs avoor I do's my rackin' up."

Zard is " served."

To impregnate.

ZARMON BELL.—The bell sounded before the TING-TANG as a call to church. It denotes that there will be a sermon in the service to follow. If there is to be no sermon the "*zarmon bell*" is not rung. It should also be here noted that in many parishes a bell is rung at the termination of morning service ; this is to annouce and remind that there will be service in the afternoon.

ZARTIN ZURE, also ZARTNY.—Certainly.

" A zes as a 'ool do what a pramised this time *zartin' zure*."

ZART.—Sort.

" Them's yer *zart*" means " those are exactly what you want."

" I cood'nt get none o' no *zart* nor kine," means " I could not get any whatever."

ZART O'.—Means somewhat.

" I velt *zart o'* convounded-like " (I felt somewhat confused).

OUT o' ZARTS is " in temporary bad health," also 'out of temper' or irritable.

ZARVENT ZUR.—Used to be the common salutation from one in humble position to a superior, accompanied by a curtsey or touch of the brim of the hat. It has fallen into disuse.

ZAWL.—Soul. “Bless my heart an’ *zawl*” is a common expression of astonishment.

ZAWNEY, or ZAANEY.—A very stupid person.

ZE-AD LIP.—A box supported by a strap which contains the seed when sowing is being done by hand and is ‘broad cast.’

ZED AN’ DONE.—This expression is used thus:

“When all’s *zed an’ done* ’e cood’nt expect no good vrom zuch a caw as he be.”

ZEE, or ZEED, or ZIN.—Saw.

ZEE-HO.—The cry given in coursing when a hare is discovered sitting in her form.

ZEEIN’S BELAVIN’.—A common phrase on seeing something astonishing.

ZENCE.—Since; sense.

ZENSIBLE O’.—Comprehend.

“A be zo dunny ut be maain hard to maayke un *zensible o’* what I wants un to do.”

ZESSED.—Assessed.

“My *zessed* taxes comes vurry high this year.”

Estimated.

“I *zessed* the vally o’ the land twice as high zence the raailwaay be come.”

ZET.—Sit.

To ZET STOOD BY, means “to value.”

“I dwo-ant *zet* no *stoor by* them ther things; e ’med hev um to kape if e likes.”

ZETTIN’ DOWN.—Severe rebuke given for presumption or bad conduct.

“I gin her zuch a *zettin’ down* as ’ooll maayke her moor keervul what she doos.”

ZETTIN ROOM.—A room in a farm house where the family have meals, &c.

ZETTLE.—A long wooden bench to accommodate several persons; it is found at way-side public houses and in outer kitchens or brew-houses of farm houses.

ZETTLER.—A conclusive argument or blow.

“A tawld muh if I zed any moor a ’ud gie muh the zack, an’ zo that was a *zettler* an’ I come awaay.”

ZETTY.—A “*zetty*” egg is one that has been sat upon by the hen for a short time and so rendered unfit for food.

A “*zetty hen*” is one that persists in sitting on the nest after the eggs have been taken. When there were no eggs to give her the somewhat barbarous cure used to be to put her head under her wing, sway her until she was asleep, and then throw her into a horse pond. This was believed to cause her to forget her former desire to *zet* and she would then go on laying again.

ZEY.—The sea.

ZIAS.—Josias.

ZICK AN' ZAAAYTED.—Unable to eat some kind of food on account of having had it so often.

“I be *zick an' zaayted* wi' rabbuts, an' hawpes us 'ull get a bit o' butcher's me-at to-morrer.”

ZICKNER.—A bad experience.

ZIDLE.—To advance sideways.

To “*zidle up*” to one is to try to ingratiate one's self in hope of obtaining favours.

“The child come a-*zidlin'* up, an' I could zee as a wanted zummut.”

ZIGHT.—A very large number or quantity.

“Ther was a *zight* o' vawk at Vaair to-daay, to be zure.”

ZI KNAWS ON.—“That I am aware of.”

“Ther yent nobody about yer got no vishin'-tackle *zi knaws on*.”

ZILVER SPOON.—To be born with a “*zilver spoon* in one's mouth” is to be born to riches.

ZIM.—To seem.

ZIMMINLY.—Apparently.

“A dwoant mane to come *zimminly*, vor a yent answered my letter.”

ZING SMALL.—To humble one's self.

“A gin I plenty o' tawk at vust but when a vound I knawed all about his goins-on a begun to *zing small*.”

ZINKERS.—Stockings without feet.

ZINNIVY.—To matter; to be of importance.

“Wher a comes or wher a dwoant, dwoant *zinnivy* to we.”

ZISTS.—Insist.

“If e *zists* upon 't I 'ooll do 't.”

ZISTER LAA.—Sister-in-law. *Vide* MOTHER-LAA.

ZIZZLE.—To fizz; the hissing noise as made by ginger beer when “up.”

Also water under the action of boiling is sometimes said to *zizzle*.”

ZO AS THAT.—Such like, of such kind, in like manner.

“Nobody never gies we nothun' moor'n a awld paair o' boots as um dwoant want therzelves, an' *zo as that*.”

ZOBBLE.—To soak so as to soften. One speaks of “*zobblin*” one's bread in milk or gravy.

ZOCK.—Completely, unreservedly.

“A vell *zock* aff the whate-rick an' hurt his back.”

A blow with the hand.

“I took un a *zock* a-zide o' the yead.”

ZODDEN.—Boiled so as to be flabby and tasteless.

ZODGER, or ZAWLGER.—A soldier. One who has enlisted is said to be “gone *zodgerin*’.”

ZOGGED.—Soaked with moisture or rain.

“The clo-aths as I hung out to dry be all *zogged* wi' the raain.”

ZOGGY.—Boggy.

ZOLID.—Very grave or grim.

“I thate zummut had a gone wrong wi' un, a looked *zo zolid*.”

ZOLOMON'S ZALE.—Solomon's Seal, a plant common in the woods.

ZOME.—Is added to a word to indicate inclination or aptitude, thus a dog is said to be “*trickzome*” when easily taught tricks.

ZOMBERRY.—“Somebody” is so pronounced.

ZOONER.—Always used for “rather.” **ZOONEST** is similarly used.

“Ood e *zoonest* go to Newbury or stop at whoam wi' I?”

ZOOP.—To drink.

ZOOR.—Annoyed.

“A veels maain *zoor* acause us left un out when us axed some o' t'other naaybours.”

ZOP.—To soak.

“*Zop* yer bad vinger in hot water avoor I binds un up wi' rag.”

ZORREL.—The name given to the light chestnut colour of horses. Agricultural horses of this colour often bear the name “*Zorrel*.”

ZOUGHIN'.—The moaning noise made by the wind.

ZOUND.—A term applied to indicate perfect health or state of repair. "As *zound* as a bell" is a common expression.

ZOUNDLY.—Thoroughly; completely.
"A dwoan't do nothun *zoundly*."

ZOUR.—Grass is said to be "*zour*" when of rank growth and uneatable by cattle.

ZOUR ZOP.—A bitter remark.

ZOUSE.—To immerse in water.
"The puppy be got all awver dirt, taayke un an' *zouse* un to maayke un clane."

The ears, trotters and hocks of a Pig. Brawn is always called "collared *zouse*."

A blow with the hand.
"I gin un a *zouse* on the chaps," *i.e.*, a blow with the fist on the face.

ZU-ATTY PUDDEN.—A suet pudding.

ZUCTION.—Drink.
"I veels as I wants zome *zuction* an' be a-gwaain to get I a glass o' beer."

ZUGARED.—Sweetened.
"Be your tay *zugared* as much as 'e likes ut?"

ZUGAR TE-AT.—Sugar tied in a rag and given to a child to suck to quit it.

ZULK.—A term applied to a horse that will not try to do what is required of him.

ZUMMER'S DAAY.—A phrase in common use, thus—
"As pretty a lass as e'll zee on a *zummer's daay*."

ZUMMIN'.—Arithmetic.
"A hev a-bin at schoold vor a year an' thaay tells I a be maain sharp at his *zummin*."

ZUMMUT.—Something. It often has a mysterious signification.
"I zin *zummut* last night," would be said for "I saw something supernatural last night."

ZUNDAY CLAWES.—Best suit of clothes.
"I be agwaain into Readin' an zo mus' put on my *Sunday clawes*."

ZUP.—To eat supper.
ZUPP is used as preterite.

ZURPLUS.—A surplice.

ZWAAYRED.—Swore, the noise that an angry or frightened cat makes.

ZWAD.—A layer of hay lying just as cut. See ZWATHES.

ZWACK.—A resounding blow or “whack.”

ZWANKY.—Self-satisfied, somewhat swaggering.

“That chap be got zo *zwanky* laaytely a wants to be vetched down a peg.”

ZWATHES.—Rows of hay as lying before made up into “cocks.” *Vide* ZWAD.

ZWEELIN'.—Singeing the hair off a hog by means of burning straw.

ZWEET-WORT.—Beer in the early stage of brewing, no hops being yet put in.

ZWIG.—A drink.

ZWILL.—To drink a quantity or habitually.

“A *zwill*s like a vish.”

ZWILLY-HAWLE.—A hole whereby a small stream of water disappears into the ground. There is a *Zwilly-hawle* at Well-house, a hamlet of Hampstead Norreys.

ZWIMS.—The expression, “My yeard *zwijs*” is used for “I am feeling giddy.”

ZWINGEL.—The top part of the threshing flail.

ZWINGIN'.—Very large, very excellent.

“I hev done a *zwingin'* good daays work to-daay.”

ZWIPES.—Very poor beer.

ZWISH.—A little tough stick as used with a riding horse.

ZWITHIN'S-DAAY.—“St. Swithin's” Day is the day on which the apples are christened. If it should rain then it will rain also on the forty days following.

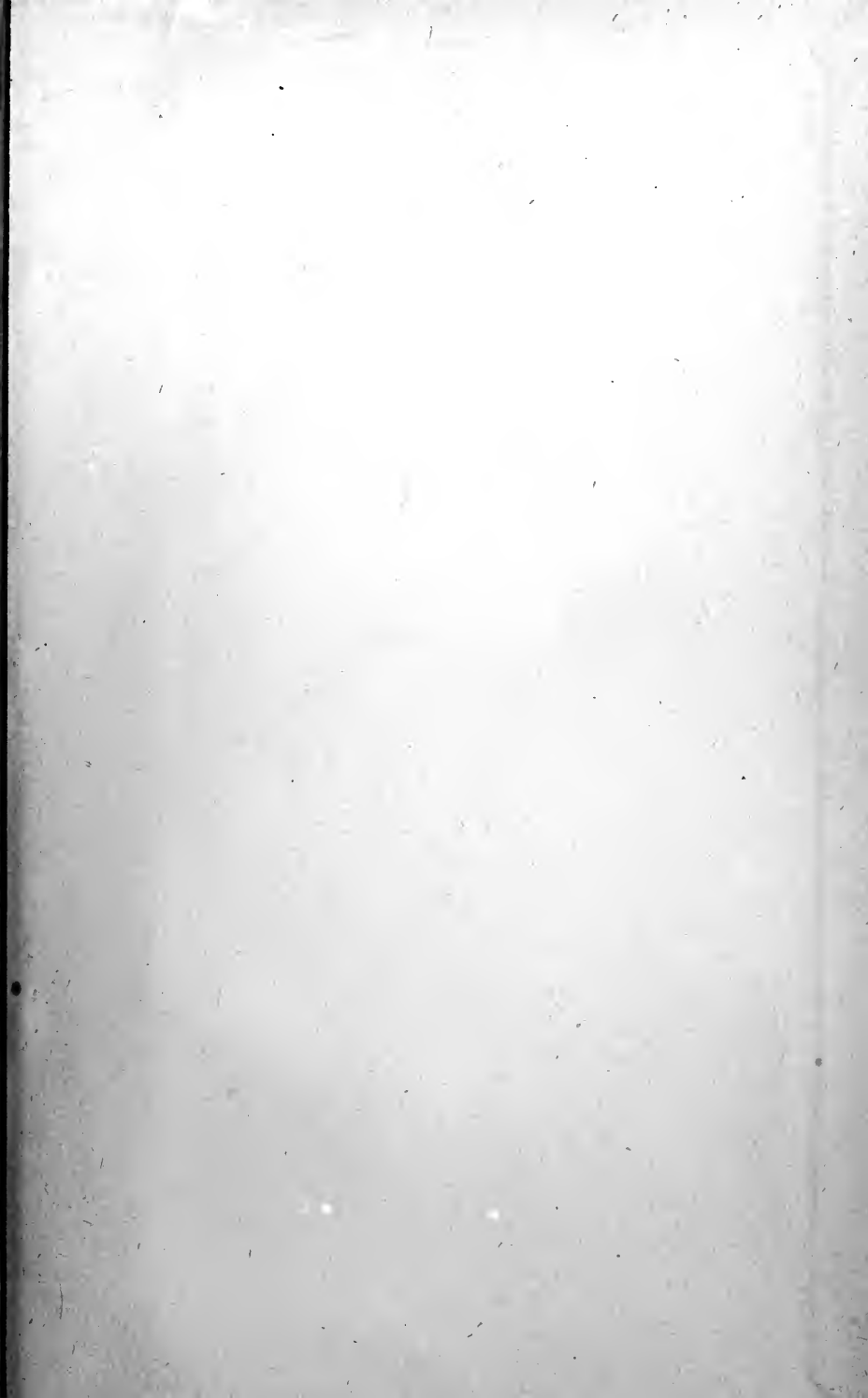
ZWIZZLE.—To drink.

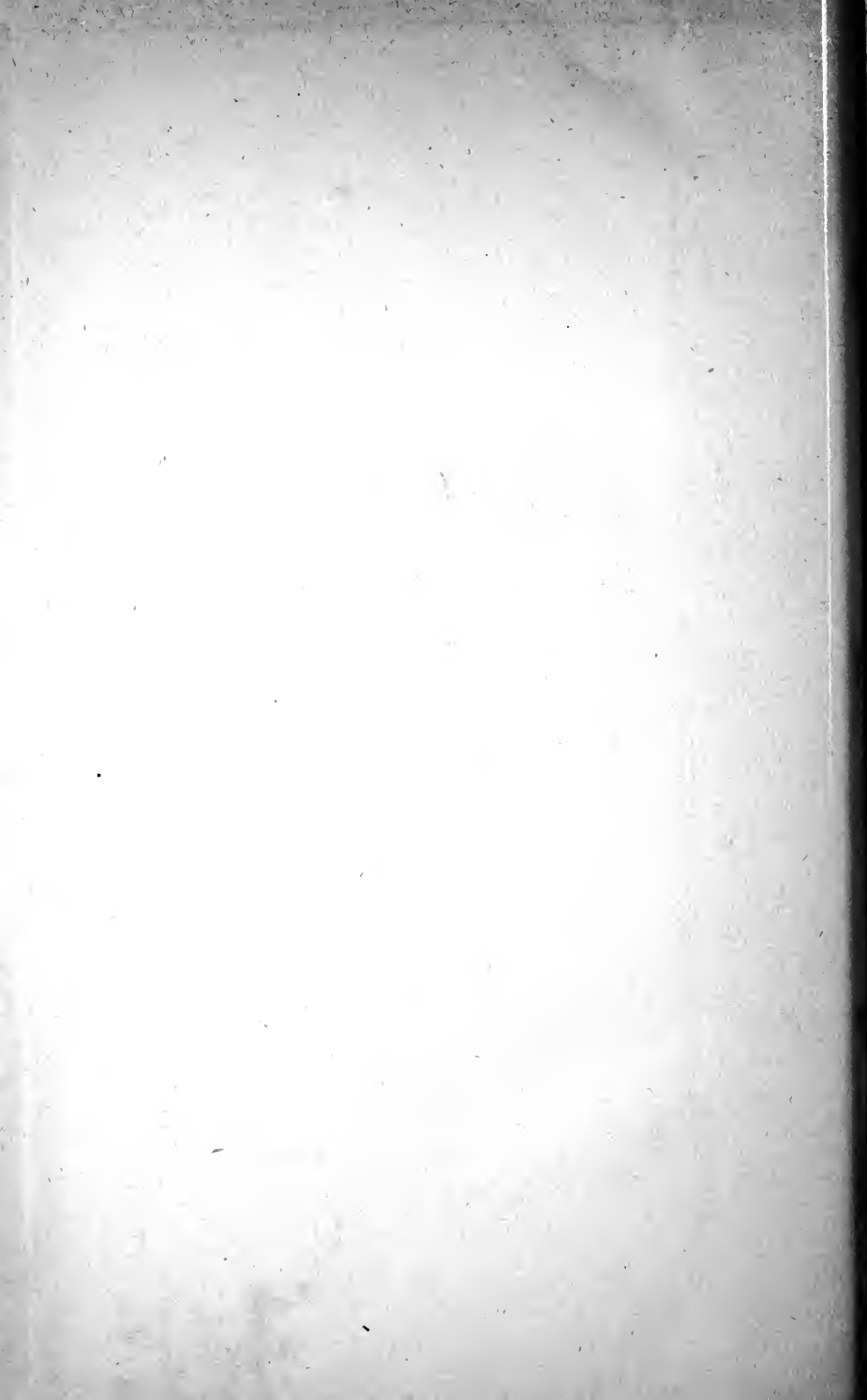
ZWOP.—To exchange (common).

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A glossary of words used
in South-West Lincolnshire

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