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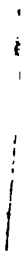


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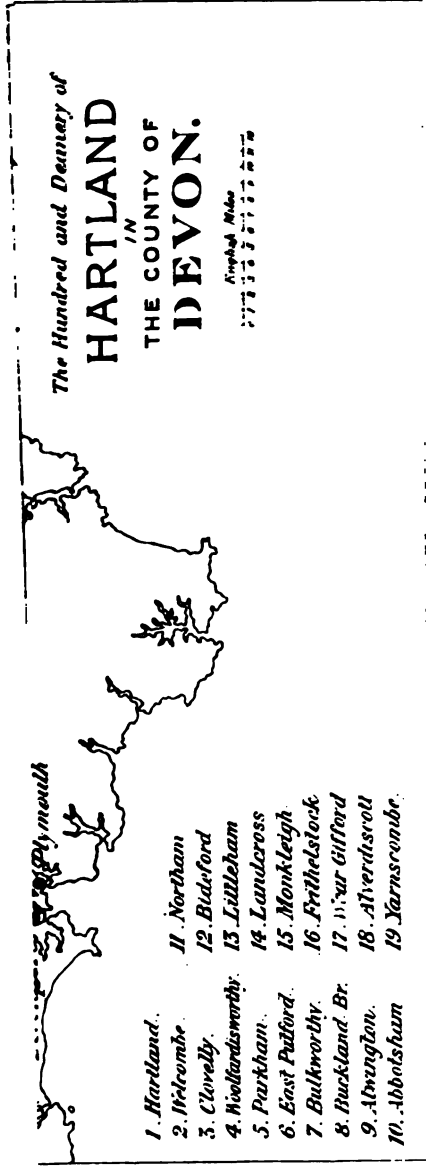
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DIALECT OF HARTLAND.



ENGLISH DIALECT SOCIETY.



To accompany "THE DIALECT OF HARTLAND" by H. PRINCE CHURCH

THE
DIALECT OF HARTLAND,

DEVONSHIRE.

BY
R. PEARSE CHOPE, B.A.

WITH A MAP OF THE DISTRICT.

London:
PUBLISHED FOR THE ENGLISH DIALECT SOCIETY
BY KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH, TRÜBNER, & CO., CHARING CROSS ROAD.

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1891.

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PREFACE.

THE Introduction to the following Glossary is a reprint, with slight additions and corrections, of a paper read before the Devonshire Association for the Advancement of Science, Literature, and Art, at Tiverton, in July, 1891, and printed in their *Transactions* (xxiii., pp. 420-429). The Glossary itself has not before been published. It was prepared as a Supplement to Mr. Elworthy's *West Somerset Word-Book*, but, during its progress through the press, it occurred to me that it would be advisable to make the list of local words complete in itself. I therefore set to work to extract from the *West Somerset Word-Book* all the *dialect* words which are also in use at Hartland. As it was unfortunately too late to incorporate these words in the Glossary, I have been obliged to give them in a separate list. These two lists together form a fairly complete Glossary of the Hartland dialect, but, as it has been made almost entirely from memory, I cannot hope that it is exhaustive.

I have adopted the title *The Dialect of Hartland*, not because I think the district can claim to have a distinct dialect of its own, but because it is the only part of the county with which I am familiar. It will be found that many, perhaps most, of the words are used in other parts of the county, though often with a different pronunciation. I may say that in all cases I have given what I consider to be the *usual* pronunciation in the locality. I have only to add that I have throughout taken the greatest possible pains to make my work reliable, and I trust it will be found of sufficient interest to dialect students to justify its publication.

R. P. C.



THE DIALECT OF HARTLAND.

I.

THE DISTRICT.

OMITTING Dartmoor from consideration, Hartland is the largest parish in Devonshire, having an area of 16,700 acres. It is bounded on the north and west by the sea, Hartland Point being the south-western extremity of Bideford Bay. On the east and south it adjoins the parishes of Clovelly, Woolfardisworthy, Bradworthy, Moorwinstow, and Welcombe, of which Moorwinstow is in the county of Cornwall. It gives its name to the hundred, which comprises the five parishes of Hartland, Clovelly, Woolfardisworthy, Welcombe, and Yarnscombe; and to the deanery, which comprises the first four of these parishes, together with Bideford, Northam (including Appledore and Westward Ho!), Abbotsham, Alwington, Parkham, East Putford, Bulkworthy, Buckland Brewer, Frithelstock, Monkleigh, Wear Gifford, Littleham, Landcross, and Alverdiscott. The town of Harton, formerly a borough and market town, is thirteen miles from Bideford and sixteen from Holsworthy, the nearest railway stations and markets.

Being thus situated on the road to nowhere, "far from the busy haunts of men," Hartland seems to present exceptional advantages for the study of dialect. For although Mr. Elworthy has shown in his valuable work on the *Dialect of West Somerset* that railways, board-schools, and newspapers, have not entirely eliminated provincialisms from our spoken language, it would be strange if local words and idioms did not linger longest in such remote corners, which are com-

paratively free from these influences. New ideas, new tools, new processes, bring with them new names, and those they replace become obsolete. Consequently it is obvious that the old words are retained longest where progress is slowest; that is, in those places which are furthest from railways, for board-schools and newspapers are now common to all. On the other hand, the general phraseology is affected very little by such means, so that one would expect the vocabularies of different localities in the same district to differ much more than their idioms.

II.

COMPARISON WITH THE DIALECT OF WEST SOMERSET.

As it would be impossible within the space at my disposal to deal exhaustively, or even fully, with the subject, I will confine myself at present to a rough comparison of our dialect with that of West Somerset. Living away from the locality, I have to trust mainly to my memory for my statements; but I have referred them all to my father, who has lived in the parish all his life, and I have no doubt of their substantial accuracy.

As Mr. Elworthy has pointed out, the dialects of North Devon and West Somerset are in many respects the same, although there are several marked differences. Judging only from a comparison between the *West Somerset Word-Book* and Jago's *Glossary of the Cornish Dialect*, it would appear that the dialect of Hartland is much more nearly allied to that of West Somerset than to that of Cornwall, for whereas in the former book at least two-thirds (say 4,000 out of about 6,000) of the words are known to me, in the latter less than one-seventh (say 500 out of 3,700) are known. I am aware that this method of reasoning is apt to be fallacious; but my conclusion is supported by the fact that the phraseology

in Mr. Elworthy's books differs from ours much less than the individual words. I find, too, that in spite of its earlier date, the grammar and construction of sentences in *The Exmoor Scolding and Courtship* seem more familiar to me than in Tregellas's *Cornish Tales*. With regard to the words, I find that many which are marked "obsolete" in Mr. Elworthy's edition of the former book are still used at Hartland, and I have made the following glossary of about 700 words which do not appear in the *West Somerset Word-Book*, or are there given with strikingly different meaning or pronunciation.

The most striking differences noted by Mr. Elworthy are: first, we use *us* as a nominative, while in Somerset they do not; 2nd, we use the inflexion *th* more than they do; 3rd, our long *o* is much broader in sound than theirs. This use of *us*, which is generally pronounced *ess*, is almost universal. Thus we should say, "Us be gwain to carr' our lenty hay (meadow hay) t' arternoon eef it hoald'th fine." We rarely use the form *us 'm* instead of *us be*, although we say *you 'm* and *they 'm* oftener than *you be* and *they be*. If *we* is used at all, we say *we 'm* not *we be*; e.g., "We 'm gwain in to Bidford Toosday." In the first person singular also we generally say *I 'm*, not *I be*, except for emphasis; and we never say *I 'se*. To complete the present indicative of the verb *to be* I should here add that the second person singular is usually *thee 'rt*, although the *r* is sometimes dropped, and it becomes *thee 't*. When used emphatically the parts are separated, and we have *thee art* or *thee at*, more frequently the latter. Mr. Elworthy says that *bist* is never used, but I think I have heard it when great emphasis is required, as "Thee bist (or beest) the beggest fule I ivver zeed in all my born days;" and I am almost sure that I heard it in interrogative sentences, such as "Bist gwain vor do ort to-day?" However, I have never noted any example at the time of utterance, and I may possibly be mistaken. For the third person singular we have *he 's* or *a 's*, *her 's*, and *it 's* or *'tis*.

The inflexion *th* or *eth* is almost invariably used with the third person singular, and occasionally with the first and third persons plural. It usually occurs in the shortened form, and rarely makes an additional syllable. Thus we should say: "There a go'th;" "A rin'th well, dith 'n a?" "Us caal'th min Lent-rosens, but the proper name 's Lent-lilies;" "They tell'th up all zoarts o' trade 'bout 'n." When used with the plural the inflexion seems to imply continued or prolonged action; thus the above examples seem to mean, "We are in the habit of calling," "They are accustomed to tell." The use of this inflexion, as well as some other characteristics of the dialect, is illustrated in the following doggrel verses:

" Yur liv'th Bill Cruse,
 A mak'th good shoes,
 A tak'th the best o' leather,
 A zaw'th min strung,
 They mus' laste lung,
 Vor a putt'th min well together.
 " But as vor a boot,
 A dith little to 't,
 A mend'th min when they 'm tore;
 But vor make min suit,
 A can't kom to 't,
 Vor a putt'th the caav avore."

With regard to our pronunciation of the long *o* sound, we certainly say braukt (broke), snaw (snow), draw (throw), stauld (stole); but we do not say kaul (cold), taul (told). Other examples of this use of *au* instead of the literary long *o* are: Blaw, daw (dough), graw, haw (hoe), aw (oh, owe), law (low), knaw, nauze, zaw (sew, sow), auver, clauver, Clauvally (Clovelly), caul (coal), haul (hole), aup or aup'm (open), auv'm (oven), pauch (poach), raud (road, rode), draut (throat), smauk (smoke). We also say yaw (ewe), traw (trough), abraud (abroad); while in West Somerset they say yoa, troa, abrode. On the other hand, they frequently use *au* instead of short *o*, as paut (pot), vrauk (frock), raud (rod), whereas we usually retain the literary form. We also generally say oss (horse), loss or lost (lose), poss (post), mossel

(morsel), squob (squab), squot (squat), kom (come), zom (some), all of which in West Somerset are pronounced with the *au* sound. However, this rule does not apply universally, for we occasionally use the *au* sound, even in some of these words, and in others it is the usual form, as *kaust* (cost), *kraus* (cross), *zaut* (set, sat, *v. pret.*), *auvis* (office, *i.e.* eaves), *blausum* (blossom).

Perhaps the feature which struck me most of all in looking through Mr. Elworthy's books was the frequency with which he uses the words *nif* and *eens*, both of which are quite unknown to me. For the former we use *eef* (if); and *eef za be* ('if it happen,' 'if it is the case;' not quite the same as 'if'), is a very common expression in such sentences as "Eef za be oal' Tom's raily took bad, thee 'lt ha' vor putch the moo theezell." For *eens* we generally use *ez* (as). Another frequent word which I do not know is *thoff* (though); in this case I believe we always adhere to the literary form.

The transposition of the letter *r* seems to occur much more frequently in West Somerset than with us. We say *gurt* (great), *purty* (pretty), *apern* (apron), *childern* or *chillern* (children), *hunderd* (hundred), and I have occasionally heard 'burd' (bread), in the phrase "burd an' chaize"; but we never say *urn* (run), *urd* (red), &c. In all words of this class containing the letter *u*, we merely change the *u* into short *i*, as *rin*, *cris*, *rist*, *trist*, *brish*, *crish*, *rish*, *gridge*, *grint*; and short *e* we lengthen into *ai*, as *raid* (red), *braid* (bread). There appears, however, to be a tendency to transpose the *r* in the opposite direction, that is, to place it *before* the vowel which precedes it in ordinary English. Thus, in addition to 'prespire' (perspire), and similar words used when talking to gentlefolks, we say *scruf* (scurf, dandruff), *crilly greens* (curly greens, *i.e.* curled kale). I have never heard *crilly* used for *curly*, except in this connection; but I notice Jago gives *crulley-head* for *curly-head*, and I think it likely that *crilly* is, or was, used generally.

Mr. Elworthy says, "It is very common to find *r* inserted between *a* and *sh*;" and he gives, as examples, arsh, clarsh, garsh, larsh, smarsh, warsh, vlarsh (flesh). I am not aware that we ever introduce *r* in this manner; but the short *a* sound is frequently lengthened into the more favourite open *a* or *aʰ* sound, as in 'father'; indeed, I incline to the opinion that we rarely use, in any case, the exact literary short *a*, as in 'bat.' I admit that our pronunciation of the words ash, clash, &c., approaches the ordinary pronunciation of arsh, clarsh, &c., but I do not think the *r* is clearly sounded in either case. It is certainly not sounded as in the dialectal pronunciation of the latter words; for the dialectal *r* is so distinct that it cannot be easily mistaken. However, we are not by any means chary in our use of this letter, especially before the letter *t*, where it often replaces the silent *gh*. Thus we usually say ort (ought, aught), nort (naught), bort (bought), brort (brought), cort (caught), thort (thought), fort or vort (fought), feart or veart (fight), leart (light), reart (right), neart (night), zeart (sight), darter (daughter); and we also say arter (after), rabbert (rabbit). In one case, viz., paltridge (partridge), the *r* is replaced by *l*, while both forms occur as proper names. As the pronunciation of the letter *r* is so distinct, a list of a few words from which it is always omitted may be of interest: Bust (burst), coose (coarse, course), cuss (curse), duss (durst), athe or aith (earth), Febuary (February), foace (force), fust (first), fuz or vuz (furze), oace (hoarse), oss (horse), mash (marsh), massy (mercy), mossel (morsel), nother (northern), notherd (northward), nuss (nurse), paalour (parlour), passel (parcel), paasley (parsley), paasnip (parsnip), paason (parson), pimrose (primrose), puss (purse), skeece or skace (scarce), wuss (worse), wuth (worth).

So far as I know, the only word of the class girl, purl, burl, into which we insert a *d* between the *r* and the *l* is *twirl*, which we sometimes pronounce *twirdle*, although even

in this case the *r* is frequently dropped, and the word becomes *twiddle*. Thus we usually speak of 'twiddling the thumbs or fingers,' rarely 'twirdling.' We never say *wordle* (world), or *quardle* (quarrel). The former word, like most of the class, becomes a dissyllable, *wur-uld*; but the latter is pronounced *quarily*, *v.* (rhymes with *marly*), or *quarl*, *s.* (rhymes with *marl*).

Again, we rarely pronounce *w* in front of *r* as *v*, as in the West Somerset words *vrite* (write, right, wright), *vrastle* (wrestle), *vraung* (wrong), &c. The only words I know of this class are *vraith*, meaning to wreath or interlace gates or hurdles with *vuz* (furze), or *withy* (willow, osier), and *vreth*, the wreath so made.

As in West Somerset, we usually drop the final *d* or *t* when it follows a consonant other than *r*, although to this rule there are many exceptions. We add a final *d* to some nouns, as *millerd*, *scholard*, *liard*; and introduce a *d* into others, as *tailder*, *cornder*, *quarrender* (quarrener, a kind of apple). We also introduce a *d* into the comparative form of many adjectives ending in *l*, *m*, *n*, as *smallder*, *tallder*, *zoonder*, *thinder*; but I do not think I have heard it in all the cases given in the *West Somerset Grammar* (p. 19).

On the other hand, we do not often drop *b* or *d* in such words as *bramble*, *bundle*, *candle*, *handle*, *burden*, *needle*. In all these examples, except 'bramble' and 'needle,' which we pronounce 'brimble' and 'niddle' respectively, we use the ordinary English pronunciation.

Final *ier* forms one syllable only in the following nouns, most of which indicate an occupation: *Car-yer* (carrier), *far-yer* (farrier), *hel-yer* (hellier or slater), *warr-yer* (warrior), *col-yer* (collier), *tar-yer* (terrier), *bor-yer* (borier or borer, *i.e.* auger). In some words in which *i* is followed by another vowel the *i* is dropped altogether, as in *fustan* (fustian), *spannel* (spaniel), *berrin* (burying), *carrin* (carrying, carrion), *Dannel* (Daniel), *Elliott* (Elliott), *Wullams* (Williams).

As the pronunciation of proper names differs from the spelling even more than ordinary words, it may be worth while to give a few more examples. As surnames we have Colly (written Colwill), Beglaw (Beggilhole), Shaddick (Southwood), Tennet (Pennington), Oataway (Oatway), Eavins (Evans), Courtis (Curtis), Kivvell (Nancekivell), Gilly (Pengelley), Dymant (Dayman), Munjy (Mountjoy), Pumry (Pomeroy), Yerd (Heard), Haiden (Heddon), Prist (Prust), Clivverdon (Cleverdon), Dinnis (Dennis), Jinkins (Jenkins), Gals'ry (Galsworthy). *Worthy* is a frequent ending for the names of places, and in all cases it is pronounced as *ry* or *ery*. Thus we have Eckens'ry (Exmansworthy), 'Oolsery (Woolfardisworthy), Ashenjerry (Ashmansworthy), Harjery (Hardisworthy), Hoalsery (Holsworthy), Bradery (Bradworthy), Eckery (Eccombsworthy), and so on. We have also as names of places: Yewd'n (Highdown), Rew's'n (Rosedown), Zowd'n (Southdown), Etson (Eddistone), Kernson (Kernsham or Kernstone), Katern Tar (Catherine Tor), Emskit (Elmscot), Naddikit (Nattacot), Farrad (Farford), Foasle (Forcewell), Chistaw (Cheristowe), Cookooda (Cook-wood), Maiden (Meddon), Han Harton (Hind Harton), Dock'n (Docton), Kilkaton (Kilkhampton), Murstaw (Moorwin-stow), Frisstock (Frithelstock), &c.

In such words as 'click-to-clack,' 'clink-to-clank,' &c., we generally introduce another syllable. Thus we have click-it-a-clack, clink-it-a-clank, lip-it-a-lop, flip-it-a-flop, pit-it-a-pat, &c.

V is changed into *b* in the following words: Zebbm (seven), lebbm (eleven), hebbm (have not, heaven), clib (cleave or stick, *v.*). 'Knife,' which is usually pronounced 'knife,' occasionally becomes 'knibe.' Similarly in West Somerset they have curb (curve), valb (valve). In two cases, viz., marvels (marbles), and ruvvle (rubble), the opposite transformation takes place.

As in West Somerset, we transpose *sp* in *hasp*, *clasp*, *crisp*, *wasp*, and use *y* instead of the aspirate in *yur*, (*hear*, *here*), *yeth* (*heath*), *yaffer* or *yaafer* (*heifer*), and sometimes *yarbs* (*herbs*). *Yur* also means 'ear' and 'year'; and we pronounce 'ewe' *yaw*, and 'yea'n' (A.S. *eanian*) *yawn*. It is curious that we say *yet* for 'heat,' and *eat* for 'yet,' while the verb 'to eat' is pronounced *ait*, and 'hate' is pronounced *ae-ut*.

 III.

PRONUNCIATION.

I will now endeavour to give some of the most striking differences between the English and the dialectal pronunciation of the vowels in ordinary words. I have postponed the general consideration of vowel sounds until this point, because I find some difficulty in comparing ours with those of West Somerset. In the following lists, therefore, I have arranged the words as nearly as I can according to the ordinary English vowel sounds, without any reference to those of West Somerset. Our vowel sounds seem in most cases to be sufficiently near to the English to enable me to give in this way a fair idea of our pronunciation. However, we seem to have four sounds which have no equivalents in English. The first is the well-known Devonshire *oo* or *u*, which seems to replace generally three distinct English vowels, viz., the *u* in 'bull,' the *oo* in 'fool,' and the *eu* in 'new.' In addition to most of the English vowels containing these vowel sounds, we also use this dialectal *oo* in *boo* (*bow*, to bend), *moo* (*mow*), *ploo* (*plough*), *sloo* (*slough*), *zoo* (*sow*, *s.*), when it replaces the literary *ou*; *bool* (*bowl*), *mool* (*mould*), *coose* (*coarse*, *course*), *thuze* (*those*), when it replaces long *o*; *zook* (*suck*), *doom* (*dumb*), *enoo* (*enough*), *drool* (*drivel*), *fooster* (*fester*). Although the words *bull*, *pull*, *full* usually fall in this class, they are frequently pronounced with a short *u*, to rhyme with 'dull.'

The second exception is the long *a*, which differs considerably from the literary long *a*, or diphthongal *ai*, as in *mane*, *main*. We distinguish between these two vowels, even when they are followed by the letter *l*, although in this case the difference is not so noticeable as with other consonants. Probably the *a* sound (as distinguished from the *ai* sound) in such words as 'mane,' is produced by a vowel fracture, as *mai-un* or *mac-un*, although the fracture does not seem to me to be very distinct. I think we usually distinguish the sounds according to the ordinary spelling, although we certainly use the *a* in *mail*, *hail*, and probably in many other words. I should also place the following words in this class: *Brake* (*break*, *s.*), *crake* (*creak*), *make*, *strake* (*streak*), *part*, *start*, *quare* (*queer*), *quary* (*quarry*), *last*, *master*, *dra* (*draw*), *na* (*gnaw*), *ha* (*have*), *wa* (*whoa*), *banes* (*banns*).

Perhaps it will be convenient if I give here a few words pronounced with the literary long *a* or *ai* sound. This sound seems to be almost invariably used instead of long *e* in words spelt with *ea*, and occasionally in words spelt otherwise; *e.g.*, *bain*, *clain*, *main* (*mean*), *baist*, *faist* (*feast*), *graise*, *aize*, *plaize*, *taize*, *bait*, *chait*, *ait*, *mait*, *trait*, *wait* (*wheat*), *claive*, *laive* or *lay* (*leave*), *haive*, *vlay* (*flea*), *kay* (*key*, *quay*), *pay* (*pea*), *say* (*sea*), *tay*, *braik*, *laik* (*leak*, not *leek*), *zaik* (*seek*, not *sake*), *waik* (*weak*, not *week*), *ail* (*eel*, *heal*), *mail* (*meal*), *stail*, *wail* (*wheal*), *baich*, *taich*, *raid* (*read*), *raip*, *zlaip* (*sleep*). We also say *airly* (*early*), *draive* (*drive*), *gwain* (*going*), *way* (*with*), *braid* (*bread*), *braidth* (*breadth*), *raid* (*red*). We do *not* say *fait* (*fight*), *nait* (*night*), &c.

The third exception is the *o* sound in *bold*, *vower* (*four*), which seems to lie between the English long *o* and *ou*. It occurs in all the words similar to 'bold,' as *cold*, *fold*, *gold*, *hold*, *mould*, *scold*, *zold* (*sold*), *told*; and in *four*, *flour*, *flower*, *pour*, *hour*, *our*, *hoa* (the word used in driving bullocks), *bow-wow*.

The fourth and last exception is the *oi* sound in 'boy,' which seems to lie between the ordinary *oi* and long *i*. It occurs in boy, boil, spoil, voice, poison, boit (bait of corn), point.

The literary short *a*, as in 'bat,' is approached in the following words, although there is frequently a tendency towards the open *a* or *ah* sound, as in 'father.' It replaces the short *o* in amang, belang, beyan (beyond), clat, plat, trat, crap, drap, rabbin, knack, nat (not, knot), want, waz, wash, and sometimes what; short *e* in dradge, hadge, wadge, ran or ranny (wren), rack (wreck), rackon, lattice (lettuce), vatch (fetch), vatches (vetches), stratch, stap; *au* in panch, watter; long *a* in slack (to slake); long *e* in chack (cheek); long *i* in lashins (license); and short *u* in wan (one).

The open *a* or *ah* sound, as in 'father,' is a great favourite, and often replaces short *a*, especially before *s* and *th*, as in ass, cask, hath, path. I myself find it difficult to pronounce the short *a* in such words as these, and I frequently reveal my native county by lengthening the *a* in this manner. This *ah* sound is also frequently used instead of *au* before the letter *l*, as in ball, bawl, call, fall (pronounced vahl), gall, maul, small, tall, wall, scald (pronounced scahl), alter, halter, salt (pronounced zalt), fault (pronounced valt). It also replaces *au* in darter (daughter), quart, sass (sauce). *R* following *a* is sometimes dropped, as in passle (parcel), paason (parson), paasnip (parsnip). The *ah* sound is heard too in the following words: Bad, clath (cloth), fath (faith), prefar (prefer), anniversary, clargy (clergy), sartain (certain), yaffer (heifer), arb (herb), larn (learn), sarmon (sermon), sarve (serve), rastle (wrestle), want (won't, *i.e.* will not; a mole; want).

The *au*, as in 'laud,' I have already dealt with, but the words aurt (hurt), chaw (chew), and whurraw (hurrah), do not come under the preceding category.

Short *e*, as in *bet*, *is*, I think, rarely heard, but an approximation occurs in many words besides the ordinary literary words containing short *e*. This approximation replaces short *a* in *exe*, *exle*, *kep* (*cap*), *ketch*, *gether* (*gather*), *eckney* (*hackney*), *met*, *refter*, *shell* (*shall*), *thenk* (*thank*), *thet* (*that*), *yep* (*yap*). In *'rethmetic*, *comether* (*come hither*, used in driving horses), *beg*, *peg*, *melt* (*milt*), *negger* (*nigger*), *preck*, *weck*, *peck*, *leck*, *spet*, *wedth* (*width*), *peth*, it is used for short *i*; and in *ben* (*bind*), *blen* (*blind*), *ven* (*find*), *gren* (*grind*), for long *i*. We say *'shet'* for both *'shoot'* and *'shut,'* and we also say *ether* (*either*), *nether* (*neither*), *another* (*another*), *tether* (*t'other*, *the other*), *lent* or *lenth* (*loan*), *'dell* (*deal wood*), *werry* (*wearry*), *yet* (*heat*), *retch* (*reach*), *feth* (*faith*), and generally *ess* (*us*).

Long *e*, as in *'feet,'* occurs in the following: *Bean* (*bind* or *band*, *s.*), *ean* (*end*), *deav* (*deaf*), *depth* (*depth*), *heed* (*hide*), *vearn* (*fern*), *gee* (*give*), *gearden* (*garden*), *geat* (*gate*), *afeard* (*afraid*), *eensteeds* (*instead*), *veest* (*fist*), *greep* (*grip*), *peak* (*pike*, *a hayfork*), *theze* (*this*), *meez* (*mice*), *leart* (*light*), *neart* (*night*), *reart* (*right*), *scease* (*scarce*), *skeer* (*scare*), *cheer* (*chair*), *ees* (*yes*), *eez* (*his*), *eat* (*yet*). In some of these—*e.g.* *geat*, *afeard*, *gearden*—the vowel appears to be fractured.

Short *i*, as in *'fit,'* is used instead of short *a* in *brimble*, *kin* (*can*, *v.*), *clitter*; short *e* in *agin* or *aginst* (*against*), *chist*, *bilt*, *milt*, *clivver*, *ivver* (*ever*), *nivver* (*never*), *sivver* (*several*), *divvil*, *drinch*, *vlish* (*fledged*), *git*, *mit*, *kipt*, *kittle*, *trissel* (*trestle*), *pinchin* (*pension*), *zill* (*sell*), *sildom* (*seldom*), *billas* (*bellows*), *shilf*, *smill*, *jinerly* (*generally*), *jin'lman* (*gentleman*); *u* in *blid* (*blood*, also *bleed*), *brish*, *crish*, *rish*, *drish* (*thrush*), *clister*, *clitch*, *titch* (*touch*), *crist*, *rist*, *din* (*done*), *dist* (*dust*, *dost*), *nit*, *brither*, *rin*, *sin* (*son*, *sun*), *sich* (*such*); long *e* in *kip* (*keep*), *vit* (*feet*), *vil* (*feel*), *lick* (*leek*), *wick* (*week*), *chick* (*cheek*), *scritch* (*screech*), *bistle* (*beastle*, or *make dirty*), *niddle*

(needle). We also say *chimber* (chamber), *chill* (child), *strick* (strike), *kit* (the kite), *Dick* (Dyke), *clim* (climb).

Short *o*, as in 'not,' occurs in *kom* (come), *komfort*, *kompany*, *bock* (baulk), *grovel* (gravel), *gollop* (gallop), *holly* (*halloo*, *v.*), *mother*, *loss* or *lost* (*lose*), *poss* (post), *oss* (horse), *onny* (only), *zom* (some), *sholl* (shawl), *slosh* (slush), *ot* (what), *rop* (wrap); and long *o*, as in 'note,' in *cord*, *zort* (sort), *zord* (sword), *Morte*, *none*.

Short *u*, as in *bud*, replaces short *o* in *alung*, *lung*, *strung*, *bunnet*, *cug*, *dug*, *fug*, *grug*, *hug*, *huvver*, *knub*, *furrin* (foreign); open *a* in *burm*, *burk*, *durk*, *curt*, *fur*, *furm*, *smurt*; and sometimes *oo* in *bull*, *pull*, *full*, *put*, *butcher*, *puddin'*. We also say *chuck* (choke), *yur* (ear, hear, here, year), *yurd* (yard, heard), *uther* (either), *nuther* (neither, another), *purty* (pretty), *putch* (pitch), *wull* (will), *wut* (wilt), *wuts* (oats), *murn* (mourn), *turrible* (terrible), *trussel* (trestle), *wuth* (worth).

Long *i*, or diphthongal *ei*, is heard in *ite* (eight), *strite* (straight), *eit'th* (height), *chillblines* (chillblains), *trikle* (treacle), *rize* (raise), *hinder*, *v.*

The only other English sound is the *ou* in 'house,' which we use in *rout* (rut), and sometimes in *chow* (chew), and *mow* (a stack of corn), although these latter are usually 'chaw' and 'moo' respectively.

 IV.

GRAMMAR.

The grammatical peculiarities differ so little from those of West Somerset, which have been fully treated by Mr. Elworthy, that I do not think it necessary to make any additional remarks on this part of the subject.

The following examples of the "superlative absolute," however, may be of interest. We say "Durk 's a sack" (*not* bag); "Zour 's a grab" (a crab apple), and "Blithe as a grig," *not* "Zour 's a grig." We also say "Risty 's a badger," and "Red 's a badger," as well as "Hairy 's a badger." Other forms in common use are "Merry 's a cricket"; "Peart 's a sparra," or "Peart 's a gladdy" (yellow ammer); "Thin 's a rake," "Thin 's a rish," "Therle 's a greyhound," "Poor 's a coot," all signifying leanness; "Sharp 's a niddle," "Deep 's a fox," or "Deep 's Garrick," signifying cuteness; "Dry as a bone," "Wet 's dung," or "Wet 's a shag;" "Dead 's a herrin'"; "Slipper 's a hail" (an eel); "Hard 's a bannick," "Zoft as daw" (dough), or "Zoft as putty"; "Plump 's a paltridge."

Finally, I may add that *wur* or *vor* (for) is frequently used instead of *to* with the infinitive. We very rarely use both in speaking, although this form is quite general in writing. An example occurs in an epitaph dated 1785:—

What Faults you find in me
Take care to shun
Look well at home—
There's nough for to be done.

FOLK-LORE NOTES.

WITCHCRAFT.

All sudden or mysterious deaths or illnesses of persons and cattle are still generally attributed to witchcraft, and many persons of both sexes are supposed to possess an "evil eye," or the power of "witching" or "overlooking." The effects and remedies are fairly well-known, but the methods adopted for exercising or directing this curious influence are rarely discovered. The following example I have from a credible witness:—A roughly-cut wooden figure, representing the person to be "witched," was stuck all over with pins and floated in a "cloamen" pan, containing a slightly coloured transparent fluid. The "witch" then performed the incantation, which was designed to give the subject severe stabbing or pricking pains in his limbs as long as the wooden figure remained undestroyed. To drive a nail into the witch's footprint, to hang in the chimney a bullock's heart stuck with pins (which reverses the above charm), and to draw blood from the witch are the commonest remedies.

CHARMS.

In addition to the charms or cures described in the glossary the following may be of interest:—To cure toothache it is necessary to *steal* lead from the church windows or roof, and place a pellet in the hollow of the decayed tooth. To cure a wen or swelling in the neck, a handkerchief which has been wrapped around it is thrown into the grave, preferably at the burial service, of a person of the opposite sex. The idea is that the wen or swelling disappears as the handkerchief decays, and it is a fact that cures have followed this treatment. Kidney or bladder complaints are cured by throwing into the grave a bottle of the urine of the affected

person. Children having "blackheads" or boils are passed underneath an arched bramble, the two ends of which have taken root in land belonging to different persons; and those afflicted with hooping cough are passed completely around the belly of a donkey, starting from a sitting position upon its back. A "strain" (sprain) is cured by "striking" (stroking or passing the hand gently over) the affected part three times in the same direction while uttering the words of the charm or incantation. Dogs "stung" by a "long-cripple" (viper) are treated in a similar manner, but a flow of blood is stanchd by an incantation only. A sty is cured by rubbing it with a wedding ring. As a rule each "doctor" can cure one complaint only, although a striking exception is indicated in the verse—

Doctor Clark of Limebridge Cross
Is gude vor man an' gude vor 'oss,
Gude for wimmin an' gude vor pegs,
Vor rinnin' zores an' brauken legs.

As a *preventive* against the bite of a viper, or against an accident during a journey or any special work, a text of Scripture is usually employed. Goats are sometimes kept to prevent cows from slipping their calves; and to prevent freckles or sunburn during the summer the face must be washed before sunrise on May-day morning with the dew on wheat.

CURES FOR WARTS.

The slime of a "house-snail" (the common snail). Fasting spittle applied three mornings in succession. Cut an apple in two, rub one half on the wart and give it to a pig, and eat the other yourself. Take a number of stones equal to the number of warts, make them into a parcel, and throw them away; the warts will be transferred to the person who picks them up. Tie a number of knots in a string equal to the number of warts, and throw the knotted string away; the

warts will disappear as the string decays. Rub a piece of stolen bacon on the warts, and bury it secretly ; the warts will die away with the bacon.

SIGNS OF DEATH.

Robins "weeping" at the window. Ravens flying over the house and croaking. Dogs howling at night, especially three nights in succession. To miss a cast of corn in sowing. To see four magpies at once. If a grave remains open on a Sunday, there will be another before the week is out. "A green Christmas makes a fat churchyard."

Many nits,
 Many pits;
 Many slones,
 Many groans.

CHRISTMAS.

On Christmas Eve it is customary for a farmer to give his men spiced cider and toast, and to burn a large ashen faggot. The cows too are then given an extra supply of food, but it is not until midnight on *Old* Christmas Eve that they go down upon their knees in commemoration of the birth of Christ. On Old Christmas Day the apple-trees are christened with cider to ensure a fruitful season. On or about this day the farmer gives a feast to all who assisted him during the preceding harvest.

MUZZLING THE SPARROW.

A cruel sport practised in the time of parish apprentices, but only recently extinct. A boy had his hands tied together behind him, and the tip of one wing of a sparrow or other small bird placed in his mouth. He then tried by the action of his teeth and lips to gradually draw the wing of the bird into his mouth and bite off its head, the bird in the meantime pecking at his cheeks and eyes and endeavouring to escape. Wagers were laid on the result, but whether the boy was

induced to attempt the feat by threats or promises of reward I do not know. In any case he probably received "more kicks than ha'pence."

HUNTING THE STAG.

A custom designed to express disapproval of various acts of immorality. I am informed that it is practised when a man is known or suspected to be unfaithful to his wife, but in the novel *Red Spider* (by the Rev. S. Baring-Gould) it is stated that "the stag hunt takes place either on the wedding-night of a man who has married a girl of light character, or when a wife is suspected of having played her husband false." This appears to be the more probable explanation of the origin of a stag hunt, but as the nominal reason is often a mere excuse for the exercise of "petty spite and private grudges," it no doubt admits of considerable variation. A man is dressed up in a stag's skin, with horns on his head and a bladder of blood suspended from his neck or waist. He is chased through the village by a noisy rabble, disguised by blackened faces, and furnished with rattles and other means of attracting attention, and is finally run down at the offender's threshold, when the bladder is cut open and the blood sprinkled upon the door and walls of the house.

CATCHING THE OWL.

A trick very commonly practised upon fresh farm lads. The lad is told by his fellow-servants to hold a fine-meshed sieve over his head at the mouth of a "tallat," whilst they go up into the "tallat" to rouse the owl, which is supposed in some mysterious manner to fly into the sieve and get caught. Instead of catching the owl, however, the poor lad receives a shower of water or some more obnoxious liquid from a pail which the others have previously placed in the "tallat" for the purpose. Of course, this is always done on a dark night, so that the lad has no inkling of what is coming; and if he

has no knowledge of the habits of owls, there is nothing to excite his suspicions.

THE MAYOR OF SHAMWICKSHIRE.

At East-the-Water, Bideford, it is customary on the ninth of November to elect a sham mayor, or "Mayor of Sham'ickshire." The mayor and his "lady" (a man dressed in feminine attire for the occasion) are carried in procession to all the public-houses in the town, where they are freely treated with liquor, in return for which they make, as long as they can, mock speeches to the assembled crowd. The following extract from the *North Devon Herald* of August 20th, 1891, seems to show that the term "Shamwickshire" is now applied to any burlesque or mock ceremony or sport:—
 "What is known as 'Shamwickshire' Regatta took place on Tuesday evening" [the day after the real regatta] "above bridge, and afforded considerable amusement and interest to a large number of spectators. One of the races consisted of ordinary ships' boats rowed by shovels."

MISCELLANEOUS.

If you shudder, somebody is walking over your grave. If your cheek burns, somebody is talking scandal of you. If your nose itches, if the cock crows in the middle of the day, or if a clean plate is left on the table after a meal, a stranger is coming. If two wipe in the same towel at the same time, they will quarrel before the year is out. If you do not run when you first hear the cuckoo, you will be in debt before the end of the year. If you whet a knife on a Sunday, you will skin some animal before the end of the week. Such operations as killing pigs, curing herrings, making cider, and brewing should never be performed when the moon is "bating," for meat will not then take salt and cannot be cured, and new fermented liquors turn sour.

"Ait a happle avore gwain to bed
 An' you'll make the doctor beg his bread."

" A haivm laiv ash
 An' a vower laiv clauver,
 You'll sure to zee your true love
 Avore the day's auver."

[See also the following words in the glossary :—*Care, Chats, Cloam, Cock-kibbit, Staint, White-mouth.*]

WEATHER SAYINGS.

Lundy high,
 Sign of dry;
 Lundy plain,
 Sign of rain.

Mist vrom the say
 Bring'th vore a dry day;
 Mist vrom the 'ills
 Bring'th watter to the mills.

Bar light law,
 'Tis sure to blaw.

The zou'-west
 Is the rain's nest.

The wind in the East
 Is gude vor nether man nor beast.

A wet Vriday, a wet Zinday;
 A wet Zinday, a wet wick.

All the rain avore Midzummer
 Go'th into the farmer's puss;
 All the rain arterwards
 Is zo much the wuss.

Vrost in November to carr' a duck,
 The rest o' the winter 'll be a muck.

The grass that grow'th in Januare
 'Ull grow the wuss vor all the yur.

Red in the mornin'
 Is the shepherd's warnin';
 Red at night
 Is the shepherd's delight.

'Twixt twelve an' two
 You'll zee 'ot the day 'll do.

Happy's the bride that the zin shin'th on;
 Blest is the dead that the rain rain'th on.

If the ash buds before the oak, the summer will be fine;
 but, if the oak buds first, it will be wet.

The *signs of rain* are very numerous. The following are a few of them:—The frequent quacking of ducks. The moon on its back. Gulls flying inland. Swallows skimming the ground. A multitude of glow-worms or “dew-snails” (the black shell-less snails). When the pupils of a cat's eyes look big. When reins or the handles of tools feel dry and slippery and are difficult to hold. A cloud-cap over Lundy foretells a shower only. When bubbles form on the surface of water during rain, the rain will be heavy. To carry a rake in harvest-time with its teeth pointing upwards is an unpardonable offence, as it is certain to rake down rain.



GLOSSARY.

The following list contains all the provincial words I can think of, which do not appear in the West Somerset Word Book, or are there given with strikingly different meaning or pronunciation. The latter words, as well as other references to Mr. Elworthy's book, I have marked with an asterisk. As I have refrained as much as possible from repetition, it will be found that many ordinary words are absent from my list, the majority being of comparatively rare occurrence. Except in the three cases marked "Clovelly" all the words are given on my own, or my father's, authority. No doubt there are many faults, both of omission and commission; the former are due to my long absence from the locality, the latter to ignorance. The occasional references which I have made to Ogilvie's *Imperial Dictionary*, and to Wright's *Provincial Dictionary*, I have indicated as "Imp. Dict." and "Wright" respectively. The matter within brackets immediately after the word relates to its pronunciation.

- *A. *About a* is frequently used in speaking of the time, as "'Bout a nine o'clock," as well as in such phrases as "'Bout a two or dree minutes"; "'Bout a vower or vive mile"; "Bout a zix or zeb'm acres." The *a* is pronounced very distinctly, and two numerals are used oftener than one.
- *ACCOUNT. 1. "He id'n no 'count" means merely "He is worthless" (usually, for a particular purpose), and has no reference to the person's social position. It is often applied to a lazy fellow.
2. Notice. Observation. "Doan ee take no 'count o' 'n, my dear; he waan't aurt ee." "I caan't tell ee 'ow many there waz; I did'n take no count o' min" (*i.e.* I did not observe them closely).

ADAM. This is frequently employed in such phrases as "I doan know more'n Adam" (*i.e.* I am quite ignorant of the matter), and "I didn know'n vrom Adam" (*i.e.* I did not recognize him at all).

ADDLE-GUTTER. A stagnant or putrid gutter or pool. The term is generally used in the phrase, "addle-gutter mud." Cf. Wright, *Addle-pool*.

*AGAINST ('gin, 'ginst). 1. By the time that. "Git iv'ry-thing ready 'gin they kom." "You waan't ha' time vor do't, I tell ee; 'ginst you've had dinner, twull be time vor go home again."

2. In opposition to; in a contrary direction to. "Us could'n git along very vas'; 'twaz 'gin 'eel (hill) 'most all the way." "As I waz komin' back-along, I zeed min komin' aginst ma."

AGGLE-BERRY. The haw, or berry of the hawthorn. Generally called *Eggle-berry*.

AIRY-MOUSE (*s* like *z*). The bat. At dusk the children run about throwing caps and stones at the bat and shouting:—

"Airy-mouze, kom roun' me 'ouze,
An' I'll gee ee a bit o' bacon;
Eef thee waan't ha't, the cat shall ha't,
An' thee shet go wi'out it."

Instead of the last line, I have sometimes heard:—

"Unless I be mistaken."

*ALLER (short *a*). The alder.

ALLER-BED. A marshy place where alders grow. Cf. **Aller-grove*.

AMERICAN RAKE. The turnover machine hay-rake.

ANETHER (*th* as in *that*). Another (generally). "I doan mind eef I loss 'n; I've got anether home" (*i.e.* at home). Similarly, *tother* (the other) is frequently pronounced *tether*; while *cither*, *neither*, are sometimes pronounced *ether* (or *aither*), *nether* (or *naither*), respectively.

ANGLE-TITCH. The common earthworm. Cf. **Angle*.

APPLE-MILL. A machine for grinding apples for cider-making.

ARBY-PIE. Herb pie, made of parsley, leeks, etc.

ARGY. To argue. Similarly we have *vally* (value), *continny* (continue). Cf. **Arg*, **Argify*, the latter of which is also used at H.

ARTER. After. (Always.)

ARTER-WĪNDING or ARTER-WINNING. Small or light corn. Lit. "after-winnowing."

*ATH (ae-uth, *not* eth). Earth, soil; the earth.

AUGHT. The figure or sign 0. (Always.) The game "Naughts and crosses" is always called "Aughts and crosses." *Aught* or *ought*, meaning "anything," and the verb *ought* are pronounced *ort*.

*AUVIS. Eaves. Cf. **Office*.

AVRORE (avraur). Frozen. Not so common as *a-vreez'd*. See *Exmoor Scolding*, l. 123.

*BACK-ALONG (*o* as *u*). Recently, and for some time past. (Very common.) "Us 'ad a terrible zight o' rain back-along." Cf. **First along*.

BACKSYVORE (-vaur). 1. Hind-part foremost. Cf. **Back and fore*.

2. Clumsy, awkward. "He's the moas' backsyvore zoart o' chap I ivver zeed." "A cruel backsyvore job he'th a-made o't."

*BAD (*a* as in father).

*BAG (short *a*, *not* baig). As in West Som., a *bag* is a sack to contain three bushels, but a bag of potatoes is *seven* score, *not eight*; a bag of apples is four heaped half-bushels; and a bag of grain is two strike or imperial bushels. See also *SACK*.

BAGGABONE. A vagabond. (Always.) Cf. *Wright*.

BAIL. 1. The bill of a bird.

2. To hatch. "Onny dree o' min be a bail'd eet."

*BALK (bock, *not* bauk). Also, to frustrate. "Doan ee bock ma." Frequently used by boys when playing *marvells* (marbles).

BALKER (*a* as in *father*). A coarse-grained spindle-shaped stone for sharpening scythes, carried in a *balker-pooch* (*i.e.* pouch) at the back of the *leathern buckle-strap* usually worn around the waist. This stone would not under any circumstances be termed a *wheistone*, for the latter is locally applied to *fine-grained* stones only.

BANNICK. A bannock or hard cake (?). Common in the phrase "Hard's a bannick." "The ground's avrore zo hard's a bannick; there's no doin' nort to 't."

***BAR-IRE**. 1. A crow-bar. (Always.) I have never heard a crow-bar called **ire-bar*.

2. Iron in the form of rods or bars.

BARLEY-ZEARS. The beard or awn of barley. Cf. **Ails*.

***BARN'S-FLOOR**. I have never seen it raised above the *bays* for the *zesses*, or provided with *skirting-boards*.

***BARREL**. A measure of lime = 2 bushels (?). (Obsolescent.)

BARROW-QUAILS (*barra-*). Whippletrees. My father has heard this used at H. by a Cornishman, but never by a native. We call them *Whippintrees* (q.v.).

***BATE**. 1. In knitting, to narrow or decrease the width or size.

2. To wane—applied to the moon.

BEAN. See **BIND**.

***BEASTLE** (usually *bissle*). To soil, to befoul, to make filthy.

***BEAT** (*bait*). We speak of "burning beat," not of "burn-beating"; and I have always considered *beat* to be a corruption of *peat*. However, Risdon (about 1630) speaks of "beating and burning," and thus describes the process:—

"Paring the grain of their ground with mattocks into turfs, then drying and loughing those turfs into burrows, and so burning them, and spreading their ashes on the ground so pared . . . ; which kind of beating and burning is rare in other shires, and seems to be originally peculiar to this county, being known by the name of *Denshering* in other counties."

I have myself heard the phrase "The field was *baited*, you know."

BEE-HOLE (bee-aul). A dome-shaped niche made in cob walls for the reception of a **bee-butt*.

BEETLE (bittle). 1. A thatcher's mallet. Cf. **Draft* 2.

2. A wheelwright's mallet. Cf. **Draft* 3, **Battle*.

BEGGAR 'EE! A quasi-oath, like *Dass 'ee!* etc. "May you be beggar'd!" Cf. **Daz!*

BELL-JESSY. } An old-fashioned top-hat. (Rare.) Cf.
BELL-TOPPER. } **Box-hat*.

BELLY-BOND (*d* not sounded). In harness, a band passing under the horse's belly. In ordinary cart harness there are two; one of leather to secure the saddle, the other of rope attached to the *sharps* (shafts) to prevent them from rising. Cf. **Belly-tie*.

BENDER. Anything very large, a bouncer. (Rare.) "A proper bender, an' no mistake!"

BEQUEATH (bequaith, rhymes with *faith*). A bequest. (Still used.) This is the invariable form in the H. Church Accounts, 1597-1706.

BEST WAY. Better, used in such sentences as "You'd best way go an' zee vor yurzell."

BETS. The ordinary contraction of Betsy.

*BIBBLE. To tipple. Used as a verb only.

BIBBLER. A tippler.

BILLERS. See BULLERS.

*BIND (bean, *not* bine). The twisted bands of straw or hay are called *thumb-beans*, from the fact that the twisting operation is performed on one of the thumbs. "Jis make a bean o' withy, Jan, and bend up they there kidney-bain sticks."

BIZZENS. Business. (Always.) See *Peter Pindar, The Middlesex Election*.

BIZZY-MILK. Biestings, the first milk given by a cow after calving. Cf. **Bisky-milk*, **Base*.

BLACK DRISH. The blackbird. (Rare.)

*BLACKHEAD (black-aid). Also, a tadpole.

BLAKE. To turn pale.

BLAKE AWAY. To faint. "Her reg'larly blak'd away when her zeed the blid."

BLIND-COLLAR (blen-collar). The ordinary bridle belonging to cart harness, having two *blinkers*. Generally called *Head-collar*. Cf. **Blind-halter*.

BLIND-NETTLE (blen-nittle). The dead-nettle. Cf. **Deaf-nettle*.

*BLOW (blaw). In winnowing, to remove light seeds or dust remaining in the corn which has been passed through the machine. This is done by subjecting the corn to the action of the fan only as it again passes through the machine, the shaking or sifting mechanism being put out of action.

*BLOWTH (blooth, *not* bloath). Bloom, blossom.

BLOWTH-PECKER. The tom-tit.

BLUE BETSY. The name of a flower.

BLUNK. 1. A large flake. "A blunk o' znaw."

2. A large spark. "A blunk o' vire." Cf. **Blanks*, **Vlanks*.

BOCK. See BALK.

BODKIN. In thatching, a wooden tool for holding down the thatch during the operation of paring.

BODLEY. The universal name for a particular form of cooking range, which comprises an oven and a fountain on either side of the fire-place. Named after George Bodley, of Exeter, who patented it in 1802 (No. 2585), with the title "A certain Portable Stove or Kitchen for the Purpose of Dressing Victuals."

*BOLSTER (boalster). In a cart or wagon, each of the two strong cross-pieces which form the ends of the frame for the floor or bottom. Cf. **Wagon (Vore-piece and Tail-piece)*.

BOOBY. A big child given to crying, *not* a dunce or a lubber. "I wuddn be sich a booby eef I waz you." Cf. **Cry baby*, **Looby*.

BOOT-STRAP. A boot-lace.

BORROD. Boar-ward. *Maris appetens*. Cf. **Burréd*.

BORROW (borra). A barrow pig, a hog. According to Imp. Dict. *Barrow* (=hog) is obsolete.

*BOW (bue or boo). To bend. (Always.) "Thikky ire 's all a-bue'd" (*i.e.* very much bent).

BRAGGATY. Rough and covered with loose scales like a snake, or a fish in poor condition. Wright gives "mottled, like an adder, with a tendency to brown. *Cornw.*," but I do not think *braggaty* has any reference to colour.

BRAN-TITUS. Bronchitis. (Common.) Cf. **Brown-titus*.

*BRAVE. Great, very, fine, etc. "I zim you've bin a brave lung time." "Her liv'd to a brave age." "Brave gwains-on there waz, sure 'nough."

*BREAK (braik; *p.t.* brauk). To tear or rend. (Very common.) "You'll break yur clothes to pieces." It is also frequently used in the phrase "Her's zo good a humman 's ivver brauk braid."

*BREAK UP. To plough pasture for cultivation.

BRIT. 1. To indent. Cf. Wright.

2. An indentation.

BROAD-FIG (braud-fig). A Turkey fig. (Always.) Cf. **Dough-fig*.

BROOK. To wither, to dry. "The hay's hardly brook'd enoo vor carr', I zim." "Tis a nice brookin' day to-day, zir." See DAVER.

BROWN-LIME or BROWN-LIMED (2 syllables). Ripe, a term applied to common hedge-nuts when they are easily removable from the husk.

BROWSE-HOOK. A special hook for *browsing* (*i.e.* trimming hedges), about half the length of an ordinary sickle or *reap-hook* (q.v.). The hook used for the tops of high hedges, etc., is provided with a long handle, and is known as a *long-handled browse-hook*.

BROWSING-GLOVES. Special gloves used in *browsing*, made of tanned leather.

***BUCK.** Lactic ferment. "Her tell'th ma they've a-got the buck in the dairy."

***BUCKED** (buck'd). Soured, applied to milk around the sides of a bucket or pan. "Mind you clain out the bucket proper; the milk's got buck'd."

"Tha wut let tha Cream-chorn be all horry, and let tha Melk be buckard in buldering Weather."—*Exmoor Scolding*, l. 204.

BUCKLE-STRAP. The leathern strap worn by men around their waist. (Always so called.)

***BULDERY.** I think this word is only applied to clouds, in which case it refers to the large *boulder-shaped* thunder-clouds, which rise one above another in apparent heaps.

***BULLERS** (billers). At H. the name is given to the whole plant, never to the flowers only. The stems are used by boys for making squirts, and are frequently dried for use as spills.

BULLEY (rhymes with gully). A boy's large marble. Generally called **Alley*.

BULLIN (first syllable rhymes with gull). The fruit of the bullace, a kind of black-thorn. Generally used in the plural. It is not the same as *crisling* or *slone*; the former is much larger and the latter smaller. No doubt they are different varieties of the same species, but boys are well able to distinguish between them. Cf. **Bullace*, **Crisling*, **Sloe*. Smollett speaks of "haws and *bullies*;" and Wright gives *Bullions* as well as *Bullace* and *Bullies*.

BUNG. To din or beat into. "I can't bung it into the 'aid o'n nohow."

BUNKY BEAN. A children's game, similar to *Shanky-dudeley-high-ho* (q.v.). Cf. Wright, *Buggy bane*.

BURDEN. A crop of corn, corresponding to a **shear* or **zwar* of grass. "A capital burden in thucker viel'."

BUSH (rhymes with thrush). To toss or gore with the horns. "Mind yurzell now, er he'll bush ee." Cf. **Hoke*, **Horch*; Wright, *Boosh*.

"But now she (a cow) bushing roars, and makes a pudder,
Afraid thy harden'd hands may steal her udder."

Peter Pindar, A Plaintive Epistle.

BUSTER. A big lie. "Ot busters thee dis tell up o'."

CABLE (keeble). A raw-hide or leather loop fixed by sewing it with thongs upon the top of a *vlile* (i.e. flail, or beating-stick of a *drashle*) for the purpose of connecting it to the *hand-stave* (i.e. handle). See DRASHLE. Cf. **Capel*.

CACKY. Soft. "The ae-uth's all cacky; it clib'th to my boots lik daw" (i.e. dough).

*CAG-MAG. Food which one does not relish or care to eat, *not* bad meat or carrion.

CALK (short a). The spur at the end of a scythe-blade. See ZIE.

CALVES'-DROPPER (kaavz-drapper). A small tub from which calves are fed; it has a handle at one side, formed by a hole in a longer stave than the rest. Sometimes called *Drapper* only. Wright gives "*Dripper*. A shallow tub. *West*."

CANKER or CANKER-ROSE. The dog-rose, the berries of which are called *Canker-berries*, and the buds *Canker-bells*. Cf. **Canker-ball*.

CARE. The mountain ash. There are many superstitions connected with this plant, of which the following may be mentioned:—If you beat any animal with it, the animal will become *poor* (i.e. lean) and never thrive again; consequently it is never used for driving animals. If you beat a child with it, the child will never grow any taller. If an animal is *witched*, a wreath of care is hung around its neck to counteract or undo the injury; pigs are so decorated when they refuse to eat their food.

CASE. To separate large corn from small in the operation of winnowing. In hand winnowing this is done by means of special wooden sieves, called *Casers*. The size of the mesh varies according to the kind of grain treated, the different sieves being distinguished by the name of the grain for which they are used, as *whait-casers*, *barley-casers*, *wut-casers*. In machine winnowing the process of *casing* consists merely of passing the corn through the machine a second time, when finer wire sieves are used than in the first process, which is called *heaving* (q.v.). See also WINNOWING.

*CAST. 1. In ploughing, to turn the *voars* (furrows) away from each other; the opposite of *gather. Cf. *Throw *abroad*, which term is also used at H.

2. In hedging, to repair or bank up with *clats* of earth. Extract from a lease, 1741:—

"Shall not cut shrid lop or steep any hedge or hedges but such only as they shall now make cast plant and lay with layers and plants according to the best rules of Husbandry immediately after the same shall be so cut or shrid." Cf. *Dik.

3. Of corn, etc., the width of the strip sown by hand or machine in one journey across the field. It is a sure sign of death in the farmer's family to miss a *cast* in sowing.

4. To spread or scatter dung or other dressing over a field. "I toald 'n to go out castin' dung." Cf. *Spur.

CATCH-CHAIN (ketch-). A chain for making fast the wheel of a wagon in case the *drug-chain breaks, or the wheel jumps off the *drug-shoe. Cf. *Wagon (*Safety-chain*).

CAT-HAMMED (cat-ham'd). With crooked hind legs, generally applied to horses or cattle whose *gambers* (hocks) knock together. Cf. *Cat-hocked.

*CAUCH. A mess. "I nivver did zee sich a cauch in all my born days."

CAUD. 1. A well-known disease of sheep and rabbits, consisting of the destruction of the liver by parasites, called *flukes*. The animals are said to have the *caud*, or to be *cauded*. Cf. *Coe, *Coed.

2. Dropsy in animals, distinguished from the above, or *liver caud*, as *watter caud*.

CAUK. } A frightful object, a scarecrow. "A proper
CAUKRUM. } cauk" is equivalent to "A perfect fright."

*CAUL. Kale, cabbage generally. "He spring'd up like a spill caul" (*i.e.* grew like a cabbage running to seed).

CAVINGS. Same as *Copings* (q.v.).

CHACK. The cheek. "I'll scat thee chacks, eef thee disn behave thezell."

CHAT (*not* chet). A kitten. *May-chats* (kittens born in May) are always drowned, because it is believed by some that they would bring *slow-worms* into the house, by others *long-cripples* (vipers).

- *CHIBBOLE (chibble). Applied to young leeks as well as onions. Imp. Dict. gives "*Chibbal*. A small sort of onion; cibol. *Beau. and Fl.*"
- CHID. 1. Of a potato, to sprout. "These yur taties be chided out; they want peckin' auver."
2. A sprout or bud of a potato.
- *CHIEL (cheeld, chill, cheel). A child. The plural is *childern* or *chillern*, generally the former. Cf. **Chiller*.
- *CHILL-BLADDER. A chilblain; usually called *Chilbline*.
- CHIMBER (*b* pron.). A chamber upstairs; if used alone, a bedroom. A granary is always called *Corn-chimber*. Cf. **Chimmer*.
- CHIP. The bed or sliding part of a *timbern zole*. See SULL. Cf. Wright, *Chep*.
- CHISELLER. A modern kind of cultivator, differing from a *scuffler* (q.v.) in having any number of feet, which are adjustable and arranged in various ways.
- CHIZZUM. A sprout or bud of a potato. (Used at H. by a native of E. Devon or Dorset). Same as *Chid* (q.v.). The Complete Farmer, 1777, gives: "*To chissum*, to put forth roots, to grow."
- CHOPPER. A large knife with a cranked tang, used for chopping potatoes in a frying-pan during the operation of frying. Sometimes called *Frying-knife*.
- CHUCK-ILLS. 1. A cold or stoppage in the throat, a choking sensation.
2. The distemper in dogs.
- CHUCK-ROPE. A large rope, which is greased and forced down a bullock's throat when it is *chucked* (choked) with turnips, etc.
- CHUM. Glum, chuffy. "He's lookin' mortal chum, I zim."
- *CLAVEL (clauvel). Always so pronounced. The beam of wood serving as a lintel over a wide fire-place opening.

CLAW. To handle. "I ba-ant a-gwain vor titch min arter they've a-bin claw'd all auver."

***CLEVER** (clivver). 1. Well in health. "He's purty clivver to-day, thank ee."

2. Well (*adv.*) "He's gittin on clivver" (*i.e.* doing well, flourishing).

CLEW. A large ball of straw rope, generally about 2ft. 6in. in diameter. From H. Church Accounts, 1682-3:—"Pd. John Hender for Sixe Neches of Reed & one Cleue of Ropes, 1s. 1d."

CLIB. To stick or adhere. "The mux clib'th to ma boots the very zame 'z daw" (*i.e.* dough).

CLIBBY. Sticky. "The varnish idn near dry eet, tis all clibby." Cf. **Clubby*.

CLICK. To become ill. "Her waz always clickin'," means she was continually becoming ill. "Her was a reg'lar clicker," means she was a confirmed invalid, and implies that the illness was of an intermittent nature.

CLICK-MA-DOODLE. A rickety article, a badly finished piece of work. Used also as an adj. "A poor click-ma-doodle job."

CLITCHY. Sticky, adhesive. Same as *Clibby* (q.v.). Cf. **Clitty*.

CLITTER. Clatter, or confusion of noises. Cf. **Clitter-to-clatter*.

***CLOAM.** The following custom is observed at H. in place of the *Drawin' o' cloam* described in W. S. Word-Book. In the evening of Pancake Day the boys go about the village throwing *sherds* (broken crockery) at the doors and singing in a monotonous drawl the rhyme:—

"Flish, flash; flish, flash;
Watter, watter, ling.
Hev ee any pancakes?
Plaize vor let us in.
Hev ee any best beer?
Hev ee any small?
Plaize vor gee us zomthin'
Or nothin' at all."

This is probably a corruption of the original verses, the first two words being no doubt Fish, Flesh. Of course,

the object of the boys is to get something given to them—pancakes, beer, or money; and the custom resembles in this respect the "Please to remember the grotto," and other customs in London. Although the boys are usually easily satisfied, they do not forget to *terrify* (annoy) those persons against whom they have a grudge.

Another rhyme frequently sung on Pancake Day is the following :—

" Shrove Toosday, Shrove Toosday,
 Poor Jack went to plow,
 His mother made pancakes,
 Her did'n knaw 'ow,
 Her toss'd min, her turn'd min,
 Her burnt min zo black,
 Her putt zo much pepper
 Her poison'd poor Jack."

CLOB. A lump of earth, a clod.

CLOVER AND EAVER (clauver an' aiver). Grasses sown upon arable land, in distinction to permanent pasture. Cf. **Young grass*.

CLOVER HAY (clauver ay). Hay made from grass grown upon arable land, in contradistinction to *lenny hay* (meadow hay).

*COCK. A small heap of hay in the field, smaller than a *poke*. Cf. **Cock*, **Pook*.

COCK-KIBBIT or COCK-KIPPIT. A sport practised on Good Friday. A cock is placed underneath an inverted *cloamen* milk-pan, and cudgels (called *kibbits* q.v.) are thrown at the pan from a fixed distance until it is broken. The cock is then chased, and becomes the joint property of its captor and the person who broke the pan. It is perhaps needless to say that a price is put upon the cock, and that the amount is subscribed and paid to the promoter of the sport by those who indulge in it. Whether this is anything like the ancient sport of *cock-shy*, I am unable to say. It has been revived at H. recently, and now forms the most popular Good Friday sport.

COCKLE-BELL. An icicle. (Always.) "There's cockle-bells hangin' vrom th' auvis zo lung's me arm." Cf. **Clinkervells*.

COCKSCOMB (coxcum). In a *vellin' sole* (q.v.), a small cutting blade projecting vertically from the *sheer* (share), and serving the purpose of a *cueller* (coultter).

COCK-TREADING. The nucleus of an egg. From a MS. Note-book, 1665:—"Take the whitts of eggs, not breaking them in any wayes, but take out the Cock-treadings"

CO-HOBE. The call for cows. Cf. **Hobe!*

COLLYWOBBLES. This is probably the same as **Choliy-wabbles*, but I have only heard it used jocularly in the phrase "*mulligrubs and collywobbles*," meaning a pain in the stomach, the gripes. See also **Mully-grubs*.

COLTS' LEGS. The mucus of a child's neglected nose.

COLTS' TAILS. The streaky clouds, elsewhere called *mares' tails*.

COME-HITHER (kom-mether). 1. The call to horses, when they are wanted to move to the left. It is generally used with the addition of *wai*, thus *kom-mether wai!* This never means stop! although *wai* with that meaning is pronounced exactly the same. The calls for the opposite direction are *wug*, *wug off*, *gee*, *gee off*, *gee wug*. Cf. **Cum-ather!* **Cum-ather-way!*

2. To turn towards the left. Thus a ploughman *kom-methers round* when he is *gathering*, and *gees round* when he is *casting* or *throwing-abroad*.

*COMFORT (komfort, *not* kumfort). At H. almonds (*not* cinnamon) covered with sugar are called *comforts*.

COOCHY-HANDED or COOCHY-PAWED. Left-handed.

COOP. The call for fowls.

COPE. 1. In hedging, the top of the bank. Cf. **Comb*.

2. To finish the top of the bank with loose earth after the sides are turfed.

COPINGS. In machine winnowing, the intermediate matter which is too light or large to pass through the sieves and too heavy to be blown away with the *dowst* (chaff). It consists chiefly of light corn, and is passed a second time through the machine to extract any good corn it may contain. The remainder, called *second copings*, is given to cattle on the farm, as it is not fit for market.

COPPER-FINCH. The cock chaffinch.

COUNTING-OUT FORMULAS. As a substitute for drawing lots, the following rhyme is generally employed:—

"Ena, mena, mona, mite,
Laska, lara, pora, pite,
Eggs, butter, cheese, bread,
Stick, stock, stone, dead."

In telling one's fortune by means of a spike of grass, the usual formula is:—

"Tinker, taildor,
Soldier, sailor,
Rich man, poor man,
'Potecary, thief."

'Potecary is often replaced by *Pottlebelly* (q.v.).

Cherry-stones, &c., left on a plate, are frequently counted to foretell when one is going to be married. The formula for this is:—

"This year, Next year, Some time, Never."

Instead of this, the following may be employed to ascertain the inclinations of one's affections:—

"Her lov'th ma,
Her don't,
Her'll ha' ma,
Her won't,
Her would if her could,
but her can't."

COW. The usual simile to express awkwardness is "Like a cow handling a musket."

CRACK. Expert, skilful. "He's a crack huntsman."

CRACK-HAND. An expert. Cf. **Dab-hand*.

CRACKY. Cracked, silly, crazy.

CRACKY-WREN (cracky-wran). The wren; generally called *wranny*, and sometimes *finny wren*.

CRAKE ALONG. To walk very slowly. "I'm jist able to crake along."

*CREASE (crais). The ridge on a *shovel* (q.v.).

*CREAM (as in Eng., *not* craim). To squeeze. "Doan ee cream me han' zo." "He cream'd 'n till a waz fit to bust."

CREEPING-JENNY (craipin'-Jinny). The name of a flower, probably the *Creeping Buttercup* (*R. repens*). It is, however, cultivated in gardens.

CREEPS. The sensation of *creeping* or shuddering, produced by fear. "'Tis enough to gee anybody the creeps to yur zich trade." Cf. **Creepings*.

CRIB. To eat sparingly. "He jis' peck'th an' crib'th a bit, but doth'n ait nort vor spaik o'."

CRILE! An exclamation, now rarely heard.

CRILLY-GREENS (crilly-grains). Curly greens, *i.e.* curled kale. Jago gives *crulley-head*, but I have never heard this expression. Chaucer uses *crull* and *crulle* in connection with the hair.

CRIM. A very little, a shade. Possibly a form of the word *crumb*. "I zim her's a crim better zinze day-mornin'."

CROCKY-STEW or **CROCKY-RATTLE.** A common and favourite stew, made of meat, turnips, potatoes, and onions, the whole being covered with a thick layer of dough of the same diameter as the *crook* (an iron pot of special shape) or saucepan in which the stew is cooked.

***CROOK.** This word is almost invariably used instead of *hook*, except in the case of edge tools. Thus we speak of chimley-crooks, boot-crooks, harness-crooks, gate-crooks (part of the hinges), &c. We should say, too, "Hang it up to the *crook*," never *hook*.

CROOSLE. To talk confidentially, to gossip. "Th' oal' wimmin waz crooslin' together auver the vire."

CROSS-TOUCH (kraus-titch). A modification of the game of *Last-touch* (q.v.).

***CRUB.** 1. A crust of bread. "Gee us a crub," *i.e.* a hard piece of bread, *not* a crumb.

2. A shovel, spade, or hoe is said to be set *too crub* when it would tend to leave its work, that is, when it would not penetrate sufficiently into the soil. The opposite of this is *too deep*.

CRUCK or **CRUCKY.** To stoop down, as in the game of leap-frog. See also **RUCK**.

CRY-OUT. An accouchement. (Always.) "The doctor waz to a cry-out, an' cud'n kom."

CUCKOLD-BUTTONS (cuckle-buttons). The burs of the burdock. Cf. **Cuckoo-buttons*.

CUCKOO-FLOWER (gooky-). This name is, I think, applied only to the wild Orchids, of which there is a very large variety.

CUFF OVER. To talk over, discuss. "Let's ha' a pipe an' cuff it auver."

"Oll vor whistering and pistering, and hoaling and halzening, or cuffing a Tale." *Exmoor Scolding*, l. 298.

"To Cuff a Tale. To exchange Stories, as if contending for the Mastery;—or to canvas a Story between one and another." (Obsolete.) *Ibid.*, *Glossary*.

*CUT. In ploughing, a strip of land comprising one set of furrows, that is, the portion of a field *taken in* at once.

CUT-ROUND. A small thin cake of bread, similar in appearance to a muffin. It is cut into two parts in the same manner, and buttered.

DACE. To splash. "Stand back, my dear, or you'll git daced all auver." "I'll dace tha, min, eef thee komst aneast ma."

DANDY-GO-RUSSET (-risset). A faded or rusty colour. "A dandy-go-risset jacket."

*DASHLE. Thistle. (The only pron.) The milk-thistle is called *Milky-dashle*, and the Scotch thistle *Row-dashle* (*i.e.* rough thistle).

DAVER (rhymes with waver). To wither. "The flowers be daver'd a'ready. They doan laste no time at all." See also *BROOK*.

DAWDLEKUM. A loiterer or *slowcoach*. "Mr. Dawdlekum" is a frequent term of banter.

DAWKAWK. A stupid booby. The commonest of all such terms. "Ya gurt dawkawk" is very frequently heard. Cf. **Doak*, **Gawk*.

DAY'S-LIGHT (-lite or -leart). Daylight. "'Twas a-got day's-light, you know." Cf. **Barn's-door*.

DEAN RULER. Rural dean. (Still used.) From H. Church Accounts, 1683-4: "Pd. for Expences upon the dean Ruler, 8d."

DEATH-RITTLE. The death-rattle. See RITTLE.

DEATH-TICK. The insect usually called death-watch.

*DEEP. A shovel, spade, or hoe is said to be set *too deep* when it would tend to penetrate too far into the soil. The opposite of this is *too crub*.

DEEPth. 1. Depth. (Always.) Cf. **Deep*, **Deepness*.
2. Craft, subtlety. Cf. **Deepness*.

DELL. Deal or pine wood. (Always.) From H. Church Accounts, 1682-3: "Pd. for goeing to Clovelly to buy dell, 1s."

DICK. In the phrase *up to Dick*, meaning up to the mark, in good form. I suppose this is connected with the ordinary slang word *Dickens*. Wright gives: "*Dicken—the devil*."

DIMPS. Dusk, evening twilight. "Twaz gittin' dimps avore us started." Cf. **Dimpsy*, **Dumpsy*.

DOCKING-IRE. A tool for rooting up docks. Cf. **Dock-spitter*.

DOILISH. Silly, doting. Usually applied to old people in their dotage. "Poor oal' zaul, her's gittin' doilish, I zim."

DOLLOP. A large lump or quantity, as "A dollop of fat," "A dollop of whitpot," &c. An adjective *Dolloping* is also used, as "A gurt dollopin' turmut."

*DOWST. Also dust, as in the children's rhyme:—

"Millerdy, millerdy, dowsty poll,
How many pecks hev you a-stole?"

I have never heard the word with this meaning except in this rhyme, the usual word for dust being *Dist*.

DRACKLY or DRECKLY. Directly; in the dialect this does not mean immediately, but shortly. "I'll kom drackly; I mus' finish ot I'm 'bout fust." Cf. **Drackly-minute*.

*DRAFT. This is applied to bullocks and sheep, as well as hounds.

DRAFT-CHAIN or **DRAFT-IRE**. In a plough, a chain or iron, attached to the breast and running under the beam, to relieve the latter from the strain of the draft. This term is never applied to the *short-chain* (q.v.) by which the plough is drawn. Cf. **Drail*.

***DRAGS**. Heavy harrows. These are of various forms, but in all the *tings* (tines) are carried by longitudinal wooden beams, called *larras*, which are connected together by transverse iron strips, called *zo-urds* (swords). Two are hinged together to form a pair by *crooks and eyes*, similar to *gale-hangings*. Originally they were drawn by a *head-tow* (q.v.) at one corner; but in later forms there is a *head-tow* at the corresponding corner of the other part, and both are connected to the *whippintree*. The modern forms are called *harrows* and are made entirely of iron; in these the parts are not hinged together, but to a wooden cross-beam.

DRANG. A narrow passage between two walls. Commoner than **Drang-way*.

DRAP. 1. To drop.

2. To plant potatoes. This operation is always spoken of as *drapping tetties*.

DRAPPER. See CALVES'-DROPPER.

***DRASHLE**. A flail. (Always.) As the names of the parts differ slightly from those given in the W. S. Word-Book, I will give a short description of the implement. The main parts are the handle, called *hand-stave*, and the flail proper, called *vlile*. The latter is always made of *holm* (holly). The connecting parts consist of loops of leather or untanned hide, and are called *toad's head*, *keeble*, and *middle bean* (bind). The *toad's head* swivels on the end of the *hand-stave*, and the *keeble* is firmly fixed on the end of the *vlile*. The two are connected by the *middle bean*, the ends of which are fastened together by a wooden *hay* (key). The other two parts are sewn with *things* (thongs), the holes for sewing being made with a *nale* (awl).

DRAVE VORE (*draive voar*). To carry on as a business or occupation. Lit. "drive forward." "'Ot be you a-draivin' vore o' now then, make zo boald?"

***DRAW**. To extract the entrails of birds *only*; hares and rabbits are always *panched* (paunched).

*DRIBBLE. We speak also of dribbling corn or seed, that is, allowing grains to fall out of one's hand singly along a straight line.

DRIFT. The handle of a turf-paring spade.

DRINKING. A meal provided in the harvest field between dinner and supper. It usually consists of a large flat cake, called a *Drinking-cake*, for each person, and beer or tea as preferred. In some places called *Afternoons* or *Arternoons*. Cf. **Drinkings*.

"Nif tha beest a Zend to Vield wi tha Drenking, or ort, to tha Voaken." *Exmoor Scolding*, l. 196.

DRIP. In milking, to extract the last drops, usually after the cow has been sucked by the calf.

DRIPMY. Threepenny. "A dripmy bit." Threepenny-worth is pron. *Dree-pennurd*.

DRIPPENCE. Threepence.

DROPPER. See CALVES'-DROPPER.

DROW UP (draw up). To twit with past delinquencies, to rake up old disgraces. "Ees, they'm always drawin' up that aginst 'n." Cf. **Drow out*.

DRUMBLE-DRANE. A humble-bee or bumble-bee. A common simile is—"He droan'th the very zame's a drumble-drane in a flop" (*i.e.* foxglove).

*DRY. Also, a dray.

*DRYTH. Also, a drying action. "There's a fine dryth up now, zir."

DUD'N. Does not. Not so common as *Dith'n* or *Doth'n*.

DUNG-HEAP. Dung-hill. (Always.) Similarly, we have *want-heap* for mole-hill, *emmet-heap* or *ant-heap* for ant-hill.

DWINDLE. The **windle* or field-fare. Mr. Elworthy indentifies *windle* as the redwing, but I expect the name is given to both species. "Rumped up like a dwindle" signifies "shrugged with the cold."

EAR-BUZ (yur-buz). A soft formation between the ears of fowls. Perhaps the same as **Ear-burs*.

EASTER. Eastern. (Always.) Similarly we have *Wester*, *Nother*, and *Suther*. Fields are frequently distinguished as Easter and Wester, e.g. Easter Good-vor-nort and Wester Good-vor-nort, and the names are so printed in the *Tithe Apportionment Book*.

EAVANG. A leather strap on a saddle to which the *girt* (girth) is attached. Cf. Wright, *Avang*.

*EAVER (aiver). My father says this name is also given to "a weed which grows with wheat, makes the flour dark, and is supposed to make people who eat it sleepy." In the green stage it is similar in appearance to the wheat, and the seeds are small grains, something like rye.

EAVEL. A three-pronged dung-fork; until recently the only sort in use.

*EAVY. I disagree with Mr. Elworthy's statement that Halliwell is quite wrong in defining "*Eave*—to thaw." I have frequently heard "The vrost is eavin'," never "The stones be eavin'" (i.e. condensing moisture). The only word I know with the latter meaning is **Give*, and I have also sometimes heard "The frost is givin'" (i.e. beginning to thaw). I find, too, that the word *Eave* is used with the meaning of *to thaw* in Mrs. Palmer's "Devonshire Dialogue," the dialect of which relates to the district of Torrington and is practically identical with ours:—

"The wind was ago lye, and 't had a'eved, zo that I was a stugg'd in the mux."

EGGLE-BERRY. The haw or berry of the hawthorn. Commoner than *Aggle-berry*.

*ELSE. A frequent pron. of the name Alice, which is often written Alce.

ENTERLEAN. With alternate layers of lean and fat meat, usually applied to bacon, which is always classified as *fat* and *enterlean*.

EPPING-STOCK. See LEPPING STOCK.

*ERRISH. Stubble land. (The only pron.)

ETCH. The letter *h*. (Always.)

EVERY WHIP AND WHILE. Every now and again. Cf. **Every whip's while*.

EVET (eavet, aivet). Eft, or small lizard. Cf. **Ebet*.

FADGE. To fare. (Rare.) " 'Ow d'ee fadge? " (*i.e.* How are you?)

*FAIRING. Mixed sweets sold at fairs, consisting chiefly of sugared almonds, sugared cinnamon, macaroons, and sugared candy. This mixture would always be supplied in response to an order for, say, " $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of Fairing."

FAITH. This is pron. *feth* and *fay* rather than *fath* and *fie* as in W. S. Word-Book. So we have *feth an' treth* and *fay an' tray*, meaning " By my faith and troth! " In epitaphs *f:ith* is frequently made to rhyme with *death*. The following example (dated 1880) is in H. Churchyard:—

Tender in age, but strong in faith,
She looked above, and feared no death.

*FALL. In the sense of *to be born*, this is only applied to colts. Calves are said to be *caav'd*, lambs to be *yaun'd*, pigs to be *litter'd* or *varried*, and so on.

FAR AND AWAY (var an' away). By far, considerably. " He's var an' away the bes' meader (mower) I've a-got."

*FARMERY. I do not agree with Mr. Elworthy's statement that *v* is *never* used instead of the *f* in this word, although I admit that *f* is much commoner. However, I am sure that I have frequently heard the *v*, and " Farmer " for the name of a horse is almost invariably pronounced *varmer* or *vurmer*.

FARYER (2 syll. only). A farrier. We say also *Faryering*, not **Farring*, for farriering.

FELLIN. A disease of cattle, known by the various names of *black-leg*, *black-quarter*, *quarter-evil*, and *quarter-ill*. Setons are frequently employed as a preventive, because they are supposed to draw off the impurities of the blood.

FETTER (vetter). To tie together a horse's or a donkey's fore and hind legs on one side to prevent the animal from straying. Cf. **Hobble*, which with us is to tie together the two fore legs.

FETTLE. Form, style. " In good fettle."

FIGGY-DOUGH (figgy-duff). Another name for **Figgy-pudding*. (Not common.)

FIGGY-WHITPOT. See WHITPOT.

FITCHY. The polecat. Oftener than **Fitch*.

FLICKET. A tantrum or temper. "Her waz in a proper flicket."

FLINK. To jerk. "Doan ee flink yur pen like that, you'll hail the desk all auver" (*i.e.* you will cover the desk with ink). "Jis' flink the znaw off yur jacket avore you kom een."

FLIRT. A slight shower. Same as **Scad*.

*FLITTER. To flicker. "I zeed the candle flittering away in the chimber, zo I went een an' made'n out."

FLOOD-GAP (vlude-gep). Any fence formed across a stream. Cf. **Flood-gate*.

FLOP (sometimes vlop). The foxglove. This and **Cow-flop* are the only two names known at H. The plant grows there to a great height; I have myself pulled up several over 9ft. high.

FLOP-OATS (flop-wuts or vlop-wuts). Tartarean oats.

FLOT (vlot). Water or liquid manure for irrigation purposes. "I shall turn the vlot down auver tother medda nex' year." The gutters or channels for directing the *vlot* over a field are called *vlot-gutters*; and the meadow which receives the farm-yard drainage is sometimes called *Vlot-medda*.

FOOL (fule). "A fool to 't" means much inferior.

"Ex'ter's a fool to 't (London)."

Peter Pindar, The Middlesex Election.

FORWARD AND BACK. This is always used instead of "Backwards and forwards," either in this form or as *Forrud an' back* or *Voar an' back*.

FOUNTAIN. A boiler in a *bodley* (q.v.) or cooking-range.

*FRAPE. At H. this always means to draw or lace tightly. "Maids now-a-days frape their zells up zo's they kin hardly braithe." "Frape up the girls" (*i.e.* girths).

FRICK. To fidget. "The frickin' little toad" (spoken of a pony), meaning fidgety. **Iteming* and **Itemy* are also used.

FRIZZ or FRIZZLE. To scorch or dry up.

FRYING-KNIFE. See CHOPPER.

FULCH. A blow with the fist.

"Chell pull the Poll o' tha; chell plim tha, chell vulch tha."
Exmoor Scolding, l. 67.

FUSTLE. To make a fuss.

GADS! An expression of disgust.

GAIN. Going. Not so common as **Gwain*.

GAKE. To stare about idly. "'Ot b' ee gakin' at?" Cf. **Gapy*.

GAKEY. A simpleton, one who stares about and does not attend to the matter in hand. "Thee't a reg'lar gakey, zo thee a't." Cf. **Gawk*.

GALE. An old bull or boar castrated.

GALL (*a* as in father). A blister or bladder on the hand, not necessarily a raw or sore place.

*GALLIS. The deuce. "He play'd the very gallis wi' my work" (*i.e.* spoilt it). "Thuze yer chicken 'ull play the gallis wi' the gearden."

GAMBER. 1. The hock. Cf. **Gamble*, **Gammarel*.

2. A bent stick, or spreader, used by butchers for suspending slaughtered animals by their hind legs. Cf. **Gamble*.

GAPPER-MOUTH. A simpleton. Cf. **Gap-mouth*.

*GATE. The parts are *head*, *back* (or *hang-bow* q.v.), *cross-pieces*, and *pales*. The *back* is hinged to the *hangin' poss* by *crooks an' eyes*, and the *head* is usually fastened to the *vallin' poss* by a *hapse and stape* (hasp and staple).

GAW! An expression of surprise. "Gaw! you doan' zay zo?"

GEARING. The **lade* of a cart or wagon, *i.e.* the hurdle or frame inserted at the front and back to enable hay, corn, &c., to be piled up. The open frameworks at the *sides* of a cart, butt, or wagon, are called *rails*.

GEE, GEE OFF, or GEE WUG (*g* soft). The call to horses when they are required to go to the right. *Wug* and *wug off* are also used. To *gee* or *gee round* is to turn towards the right. See also COME-HITHER.

GIRGE. To gall a horse with the saddle-girths. "He's girg'd a bit, I zee."

GILLER. Same as GALE (q.v.).

GLADDY. The yellow ammer. (Always.) "Peart 's a gladdy" is a common simile for *peartness*, but "Peart 's a sparra" and "Peart 's a rabbin" are also frequently heard.

*GLAM. To attach a *plug* (a log of wood) to one of the fore legs of an animal to prevent it from straying.

GLAZE. To glare or stare.

"O Lord, my lord, I'm in a maze,
I do so look about and glaze,
Just leek a stinking hare."
Peter Pindar, The Middlesex Election.

GLEANY. The guinea-fowl. (Usual name.) Sometimes called, on account of its peculiar cry, **Come-back*, or *Tom-pot*.

GLIMPSE. To catch a glimpse of.

GLINT. To peep, to look shyly. "Kom inzide; doan' ee stan' there glintin' roun' the cornder."

GLOVES. See HARVEST-GLOVES, BROWSING-GLOVES.

GLUE. To peer, to look sullenly. "He glue'd 'pon ma ez I went along." "'Ot dis' stan' there gluein' to me zo vor?"

*GOB. 1. A lump, usually applied to expectorated phlegm.
2. To spit.

GOLDEN-APP. A kind of apple. Similarly, we say *stape* for staple.

GOOSE-GOB. A gooseberry. Cf. **Goose-gog*.

*GRAB. A crab-apple. We say "Zour 's a grab," not "Zour 's a grig." Commoner than **Grab apple*.

GRABBLE. To grapple.

"Be quite, ez zey, a grabbling o' wone's tetties." *Exmoor Scolding*, l. 375.

GRAILS. Same as GRUELS (q.v.).

GRAMFER-GRIG. 1. The long-legged water-gnat.

2. The word also occurs in the nursery rhyme:—

“ Gramfer Greg
 ‘Ad a fine peg,
 An’ putt’n into clauver;
 The peg a died,
 An’ gramfer cried,
 Zo all the fun waz auver.”

GRENDING-STONE. A grind-stone. (Always.) Cf.
 **Grinding-stone*.

*GRIBBLE. 1. I think this word is applied to any seedling tree or shrub, and is not confined to an apple-tree. The young plants sold by seedsmen are called *gribbles*.

2. A small pellet or grain. “The znaw waz all in gribbles” (*i.e.* large hard flakes).

GRIBBLY. Granular, gritty.

GROVVLE. Gravel. (Always) From a Bill, 1807:—
 “To 3 seems Ruf cast Grovle 1s. 6d.” From H. Church Accounts, 1656-7: “Pd for a seeme of grovel brought att the Church. 4d.” Cf. **Grawl*.

GRUBBISH. Hungry.

GRUELS or GRAILS. Greaves, *i.e.* pieces of pig’s fat from which the *mord* (lard) has been extracted by melting. They are eaten either fried, or put into puddings like suet. Puddings made in this manner are called *Gruelly pud’ns* or *Graily pud’ns*. Cf. **Scraps*, **Scrap pudding*.

GRUTE. Loose earth, soil.

GRUTE-REST. The *moal-board* (mould-board) of a *timbern zole*. See SULL.

GULLAMOUTH. A large *cloamen* pitcher. “Take thicker gullamouth up-along, wull ee?”

*GUTS. “In the guts of the win’” means fully exposed, the opposite of **lew*. Cf. **Flect*.

*HACKLE. Temper, dander. “I rack’n he’d a-got his hackle up, had’n a, think?”

HAL. The left-hand or stouter handle of a *timbern sole*.
See SULL.

*HALFENDEAL. This word is now obsolete with us, but it is common in old leases in the phrase "moiety or halfendeal."

HALF-HATCH NAIL. A rectangular rose-headed hand-made nail—2ins. long. A *hatch nail* is 3ins. long.

HALFY (rhymes with Taffy). A fool, or half-witted person.

*HALTER. A hair noose for catching trout and eels.

HAMMER-TACKING. Dawdling, working in a half-hearted manner, taking a long time about a job. "They've bin hammer-tackin' about yur all day, but I doan' zim they've got ort to shaw vor 't." "'Ot b'ee hammer-tackin' about yur vor?"

HAMSES (short a). The hames, *i.e.* the part of a horse's harness to which the chains or traces are attached. Cf. **Hameses*.

HAND-GREEPING-HOOK. A hook formerly used by women for cutting wheat. It was about half the length of an ordinary *reap-hook* (q.v.), and was used in the right hand whilst the wheat was *gripped* (gripped) with the left. About six *grieps* or handfuls were made into one sheaf.

HAND-PINS. The handles of a scythe. See ZIE.

HAND-REST (an-rest). The right-hand or slighter handle of a *timbern sole*. See SULL.

HAND-STAVE. The handle of a *Drashle* (q.v.).

HANG-BOW (ang-bue). The back upright of a gate, to which the *hangings* (hinges) are attached. Formerly it used to project considerably above the gate, the upper part being curved towards the *head* and secured at its end to a diagonal *cross-piece*. See GATE.

*HARD. 1. This word is also used in mow-making in the sense of *convex*. "I zim the moo's purty hard jis' yur" (*i.e.* certain sheaves project at this point). The opposite of this is *slack* (q.v.).

2. Loudly. (Common.) "Spaik harder: I can't yur ee."
Cf. **Hard of hearing*.

HARD-A-GALLOP (ard-a-gollop). Galloping very fast, much faster than a *hand-gallop*. "He raud roun' the cornder 'ard-a-gollop."

HARD MATTER. Difficult. "'Tis hard matter to git about."

HARVEST GLOVES. Special sheepskin gloves for use in *bending* (binding) corn into sheaves.

***HATCH**. The doors in a barn are usually made in halves, called *half-hatches*, and distinguished as *top-hatch* and *bottom-hatch*. In cottages the *hatch* corresponds to the *bottom-hatch*, but there is an ordinary or full-length door as well. A trap-door is called *trap-hatch*.

HATCH NAIL. A rectangular rose-headed hand-made nail—3ins. long. A *half-hatch nail* is 2ins. long.

HAVAGE. Stock or ancestry. "He kom'th of a good havage."

***HAW** (hoa, the vowel as in local *hold*). The word used in driving cattle.

HEAD-COLLAR. The ordinary bridle belonging to cart harness. Commoner than *Blind-collar*. Cf. **Blind-halter*.

HEAD-TOW (ed-taw). In a plough or other implement, the loop (usually adjustable) to which the *short-chain* (q.v.) is attached.

HEAM UP (aim up). To lay by, to save. "I've 'aim'd up thucker viel' vor 'ay" (i.e. unstocked it). "They zay he 'th a-got dree or vower years' shear o' wool 'aim'd up in shippen tallat."

HEAP. Used instead of hill in the words dung-heap, emmet-heap, wänt-heap, &c.

HEED-Y-PEEP. The game of Hide and seek.

"No—dant ren off, and heed away." *Peter Pindar, Devonshire-Hob's Love.*

HEIGH, HEIGH IN, HEIGH THERE, HEIGH UP. Terms of encouragement to dogs when hunting rabbits.

HELLEN or **HELLING-STONE**. A roofing slate. From a bill, 1807: "To 250 Helling Stones 3s. 9d." From the H. Church Accounts, 1631-2: "Pd more to George Grigg for helling stones 8d."

HENJOUS. 1. Large, tremendous. Possibly a corruption of *heinous*. "A henjous job."

2. Very. "He hit ma most henjous hard."

HEPPING-STOCK. See LEPPING-STOCK.

HERBY-PIE. See ARBY-PIE.

HIGH-GERANIUM. The hydrangea.

HILF. The haft or handle of such tools as an axe, a mattock, &c. Cf. Imp. Dict., *Helve*.

HIT. To germinate, said of seed or plant. Cf. **Hat*.

HOA. See HAW.

HOARY MORNING. 1. A kind of apple.

2. A morning when the ground is covered with hoar-frost.

HOG'S-PUDDING (ug's-pud'n; pud rhymes with mud). A pork sausage.

HOITY-TOITY! (vowels drawn out to a great length). An expression frequently used to soothe cows when they are being milked, &c. Used also as a verb: "Hoity-toity wi' min" (*i.e.* fondle or soothe them).

*HOLT (hoalt). Hold. (Common.) "Take hoalt o'n, will ee?" "The pole waz zo slipper', I cud'n git no hoalt."

*HOLUS BOLUS. Wholly, entirely. "He swallowed the cherries holus bolus" (*i.e.* stones and all).

HOOK. Applied only to a cutting instrument. See BROWSE-HOOK, HAND-GREEPING-HOOK, PATCH-HOOK, REAP-HOOK, SPEAR-HOOK, THATCHING-HOOK.

HOOLER. A roller at the back of a hay-cart, used for tightening the cart-ropes. Possibly a corruption of *hauler*.

HOPPY-GALLOWS ('oppy-gallis). A bar set up for jumping over. Cf. **Cat-gallows*, **Hoppy*.

HORNY-WINK. The lapwing plover; generally called *Bradery horny-wink*. Bradworthy is a small town, about eight miles S.E. of H. At Combmartin this bird is called *Challacombe horny-wink*, and it is a curious coincidence that Challacombe is about the same distance S.E. of Combmartin.

HORSE LIMPET (ʼoss limpit). A coarse unedible limpet.

HORSE LONG-CRIPPLE (ʼoss lung-cripple). The dragon-fly. (Always.) Cf. **Horse-stinger*.

HOUSEN (s like z). To put into house. (Obsolescent.)
 " 'Tis time to houzen they there bullocks." Cf. **Piecen*.

HOUSE-SNAIL (ouze-znail). The common shell snail. The black slugs are called **Dew-snails*.

HULDER. 1. A deafening noise or din. " I could'n yur nort at all, there waz zich a hulder in the room."

2. To blow violently, to roar. " The win' hulder'd in the chimley."

HUMMICK. A large piece or hunch, generally applied to bread or cheese.

HUMPY-DOWN-DAP. A game consisting in throwing stones at a large triangular stone set up on end. Each boy before throwing usually calls out :

" Humpy down dap,
 Knack'n down vlat."

If he does not call out something, he is *out*.

IDJIT. 1. An idiot.

2. A particular form of cultivator. It consists of a square frame, which carries 16 short *tings* (tines) having small triangular feet. It has no wheels, and is drawn from one corner. It is a modern implement, but I think it is only made by local smiths.

IDOCITY. Intelligence, gumption. Commoner than **Docity*.

***JACK**. To withdraw, or back out of anything. " He'll sure to jack out o't eef he kin."

JAY. An exclamation, meaning Indeed, or I'faith. " Jay, but I wull then." (Now rarely heard.)

JULK. To jolt.

KAIN. To squint, to look shyly, to look askance. " He kain'd athort the table to ma."

KEEBLE. A part of a *Drashle* (q.v.). Cf. **Capel*.

KIBBIT or KIPPIT. A cudgel or large stick. "Take a good kibbit, an' let it into 'n" (*i.e.* thrash him).

KIBBLES. A disease of a cow's foot. Cf. **Kibby-heels*.

*KIP. 1. Keep, *v.* and *s.*

2. The term used in calling horses. Cf. **Cup*.

KISSING-BUSH (bush rhymes with rush). A substitute for the mistletoe. It consists of a small furze bush, which is dipped in water, powdered with flour, and studded all over with holly-berries.

*KIT. A kite (bird).

*KNITCH. A *knitch* of reed always consists of six small sheaves, called *Wads* (q.v.).

KNOB (sometimes nub). A lump or block, not necessarily a protuberance; applied to coals, stones, &c.

KNOBBY (sometimes nubby). 1. In lumps like coals. **Nubby* also is common.

2. A small cake or bun, called also *Knobby-cake*.

3. Smart, natty, swellish.

See also NOBBY.

*KNOT (always *nat*). *Any* small bed of flowers is called by this name. I think it is generally applied to the small bed usually found at one end or corner of a kitchen garden. "Where did 'ee git thuse flowers vrom? Vrom the nat?"

LADDER. A part of a *timbern zole*. See SULL.

LADDER-CART (-cart). A skeleton hay-cart. (Rare.)

LADE-BUCKET. A small dipping-bucket, used in brewing, &c. Cf. **Late-pail*.

*LAND. Of sand, to carry *up auver cliff* (*i.e.* from the beach to the top of the cliff). "He us'd to draive the dungkeys landin' zan'."

*LARRAS. In a pair of *drags* (heavy harrows), the wooden beams which carry the *tings* (tines). The bars of a gate are called *Pales* (q.v.).

LASH. Of rain, to pour. "The rain waz lashin' down."

LAST-TOUCH (rhymes with *baste pitch*). A game in which a person touched has to run after and touch somebody else. In *cross-touch*, the chase is diverted from the pursued by a third person accidentally or wilfully crossing between the other two.

LAW. To load a cart, or make a *mow* or *zess*, *i.e.* to arrange or build up the sheaves, or the loose hay, straw, &c. "He'd better putch an' you law." From the H. Church Accounts, 1616-7: "Pd a fellowe to helpe lowe up the Shindels 6d.

***LEASE** (*laize*). To pick out weed-seeds, &c. by hand from imperfectly winnowed corn.

LEASE-COW (*laize-cow*). A cow that is not in calf, a **barrener*.

LEAVE (*laiv*). To let or allow. "Laiv'n be, he'll git better drackly." "Laiv'n bide" (*i.e.* let him alone).

LENDY-HAY. Meadow hay, or hay from permanent grasses, in contradistinction to *clover-hay* (q.v.).

LENTH. Loan. From the H. Church Accounts, 1682-3: "Pd for the lenth of two sarges 1s. 6d." Commoner than **Lent*.

***LENT-ROSE**. The daffodil. I have heard *lent-rosens* for the plural. "Us caal'th min Lent-rosens, but the proper name's Lent-lilies." Cf. **Rexens*, and the literary *Chickens*.

LEPPING-STOCK. The stone steps from which a horse is mounted. Commoner than *Hepping-stock*. Cf. **Uppin-stock*.

LERRUP. To beat, thrash. "I'll lerrup tha, eef thee kom'st yur again." Cf. **Lurru*.

LERRUPING. 1. Walking along in a slovenly manner, usually with the clothes trailing in the mud. "I zeed her lerrupin' alung jis' now." When applied to men, it means merely slouching along.

2. Large. "Ot's bring zich a lerrupin' gurt bundle's that vor?"

LERRUPS. Rags, tatters. "Her vrock waz all to lerrups.

LET INTO. To beat, thrash. "Take a stick an' let it into 'n."

LET OUT. To sow with grass seeds. "I shell graw turmutts there these year, and let'n out nex' year wi' wuts" (*i.e.* sow grass seeds with the oats).

*LIDDEN. A tale or yarn. "A purty lidden they've bin tellin' up 'bout 'n."

*LILY-HANGER. Our version of the riddle is—

Two lookers, two *crookers*, Vower stiff standers,
Vower lily-hangers, And a whip about.

I have never heard the term applied to a cow's teat except in this instance. I used to think it meant *little hangers*, because children say a *lily bit* for a *little bit*; but as we have the phrase to *hang lily*, meaning to hang freely or limply, it may mean *limber* or *pliant hangers*.

LINGING (rhymes with singin'). Tiring, wanting a deal of patience. (Common.) "'Tid'n 'ard work, you know, but 'tis cruel lingin', lik skinnin' tetties."

*LINHAY (linny). With us a cart-shed is always called a *cart-linhay*, not *wagon-linhay*. Wagons are comparatively rare.

LIP-IT-A-LOP. Limping. "I zeed 'n komin' along lip-it-a-lop."

LIT. Little. (Very common.)

LOBBY. Sweet and sticky, as treacle, honey, &c.

LOBLOLLY BOY. An errand boy.

LOGIC. Nonsense. (No other meaning.)

LONG-BIDERS. A kind of *wuridin'-apple* (hoarding-apple).

*LONG-CRIPPLE. The viper. (Always.) The word is not applied to a snake, or a hare. The dragon-fly is called '*oss lung-cripple*'. From the Imp. Dict. I take:

"*Creeple* (obs.). A creeping animal; a reptile; a serpent or viper. 'There is one creeping beast, or long *creeple* (as the name is in Devonshire), that hath a rattle at his tail that doth discover his age.' *Morton*."

LONG-STRAW. This is separated from the *short-straw* (q.v.) by hand, and is made into bundles for use in covering ricks, &c., as a substitute for *reed. The process, called *making lung-straw*, consists in taking a handful in both hands, separating the hands so as to divide the handful in the middle, and shaking out the short straws. From a lease, 1741: "Two days thatch of good wheaten long-straw."

LOP. To limp. A lame dog is often called *Loppy*. Cf. **Loppy*.

LOUSTER. 1. To waste or litter; generally applied to straw, &c. "Thee 'rt loustering the straw all auver the raud."

2. A mess. "Zee 'ot a louster thee hast a-made."

3. To walk fast with a rolling motion. "He kin louster along brave, I kin tell 'ee."

LOUSTERING. Large, powerful. "'Ot a gurt lousterin' maid it is, to be sure."

***LUG.** Also, grass or green stuff growing with corn. "The whait won't kom to car' very quick; there's zo much lug in 't."

MACHINE-HOUSE. The shed containing the horse-gear for driving machinery. Cf. **Round-house*.

MADDICK. A mattock. (Always.) There are three different kinds in general use, viz.: 1. *Rooting maddick* for digging furze, earth, &c.; 2. *Hacking maddick* for cleaning the surface of the earth of weeds, &c.; 3. *Digger* or *Digging maddick*, formed with two prongs, and used for digging potatoes, &c.

MAGGOTY-HEADED. Passionate. Cf. Wright, *Maggots*, *Maggoty*.

MAHL or **ME-AHL.** To mew or cry; generally applied to cats.

MAIDEN. A clothes-horse. (Rare; probably imported from Liverpool.)

***MAIN.** Used also as an adj., meaning great, large, &c. "A main zight o' things." "A main lot."

MAIZE. See MEASE.

MAKE FAST. To fasten. "Make vas' the door, wull ee?"

MAKE OUT. To extinguish, applied to a light or fire.
"Make out the light."

MARK IN. When shooting *birds* (*i.e.* partridges) it is customary to send a boy to an elevated point to *mark in*, *i.e.* to observe and note, for the information of the sportsmen, where the birds drop.

*MARVELS. Marbles. The game usually played at H. consists in marking on the ground a D if two are playing, or a triangle if three or four are playing. A marble is placed at each angle of the figure, and, when four are playing, at the middle of one side also. The object of the game is to knock the marbles out of the figure by *truckling* (trundling) an **alley* (a large marble). It is allowable to run after and stop the alley where and as one likes, and, when a boy succeeds in knocking a marble out, he has the right to try again.

MASKELL. The common green caterpillar. Cf **Mawls-crawl*.

MATRIMONY. A mixture of gin and whisky, or gin and rum. The former is a very favourite tippie.

MAUR. See MOOR.

MAXIM. To play. "I zeed min maximin' about in the fiel'."

*MAXIMS. Also, pranks, tricks; used only in the plural.
"Noan o' yur maxims, now!" "He's up to wan of hees maxims, I'll wårn" (*i.e.* warrant or wager).

MEADER. A mower.

MEART. A frequent pron. of *might*, as *zeart* is of *sight*, *leart* of *light*, *neart* of *night*, *feart* or *veart* of *fight*, &c. See the INTRODUCTION.

MEASE (maize). The ordinary measure of herrings=612. *Imp. Dict.* gives 500, and *Jago* 505. "The number is thus made up:—three fish=one cast (as much as can be held in one hand); 50 cast (or a long hundred of 120 + 10 cast) + one thrown in=153 (the number of the miraculous draught, curiously enough); 4 × 153=612, or a mease." *English Illustrated Magazine*, Dec., 1884.

MEEZE. Mice. (Always.)

"I'd gee the devils zich a squeeze,
I'd make mun look so small as meeze,
Well chow'd by our ould cat."

Peter Pindar, The Middlesex Election.

MELM. Soft slaty rock. A headland on the north coast of H. is called Blue Melm Point (marked *Blue Mellem* in the Ordnance Map), probably from the kind of rock of which it is composed.

MENJY. A minnow.

MILKY-DASHLE. Milk-thistle. See DASHLE.

*MILLERD. A common children's rhyme is:—

Millerdy, millerdy, dowsty poll,
How many pecks hast thee a-stole?
Vower an' twenty.
My belly's empty,
Zo, grammer, gee ma zom zupper.

*MIND. To be afraid of. "Doan ee mind 'n, my dear; he won't ort ee."

MIRE. A bog or swamp. (Always.)

MIX-MEDLEY. A jumble.

MOAT. See Moor.

MOIL. A mule. (Rare.) Marked obsolete in the glossary of the *Exmoor Scolding* and in Imp. Dict.

MOKUS. A donkey. Also *Moke*, as in Imp. Dict.

MOOCH. To saunter. "'Ot d'ee do then all the time? Aw, I jis' mooch'd about the town."

*MOOR (*maur*). 1. The several branching roots and rootlets which grow out from the *moot* (pron. *moat*) of a tree. "To pull up a plant maur an' mool'" (mould) means to pull it up entirely, with all the roots and the mould adhering to them.

2. The term is also applied to wheat when it first appears above the ground, *e.g.* "That's a good whait maur," or "That's a good maur o' whait," meaning the wheat has a strong root, or has taken root well.

*MOOT (*moat*). The entire root of a tree, including the *moors* (pron. *maurs*). The latter are often cut off, and the *moat* placed in an inverted position in a garden to receive flower-pots and growing plants, especially creepers. Sometimes the *moat* forms the basis of a kind of rockery.

MOOT ABOUT (*moat about*). Of corn, to throw out blades, to tiller.

MOPS AND BROOMS. "To feel all mops and brooms" is to be **out of sorts*, generally with a bad cold in the head; to be dull and depressed.

MOP UP. To tie up the head with a scarf or comforter, generally in the case of a cold or of toothache. "I wudn go about wi' my 'aid mopt up like that, eef I waz you."

MORD (rhymes with lord, not board). Lard. A pig is said to be well *morded* when there is a large quantity of fat over the kidneys, &c. Cf. **Mort*.

*MOTE. I have only heard this in the compound word *straw-mote* (q.v.), when it is always pron. *mut*.

MOULDER. To mildew. "The boots waz moulder'd all auver." "Doan' ee car' th' 'ay to-day, maister; 't wull sure to moulder."

MOULDERY. Mildewed.

MOUNTING-LARK (*g* omitted). The sky-lark. (Always.)

MOW-COLLARS (*moo-collars*). Circular *hellens* (slates) surrounding the *mow-stones*, or stone supports of a *mow-stead* (q.v.), to prevent rats and mice from climbing up.

MOWHAY (*moo-y*, rhymes with bluey). A stackyard. (Always.) There is a field at H. called *Barnhay*, so called, I suppose, because it once contained a barn. Cf. **Mow-barton*.

MOW-STEAD (*moo-stid*). A stand for mows or ricks. Cf. **Mow-staddle*.

MOW-STONES (*moo-stones*). 1. Large pebbles or stones placed upon a mow or rick to prevent the thatch from being blown away.

2. The stone supports of a *mow-stead* (q.v.).

MUNGE. To munch.

MUTE. The cross between a jackass and a mare.

MY IVERS! (ivers rhymes with divers). An exclamation.
Cf. **My eyes*, **My eyemers*.

NADGERS. An expression used when a coin, in tossing, falls upon its edge, neither head nor tail up.

NALE. An awl. Cf. **Nawl*; Imp. Dict., *Nall*.

NAMMET. Lunch. (Used at Landcross, near Bideford.)

NAN. An expression of interrogation, equivalent to What? What do you say? Not so common as *Plaize-t'ev* (q.v.).

NECK-ROPE AND CLOPS. The old device for attaching cows to the upright poles, called *zältrees* (q.v.), in a *shippen*. It consists of a wooden collar (*neck-rop*), similar to that of a yoke, and a wooden latch or clasp (*clops*), connecting the ends of the collar above the cow's neck. The *neck-rop* is connected to an iron ring, called a *riddle* (q.v.), which slides up and down on the *zältrees*.

NEEZE, *v and s*. Sneeze. (Not general.)

NESTLE-DRAFT (nistle-draff). The youngest of a family, or the smallest of a brood or litter. Cf. **Nestle-tripe*.

NIB. A stout stick, hooked at one end and pointed at the other, used for securing the ends of straw ropes in mows or ricks, or for fastening *reed* against the cut face of a stack which has been partially thrashed.

*NICKY. A short-tailed horse. (Not common.)

*NIPPER. Also, a sharper.

*NITCH. See KNITCH.

NOBBY. The child's name for a colt. "There's a purty little nobby." Apparently a corruption of *an hobby*, as *dumman* is of *old 'umman* (woman). However, I have never heard *dumman* used without the preceding *old*. See also KNOBBY.

NOG. To nudge.

NUT-HAL (nit-al). } The hazel. I do not think **Halse*
 NUT-HALSE (nit-alce). } is used alone.

OAK-MAST. Acorns.

*OAK-WEB (*w* always pron.). The cockchafer.

OAZE-CORN. Corn with adhering chaff separated from the good corn in the process of winnowing. See WINNOWING.

OAZLE-PIPE. The wind-pipe.

OFFY. Contraction of Alfred. (Common.)

*ON. Of. "All on's" means All of us.

*ORT. Also, the verb *ought*. "He didn ort vor do 't."

*PADDLE. In brewing, a wooden spade-shaped instrument used for mashing.

PALE. A bar of a gate or hurdle. From H. Church Accounts, 1616-7: "Paid for four pales for the said yeat (gate) 2s."

PALTRIDGE (pal-tridge, not paul-tridge). A partridge. (Always.) Cf. **Patteridge*.

"Leek paltriges in stubble." *Peter Pindar, Devonshire-Hob's Love*.

PANNIER MARKET. The ordinary vegetable or fruit market in contradistinction to a meat or fish market.

PATCH-HOOK. A bill-hook.

*PANCH. Also, to prick and work a wound to extract matter, or any foreign substance, such as a bullet or a prickle.

PEASE. The hard roe of fishes.

*PEAZE OUT (pron. *pize* out). To ooze, as from a cask.

PEN AND POSSLET. In brewing, the spigot and faucet used for drawing off the wort from the keeve. Cf. **Pen*.

PENNERD. A pennyworth. "A pennerd o' whip-coard, plaize."

- *PENTICE. Also, the porch often seen before a cottage door.
- PEPPER-DREDGE. A pepper-box. Cf. **Dredge*.
- PICAROONER. A small herring-boat; originally applied to boats used in wrecking. (Clovelly.)
- *PICK. A hay-fork is always called *peek*; a pickaxe is sometimes called *pick*, but oftener *pickex*, *pickice* or *peckice*. From H. Church Accounts, 1661-2: "Pd Peter Wakely for new making the Peckice which belongs to the Church 1s. 2d."
- PICKADOG. The dog-fish. (Clovelly.)
- *PICKY-BACK (pron. *piggy*-back).
- PILE. A heap of ten *fackets* (faggots) of wood, arranged in the form of a prism. See SEAM.
- PIMROSE. The primrose. (Always.)
- *PIT. Also, a grave. Cf. **Pit-hole*.
- PIZE OUT. See PEAZE OUT.
- PISKY. A pixy.
- PLAIZE-T'EV. A corruption of "What will you please to have?" Used as an interrogation, meaning simply What? What do you say? See also NAN.
- PLITCH BAG. A thick hemp bag used for grist.
- PLUCK-WOOL. Wool plucked from sheep-skins after the sheep are dead, in contradistinction to *Vlaice-wool* (fleece-wool). The wool from different parts of the body is in both cases known by different names, as *Tail-wool*, *Belly-wool*, &c. Cf. **Fell-wool*.
- PLUFFY. Spongy. Often applied to bread.
- PLUG. A wooden block attached by a chain to one fore-leg of a horse or an ass to prevent it from straying. See also FETTER, HOBBLE.
- *PLUM. This also means soft and springy. "The baid's nice an' plum." "The bread plum'th well" (*i.e.* rises well in baking).

POLE. A walking-stick. "Vetch ma ma pole."

*POOK. A large hay-cock is called *poke*.

PORE (paur). To cram or stuff. "He paur'd it down the draut o'n" (*i.e.* his throat).

POSSLET. See PEN AND POSSLET.

POT. Gut or intestine; generally used in the plural.

POTTLE-BELLIED. Pot-bellied.

*POWER. A great quantity, or a great deal, as well as a great number. "A power of good."

*PUNISH. To impoverish, applied both to animals and land. "'Ow thuze sheep be punish'd, to be zure." "He punish'd the lan' moas' turrible bad whiles he'd a-got it."

PURGY (rhymes with clergy). Thickset, podgy. (Common.)

PURT. Sullen, glum. "He's a-go purt" means he has become sullen. Cf. **Apurt*, **Purty*.

QUAIL. 1. To wither. Cf. **Quill*.

2. To have a sinking sensation in the stomach. "I'm quailin' away vor wänt o' zummot to ait."

QUARLY (rhymes with marly). To quarrel. Cf. **Quardly*.

*QUARRENER. A kind of apple. Also called *Quarrender*, but generally **Quarantine*.

QUARY (rhymes with hairy). A quarry. (Always.) Cf. **Quar*, **Quar-pit*.

QUENCH. To slake. From H. Church Accounts, 1681-2: "To Richard Coule for quenching 4 bushells of Lime clensing the church yard and stoping the windowes 3s. 9d." See also SLIGHT.

QUICK. Soon. (Very common.) "Us shan't git the rail-way yur, nat very quick."

QUILLET. A small plot of land, generally a coppice. (Rare.) In a lease, 1702, occurs the phrase: "A platt or quillet of ground." In this case the plot referred to was used as a garden. The word is still used as the name of a field. Wright gives "*Quillet. A croft.*"

*RACK. Any gap in a hedge made by animals or persons getting over it. "Jis' putt a thorn in thucker rack vor buck back the bullocks."

RAGS. Irregular roofing slates, which are nailed to the rafters (not to battens) by special nails, called *rag-nails*.

*RAISE. In making a road, to barrel it or make it convex before the stones are applied.

*RANGE (rhymes with mange, not flange). A hair sieve.

RAW-LAY. Grass land which has been ploughed to grow a crop, generally oats, which is then called *raw-lay wuts*.

*REAP-HOOK (raip-). A large sickle used for reaping.

REED-COMB. A *hand-tool* for *combing reed*, *i.e.* making *reed* by combing the straw.

REED-COMBER. A *machine* for the same purpose. Cf. **Reed-maker*.

REEP (rhymes with deep). 1. To trail in the mud. "Her vrock waz reepin' all along the groun'."

2. In harrowing, to gather up weeds, &c., under the harrow. "The harrows ha' to be empt'ed aich eend o' the viel', they reep zo."

REMÉDY (accent on second syllable). So we have *contráry*, *interésting*, *mischievious*.

REND (ren). To strip off bark, to rind. This is done by a *rending-ire*, a sort of chisel, flat on one side and convex on the other. *Rending-time* is, of course, the early spring, when the buds are forming and the *zape* (sap) is running. Cf. **Rene*.

REW (roo). 1. To swing the scythe in mowing. "He's a rare chap vor volly arter; he rewth zo aiv'm-like."

2. To sift corn in a *small-sieve* (q.v.) by giving the latter a peculiar rotary motion. The *oaze-corn* (q.v.) collects at the centre and is picked out by hand; the small seeds of weeds, &c., pass through; and the good corn is left at the circumference. This forms the finishing process in hand-winnowing. See WINNOWING. Cf. **Reive*, **Reiving-sieve*.

3. To swing as children do. "The childern be rewin' down top tallat."

- REW-TAUTER. A child's swing.
- RHEUMATICS. Rheumatism. (Always.) A safe cure is to carry a potato in one's pocket.
- RIDDAM. The red ferruginous water or ooze from mires, bogs, etc.
- *RIDDLE. An iron ring, used for attaching cows to the upright poles, or *zaltrees* (q.v.) in a *shippen*. See also NECK-ROPE AND CLOPS.
- RIDGER. A ridgel or ridgeling, an animal half castrated.
- RIFLE. To raffle. (Always.)
- RIP-RENDED. Broken, usually applied to bread. "Thuze yur boughten loaves be purty nigh always rip-rended."
- RISER. The spring part of a *springle* (q.v.).
- RITTLE. A rattle in the throat. Hard breathing is called *rittling*. "Twadn snorin' zackly; twaz more rittling." See also DEATH-RITTLE.
 "And whan tha dest zey mun, tis bet whilst tha art scrubbing, hewstring, and rittling abed.—*Exmoor Scolding*, l. 267.
 "Rittling a-bed. Wheezing, rattling, routing, and snoring. (Obsolete.)"—*Ibid.*, *Glossary*.
- RIXY. Wanton, lewd. "Rixy as a ram."
 "Pitha dest thenk enny Theng will e'er vittee or goodee wey zich a whatnozed, hagle-tooth'd, stare-bason, timersome, rixy, wapper-ee'd Theng as thee art?"—*Exmoor Scolding*, l. 59.
 "Rixy. Quarrelsome, scolding, carping. (Rather rare.)"—*Ibid.*, *Glossary*.
- ROMAN JESSAMINE. The shrub *syringa*.
- ROPE-SPINNING. See WINK.
- ROPING-POLE. A long pole used in thatching stacks. See THATCH.
- ROUSTER. A great noise, a rouser.
- ROW-DASHLE. See DASHLE.
- ROW-DOGS (rhymes with cow and mugs). Rough men. (Clovelly.)

RUCKLE. To crumple or crease.

RUMBULLIOUS. Noisy. Cf. Wright, *Rumbullion*.

RUMP UP. To shrug or gather up with the cold. "Rumped up like a toad," or "Rumped up like a *dwindle*" (q.v.) are the usual similes.

*RUSE (*s* like *z*). Also, a landslip or earth-fall, including both the portion of earth fallen away and the act of slipping. "This yur ruze must ha' kom zinze laste neart." "There hath a-bin a terrible ruze yur, looky." Cf. **Rusement*.

*SACK. A sack of *oats* is *five* bushels; but of other grain *four* bushels, as in West Som.

SALTER (*zälter*). A large stone or earthenware trough used in salting bacon, etc.

SAND-LEWS (*zan'-looz*). A recess formed to receive sand, to prevent it from being blown away. Cf. **Lews*, **Pigs-loozs*.

SCABBY. Shabby, scurvy. "A scabby trick."

SCANTLE SLATE. Very small roofing slates, hung to laths by wooden pins and pointed inside the roof with mortar. From a bill, 1807: "To 50 Scantle Slate 1s. 5d."

SCANTLINGS. The small timber used on roofs. Cf. **Scantling*.

SCARE. To slide on the ice. Same as *Skerry* (q.v.).

*SCARIFIER (*skerry-fyer*). A horse *hoe* (not a cultivator), which generally has three legs and sharp cutting feet. It is drawn between the drills of green crops to kill weeds, etc. It is not the same as a **Scuffle* or **Scuffler*.

*SCAT. 1. A shower. Same as **Scad*.

2. A slap. "I'll gee ee a scat in the chacks, eef thee disn hoal' thee bäl."

3. To slap.

4. To break or smash. "Her'th a-bin an' scat the putcher." "The box waz all scat abroad avore us got'n."

5. To become bankrupt. "'T wan't be lung, I rack'n, 'vore a scat'th, jidgin' by his gwains-on."

6. To rough-cast in masonry. Same as *Slap-dash* (q.v.).

*SCORE (skaur). To mark generally, not necessarily by beating. For example, flagged floors, after being washed, are *scored* around the edges with a piece of freestone.

SCOVY. A bad fellow. "A purty scovy he!"

SCOW. To trample.

SCRAMMY. Cramped, confined. "A cruel scammy oal place, id'n it?"

SCRAP. 1. A skirmish.

2. To snap, to break off suddenly with a noise. Cf. *Crap.

SCRIMMED (scrim'd). Stiff or benumbed by being in a cramped or confined position. (Common.) "I zim the bull's rether scrim'd; he hath'n had much exercise vor a day or two." Cf. *Scrambed.

SCRIMPY. 1. Small, scanty. "'Ot a scrimpy bit you've a-brort ma."

2. Stingy. "A scrimpy oal' toad."

*SCRUF. Scurf, dandruff. Cf. Imp. Dict.

SCRUMPED UP (skrumpt up). Over-baked, shrivelled by heat.

*SCUFFLER. A cultivator having four wheels and seven long legs, the latter of which have large triangular feet, and are fixed in a triangular frame. Not the same as *Scarifier* (q.v.).

*SEAM. 1. A measure of sand=six pecks. An ordinary *butt*, filled to the level of the sides, is supposed to contain six seams. Imp. Dict. gives "A measure of eight bushels of corn, or the vessel that contains it." From a bill, 1807:—"To 2 Seems Grovle 1s. od." From a lease, 1741:—"One hundred and twenty horse Seams of Sea Sand, or two hundred horse Seams of good Stall or Stable dung."

2. A pile of ten large *sticks* (instead of faggots), arranged in the form of a prism. See also PILE. Cf. *Cord.

SHALDER. The common corn-flag or yellow iris.

SHAMMICKS. A poor or lean animal. "A proper oal' shammicks." "A poor shammicks of a 'oss."

SHANKY-DUDELY-HIGH-HO. A boys' game. One, called *shanky*, clasps his hands together, and tries to touch another before the latter reaches *home*.

SHELF. Soft slaty rock. Same as *Melm* (q.v.).

SHERRA-MOUSE (-mouze). The shrew mouse.

*SHET. 1. This, too, is the usual pron. of both *shut* and *shoot*. "Shet the door, wut?" "Thee't a purty shotsman! why, thee casn shet a hayrick flyin'." Chaucer uses both *shete*, v.t. or i., to shoot, and *shette*, *shet*, v.t., to close or shut.

2. To *shet sand* is to shovel it into small heaps on the beach to allow the water to drain off previous to *landing* (q.v.).

SHINDLE. A shingle or wooden roofing-tile. The invariable form in the H. Church Accounts, 1597-1706.

SHINGLE. A snail. (Rare.)

SHOCK. The following are the different kinds of shocks of corn:—

1. *Vowers* (4 sheaves), for barley and oats.
2. *Dizzens* (12 sheaves, including 3 for a *hat*), chiefly for barley. Now almost obsolete.
3. *Stitches* (10 sheaves), for wheat.
4. *Double stitches* (20 sheaves, including 4 for a *hat*), for wheat. The sheaves for the *hat* are placed butt-end upwards. This, too, is now rarely used.

Cf. **Stitch*, **Hat*, **Wind-mow*.

*SHORD (always *shurd*). A piece of broken crockery. Sometimes called *potshurd*, but rarely *panshurd*.

SHOOT (shet). A gutter or pipe to convey water from a roof; a spout. There is a place near H. called Watter-Shet (water-shoot).

SHORT-CHAIN. The draft-chain of any implement. Cf. **Foot-chain*.

SHORT-STRAW. Straw from which **reed* or *long-straw* (q.v.) has been separated.

SHOVEL (always *shool*). The shovels used at H. are the Cornish mining shovels. They have small pointed flat blades, and very long curved handles to enable the knee or thigh to assist in the operation of lifting. The method of using them is strikingly different to that employed for ordinary shovels, which have much larger blades and shorter handles. The socket for the handle is called the *vale*, and the ridge formed on the blade for strengthening purposes is called the *crease* (pron. *craise*).

SHRUMPED UP. Same as *rumped up* (q.v.).

SHUG. Shy.

SIMMITING (*g* omitted). An inclination or fondness for a person of the opposite sex.

"But had he ever a simathin vor thicka harum-scarem solvegé?"
Mrs. Palmer, A Devonshire Dialogue (Ed. 1839).

SIMMITY. To look after admiringly, to pay attention to.
 "I zeed'n simmitin' round arter her."

***SISS.** 1. A great fat woman.

2. To throw, generally along the ground. "Siss min auver yur then."

3. To drive. "Siss min along."

SISSING-GIRT. The extra or loose girth of a side-saddle.

***SIZE.** The fact or truth about a matter. "I rack'n that's about the size o't."

***SIZES.** Regular roofing slates, *i.e.* slates cut to given dimensions. They are nailed to battens at right angles to the *resters* (rafters).

SKEANER (rhymes with *gainer* or *meaner*). Used in the phrase "rin like a skeaner," or "go like a skeaner," meaning very fast. What a skeaner is, I do not know. It may be a winding machine for making skeins.

SKERRY. To slide on the ice. "'Ot be pokin' in yur vor. Why s-n go out skerryin' wi' tethers?"

SKERRY-WHIFF. Thin soup or broth, skilly.

SKEW-WHIFF (*skoo-whiff*). Askew. "Why thee'st a-got it all to a skew-whiff." "A purty skew-whiff job thee'st a-made o't."

SKIBBET. A small box fixed inside a large one, at one end of it.

SKID. Same as **SKIT** (q.v.).

SKIMMER. 1. A skim-coulter, or instrument fixed in front of a plough for paring off the surface of the land.

2. A hooked iron rod used by children for trundling iron hoops without striking them.

SKIRT. In ploughing, to skim or pare off the surface of any land by means of a broad share. To skirt grass land is called *Velly* (q.v.).

***SKIT.** To throw a stone along the surface of the water.
"Le's zee eef I kin skit a stone athort the pon'."

SKITTERING. Spread thinly, scattered. "'Twas a cruel skitterin' dressin' a putt to thicker viel'."

***SKIVER.** A wooden skewer only.

***SKIVER-TIMBER.** *Withy* or *nut-halse* is often used as a substitute for the real *skiver-timber*.

***SLACK.** This word is also used in mow-making in the sense of *concave*, or "slightly hollow." "I zim the moo's purty slack along yur" (*i.e.* certain sheaves do not project sufficiently at this point). The opposite of this is *Hard* (q.v.).

***SLADE.** The sliding bed of an iron plough, corresponding to the *chip* (q.v.) of a *timbern zole*.

***SLAMMICKING.** Long-limbed and ungainly, applied to animals as well as persons. The H. words having the meanings given in the W. S. Word-Book to **Slammick*, **Slammicking* are generally *slommock*, *slommocking* (q.v.), although the exact difference of meaning between *slammicking* and *slommocking* is not easy to define. We should say "A gurt *slammickin'* 'oss," not "*slommockin'*"; but we should apply either term to a *maid*, with very little difference in the meaning. Imp. Dict. gives "*Slamkin*, *Slammerkin*. A slut; a slatternly woman. (Prov. Eng.)."

"Thus as a greyhound is meek merit lean,
So slammakin, untidy, ragged, mean,
Her garments all so shabby and unpinn'd."

Peter Pindar, Ode to a Poor Soldier.

*SLAP-DASH. To rough-cast in masonry. Same as SCAT (q.v.).

*SLAT. Also, to slit.

SLEE-HOUSE. A lean-to. Extract from a lease, 1728: "All that messuage and tenement containing a Kitchen Hall and Parlour with chambers over the same a slee house on the south side a Dairy Barns Stable and Shippen."

SLENT. Slackening or cessation of effort—used with a negative construction. "There's no slent in draivin' a whailbarra gin 'eel" (*i.e.* hill).

SLICK, *adj. and adv.* Quick. "Be slick now."

SLIGHT. To slake lime. Cf. *Sleft.

*SLIPPER. Also slender and pliant. "A slipper stick" is a young well-grown shoot, or a straight even pole. "A slipper young chap" is a tall slender young fellow.

SLOMMOCK. An untidy person. "You slommock!"

SLOMMOCKING. Untidy, slovenly. "A gurt slommockin' maid." "Whys-n putt yur kep on vitty, slommockin'?" This use of the pres. part. is quite common; for example, a man might say to his horse "Now then, shyin'," and so on. It seems almost to have the effect of a noun in such cases. See also SLAMMICKING.

SLONE. The sloe. (Always.) There is a well-known saying:—

"Many nits, many pits (graves);
Many slones, many groans."

SLOTTER. 1. To throw about or waste liquids in eating or otherwise. "Thee'rt slotterin' the peg's-mait all auver the place." "I doan think a drink'th much; he's slotterin' more'n haaf o't."

2. A mess.

SLOTTER-POOCH. Lit., a person who drowls. A common term of abuse.

SLOUGH (*sloo*). A bye-road at H. is called *Sloo Road*, and an adjoining field *Sloo Park*.

SMALL-SIEVE (*zmahl-zaive*). A fine-meshed wooden sieve used in *Rewing* (q.v.).

SNAILY-BAILY. A child's name for a snail.

SNEAVING. Sneaking, prying, inquisitive.

SOBER. Frequently used as an imperative, meaning steady! gently! "Sober now! or thee'lt splash it out auver the tub."

SODGER (often sudger). A soldier. "To act th' oal' sodger" is to pretend to be ill, to sham illness.

SOO. Of cows, dry of milk. Cf. *Zoo.

SOUSE. To splash with water, not to plunge into water. See also DACE.

SOW-PIG (zoo-peg). The wood-louse. Cf. *Pig's louse.

SPADE. In addition to the ordinary gardening and draining spades, and the turf-paring spade (see *Spader), there is a *turve-spade* used for cutting turves for burning in the house. It consists of a round steel cutting-blade, which is secured to a board handle (about 4" × 1½" × 4'), having a hole at the top for one hand, and a wooden loop near the middle for the other hand. The word *spade* alone always means a turf-paring spade, other spades being distinguished by a prefix.

SPALL. A chip or shaving of wood. Cf. *Sprawl. From H. Church accounts, 1656-7:—"Paid for baring up of the spals and Tymber which then rem. out is."

SPARRA-PIE or SPARRA-PUDDING (-pud'n). A fancy dish, supposed to make a person preternaturally sharp. "I rack'n he'd a got sparra-pudd'n vor brexus."

SPEAR. A stick, pointed at both ends, used for thatching roofs and stacks. It is made by *slatting* (splitting) shoots of *withy* or *nut-halse* by means of a *spear-hook*, which is like a narrow-bladed bill-hook. Cf. *Spar.

SPECKETTY. Speckled, spotted; usually applied to poultry. "A specketty hen." Cf. *Spicketty.

SPEN. 1. Turf, sward. Cf. *Spine.

2. Pigs' skin, or the rind of bacon or pork.

*SPILL. A part of a *timbern sole*. See SULL.

SPINNING ROPE. See WINK.

*SPRINGLE. The ordinary springle, or snare for birds, consists of a pliant stick, called a *viser*, having one end stuck in the ground, and the other carrying a hair noose, the *springle* proper. The stick is bent into the form of a bow; and the noose is passed under a staple, called a *bridge*, and set upon a platform, or *zwaik*. The *zwaik* consists of a slender withy twig, *vraithed* into the shape of a battledore, and is *tilled* by a small catch or tiller, which bears also against the *bridge* and *viser*. The bait is placed upon the *zwaik*, and when the bird pitches upon it, the catch is released and the noose is drawn up tight against the bridge, the bird being thus caught by its legs.

In another form of springle, the *viser* is bent back upon itself, and the noose is passed through a hole in it, and set by a peg, which forms also the platform for the bait. There is still another springle which is fixed in the side of a mow, but I do not know its exact form.

SPUDDER. To struggle, or kick about. Cf. **Spuddly*.

SPUKE. A ring inserted in a pig's or bull's nose. In the H. Church Accounts the word is used for *spike*.

SPUR ROAD. A bridle path. Now obsolete in this sense, although the word remains in the name of a bye-road. *The Complete Farmer*, 1777, gives:—"Spurre-way, a horseway through inclosed lands, and free to any one to ride in by right of custom."

SPURTICLES. Spectacles. (Always.) Cf. **Sparticles*.

SQUINCH. 1. A small slit or opening, such as is frequently seen between flooring-boards. Halliwell gives: "A crack in a floor—*West*."

2. A narrow window or opening. Extract from the H. Church Accounts, 1602-3:—"Item pd to Hughe the glasier for glasse for the litle Squinches of the Tower—*xd*." Halliwell gives: "A small piece of projecting stonework at the angle of a tower."

STAFF. A handle or stick for a shovel (pron. *shool*).

*STAG. A young cock.

STAIN. See STEAN.

STAIN. To stanch. Some people have the power of "staintin' blid" by repeating a charm. I know only one charm for this purpose, viz.: "And when I passed by thee, and saw thee polluted in thine own blood, I said unto thee when thou wast in thy blood, Live; yea, I said unto thee when thou wast in thy blood, Live." (*Ezek. xvi.*, 6); but I have not proved its efficacy. The peculiarity of the charms for "staintin' blid" is that it is necessary to know the name, and the name only, of the sufferer.

STAPE. A staple. (Always.) From the H. Church Accounts, 1629-30: "Pd Charles Bagilholl for 2 Stapes of Iron to make fast y^e leads ag^t the Tower iiid."

STAT. 1. A stoat or ermine.

2. A clot, as of blood, oatmeal gruel, etc.

3. To clot. "This yur gruel is properly statted."

STEAN (stain). A large *cloamen* (earthenware) jar or pot for butter, lard, etc. Imp. Dict. gives "*Steen*, *Stean* (obs.). A vessel of clay or stone. (A.S. *stana*, a kind of drinking-vessel)."

STEEP. In hedging, to partially cut through the growing wood and lay it down on the hedge to grow thicker. Extract from a lease, 1741:—"Shall not cut shrid lop or steep any hedge or hedges."

STENT. 1. A common. There was a small common at H. called *Warmleigh Stent*, formerly a favourite camping ground of gipsies, and, although it is now enclosed, it still bears the same name.

2. The limit of the right of pasturage for any one farm on a common, used in such sentences as—"Burz'on has (say) 10 bullocks' stent on Burz'on Moor," "Milford has (say) 20 sheep's stent on Milford Common," *i.e.* the right of pasturage for that number of cattle. Cf. Wright, *Stint*.

STIFFLE. To stifle. (Always.) "Uz waz purty nigh stifled."

STILL-IRE. The iron that goes into an ironing-box for ironing linen. Cf. **Stiling-ire*.

STIRRAGE (sterrage). A commotion. Imp. Dict. marks this as obsolete.

STOP (stap). To visit. "They stapp'd to Kay laste zummer." "Is her stappin' wi' ee?"

STRABBLÿ. Thin, scattered.

*STRAM. Also, an act of copulation.

STRAT. To bring forth young prematurely, applied only to cows and ewes. "The cow has strat her caav." Cf. Wright, *Strat*.

STRAW-MUT. A single straw. See MOTE.

STROKE. "In the stroke of the weather" means fully exposed, in the eye of the weather, in the teeth of the storm.

STROME. A streak or stripe. Cf. **Strame*.

STROMÿ. Streaky; often applied to the sky.

STRUM. To beat or thrash.

*STUB. 1. To root. "You go stubbin' vuzz."

2. A large sum of money. "He lef'n a good stub, I kin tell ee."

STUGGY. Short, stumpy. Same as **Stubbéd*.

STUMMICK. Appetite, stomach. A common salutation at meal-times is "Gude stummick to ee, wan an' all."

SUBSTRACT. To subtract. (Always.) Imp. Dict. marks this as obsolete.

SUCCOUR. Frequently used as an adjective in the phrase "a succour bush," meaning a bush which would afford shelter from a storm. A desolate region is commonly described as having "neither a house nor a succour bush."

*SUCKER (zooker). A pump-valve. The two valves are distinguished as *top zookeer* and *bottom zookeer*.

*SULL (zole, *not* zool). As the old *timbern zole* is now nearly obsolete, it may be worth while to give a short description of it, with the names of the principal parts. The *beam* is mortised and fastened by a *beam-wadge* to the *hal*, or left handle, a peculiarly-shaped stiff piece of wood, extending beyond the beam and formed at its lower end with a foot,

by which it is secured to the *chip*, or sliding bed. The beam and chip are connected by two *spills*, or stout pegs. The *hand-rest*, or right handle, is comparatively slender, and is nailed to the front spill and to the outside bar of the *ladder*, which is carried by the hal. The *grute-rest*, or mould board, is also nailed to the front spill and the ladder. The *coulter* (pron. *koolter*) is passed through a hole in the beam, where it is adjusted and fixed by three *wadges*, the front one being called the *pole-wadge*. The implement is drawn by the adjustable *head-taw*, to which is hooked the *short-chain*. The only iron parts are the *sheer* (share), coulter, and head-taw, and, of course there is no wheel. Nearly all the parts are adjustable by means of *wadges*, and a *hatchet* for shaping and fixing them forms a necessary part of the ploughman's equipment. A *paddle* is also carried for the purpose of cleaning the *grute-rest* and share when necessary.

The above form of implement is almost identical with that described and illustrated in "The English Husbandman," by Gervase Markham, 1613. The names of the various parts are there given as beam, skeath (corresponding to our spills), principal hale (hal), plough head (chip), plough spindels (ladder), right hand hale (hand-rest), plough rest (connecting the plough head and right hand hale), shelboard (*grute-rest* or mould-board), coulter, share, and akerstaffe (paddle).

SUMMER-PIECES (*z* for initial *s*). In a cart or wagon, the longitudinal pieces mortised into the *bolsters* (q.v.) to support the floor or bottom. Cf. **Summer*.

SUMMER-PLAYING (*z* for *s*). The vibration of the air due to heat, as is seen over a lime-kiln. "Do ee zee the zummer-playin'?" I am not sure that it is right to connect the words with a hyphen, for I have only heard the expression as above.

SUMMER-ROTTING (*zummer-rattin'*). The treatment of land by ploughing and working it, and then leaving it untilled or fallow. Cf. **Fallow*.

SWANK, *s* and *v*. Swagger.

SWORD (*zo-urd*). In a pair of drags, the thin wooden cross-bars connecting the *larras*, or wooden beams carrying the *tings* (tines).

*TACK. 1. To clap one's hands. "Now then, tack your 'an's."

2. To smooth down or pat, as a pillow, a horse, etc. "Idn a a booty? Kom an' tack'n down, my dear."

TACKER. A little boy. Often used as a nickname.

TAG. To walk laboriously, or with difficulty. It always involves the idea of tiring oneself, and is generally succeeded by *along*, *about*, or *around*. "I've bin taggin' about all day." "He waz taggin' along zo well's a could."

TAGGING. Tiring, tiresome. "A tagging job."

*TAP. 1. The sole of a boot, etc.

2. To sole a boot, etc.

Imp. Dict. gives "*Tap*. A piece of leather fastened upon the bottom of a boot or shoe in repairing or renewing the sole or heel."

TATHE (rhymes with *lathe*). To gather corn into bundles, to be afterwards bound into sheaves. This is done by women or boys, who follow the *meaders* (mowers), and form the bundles from the *zvars* (swaths) by means of *tathing-crooks* or *tathing-rakes*. The former are shaped somewhat like a *reap-hook* or sickle, but, of course, are blunt; and the latter are about a foot wide and have four long teeth. The *tathers* are followed in the field by the *benders* (binders), who make their *beans* (binds) and bind the bundles into sheaves.

TATY-INGIN (*ingin* rhymes with *ringin*). The potato onion, an onion which is propagated from the bulb and not from seed. The latter is distinguished as *Seed-ingin*.

TEARING, *adj. and adv.* Wonderful, well. "'Ow be 'ee, Jan? Aw, nort tearin', thenk 'ee all the zame." "I rack'n he idn a-doin nort tearin', is a, think?"

TETSAN. The plant tutsan, the leaves of which are frequently pressed in bibles. Cf. **Titsum*.

THATCH. Mows and ricks are thatched with *long-straw* (q.v.), which is secured by *long ropes* (longitudinal ropes) and *thort ropes* (athwart or transverse ropes), all of straw. The former are fastened at the ends by *nibs* (q.v.), and along the roof by *spears* (q.v.). The thort ropes are twisted around each long rope, and tied at their ends to large

pebbles, called *moo-stones*, which press upon the edge of the thatch and prevent it from being blown off by the wind. The end of the long ropes is carried from end to end of the stack by a *roping-pole*. See also WINK.

THATCHING-HOOK. A special hook used for cutting the thatch in thatching houses.

THERLE. Lean and gaunt, applied to animals and to grain in the ear. (Very common.) "Therle's a greyhound." Cf. **Thirdle* or *Thurl*.

"Thy buzzom Chucks were pretty vittee avore tha mad'st thyzel therle."—*Exmoor Scolding*, l. 73.

Thirl or *Therl*, gaunt and lank, thin and lean. (Obsolete.)—*Ibid.*, *Glossary*.

THETCHES. Vetches. (Used by one person only; the usual name being *vatches*). Cf. **Thatches*.

THICK-PELTED (-pilted). Thick-skinned. "Thuze sheep be thick-pilted toads; there's no proof in 'em" (*i.e.* they will not fatten easily). Cf. **Pelt*, **Proof*.

***THINGS.** Clothes. "I'll go an' change ma things gin they kom."

THUCKER. That, that there. Used as often as **Thick* or **Thicky*.

THUMB-BEAN. A large twisted band of straw made on the thumb. It is used for binding *short-straw* into large bundles after thrashing, and, in wet weather, for coiling around the men's legs to keep them dry.

THUNDER AND LIGHTNING. Bread and cream with streaks of *trikle* (treacle) on the top.

THUNGY. Tough and doughy, or putty-like.

***TIDY.** Also, moderately good or nice. Used similarly to *Brave* (q.v.). "A tidy zoart o' chap" means A fairly good fellow, A decent fellow. "A tidy 'ouze" means A moderately good house. (Very common.)

TIFLE. Any short piece of thread. Cf. **Tifflings*.

TIMBER. This is almost universally used instead of *wood*, except for a wood or forest, and small wood, such as is made into faggots. *Wooden* is nearly always *timbern* or *timberin*.

TIMBER-HEADED. Thick-headed, stupid.

TING. 1. The tooth of a harrow, prong of a fork, &c. Cf. **Tine*.

2. The disease of cattle known as *blain*. The symptoms are formation of bladders beneath the tongue, and swelling and running of the eyes. The disease is treated by cutting the bladders, and rubbing in salt.

TINNING-FUNNEL. A large wooden funnel for filling casks, &c. Cf. **Tinner*.

TIT. 1. A slap or **tuck* under the ear. Same as *Clip, Clipper*. "I'll gi'e 'ee a tit under the yur."

2. To twit or tease.

TITMAL or TITTYMAL. The titmouse. Commoner than **Hack-mal*, **Hacky-mal*.

TOAD. A very common term of abuse. The ancient superstition that toads spit poison is still commonly believed. It is also supposed that witches nurse them in their house, and even carry them about in their bosom.

TOAD-RIDINGS. Frog's spawn.

TOAD'S-HEAD. A part of a *Drashle* (q.v.).

TOM-NODDY. The tadpole. "Like a tom-noddy, all head and no body."

TOM-POT. A name sometimes given to the guinea-fowl on account of its peculiar cry. See GLEANY.

°TOTLE (toatle). A fool or idiot.

"Tha dest thengs vore-and-back, a cat-hamm'd, a vore-reert, and vramp-shaken, like a Totle."—*Exmoor Scolding*, l. 20.

A *Totle*, a slow lazy Person; an idle Fool, that does his work awkwardly and slowly. (Obsolete.)—*Ibid.*, *Glossary*.

TOWSER. A large coarse apron.

TOYTE. A hassock covered with straw matting, made in the same way as *bee-butts* and *kneeling-mats*. From H. Church Accounts, 1637-8: "Paid John Couch for a toyte for Mr. Churton to kneele upon 4d." 1647-8: "Paid for a tit for the minister 2d."

- *TRACE. A rope of onions formed by binding them regularly around a small bundle of *reed*, which has an eye formed at one end to suspend the bunch by.
- TRAP. 1. Any light two-wheeled vehicle, such as a market-cart, a whitechapel dog-cart, etc. It is occasionally applied to spring vehicles generally.
2. To tramp about. "Her's vor-ivver trappin' up an' down auver stairs."
- TRIP. To turn up the body of a *butt* to discharge its contents. The stick which holds the body in position is called a *Trip-stick*.
- TRONE. A row of hay formed by a hay-rake and afterwards made into *cocks* or *pokes*. Cf. **Rew*.
- TRUCK. Rubbish, trash.
- *TUCK IN. To set to in earnest. "Now then, soce, tuck in an' le's git this yur job auver avore durk." Cf. **Buckle to*.
- TURMOIL. To work hard.
- TWEENY-MAID. A maid of all work, generally in a gentleman's house. (Not common.)
- TWITTY-LARK. The bird which accompanies the cuckoo (called *gooky*), generally a hedge-sparrow.
- TWO-BAIL. A rooting tool, combining a heavy mattock and a small axe. Commoner than *Visgy* (q.v.). Cf. **Two-bill*; Wright, *Twibil*.
- *UGLY. Nasty, underhand. "Twaz an ugly trick, sure 'nough."
- UNDERGROUND-NUT (undergroun'-nit). The earth-nut.
- UNEAVE (onaive). To relieve anything from ice by thawing the latter artificially. "Jis take out a drap o' hot watter .an' onaive the pump (or the grendin' stone)." Cf. **Unthaw*.
- UPSIDOWN. Upside down.
- UTS. A term of encouragement to dogs, generally used to incite them to fight. "Uts! Uts to 'n!"

VADY. Damp, often applied to the weather.

VAIGE. A short run usually taken before attempting to jump over anything. "Take a gude vaige now, or thee'lt nivver clear the gallis" (*i.e.* the bar set up for jumping over).

VAKE. A rage or passion. "He waz in a proper vake, I kin tell ee."

VALE. The socket for the handle of such tools as shovels, mattocks, etc.

*VALL. The autumn. (Always.)

VALENCE. A short curtain on a bed, usually reaching from the frame to the floor. Cf. **Valent*.

VAT. In cider making, the shallow vessel, upon which the *cheese* is pressed and from which the expressed cider runs into large tubs.

VAZE (rhymes with *maize*). To swing about in the wind. "The door waz vazin' to an' fro." Cf. Halliwell and Wright.

*VELLY. To pare grass land. The plough for this purpose is called a *Vellin'-zole*.

VELVET-DOCK. The mullein plant.

VENN-COCK. The name of a bird (? water-rail).

VENN-CRAKE. A dark-coloured landrail.

VENN-SCRAPE. A mud scraper, similar in shape to a large hoe.

VERRIN-ZOO. A farrowing or breeding sow.

VESTER. A pointer, such as is used in schools.

VISGY. A rooting tool, combining a heavy mattock and a small axe. Cf. **Bisgy*; Jago, *Visgay* or *Visgie*.

VLAIL (vlike). The thrashing stick of a *Drushle* (q.v.).

VLOT. See FLot.

VOLLER. 1. A slab or stone laid upon ledges above the coffin in a *built* grave. "Aw, bless ee, zir, there bain't no oal' grave-stones yur about; they've a-used min all up vor vollers." (A fact.)

2. The part of a cider or cheese press to which the pressure is applied by screw or lever. Cf. **Vollier*.

VOMP. To vamp or patch clothes. There is a tale of an old woman who was so long one Sunday decking herself in an old gown, re-made to look like new, that she only entered the church as the people were saying "Lord, ha' massy 'pon's; Christ, ha' massy 'pon's; Lord, ha' massy 'pon's." Thinking the words were expressions of surprise at her appearance in such a fine dress, the old dame exclaimed "Law, bless ee, you needn't make zich a fuss about it. 'Tis onny an oal' gown new vomp'd."

*VORE (voar). Forward. "They'll be zummoned vore to Bideford avaur the Magistrates." "Kin ee git vore to min, think?" "He couldn go vore ner back." We always say *Vore an' back*, *Vorred an' back*, or *Forward an' back* instead of the usual Backwards and forwards, or To and fro.

VORRAD. Forward. "You bain't very vorrad way yur work, I zim." "I couldn git no vorrader, try ivver zo."

VUMP. 1. A thump.

2. To thump.

"Chell vump tha."—*Exmoor Scolding*, l. 86.

To *Vump*, to thump, or give one Blows with the Fist. (Obsolete.) *Ibid.*, *Glossary*.

VUZ-CHAT. The whin-chat. Cf. **Vuz-napper*.

*WAD. With us the smallest bundles of *reed* are called *wads*. Six of them are bound into a *Knitch* (q.v.).

WAGON CALF. A calf brought without its dam from a large "up-country" dairy, and sold in a local market for rearing purposes.

*WANGERY (wang-er-y). I think this sometimes means *tough* merely. "This mutton's cruel tough; an oal' wangery yaw, I rack'n."

*WANT. Used also in such phrases as "Theze yur drill wants to be putt away."

WARR OFF or WARR UP (warr rhymes with bar). The call used in driving oxen, corresponding to *gee* or *wug* for horses. (Obsolete.)

WAY-BREAD. A large wart on horses or cattle.

WEEP. To chirp in distress—applied to birds.

WELGER. The basket willow, or osier. Not the same as *Withy*. From H. Church Accounts, 1682-3: "Pd. for welgers 1s. 6d."

WERRY. Weary. (Always.)

WHILE. Business, occupation. "Tiz wan body's while to look arter thicker chill; a more mischievous little limb I nivver kom'd across."

WHILES. While or whilst. (Always.) An epitaph in H. Churchyard, dated 1758, has:—

Whiles you have breath
Mind sudden Death;
The Cause was mine
And may be thine.

WHIPPINTREES. Whippletrees. (Always.)

WHISTER-CLISTER. A blow on the ear or chops. Cf. **Whister-poop*.

*WHITE-MOUTH (wit-). The disease of children known as thrush. The following verse is the ordinary "charm" adopted for its cure: "Out of the mouth of babes and sucklings hast thou ordained strength because of thine enemies, that thou mightest still the enemy and the avenger."—*Psalm viii*, 2.

*WHITTLE. A cape or mantle.

*WHITPOT. This favourite dish is by no means obsolete. It is made of milk, treacle (which causes the milk to *kern*, i.e. curdle), and a little flour, and is either boiled over the fire or baked in an oven. The addition of *figs* (i.e. common raisins) makes the difference between *plain whitpot* and *figgy whitpot*. An endless task is frequently expressed by the simile: "Lik aitin' whitpot wi' a stockin'-niddle."

WHY-N'EE? } Why do you not? "Why-n'ee go an' zee
 WHY-S'N? } vor yurzell?"

WIDDER. To flutter or move about in a nervous manner.
 "'Ow a dith kip widderin' his 'aid about?" Cf. **Wivery*.

WIND-CLAPPER. An instrument erected in fields to scare birds.

WIND (win'). To winnow. Although *winnin'* or *windin'* by hand is nearly obsolete, some farms have still a *Windin'-place*, a spot of high ground where it was performed. The process comprises three distinct operations, viz.: *heaving*, *casing*, and *rewing*, which are described under the respective headings.

WINK. The apparatus used for spinning straw rope from *reed*. It consists of a rotary skeleton drum, having spider arms notched at the end. It is mounted on a *bar-ire* (q.v.) driven into a wall. The rope, as it is made, is wound upon the body of the drum, and is passed through one of the notches, so that as the rope-maker moves his hand and inserts fresh reed into it, the wink rotates and spins the reed into fresh rope. When the wink is full, the rope is unwound from it, and made into a large ball, called a *Clew* (q.v.).

WIN-SHET. A winnowing-sheet. Cf. **Wim-sheet*.

WINTER-STRAWBERRY (-strawb'ry). The arbutus.
 Cf. **Strawberry-tree*.

WIRE IN. Same as TUCK IN (q.v.).

WORRA. "Out of the worra" means Out of gear, Out of sorts. It is generally, but not always, applied to machinery.

WRAN or WRANNY. The wren.

YAFFER. A heifer. Cf. **Yeffer*.

YAW. An ewe. Cf. **Yoe*.

YAW-CAT. Ewe-cat, she-cat. Cf. **Yoe-cat*.

YAWN. To yean. The lambing season is called *yawnin' time*.

YAW-NECKÉD. With a neck like a *yaw* (ewe), that is, thickest along the throat, often applied to horses by way of disparagement.

*YEAT (yet, not yit). Heat, *v. and s.* "Dra' vore yur cricket, my dear, an' yet yerzell."

YEN. To throw. "Yen 'n away." Cf. **Ain*, **Hain*.

YEP. The shrill bark of a dog. Cf. **Yap*.

YEP or YEPPY. To bark shrilly, like a terrier. Cf. **Yappy*.

YES. Podex.

YES-SMERT. The name of a common weed.

YOA. The call used in driving sheep.

YOON. A whip. (Rare).

YOW NETHER. The call formerly used in driving oxen, corresponding to *comether* for horses. (Obsolete.)

ZAD. The letter z. (Always.)

ZAIVE. A sieve. (Always.) Cf. **Zieve*.

ZALTER. See *SALTER*.

ZALTREE (short a). In a *shippen*, the upright post to which a cow is attached by means of a *neck-rope and clops* (q.v.). I suppose *Zaltree* is a corruption of *stall-tree*.

ZAM-ZAWED. Sodden and tasteless, generally applied to meat.

ZEARS. See *BARLEY-ZEARS*.

ZELLUP. A seed-lip. (Always.) Cf. **Seed-lip*, **Zeed-lip*.

ZENNET. A large tambourine-shaped vessel, used for *heaving* (q.v.) and taking up corn. Sometimes called *Blen-zaive* (blind-sieve). Cf. **Zimmet*.

ZEX. The chopping-tool used by slaters. Cf. **Sex*.

ZIE. A scythe. (Always.) The *heel* of the zie blade has a *calk*, or spike, to enter a hole near the end of the *zneed*, in which it is set and secured by a ring and *wedges*. The zie may be hang'd (*i.e.* set) either *too high* or *too low*. The handles are called *hand-pins*. Cf. **Zive*.

ZOG. To doze.

ZOLE. See SULL.

ZOOKER. See SUCKER.

ZOUR-ZAB. The sorrel plant. Cf. **Sour-dock*.

ZUMMOT. Something. (Always.) Cf. **Somat*.

ZWAIK. The platform of a *springle* (q.v.).

A SELECTION

FROM THE

“WEST SOMERSET WORD-BOOK.”

The following is a list from the *West Somerset Word-Book* of *dialect* words which are also in use at Hartland. Additional words and notes are included within square brackets, thus [].

ABROAD. Scattered, in pieces, unfastened, open.

[ACRE-STONES. Loose stones, such as are picked up in fields.]

ADDICK. “Deeve’s a addick” means Deaf as a post. [I do not know what an addick is, but I have always supposed it to be an adder.]

ADOOD. Done.

AFTERNOON FARMER (arter-). One who is always behind.

ALIE. In a recumbent position.

ALL-UNDER-ONE. At the same time.

ALLERNBATCH. A boil or carbuncle.

ANT. Have not, has not.

APPLE-DRANE. A wasp.

APSE TREE. Aspen tree.

APURT. In a sulky, disagreeable manner.

ARBS. Herbs.

ARM. To conduct another by walking arm-in-arm; axle.

ARRANT. Errand.

ATHIN. Within.

ATHOUT. Without, unless.

AX. To ask ; to publish banns.

BACK-ALONG. Homewards.

BACK-LET. The back premises of a house.

BACON-PIG. A fat pig of a size fit to make bacon.

BAD-ABED. So ill as to be confined to bed.

BALL. To track a fox.

BANT (ba-unt). Am not, are not.

BARE-RIDGED. Applied to riding on horse-back without saddle or covering to the horse's back.

BEDLIER. A bedridden person.

BEE-BUTT. A bee-hive.

BELLY-TIMBER. Food.

BELVY. To bellow.

BIAS. Said of birds or animals frightened out of their accustomed locality—as of partridges, which do not seem to know where they are flying. “Ah! they be out o' their bias.”

BIND. To put the tyre on a wheel.

BIRD. The partridge.

BIRDS' MEAT. Berries, either of thorn, holly, or ivy.

BISKY. Biscuit.

BIT AND CRUMB. Every morsel, entirely.

BITE. Applied to grass when growing. “A good bite of grass.”

BITTER-SWEET. A kind of apple.

BIVVER. To shiver, to shake with cold.

BLACK-ALLER. The buck-thorn.

BLACKHEAD. A boil, a gathering.

BLACK-MAN. A bogy.

BLAKE. To bleat.

BLESS. To charm or cure by incantation.

BLIND-BUCKY-DAVY. Blind-man's buff.

BLIND EARS [blen yurs]. Ears of corn with no seed in them.

BLIND-MAN'S HOLIDAY. When it is too dark to see to work.

BLOODY-WARRIORS (bliddy war-yers). Wall-flowers.

BLOSSOM. The flower of the hawthorn.

BLOW UP. Of the wind, to increase in force.

BLUE-VINNED. Said of cheese when in the state of *blue-mould*—also of any article covered with mildew.

BOMAN TEG. Putty, when used by carpenters to fill up bad joints or defective wood. [Called also *Charity*, because it covers a multitude of sins.]

BOND. The tyre of a wheel.

BORIER. An augur.

BOUGHTEN. Bought, in distinction to *home-made*.

BOX-HAT. The ordinary chimney-pot hat.

BOY'S LOVE. Southernwood.

BRACKSUS. Breakfast.

BRANDIS. A trivet.

BREACH. Land prepared for seed.

BREAK. To plough up pasture land.

BREAK-ABROAD. To tear, to destroy.

BREAST-ILL. Breast-evil, a gathering of the breast.

BREATHE (braithe). Open: said of ground when thoroughly dug and pulverized for a seed-bed.

BRISS. The dusty fluff of cobweb, etc.

BROWSE. To trim the hedges; brushwood.

BUCK. A male rabbit.

[**BUCK BACK.** To keep back by placing an obstruction in the way. "'jis putt a thorn in thucker rack vor buck back the bullocks."]

BUCKED. Applied to a saw when warped.

BUDDLE. To suffocate as from being buried in mud.

BULLÉD. Of a cow, *maris appetens*.

BULLOCK. Horned cattle generally—including bulls as well as cows.

BUNGY (bung-gy). Short, stumpy.

BUSS [or **BUSS-CALF**]. A young fatted bullock which has never been weaned.

BUTCHING. Butchering.

BUTT. A heavy box-like cart on two wheels, often called a dung-butt.

BUTTONS. Senses, intellect.

BY-VORE. A by-furrow in ploughing.

CAB. A cake or mass; to clog.

CABBY. Sticky.

CAFENDER. Carpenter.

[***CAKE.** Of hay, a layer cut from the rick. Same as **CLAT.**]

CALL-HOME. To remember a person's name.

CAR. To carry; to cart hay or corn.

CARTY. A term applied to a horse when too clumsy to be fit for either riding or carriage work, and yet not of the regular cart-horse stamp.

CAS, CANS, CAS'N. Contractions of *thou canst, thou canst not, canst thou? canst thou not?*

[**CATCH** (ketch). 1. To burn slightly and quickly on the outside—applied to bread, custard puddings, etc. “The pud'n 's onny jis' ketcht a bit 'pon top.”
2. To freeze slightly and quickly. “The pon' 's jist a-ketcht auver.” Cf. **Kitch.*]

CATCHING. Applied to weather—rainy or showery.

CATCH-WORK. A job here and there.

CAUSE. Pavement, footpath.

CESS (zess). A pile of unthrashed corn in a barn.

CHACKLE. To cackle or chatter.

CHEESE-WRING. A cheese-press.

CHIMLEY. Chimney.

CHOOK. The call to a pig.

CHRISTIAN. A human being.

CHRISTMASING. Any evergreen used for Christmas decoration.

CHUFF. Surly.

[***CLAT.** Of hay, a layer cut from the rick. Same as **CAKE.**]

CLEVER. Applied to a horse which is a good fencer. “A clever hunter.”

CLINT. To clinch.

CLIT. Applied to bread or pudding when it is doughy and heavy; also to soil when it has become caked and adhesive through rain.

CLOAM. Crockery, earthenware.

CLOSE. Said of potatoes when they are not mealy.

CLOTHES FLASK. The large open oval basket used by laundresses.

CLOVER-LAY. A field in which there has been a crop of clover, but which is now ready to be ploughed for some other crop.

CLUBBY. Thick-set.

COB. Clay and gravel mixed with straw, used for making walls.

COCKLE. A ripple on water caused by the wind.

COME. Fit, ready; used in the infinitive mood only in the sense of *to do* or accomplish; when or by the time that the day or time comes.

COME-BACK. The guinea-fowl.

COME TO LAST. In the end, at last.

COMICAL. Bad-tempered.

CONCERN (kunsarn). Row, quarrel.

CONDIDDED. Spent, wasted.

CONTRAPTION. A contrivance, make-shift.

COULTER-BOX. Of a plough, the iron clip and screw by which the coulter is fixed in its place on the beam.

COUPLE. A principal timber of a roof—called elsewhere a “principal.”

COUPLE. An ewe and her lamb. A *double couple* is an ewe with two lambs.

COURT. A farmyard, an enclosed yard for cattle.

COW-CLAT. Cow-dropping.

COW-FLOP. Foxglove.

COW-HOCKÉD. Applied to horses, when the hind legs bend towards each other like a cow's in running, while the feet seem to diverge.

CRANE. A heron.

- CREASE. The withers of a horse; a ridge-tile of a roof.
- CRICKET. A low stool, generally with three legs.
- [CRICKLE. To tangle—applied to ropes, laid corn, etc.; a tangle. Cf. **Knickle*.]
- CRISLING. A small, black, very sour wild plum; the crackling on roast pork.
- CROCK. A cast-iron cooking-pot, nearly globular in shape, with three little rings on its greatest circumference. It has a loose bow-handle, like a common pot, and three little legs about two inches long, to keep it from rolling over when placed on the ground.
- CROOK. A pair of crooks is part of the gear of a pack-horse.
- CRUEL. Very.
- [CRUMBLE. A crumb, a morsel.]
- CRYING THE NECK. An ancient custom of reapers when they have cut the last of the corn on a farm.
- CUBBY, CUBBY-HOLE. An out-of-the-way snugger, such as children are fond of creeping into; a hiding-place.
- CUCKOLD DOCK. The burdock.
- CUCKOO-LAMB. A lamb born out of season.
- CUE. The iron heel of a boot.
- DAP. To hop as a ball; with *down*, to lay or put down; the hop of a stone on the water, or of a ball.
- DAPS. Likeness, image.
- DAY-MORNING. This morning.
- DEE-LOCK. A very common, cheap kind of padlock, used for gates, &c.
- DEVONSHIRE COAT-OF-ARMS. Said of a horse with broken knees.
- DEW-SNAIL. The large black slug.
- DIMMET. Dusk, evening twilight.

- DISCOOSE.** Bad language, obscenity. [Rare.]
- DISH-LATE.** A term used by wheelwrights to describe those in which the spokes are inclined to the front so that the face of the wheel is more or less concave.
- DOAN.** Damp, said of corn, hay, sheets, linen, &c.
- DOCITY.** Intelligence, gumption.
- DOCK.** The crupper of either saddle or harness; to put the crupper under a horse's tail.
- DOCK UP.** When a colt is first "hampered," it is usual to dock him up, that is to put a crupper and girth upon his body, and then to rein in his head tightly, making fast the bridle.
- DOCTOR.** The seventh son of a family, born in succession without a girl, is always called the "doctor," and is believed to be born with special aptness for the healing art.
- DOG DAISY.** The large marsh daisy, or marguerite.
- DOWST.** The husk of grain, the refuse blown out of corn by the process of winnowing.
- DRANE.** Drone, usually applied to a wasp; a drawl in speech.
- DRASHLE.**
- DRECKSTOOL.** } The sill of a doorway.
- DREE-HALF-PENCE AND TWO PENCE.** A slow ambling canter.
- DRIGGLE-DRAGGLE.** In a slovenly, slatternly manner—specially applied to women's dress; also as an epithet.
- DROW.** To dry.
- DROWTH.** Drought.
- DRUG.** To put the drag or shoe upon a wheel, or to cause it to slide instead of turning; the shoe or skid by which a wheel is *druged*.
- DRUGS.** Dregs.

DRYTH. Drought, thirst.

DUBBED, DUBBY. Blunt—applied to anything pointed.

DUNG-POT. A kind of tub having a hinged bottom, one of which is slung on each side of a pack-horse, for carrying earth, stones, or other heavy material.

DURN-BLADE. A *jamb* or *door-post* detached from its fellow.

DURN-HEAD. The cross-piece at the top of a door-frame.

DURNS. The frame of a door *in situ*.

EAR-DROPS. The fuchsia.

EAT THE CALF IN THE COW'S BELLY. To fore-stall, to obtain money in anticipation of earnings.

EAVER (aiver). The grass *Lolium perenne*.

EEN TO. All but.

EGGS AND BACON. Common toadflax.

EITHERWAYS. Either.

EMP, EMPT. To empty.

EMPTIN CLOAM. Drinking to excess.

EQUAL (aikul). Quite.

ERRISH-RAKE. A large hand-rake for raking *errishes*.

EVERY-DAYS. Week-days.

FACKET. Fagot.

FALL-ABROAD. To become stouter in build, to grow more sturdy or thick-set.

FANCICAL. Tasteful, particular as to the way in which work is done.

FANDANGLES. Ornaments of the jewellery class.

FARDEN (var-den). Farthing.

FEATHERFEW (vether-vaw). The plant feverfew.

FIG. Common pudding raisin.

FIGGY-PUDDING. Plum-pudding.

FIRST ALONG (fust along). At the beginning and for some time after.

FITCH. Polecat.

FLAGGY. Flabby, limp.

FLASKET. The large oval basket used by washerwomen.

FLAX (vlex). The fur of a hare or rabbit when detached from the skin.

[**FLITTERING.** A shaking. "Th' oal' dug catch'd the rat by the back, an' gid'n a gude flitterin'."]

FLOOD-GATE (*f* like *v*). A gate hung upon a pole across a stream, so that in flood-time it rises and falls by floating on the water.

FLUSH (vlish). Fledged.

FORE (voar). On, forward, forth.

FORE-HEAD (vorred). The heading of a ploughed field.

FOREIGNER (furriner). Any stranger.

FORREL. The binding or cover of a book.

FRIGHTEN. To astonish or agreeably surprise.

FULL AS A TICK (vool's a tick). Said of any animal, whether man or beast, which has eaten its fill.

FULL-STATED. Semi-legal phrase relating to tenure of land held upon lives.

GAIT. Any peculiar habit, such as a nervous twitching of the face.

GALLIS. Very, exceedingly.

[***GALLITRAP.** A badly-made tool, implement, or utensil. Often used when speaking disparagingly of another person's goods. "Take yur oal' gallitraps out o' the way, wull 'ee?"]

GALLY. To frighten.

GAPE'S NEST. A gaping-stock, an occasion for idle staring.

GATHER. A term used in ploughing.

GEE. To give.

GET. To thrive or improve.

GETTING. Active in business, striving.

GIBBY. A child's name for a sheep.

GIG-SADDLE. The saddle belonging to a set of single-horse carriage or *gig-harness*, as distinguished from the *cart-saddle* or the *hackney-saddle*.

GIMLET-EYED. Having eyes which not only squint, but are always in motion.

GINGER. Reddish in colour. ["Ginger for pluck."]

GIRT HAP. Providential escape, unusual good luck, lucky chance.

GIRT THINGS. "No girt things" = not of much account, not very well.

GO. To intend or set about.

GOD ALMIGHTY'S COCK AND HEN. The robin and the wren.

GOD ALMIGHTY'S COW. The lady-bird.

GO-LIE. Said of corn or grass when beaten down by wind or rain.

GOODY. To thrive, to improve, to grow—said of cattle of all kinds.

GO ON. To prosper ; to quarrel.

GOOSE-CHICK. Gosling.

GO TO [or GO FOR]. To intend—used negatively.

GOYLE. A ravine, a gully.

GRAB-APPLE [or **GRAB**]. A wild apple. ["Zour's a grab."]

GRAFT. To dig with a spade, so as to push the tool down to its full depth each time the soil is lifted.

GRAFTING-TOOL. A kind of spade.

[**GRAIN**. Turf. "To dress a field on the grain" is to spread manure on the sward or turf. "I zee they'm dressin' the medda on the grain."]

GRAMFER, GRAMMER. Grandfather, grandmother.

GRAMFER-LONG-LEGS. Daddy-long-legs.

GRASS BEEF. Meat of a grass fed beast.

GREEP. A bundle, a grip—such as can be carried under the arm—of straw, sticks, &c.

GRIZZLY. To grin, to laugh, to jeer.

GROANING-DRINK. Ale brewed in anticipation of child-birth. [Not so common as *Groaning-cheese*.]

[**GROUND-SEA** (*groun'-say*). The peculiar roar of the sea caused by the raking of the pebbles on the beach. There are many local weather-sayings connected with it, but the only one I remember is:—

"If the groun'-say be up to Bucksh Gore,
There'll be wan dry day an' no more."

The *Gore* is a ridge of pebbles, etc., running out at right angles to the shore near the village of Bucks.]

GROUND-STICK. A sapling of any kind growing from its own roots, and not a mere offshoot.

GRUMBLE-GUTS. A confirmed grumbler.

GULCHY. To swallow, to gulp.

GUTSING. Greedy.

GUTSY. To eat greedily.

HA. To have; he, she, it.

HAB. Have.

- HAB OR NAB. Get or lose, hit or miss.
- HACK. To dig with a mattock, so as to break the clods.
- HACKY-MAL. The common tom-tit.
- HACKNEY SADDLE. The ordinary saddle on which a man (not a woman) rides.
- HAGGAGE. A term of reproach to a woman, baggage.
- HALF-SAVED. Stupid, half-witted.
- HAM. Flat, low-lying pasture land.
- HANG. Of a scythe—to set it in its snead or handle.
- HANGE. The pluck—*i.e.* the liver, lungs, and heart of any animal.
- HANGINGS. Hinges.
- HANKS. Connection or dealings with—used only with a negative construction.
- HAPORTH (*āpuθ*, *āpuṛd*, *appuṛd*). A halfpenny-worth.
- HARD WOOD. Firewood in logs or brands.
- HART. Handle, haft.
- HAY-POOK (*ay-poke*). Hay-cock.
- HEAD. That end or side of a gate furthest from the hinges ; cream on the surface of milk.
- HEDGE-BOAR (*aj-boar*) [or HEDGY-BOAR (*aj-y-boar*)]. Hedgehog.
- HEDGE-TROW (*aj-traw*). The ditch or drain at the side of a hedge. [Never *ditch-trow*.]
- HEFT. To poise in the hand so as to judge of the weight ; weight.
- HEIGHGO! Heigho!
- HELE (*ail*). To cover, to hide.
- HELER (*ailur*). A horsecloth, coverlet ; one who covers up or conceals.

HELING (ailin). A covering or coverlet.

HELLIER. A slater.

HELP. When used before another verb, especially as a gerund before the infinitive of the principal verb, the inflection passes from the auxiliary to the principal. "I mind help loadin' the cart." "I help loaded the cart."

HEREFROM (yur-vrom). Hence.

HERE-RIGHT (yur-right, yur-reart). Here on the spot.

[HESS. Hearse. Cf. *Hesk.*]

HIND. A farm bailiff.

HINDERMENT [long *ɪ*]. Hindrance.

[*HOLD. To become pregnant. Cf. **Bide.*]

HOLLIN. Hallooing, shouting, crying.

HOLM-SCREECH (oam-scratch). The missel-thrush.

HOLT! Halt! stop!

HOME. Close to.

HOME TO. As far as, up to; all but, only excepting.

HOOP. The bullfinch.

[HOOST. A wheezing cough in cattle. Cf. **Hesk, *Hose, *Husk.*]

HOSE. Hoarseness.

HOSEBIRD. An epithet of reproach.

HOSED. Afflicted with hoarseness or cough.

HOSSÉD. The condition of a mare, horseward.

HOT. What.

HOVERS (uvvers). Hiding-places for fish.

ILL-CONTRIVÉD. Crabbed, cross, ill-tempered—usually applied to a woman.

ILL-PART (long *a*). Ill-temperedly.

IN. In cultivation, as "Thick field o' ground was *in* to turmuts last year"; over and above, into the bargain.

INDOOR SERVANT (sarvant). A farm servant living in the master's house, no matter what his occupation may be.

IN HOUSE (ouze). Indoors.

IN LAMB. With lamb.

IN UNDER. Underneath.

IRE. Iron.

IRONEN. Made of iron.

ITEM. Intention, fad, purpose, crafty design.

ITEMING. Trifling, fidgeting.

ITEMS. Fidgets, antics.

ITEMY. Tricky, uncertain in behaviour; very often applied to horses—frisky, fidgety, restless.

JACK-AMANGST-THE-MAIDENS. One who is always after women's society, and who likes to be made much of by them.

JAGS. Tatters.

JAKES. Human excrement; mess, confusion.

JAN. John.

JET. To shake, to nudge.

JIG. To trot, faster than to *jog*.

JIG-TO-JOG. The slow pace of a horse, just faster than a walk.

JOCK. To deal in horses.

JOCKERY. Roguery, cheating.

JUST A-COME (jist-a-kom). A near chance, a close shave, almost happening.

KAILS. }
 KEELS. } The game skittles.

KEEM. The scum or froth which rises upon cider when it begins to ferment in the keeve.

KEEPERIN. The art or business of a gamekeeper.

KERN. To curdle or turn sour.

KIBBLE. To bruise or partly grind corn or beans; to crack the corn, so as to break the "hud."

[KICK. To stammer.]

KIN. "Next kin" = very nearly, all but.

KISS-ME-QUICK. The pansy or heart's-ease.

KITTY-BATS. Short leather gaiters covering the instep, but reaching little above the ankle.

KNEE-STRADS. Leathers worn by thatchers on their knees, because their work always obliges them to kneel a great deal upon wet reed.

KNITCH. A bundle, anything knit or bound together—as a knitch o' reed.

KNOT (nat). Clover in flower is said to be "in vull nat."

KNOTLINGS (natlins). The small intestines of the pig, which when cleaned are looped together into a kind of plait or knot, and are then fried.

KNOW BY (naw by). To know of.

LAF. Lath.

LAND-YARD (lan-yurd). A measure of length—five and a half yards.

LAUNCH (lansh). To walk awkwardly with long strides.

LAURENCE (larrince). The type of laziness. "Lazy's Laurence."

LAY. Lief, readily.

LEARY. Empty ; hungry.

LEEL. Little.

LEER. The flank—applied to man and beast.

LENT. Loan.

LET. When used as an auxiliary verb, instead of taking the infinitive after it, we form the past tense by adding the past inflection to the principal verb.

LEW. Sheltered from the wind, lee.

LEWNESS. The condition of shelter.

LEWTH. Shelter, protection from wind.

LIGHT-TIMBERED. Light-limbed, commonly applied to horses.

LIME ASHES. The powder and refuse from kilns of certain kinds of lime—in much request for floors of cottages, dairies, &c.

LINCH. [This word occurs on different farms as the name of a field on the cliffs, but I do not know its exact meaning in these cases.]

LINHAY, LINNEY. A shed or open building.

LOCKS AND KEYS. Fruit of the common ash.

LOVIN. Adhesive, sticky. "Lovin' 's bird-lime."

LUCK-MONEY. The money given back "to luck" (*i.e.* for luck), by the seller to the purchaser of cattle, horses, or sheep.

MAIN. Very ; very much.

MAIN AND. Very.

MAKE FOR (*f* like *v*). To foreshadow, as "The win' mak'th vor rain."

MAKE-HOME. To make off homewards.

MAKE WOOD (make 'ood). To make wood into faggots.

MAKE-WISE. To pretend ; a pretence or sham.

MALLARD. A drake.

MARTIN. When twin calves are of different sexes, the female is called a *martin*-heifer, and is said to be always barren.

MASONY. To work as a mason, or to follow the trade of a mason, which includes those of brick-layer, stone-waller, slater, and plasterer.

MATCH IT. To manage, to contrive.

MAUND (maun). A round and deep basket, without cover, and with two handles attached to the upper rim.

MAUTH. Moss.

MAXIM. Crotchet, fidget; experiment, device, plan.

MAZE, MAZED. Mad, lunatic—"Maze as a sheep"; uneasy, over-anxious; perplexed.

MAZED AFTER (arter). Eagerly desiring, "mad after."

MAZE-HEADED. Giddy, dizzy.

MAZE-LIKE. Stupidly, foolishly.

MAZZARD. A kind of black cherry.

MEECH. To play truant.

MEECHER. A truant.

MELTED. Corn when it has sprouted in harvesting produces bread sticky, heavy, and sweet in taste: when in that condition the flour is said to be *melted*.

MILL. "Go to mill" = carry corn to the mill to be ground.

MIND. To recollect, to remember.

MIZ-MAZE. Confusion, nervous excitement.

MOCK. A tuft of rank grass.

MOOD. A kind of gelatinous mass which appears in cider or vinegar—by some called the *mother* of vinegar.

MOOR. A rough swampy piece of pasture land, not necessarily waste or common land.

MOP. A tuft of rank grass.

MORE AND SO (more 'n zo). Moreover, besides.

MORT (long o). Mortar—used by masons in shouting to the tender for more.

MOST TIMES. Generally, usually.

MOTHER O' THOUSANDS. The plant Creeping Campanula.

MOULDER. To smoulder, to burn slowly.

MOUTH-SPEECH (*th* as in then, -spaitch). Speech.

MPS. Yes.

MUGGLE. That part of a horse's back which lies in a line from hip to hip.

MUN. Man; them.

MUR. The puffin.

MUX. Mud, mire.

MUXY. Muddy, covered with mud, dirty.

[*NAB. To nibble or bite gently. "'Ow they 'osses kip nabbin' to wan tether; they do't out o' play, I s'pose?']

NATURE (na-tur). The nourishing property of vegetable matter, nutrition, goodness—as applied to food.

NATURLY. Actually, positively, certainly.

NEAR CHANCE. A close shave, a near miss.

NIDDICK. The nape or back part of the neck.

NIGHT-HÄLTER. The ordinary leather head-stall, with chain attached, with which horses are fastened when in the stable.

NIPPER. A small boy.

NIPPY. Hungry.

NO FASHION. Badly, ill-contrivedly.

- NOINTED. Anointed, *i.e.* the devil's anointed. "A nointed young rascal."
- NONSICAL. Nonsensical, eccentric.
- NORTH-EYE. A squint.
- NOTHER. Neither; another.
- NOTHER ONE (wan). Never a one.
- NO TINO! An emphatic negative = "not that I know."
- NOW-RIGHT (usually *now-reart*). At this moment, just now.
- NUG-HEAD. A blockhead.
- OAK AND THE RIND. "To go 'twixt th' oak and the rind" expresses the making of very fine distinctions—hair splitting.
- OAKS. The suit of clubs in cards.
- ODDS. In phr. "little odds of" = just about.
- ONCHUCK. To unstop, to free, to give vent, to unchoke.
- ONE BIT (wan bit). At all.
- ONKNOWIN. Unbeknown, unknown.
- ONLIGHT. To alight from a carriage or from horseback.
- ONPOSSIBLE. Impossible.
- ONTHAW. To thaw anything.
- 'OOD. Wood (*silva*); faggot wood.
- OPE (aup). Open; to open.
- ORDAIN. To intend.
- ORGAN. The plant Penny-royal.
- ORT. Aught, anything.
- ORTS. Leavings, scraps, refuse.
- OTHER. Any; a, ever a; either.

OTHER ONE. Ever-a-one.

OUCHILS [out-shills]. Outside slabs of wood.

OUKS! The cry used to drive pigs, followed by *turrh!*

OUT OF SORTS. Ruffled in temper.

OUT-RIDE. A commercial traveller; to perform the duty of traveller.

OVERGET (auvergit). To overtake.

OVERLOOK. To bewitch, to injure with the evil eye.

PADDLE. A flat-pointed iron having a long handle, used in ploughing to free the implement from too much adhesive soil.

[*PAME. A pane of glass. This is the only meaning I know, but in a carpenter's bill, 1809, occurs the entry: "Cutting a Piece for a Pame—Damaged. 1s.," in which case it probably relates to some wood-work, perhaps a purlin.]

PAN. Any depression in a field or on other land.

PANEL. The lining of a saddle.

PANKY. To pant, to breathe laboriously, to puff and blow.

PAN-SHORD (pan-shurd). A piece of broken pottery.

PATTENS. A kind of clogs worn by women which rest on iron oval rings, and so keep the feet quite two inches from the ground. [Still in common use.]

PEART. Sprightly, gay, brisk, lithe, lively.

PEEL. Salmon of the first season, grilse.

PERISH. To become very cold or chilled, to become numbed.

PICK PRATES. To tell tales.

PIG'S MEAT (peg's mait). Wash, refuse of the kitchen.

PILM, PILLUM. Dust, fluff.

- PIN.** The hip, both of man and beast ; the hip-joint.
- PIN-BONE.** The projecting bone of the hip.
- PINCHFART.** A niggard, a miserly person.
- PINDY** (peendy). Musty in taste or smell—applied chiefly to corn or flour.
- PINKING.** Ailing, weakly, querulous.
- PINSWILL.** A small abscess, a boil, a gathering of matter.
- PIPING.** Wheezy, husky.
- PITCHING** (putchin). A pavement made of pebbles or small stones.
- PLAIN.** Inferior in quality or appearance.
- PLANCH-FLOOR** (*f* as *v*). A wood floor.
- PLANCHIN.** The board of the floor.
- PLANCHIN-BOARD.** Flooring-board.
- PLIM, PLIMMY.** To swell or increase in bulk, as rice or peas in boiling.
- PLOUGH.** [I never heard this word applied to “a team of horses,” but it occurs in that sense in the H. Church Accounts, 1599—1600.]
- PLUM.** Applied to the weather—warm, genial.
- POAT, POATY.** To kick, to struggle.
- POAT.** A kick.
- POLL** [poul]. Top, crown.
- POOCH, POOCHY.** To protrude the closed lips, in a pouting manner.
- POOR FOOL, POOR OLD FOOL.** Expressions of pity for a suffering animal, as a horse or a dog.
- POPPLE.** Pebble.

POST OPE (poss aup). To fasten open—applied to a door or gate.

POUND-HOUSE. The place where cider is made.

PRITCHIL. The square point used by smiths to punch the nail-holes in a horse-shoe.

PROOF. Quality of either becoming fat, as applied to cattle, or of causing to become fat, as applied to soil.

PROOFY. Of cattle or sheep—of a kind likely to improve or grow in size or condition; of land or soil—rich in fattening qualities.

PROPER. Undoubtedly, completely, thorough.

PUMPLE-FOOT (*f* like *v*). Club-foot.

PURTY. To sulk, to pout.

PUSKY. Wheezing, puffing, short of breath.

PUT TO BUCK. Overcome, surprised, astonished.

PUT VAST. To close, to shut.

QUAILY. To faint.

QUAT (quot). To squat, to stoop: said of a hare or any game when flattening itself upon the earth to escape from observation.

QUICK-STICK, IN A. Immediately, in a very short time.

QUILT. To beat, to thrash.

QUILTING. A thrashing.

RADDEN BASKET. A large basket made of coarse unpeeled willows.

RAKY UP. To rouse or bestir oneself. [This is frequently applied to cattle, hares, etc. "The bullocks rak'ed up an' raim'd their-zels." "I zeed the hare raky up in his sait."]

RAM-CAT. A tom-cat.

RAMES. A skeleton; remnants or remains of anything.

RAMPIN. Distracted, overcome, raving.

RANDY. A merry-making.

RANE. To cause to crack or split; to crack, to split.

RAP. To exchange, to swap; an exchange; a piece cut off
[as a strip of cloth, wood, etc.]

RARE. Raw, underdone—applied to meat.

RAUNCH. To devour greedily, to gnaw.

RAW-CREAM (-craim).) Natural cream which rises upon the
RAW-HEAD (-aid).) milk and is skimmed off, in distinc-
tion from that produced by scalding.

RAW-MILK. Milk as it comes from the cow, not skimmed.

REAM (raim). To stretch or draw out any elastic substance;
to stretch oneself on awaking, or on getting up.

REAMY (raimy). Applied to cider—stringy, viscous.

REDDING (raidin). Red ochre or ruddle used to daub
over sheep.

REED. Wheaten straw combed and straightened for
thatching.

REFUSE (raifooze). Refusal, option, pre-emption.

REVEL. An annual feast, or day of merry-making.

ROAD (raud). "To go to road," or "To turn to road,"
represents a very common practice among small owners,
viz., to let out donkeys or cattle to browse on the roadside.

RORY-TORY. Usually applied to colour in dress—tawdry,
over loud, in too great contrast.

ROUNDSHAVE. To abuse, to scold.

ROUSE-ABOUT. A coarse, rough, awkward, but busy
person.

ROUT. Rut, or wheel track.

RUCKY-DOWN. To stoop low by bending the knees, to
crouch low in any posture.

RUMMAGE. Litter, confusion, untidiness.

RUN-WORD. To repudiate a bargain, to back out of an agreement.

SCALD (scahl). To burn.

SCAT. To scatter, to fling, to throw.

[***SCRAM.** To cram people or animals into a small space.
"Us waz that scam'd in the van that us got properly scrim'd."]

SCRIDDICK. An atom, scrap, crumb; also applied to money—the smallest coin.

SCUD. The scab which forms over a slight wound.

SCUFFLE. To drag the feet along the road; to scarify, to work land with a cultivator; a cultivator.

SEED OUT (zeed out). To sow land with grass seeds.

SEEM (sim, zim). To think, to reckon, to consider, to hold the opinion.

SHARP. Shaft of any cart or carriage.

SHEAR (sheer). The wool cut by a farmer from his entire flock in any one season; a crop of grass for hay; to prune (hedges) with a hook.

SHET. Shalt.

SHILLET. Shale.

SHILLURD. A shilling's worth.

SHIP. Usual name of a shepherd's dog.

SHIPPEN. A cow-house.

SHITTEN. Paltry, mean, base, contemptible, dirty.

SHOULD (sh'd). Very commonly used in narration, particularly with the *oratio obliqua*.

SHREED. Shred.

SIFE, SIFY. To sigh.

SIG. Urine.

SIVER (sivver). Several, a good many.

SKEER. To graze the surface of.

SKENTER. The disease of a cow or other bullock consisting of chronic diarrhœa [due to consumption of the lungs].

SKIMP. To curtail.

SKIMPING. Miserly.

SKIT. Diarrhœa; looseness in cattle, especially calves.

SKITTERY. To be afflicted with diarrhœa.

SLACK. Slow, lazy.

SLAME. Applied to a grindstone or whetstone when it will not "fret," i.e. take any effect on the instrument to be sharpened. "The vrost 've a-slame the grendin'-stone."

SLIP. A young store pig of either sex.

SLIPPER. Slippery.

[**SLIP-SLOP.** Slovenly, untidy.]

SLOBBER. To eat greedily and with noise like a pig.

SLOCK. To entice.

SLOP. Slack, loose.

SMEECH. Dust in the air; smoke; smell, stench.

SMEECHY. Dusty, smoky, stinking; to smoke, to give out dust, to smell.

SMUGGLE. To hug violently, to smother with caresses.

SMUTTER. A mess, a smudge.

SNEAD (sneed). The long bent stem of a scythe.

SNIGGLE. To giggle, to laugh inanely or at nothing, to utter.

So. As

- SOCE. Use only as a vocative—companions, friends.
- SPARE. Slow.
- SPARE-GROWING. Slow of growth.
- SPARE-WORK. Work requiring much time and patience
- SPARK. A spotted or parti-coloured bullock.
- SPARKÉD. } Spotted or parti-coloured.
SPARKY. }
- SPILL. Spindle; a flower or seed stalk.
- SPILL-MORE [-maur]. A tap-root.
- SPIT. To dig with a shovel; a shovel's depth in the ground; a shovelful.
- SPITTER. A tool like a chisel, with a long handle—used for weeding.
- SPREADER. The spreader used to keep apart the chain traces of a string horse.
- SPUDDLE. To stir, to turn over, to dig about.
- SPUDDLING. Struggling.
- SPUDDLY. To struggle, to kick, to resist capture, to move quickly, to be busy in a trifling, useless way.
- SQUAB-PIE. A very favourite dish. The chief ingredients are meat (usually mutton, never pigeons), apples, and onions, seasoned well with pepper and salt, and over all a thick crust like a beefsteak pie.
- SQUAT. To squeeze, to crush.
- SQUINNY-EYED. Squint-eyed.
- SQUITTERS. Diarrhœa.
- SQUITTERY. To have violent diarrhœa.
- STANDING. A stall or accustomed standing-place in a market [or fair]; stall for horses.

- STAND TO WORK. To work on a farm as an ordinary out-door labourer.
- STEEP. To stoop, to tilt a cask.
- STEEVE. To stiffen, to benumb, to freeze, to make stiff—now mostly used of cold or frost.
- STENT. To cause to cease to grow.
- STICK. A tree considered as timber.
- STICKLE. A shallow part of a river, where the water runs rapidly; steep.
- STILLURS. Steelyards.
- STILL-WATERS. A spirit illicitly distilled from cider-dregs.
- STIRRUP. A shoemaker's strap, with which he keeps the last firm upon his knee.
- STITCH. A shock or stook of ten sheaves of corn set up in the harvest-field.
- STIVER (stivver). Applied to hair or like substances—to cause to become rough, or to stand up in a wild manner.
- STOG [usually *stug*]. To stick fast in the mud.
- STRADDLES. A disease in young ducks.
- STRAM. To slam, to bang with a noise; a lie.
- STRAMMER. A lie.
- STRAMMY. To lie, to tell fibs.
- [STREAL. A slut.]
- [STREALING or STREALISH. Slovenly, untidy.]
- STRIKE (strick). To apply any liniment, lotion, or ointment; to anoint; to stroke.
- STRING-HORSE (-oss). The leader or *vore-oss* in a team.
- STROIL. Couch grass; dexterity, agility.
- STROKE. To take part of the milk, to milk gently.

- STUB. A sharp stump of a bush or stake.
- STUBBARD. An early codling apple.
- STUMP. A short, squat person.
- SUANT. Even, regular in position or appearance, smoothly.
- SUCK! (zook). Call-word for a calf.
- SUMMER. To pasture cattle or sheep during the summer months, away at a distance from home.
- SUMMERING-GROUND. Pasture kept for summer feeding only.
- SUMPLE. Pliant, supple; to make supple.
- SURVEY. A sale by auction. [Rare.]
- SWAPPING (zwappin'). Used always with *big* or *great*.
- SWAR. See ZWAR.
- TACK. To smack, to slap with the hand.
- TACKLE. To bring to account; to accomplish; to eat greedily, to eat up; drink or food.
- TAILDERY. To practise the trade of a tailor.
- TAIL-PIPE. To tie an old tin or other rattling thing to a dog's tail, and then turn it loose.
- TALLET. The hayloft over a stable.
- TAP. To begin cutting or consuming.
- TEA-KETTLE BROTH [tiggitle-brauth]. A food made of soaked bread, milk, butter, pepper, and salt.
- TEAR (tare). To break; passion, rage.
- TEEN. To kindle, to set alight.
- TELL. To talk, to speak.
- TERRIFY. To torment.
- THAT. "And *that*" = etcetera.

THERE RIGHT. Then and there, on the spot.

THEY, THEY THERE. Those.

THICK, THICKY. That.

[**THIMBLE-PIE.** A fillip with a thimble. "I'll gie 'ee thimble-pie dreckly, if thee dis'n behave the-zel'."]

THINGS. Cattle, sheep, live stock.

THO. Then, *adv.* of time.

THROW ABROAD (draw abraud). In ploughing, to turn to the left at the end of a furrow and return.

THROW THE HATCHET. To colour highly, to exaggerate.

TIDDLYWINK. An unlicensed public.

TIGHT AFTER (tight arter). Close after.

TILL. To sow seed for a crop; to set a gin, trap, or snare.

TILLER. Of a gin or trap, the part to which the bait is attached, and by which the trap is "tilled" or set.

TIMBER-DISH. A trencher, a wooden platter.

TINO! Negative expletive. "That I know."

TITTERY. To stutter or stammer.

TO. On, upon; out of; belonging to; at, or by (working at, understood); at; of; this; for; with; in.

TOKENY. To threaten, to give signs, to betoken.

TOKER. Money.

TOP. Upon—short for "upon the top of."

TOTELING (toatlin). Slow, inactive, dead alive, decrepit from age.

TOTELY. To slouch about idly, to dawdle.

TOWN. A collection of houses, sometimes a single farm.

TOZE. To disentangle, to comb or card.

TRACE. To plait.

TRADE. Stuff of all kinds, liquor.

TREACLE-POSSET [tri-kle-]. A hot drink made of cider and treacle.

TRIG. To fasten, to block, to prevent from moving.

TRIGGER. Anything used to trig or block.

TROW (traw). Trough.

TUCK. A blow.

TUCKED UP. Applied to animals, especially horses after hard riding—looking thin.

TUCKING-MILL. [A cottage at H. on the site of an old tucking-mill is called by this name.]

TURR! The word always used to drive pigs.

TWICK. To tweak, to jerk suddenly; a sudden jerk.

TWISTER. A blow with a whip or other instrument, such as to make the victim *twist* or *wriihe*.

TWIZZLE. A tangled mass. [Also, to twist.]

TWO-DOUBLE. Bent with age or infirmity when applied to persons; bent so completely as to bring the ends together when applied to things.

TYRANT. One specially capable in anything.

UNDECENT (ondaicent). Indecent, uncivilly.

UNDECENTNESS. Indecency.

UNDER ONE (under wan). At the same time.

UNDER THE WIND. Sheltered from the wind.

UNHAPSE. To unlatch, to unfasten.

UNHEAL (on-ale). To uncover.

UNHEEVE (on-aive). To thaw, or rather to show condensation.

- UNKNOWNIN (on-knawin). Unknown.
 UNLIGHT. To alight.
 UNPOSSIBLE. Impossible.
 UNPROPER. Improper.
 UNREGULAR (on-rigler). Irregular, uneven, unpunctual.
 UNTACKLE. To unharness from a carriage; to strip off harness from a horse.
 UNTHAW. To thaw (transitive).
 UP. Quite, as much as; "got up;" often used without any predicate, as "Up way un."
 UP-ALONG. In an upward direction.
 UPRIGHT-AND-DOWNSTRAIGHT (upright-n-down-strite). Honest, straightforward, fair in dealing.
 UPSTANDING. Tall, big, powerful.
 UR. She; in interrogatory constructions—I, he, it, you, we.
 URGE. To retch, to strain as in vomiting.
 US (us, ess). We.
 UTHOUT. Without, unless, except.
 VAIR. The weasel.
 VALL (vahl). To fall; a fall of rain or snow.
 VALLY. Value.
 VANG. To seize hold of, to grasp, to take, to receive.
 VAR. Far. Comp. *vurder*, *varder*. Super. *vurdest*, *vardest*.
 VARDEN. Farthing.
 VARRY. To farrow.
 VAR-VOTH. Far, to that extent.
 VAST. Eager, fast.

VATCHES. Vetches.

VELLUM. A film. A common injury to ewes and sows is to be *vellum-brokt*, a kind of rupture.

VELLY. A fellow.

VETHERVOW (vether-vaw). Feverfew.

VEW. Few. [I never heard "A few broth."]

VIERNS (vearns). Ferns.

VIFTY-ZIX (veefty-zix). A weight of 56lbs.

VIGGY. To dig with the feet, as dogs do in scratching themselves, to struggle.

VINNÉD. Mouldy, mildewed.

VINNY. To become mouldy or mildewed.

VIRE-DOG (vire-dug). Andiron.

VISH (veesh). Fish.

VITTISS. Dexterity, neat-handedness.

VITTY. Proper, neat, correct; correctly adjusted—as applied to any machine or implement.

VLAY. Flea.

VLEX. See FLAX.

VLID. Flood.

VLITTERS. Flutters, tatters, shreds, rags.

VOLKS (voaks). People, workpeople.

VOLLY. To follow.

VOR (vur, vaur). For.

VORE (voar). Forward; a furrow.

VORE (vaur). Before, in front of; until.

VORE DAY (vaur day). Before it is light.

- VORE 'EM! (vaur um). To a shepherd's dog—the order to go in front of the sheep to drive them back.
- VOREHEAD (vorred). Forehead; a headland or space at each end of the ploughing where the horses turn.
- VORE-HORSE (vaur-oss). A leader.
- VORE-PART (vaur-pa-urt). The front.
- VORN (vaurn). For him.
- VOR WHY (vur why). Because.
- VREATH (vreth). A wreathing, an interweaving, a wattled fence.
- VREATHE (vraithe). To wreathe, to wattle, to interlace as in basket-work.
- VREATHING (vraithin). A wattling, or rough inter-twining.
- VULCH. To nudge or shove.
- VULL (vool). Full.
- VUR. Far.
- VUZ. Gorse, whin, furze.
- VUZ-KITE. The kestrel.
- VUZ-NAPPER. The whin-chat.
- WADGE (waj). Wedge; to bet, to wage.
- WALVING (wal-vin). Wallowing, rolling in dust or dry earth, as fowls and partridges do.
- WANGED (wangd). Tired, fagged, wearied out.
- WANGERY (wang-ery). Flabby, flaccid—applied to meat.
- WANT. A mole.
- WANT-HEAP. A mole-hill.
- WANTY. Applied to board or stone—deficient, *i.e.* wanting part to make it even, not sawn straight upon each edge. "Wanty-edged board."

WANY. Of a board cut from the side of a tree, where the edge is wanting, or not sawn. "A wany piece."

WARN (waarn). To warrant.

WASHERS. Of horses—an affection or soreness of the gums, accompanied by swelling and a white appearance.

WATER (watter). A stream, brook.

WATER-TABLE (watter-table). The ditch on each side of a road.

WAY. With.

WAY! Used in driving horses—Stop!

WAY-ZALTIN. A sort of horse-game, in which two boys stand back to back with their arms interlaced, each then alternately bends forward, and so raises the other on his back, with his legs in the air. [This is usually called *weighing salt*.]

WEE-WOW. Crooked, uneven, awry.

WELL DONE! Very common expression of surprise at anything narrated, equivalent to "Indeed!" "You don't say so!"

WELL SAID! *Interj.* of approval.

WHE'ER (ware, wur). Whether.

[WHIT-IT-A-WHET. The peculiar noise made in sharpening a scythe with a *balker* is supposed to suggest the words:—

"Whit-it-a-whet!
Whit-it-a-whet!
The zie won't cut.
The lazy lubber
Won't putt to't."]

WIDDY-WADDY. Stupidly weak and vacillating, unstable, not to be relied upon, changeable.

WIDOW-MAN. A widower.

WIDOW-WOMAN (widow-ummun). A widow.

WINDLE. The redwing [or field-fare].

WISHT. Sad, miserable.

WITH THE SAME (way the same). Instantly, instantaneously.

WITHY-WIND (-win). Bindweed, the wild convolvulus.

WIVERY (wivvery). To hover.

WO! To horses—Keep quiet!

WOOD (ood). Used collectively—faggots of firewood.

WOOD-RICK (ood-rick). A stack of faggot-wood.

WOOD-WALL (ood-aul). The green woodpecker.

WORK. Fuss, disturbance, row.

WORTH (wuth). In phr. "a worth"=worth.

WORTS (worts, urts). Whortleberries.

WUG! The word used in driving horses, to make them go to the right or "off side."

WURD. Hoard.

WUTS. Oats.

YARBS. Herbs. [Rare.]

YEAR (yur). The ear.

YERE (yur). Here.

YERR (yur). To hear.

YERRING (yurrin). Hearing, trial.

Y'ETH. Heath, *i.e.* heather.

YETH-HOUNDS. A phantom pack of hounds, believed to hunt in the night, and whom some superstitious people declare they have heard. [I have only known one person who has heard or seen them.]

YOUNG-STOCK. Young steers and heifers of indefinite age, from six or eight months to two years old.

YUCKS. Hiccough.

ZALT. Salt.

ZAND. Sand.

ZAPE. Sap in wood as distinct from *heart*; the sap or circulating fluid of vegetables.

ZART. Soft, daft.

ZAW. Saw.

ZAW-BOX. The handle which the pit-man or under sawyer wedges on to the pit-saw so that he may perform his part of the work.

ZEBM. Seven.

ZEE. To see.

ZEED. Seed; to seed, generally followed by *out*.

ZEL. Self.

ZESS. A heap or pile of corn in the barn ready for thrashing.

ZIM. To consider, to believe, to fancy, to think. "I zim" means "it seems to me."

ZIN. Son; sun.

ZINNY. Sinew.

ZIT (*p.t.* ZAUT). To sit; to set.

ZOONDER. Rather, sooner.

ZWAR (zwaaur). Swath; a crop of grass to be mown for hay.

ZWER. A whizzing noise, as of the sudden rise of a covey of partridges.

PRINTED AT THE MARKET STREET PRESS WORKS, MANCHESTER.

A Glossary
OF
SURREY WORDS.

(A Supplement to No. 12.)

BY
GRANVILLE LEVESON GOWER, F.S.A.

London:
PUBLISHED FOR THE ENGLISH DIALECT SOCIETY
BY HENRY FROWDE, OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS WAREHOUSE,
AMEN CORNER, LONDON, E.C.

—
1893.

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Oxford

HORACE HART, PRINTER TO THE UNIVERSITY

INTRODUCTION

NEARLY eighteen years have passed since I contributed a list of Surrey Provincialisms to the pages of the English Dialect Society. Since that time I have made a note of all the additional words which I have heard, recording carefully the date and occasion on which they were used. The result is this second contribution, not much smaller than the first. I do not pretend to say that these words are peculiar to Surrey and are not in use in the adjoining counties of Kent and Sussex, or elsewhere; all I say is that they are the vernacular idiom of this part of Surrey, and are to be heard in the conversation of every-day life. I have illustrated them principally from three works—works which in respect of provincial language I have found to be absolutely trustworthy—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, by the late L. Jennings, which is mainly concerned with the counties of Surrey and Sussex; *Sussex Folk and Sussex Ways*, that charming work of the late Rev. J. Coker Egerton, which fortunately for the world has just been reprinted; and *Chronicles of a Clay Farm*, a no less delightful book, with its admirable illustrations by Cruikshank, written by Mr. Chandos Wren Hoskyns. Whether the 'Clay Farm' were in the South of England or

no, the rustic dialect is singularly illustrative of that which prevails in Surrey. In drawing up my list I have had regard to the excellent advice of Professor Skeat (*Notes and Queries*, 4 Ser. xi. 386). I have tried, 'to put down everything that is not in standard English,' not to miss a word because it is current in other places, and 'to note every word' without stopping to ascertain if it is 'peculiar' to this locality.

Following the example of the Rev. T. D. Parish, in his *Dictionary of the Sussex Dialect*, I propose to make a few remarks on the Surrey dialect and its pronunciation, which differs very little, if at all, from the former. The pronunciation is broad and drawling, and the following changes in vowel-sounds, most of which he notes, are general.

A or *e* before double *l* is pronounced as *o*; e.g. *fuller* for fallow, *yoller* for yellow.

A before *c* or *t* becomes *ea*; e.g. *ple-ace*, *re-ace*, *ge-at*, for place, race, and gate.

E before *ck*, *ct*, or *x*, becomes *a*; e.g. *wrack*, *neglact*, *taxt*, for wreck, neglect, text; and in 'stem,' which is pronounced *stam*.

Double *e* becomes *i* in such a word as 'sheep,' which is pronounced *ship*.

E before *ea* is pronounced as double *e*; e.g. *peers* for pears, and *a* is pronounced as *e* in such words as *heres*, *mere*, *teres*, for hares, mare, tares.

I becomes *e* in such words as *pet* for pit, *kell* for kiln; and double *e* in the plural, e.g. *meece* for mice.

Oi becomes *i* in boil and spoil; and in like manner a farm in this neighbourhood, Foyle, is always called *File*.

The plurals of words in *st* are formed by adding *es* to the singular; e.g. *frostes*, *nestes*, *postes*, &c. I have even heard them reduplicated, as in the saying, 'White frosteses never lasteses.'

The final *sp* is always transposed, as in *hapses*, *wapses*. *Wapses Lodge*, a meet of the old Surrey hounds, near Marden Park, is properly Wasps Lodge.

The final *x* is always pronounced *ck* in such a surname as Knox.

The mispronouncing of certain words deserves to be noted, e. g.—

Batcheldor for bachelor.

Carlina for Caroline.

Chimley or *chimbley* for chimney.

Curoosity and *curous* for curiosity, curious.

Disgest for digest.

Gownd for gown.

Musheroons for mushrooms.

Nevvy for nephew.

Quid for cud.

Refuge for refuse.

Rooshia and *Rooshan* for Russia and Russian.

I remember at the time of the Crimean war being out shooting one day, when a large covey of partridges got up close in front of the Rectory-house here; several barrels were fired, and the keeper said, 'The old gentleman (this was the name the Rector went by) won't know what's up, he'll think the *Rooshans* are coming.' Similarly in *Martin Chuzzlewit*, 'I can feel for them as has their feelings tried, but I am not a *Rooshan* or a *Prooshan*.'—'Some people,' said Mrs. Gamp, 'may be *Rooshans* and others may be *Prooshans*; they are born so and will please themselves.'

Sarment for sermon.

Spartacles for spectacles.

Superfluous for superficial. The Veterinary, in describing an injury to a horse, said, 'It is nothing but a *superfluous* wound.'

Taters for potatoes.

Varmint for vermin.

Still more amusing is the misapplication of words.

‘I know, Sir,’ said a man, ‘why Mr. — is so ill, he’s lost all his teeth, and can’t *domesticate* (masticate) his food.’

I knew of a nurse who always described the children as ‘*putrefied* (not petrified) with cold.’

Not long ago I was surprised by a woman telling me that the doctor said her husband had got the *dispensaria*; it turned out to be nothing more serious than dyspepsia, and was a compound of that malady and the dispensary where the medicine was obtained.

‘This,’ said a clerk who was showing me over a church, pointing to a coil of pipes, ‘is our warming *apparition*’ (apparatus).

The Surrey grace after meals, as I have heard it at our rural gatherings, if not elegant, is at any rate expressive, ‘Thank God for my good belly-full.’ An old yeoman farmer, whose name will ever be respected in this district, always repeated the following grace with great solemnity, and with a strong accent on the second ‘for’: ‘*For* what we are going to receive, the Lord Jesus Christ make us thankful *for*.’

The vagaries of the impersonal verb are startling:—

I are, He are, We am, You are (abbreviated to you’re),
They am.

I were, He were, We was, You was, They was.

Mr. Parish notes many French words in the dialect of Sussex, due no doubt to its proximity to the coast. A few linger in Surrey. The word *dishbil*, deshabelle, must have come from the Norman-French lady’s maid: there is no English word which exactly expresses what a native of Surrey implies by it; the nearest word perhaps is ‘disorder.’

Sally, by which name the willow is known, may be from

the French *Saule*, though possibly it has an Anglo-Saxon origin.

Prise, for 'hold,' is distinctly a French word. A man was describing to me how he fell—'We was taking the lights off in the peach-house,' said he, 'I was at top, and the young man below he pulled too sudden, and I lost my *prise*.'

In this parish is a farm now called Cheverills, of which the natives retain the right pronunciation, *Chivlers*. It is, and is called in old deeds, 'Ferma de Chivaler,' being two of the knights' fees in the parish.

To enter into Surrey folk-lore and superstitions would open out too wide a field :—the passing a child naked through a slit in the bark of a holly tree as a cure for rupture ; the keeping a piece of cake baked on a Good Friday and hanging it on a string, in the belief that it will never get mouldy, and that a little of it in sop is a sovereign remedy for diarrhœa ; the idea that rain water caught on Holy Thursday (i.e. Ascension Day), if put into a bottle and corked down, will keep good for any length of time ; the hollowing out a nut, and putting a spider in it, and then hanging it round the neck of a child who has whooping-cough, under the conviction that when the spider dies, the cough will disappear,—are all superstitions which have come, and the latter comparatively recently, under my observation.

I have given in my list of words such Surrey proverbs as I have heard ; the following I have not noted, and it is expressive. A man was describing to me the untidy way in which a place was kept, and said, 'they didn't keep nothing reg'lar, *it was all over the place like a dog at a fair*.'

A list of dialectal words can never be said to be complete, while to enter fully into the force of them one must be conversant with the habits of thought of the speaker, and with his peculiar accent and intonation : my object has been to put

on record so far as I am able the dialect of my native county. The words are happily still current in the rural districts, though their area becomes daily more circumscribed, and they may be destined to a lingering or a speedy extinction. It is never safe to prophesy; and on this question, as on many others, in the present day, the advice of the poet is the best:—

'Quid sit futurum cras, fuge quaerere.'

GRANVILLE LEVESON GOWER.

TITSEY PLACE,
January 31, 1894.

SURREY GLOSSARY



A. Before substantives and adjectives, e. g. *a-plenty*, *a-many*.
'I've seen him along this way *a-many* times.'

'There be *a-plenty* of them.'—L. JENNINGS, *Field Paths and Green Lanes*, 1884, ch. iv. p. 44.

A. Before *h* mute, e. g. a hour.

'I see him about half a *hour* agoo.'—Witness, Godstone Bench, May 1891.

A. Before participle, e. g. *a-done*, *a-going*, &c. We retain it in *a-begging*. 'I'm *a-going*.' 'Have *a-done* there,' i. e. leave off.

"'I see you *a-listenin* to the nightingale," said the hedge cutter.'—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, p. 62.

'I've been *a-draining* this forty year.'—*Chronicles of a Clay Farm*, 1857, p. 16.

'And as he was yet *a-coming*.'—*A. V.*, St. Luke ix. 42.

A'. On. 'Croydon Fair is *a'* Monday next.' '*A'* Wednesday, *a'* Thursday,' &c. 'He need not go *a'* purpose.'

A-bear. Endure, put up with. 'I can't *a-bear* their goings on.'

A-bed. In bed.

Abroad. Away from home.

'We wants a tom turkey very bad, perhaps when you're *abroad* you may hear of one.'—*Farm Labourer*, 1883.

Afore. Before.

'He was took ill jest *afore* harvest time.'

'He's *afore* you entirely.'—*Chronicles of a Clay Farm*, p. 183.

Aftermath. The grass which grows after the first crop has been mown. Called also 'Rowen.'

Afternoon. Adjectively. Late, behindhand. 'That's an *afternoon* farmer.' 'He's pretty much of an *afternoon* man.'

Agate. In hand, in making. 'I worked on the railway when the new line was *agate*.'

Agesome. Pronounced Ager-some. Old.

'I was talking to an elderly man in Surrey about the age of another man. "He must be getting old," I said, "Yes, air," said the man, "I should say he's rather *agesome*."—A. J. M., *Notes and Queries*, 6 Ser. vii. 165.

I have never heard the word in this part of Surrey. (G.L.G.)

Agin. *prep.* Against. Illustrations of its use from authors :—

'And then he run *agin* a man at the bottom of the road here.'—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, p. 165.

'I should like to hear from your own lips what you've got to say *agin* it.'—*Chronicles of a Clay Farm*, p. 172.

'So he's hind leg flew up and het *agen* t'other horse.'—*ESSEXON, Sussex Folk and Sussex Ways*, 1884, p. 26.

Agoo. Pronunciation of Ago. 'It's ever so long *agoo*, I can't justly tell when.'

'My mother died sixty year *agoo*.'—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, ch. iii. p. 39.

Ain't. Is not. 'It ain't often that the young birds feed the old 'uns.' Proverb. Remarked plaintively to me by an old man who was destitute, and neglected by a worthless son.

'The Gent ain't a-going to give us nothing.'—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, p. 28.

All along of. In consequence of. 'It's *all along of* that there drink.' To the question, How did sin come into the world? a lad replied 'It was *all along of* Eve eating of that there apple.'

'And to be in difficulties *all along of* this place which he has planted with his own hands.'—*FORSTER'S Life of Dickens*, vol. iii. p. 79.

All on. Without stopping. 'He kept *all on* terrifying.'

'While the parson keeps *all on* a-preaching.'—*Sussex Folk and Sussex Ways*, p. 104.

All-one. All the same.

All one as. Just as if.

‘Wearing it was *all one as* if you had your head in the stocks.’—*Sussex Folk and Sussex Ways*, p. 131.

Along with. Pleonastic for ‘with.’ ‘I see him a-coming out of the Public *along with* that there “Sandy.”’ ‘He lived *along with* the Squire for ever so many year.’

Ampery. Decaying, getting rotten. ‘That cheese is middlin’ *ampery*.’

Ancley. Ankle.

A-nigh. Near. ‘And for all that I was bad so long he never come *a-nigh* me.’

Any. At all. ‘The cuckoo don’t sing this year scarce *any*.’

Anyways. In any way. ‘We can’t make *anyways* sure of it.’
‘For if the child ever went *anyways* wrong.’—GEORGE ELIOT, *Silas Marner*, ch. xiv. p. 108.

Apse. The aspen-tree. A field in Titsey Parish is called the *Apses* field.

Argy. Pronunciation of Argue.

‘Well I can’t *argy* it, not being a scholar.’—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, p. 137.

Arter, Arterwards. After, afterwards. Illustrations from authors:—

‘It don’t all come at once *arter* draining.’—*Chronicles of a Clay Farm*, p. 91.

‘She was able to eat her vittles better *arterwards*.’—*Ibid.* p. 91.

As. That, how.

‘History do tell *as* a high tide came up.’—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, p. 3.

As. Who.

‘The lady *as* is there.’ ‘I never see’d a gent *as* waan’t an artist.’
‘A person *as* came from London.’—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, pp. 23, 169, 222.

‘That old vixen *as* gave you such a run last winter.’—*Chronicles of a Clay Farm*, p. 44.

As his — Ball on the bat

As his. Whose. 'That shepherd we had *as his* native were Lewes.'

'A gentleman from India *as* you see *his* name wrote up.'—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, p. 22.

Ash-keys. The seed-pods of the ash-tree.

Aside. By the side of.

As the day lengthens, so the cold strengthens. Proverb, meaning that if a frost sets in as the days are beginning to lengthen, it is likely to be more intense and to last the longer.

Atween. Between. 'Anywhere *atween* the two Michaelmases is a good time to get the wheat in.'

Atwixt. Betwixt, between.

Axe. Ask. 'He was *axing* on us the other day.'

'*Axe* he of God.'—WYCLIFFE, *Translation of Bible*, St. James iv. 5.

Ay! Interjection. '*Ay!* it be an ungain place to work, I can tell 'ee.'

'*Ay!* it be steam everywhere now.'—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, p. 82.

Backturned. Standing with one's back to any one.

'He was *backturned* when I saw him.' See PARISH, *Dict. of the Sussex Dialect*, in verbo.

Bad. *adv.* Badly. 'He didn't do it *bad*, nuther.'

'And didn't tell it *bad* either.'—*Chronicles of a Clay Farm*, p. 136.

Bagging Hook. A curved hook like a sickle, used in reaping, or in cutting up the rubbish in a hedge.

Baint. Am not, are not.

'No I *baint* said the other.'—*Sussex Folk and Sussex Ways*, p. 33.

'They *be'ent* practical farmers as writes that stuff.'—*Chronicles of a Clay Farm*, p. 91.

Ball on the bat. Proverb. The Scapegoat.

'He'd a mind to make me the *ball on the bat* between him and the police.'—Witness, Godstone Bench.

Bannick. *v.* To thrash. Illustration of:—

‘If you go and get wet you’ll get a *bannicking* when you go home.’—
Boy, Limpsfield Village, Apr. 1887.

Barway. A gateway where the bars fit into holes in the posts.

Bat. A rough stick.

‘Leaning on the two *bats*, i. e. sticks with which he was walking.’—
Sussex Folk and Sussex Ways, p. 13.

‘You bring her in some night a lot of the crookedest *bats* you can get,
them as won’t lie in no form.’—*Ibid.* p. 76.

Baulky. Anxious to avoid one, to get out of the way.

‘I saw the defendant look rather *baulky*.’—P.C., Godstone Bench,
1890.

Bedsteddle. Bedstead.

Beeskep. A straw beehive.

Bee-utiful. Pronunciation of Beautiful. ‘The land doos work
bee-utiful after these frostës.’

‘The effect of the drainage was already most remarkable. The
workmen called it *beautiful*; and though nothing can present a more
dreary look than a fresh-drained field I could not help feeling the
truth of the expression, applied as it was prospectively rather than to
the actual scene before the eye.’—*Chronicles of a Clay Farm*, p. 168.

Bever. The eleven o’clock meal.

Biggest. Most. ‘I was there the *biggest* part of the day.’

Bin. Been.

‘And for all I’d *bin* a married ’ooman.’—*Sussex Folk and Sussex Ways*,
p. 42.

‘In one place he’d *bin* to.’—*Ibid.* p. 138.

Blackthorn winter. Said of the time of year when the black-
thorn is in blossom, which is generally about the end of
March, when there are cold winds and frosts. It is also
called the ‘blackthorn hatch.’

Blackwork. Undertaker’s business.

‘We keep six horses for the *blackwork*.’—Innkeeper.

‘A man happened to be in the shop who was employed in *black work*,
or who in other words worked for an undertaker.’—*Sussex Folk and
Sussex Ways*, p. 85.

Blare, or Blear. Illustration of:—

‘The band acquitted themselves with taste and propriety not *blairing* like trumpeters at a fair.’—COWPER’S *Letters*, 105.

‘Some years ago the dead body of a murdered lady was discovered in a lonely field solely by the strange movements of the animals which were half maddened by the sight of the blood-stained corpse. The fact was undisputed: “the cows,” as one of the witnesses described it, “went *blaring* about the field.”’—FARRAR’S *Life of Christ*, vol. i. p. 338, note 2.

Blessèd. Emphatic for ‘good.’ ‘I should like a bit of that *blessèd* pudding, my dear!’

Blest. In phrase ‘I’m blest.’ ‘*I’m blest* if I ever see sich a set out.’

‘*I’m blest* if I don’t think they got their own price and ours along.’—*Chronicles of a Clay Farm*, p. 150.

Bly. Likeness. ‘He’s got a *bly* of his father.’ This means he is somewhat like his father. He ‘favours’ his father means he is very like his father.

Book-learning. Schooling. ‘He’s getting on with his *book-learning* capital.’ ‘I don’t see the good of all that *book-learning*.’

‘There is no class perhaps (i. e. agricultural) in which there is less of what is called *book-learning*.’—*Chronicles of a Clay Farm*, p. 181.

Bootlegs. Gaiters, Leggings.

Born. A gentleman *born*, a Baronet *born*, to distinguish between an old family and some one lately emerged from the ranks. A defendant who had lost his cause at the local bench was expostulating thereon, and said, in proof that he was in the right, ‘Sir Thomas . . . a *Baronet born*, he says “What do the justices there know about law.”’

Bothered if. Phrase to give intensity to an expression. ‘I think we shall get some more snow, *bothered if* I don’t.’ ‘I’ll let him have it next time I happen on him, *bothered if* I don’t.’

Bottle Brush. The ‘mare’s tail’ or cat’s tail, *Equisetum arvense*. ‘The primrose raiders went down to the stream and cut off every *bottle brush* growing there.’

Bounce. Bound. 'Cowden first *bounce* out.' See **Cowden** *postea*.

Bourn. An intermittent stream which breaks out of the chalk hills from time to time. There is a *bourn* which breaks out of the chalk hill above Godstone and flows northwards to Croydon. It generally runs at intervals of about five years, and is supposed to betoken some calamity. These *bourns* are called in Kent 'Nail burns.'

'There breaks out every now and again what we call a *nailburn*.'—Farmer, Alkham, Kent, 1878.

Bowl, Bowler. Pronounced like *fowl* and *fowler*.

Brave. Fine, good. Illustrations of:—'If I were to give that riff-raff a lot of beer, they'd call me a *brave* fellow.'

'A picturesque old Cathedral standing on the brink of the Rhine, and some *brave* old Churches shut up.'—Letter of Charles Dickens, *Life of Dickens*, vol. ii. p. 197.

'I went to see my grandsons, and carried them a *brave* basket of nectarines.'—*Letter of Hon. Mrs. Boscacon*, cvi. 1790.

'And so attending him to his tent, where a *brave* dinner being put upon the table.'—*Life of Lord Herbert of Cherbury*, 4th ed. 1792, p. 102.

Break. Pronounced *breek*. 'Get your *breek*-fast first and then come.'

Brencheese. Bread and cheese.

'Our friend might have stopped to eat his *brencheese* at the Labour-in-Vain.'—*Sussex Folk and Sussex Ways*, p. 135.

Brownchitus or Browntitus. Pronunciation of Bronchitis.

'He had the inflammation and *brownchitus* so bad.'—Witness, Godstone Bench, 1888.

Brush. To trim, to cut; e. g. hedge-brushing, thistle-brushing.

Brush about. To go to work actively. Pronounced *brish*.

'We shall have to *brish about* I rackon to get done afore night.'

Budge. Move; and generally used in place of 'move.' 'He niver *budged* a inch all the time.'

'The drainers have cast up furtive eyes out of their soaking trenches to see if the Master *budged*.'—*Chronicles of a Clay Farm*, p. 144.

Bug — Carriage Folk

Bug. Any hard-winged insect; e. g. Harvest-*bug*, Lady-*bug*, May-*bug*, &c.

'I am told that most hard-winged insects are commonly called *bugs* as in America; thus we hear of the lady-*bug* (ladybird), the May-*bug* (cockchafer), the June-*bug* (the green beetle), and so forth.'—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, p. 38.

Burden. Amount, quantity. 'There ain't a great *burden* of grass this year.'

* **Burdock.** The large-leaved dock.

Burr. The bloom of the hop. 'The hops likes still weather when they're in *burr*.'

By that. Thereabouts.

'I'll be round at one o'clock or *by that*.'—Ostler, Plough Inn, Burstow, 1881.

Cadlock. Charlock, *alias* Kedlock. *Sinapis arvensis*, the Wild Mustard.

Call. Occasion, reason. Illustrations of:—

'Especially as you've no *call* to be told how to value yourself, my dear.'—DICKENS, *Mutual Friend*, bk. iii. ch. v. p. 297; Charles Dickens Edition.

'I expect we ain't no *call* to set so nigh to one another neither.'—American loq., *Life of Dickens*, vol. iii. p. 65.

'You've no *call* to catch cold.'—*Silas Marner*, ch. xiii. p. 102.

'There's no *call* to buy no more nor a pair of shoes.'—*Ibid.* ch. xiv. p. 106.

Candlemas Day. Feb. 2. Proverb relating to:—

'The old folks used to say that so far as the sun shone into the house on *Candlemas Day* so far would the snow drive in before the winter was out.'—Labourer, Feb. 2, 1882.

Carn. Pronunciation of Corn.

'The reaping machine do gather up all the *stoans*, and mucks the *carn* all over the place.'—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, p. 82.

Carriage Folk. Gentry.

'A pedestrian's luncheon, not fit for what the people call *carriage folk*.'—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, p. 139.

'Just below the Church are some old cottages, and some *carriage folks'* houses.'—*Ibid.* p. 173.

Carry-on — Christen your own child first 9

Carry-on. Talk passionately. 'You should just have heard him, he did *carry-on* something like.'

Caterways. For discussion on the word, see *Notes and Queries*, 6 Ser. vii. pp. 88, 354, 396, 476.

Catkins. The blossoms on the hazel.

Cat's-brains. A kind of soil, a mixture of chalk and clay such as occurs above the gault. 'That's what we call *cat's brains*' said a man who was digging it out.

'The *catsbrainy* clay is sometimes not more than thirty feet from the bottom of the sands.'—TOPLEY, *Geology of the Weald*, 1875, p. 76.

Chamber-lie. Urine. 'What would do these onions good would be some *chamber-lie*.'

Chance-born. Illegitimate.

Change life. Marry. 'He thinks of *changing his life* shortly' (i. e. getting married).

Chart. Local name for unenclosed woodland with certain common rights. The old custom in Limpsfield Chart was that the Lord of the Manor was allowed to fence in such portions of the underwood as were newly cut in order to protect it from the cattle on the adjoining waste, and after three years the copyholders had a right to remove the fence, and use it for fuel. (G.L.G.) There are Limpsfield, Westerham, Brasted, Sevenoaks, and Seal Charts, all adjoining.

'The tops of the hills being all wild common land or *chart*, as a man on the road called it.'—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, p. 167.

Chay. Chaise. 'He's a good *chay* horse.' 'It was something of a light *chay* cart.' See *Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect*, Parish and Shaw, Lewes, 1888, *sub verbo*.

'The Queen and the Prince seated in a *shay*.' 'The *shay* is drawn by four horses all on their hind legs.'—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, pp. 150, 151.

Choosed. Preterite of Chose.

'Any farmer who wanted a servant come and *choosed* one.'—*Sussex Folk and Sussex Ways*, p. 41.

Christen your own child first. Proverb for 'Charity begins at home.' It was used by a Waywarden at a meeting of the Highway Board, May 9, 1879. He was bred and born in Surrey. (G.L.G.)

Christian. Human being. 'I never see sich a dog, he's as sensible as any *Christian*.' I was speaking of a horse which was growing old and had lost his pace, and the answer came, 'Just like us *Christians*, we gets slower as we grows older.'

Churching. Church Service. 'We has *churching* twice a Sunday, mornings and evenings.' I had a calf born on the day that the foundation of Titsey church was laid, which the cowman named 'Churcher,' and it ever after went by that name. (G.L.G.)

Clean. Quite, altogether.

'Is his mercy *clean* gone for ever.'—A.V. Ps. lxxvii. 8.

'Those that were *clean* escaped.'—2 Pet. ii. 18.

Clim. Pronunciation of Climb. 'We must have Smith before we cut they trees, he's the best *climber* we've got.'

Clout. A blow with the fist.

Cluck-hen. A hen ready to sit.

Cluddy. Suddenly, all in a heap. Speaking of the elm boughs which fall without any warning, a man said, 'They get so wet and heavy, they come down so *cluddy*.'

Cob. The Horse-chestnut tree. 'The squirrels play old Mag with the *cobs* in the plantation'

Comical. Capricious, uncertain.

'Talking of turkeys the farm man said, "They're *comical* things," meaning capricious, difficult to rear.'—Feb. 1877.

'The weather has been very *comical* for a long time.'—Boatman, Dover, May, 1877.

'Men's stomicks are made so *comical* they want a change.'—*Silas Marner*, ch. x. 70.

Conclude. Decide, come to the conclusion.

Concoct. Talk over, discuss about.

'We *concocted* about it (i. e. an old fireback), and we judged it to be as old as that.'—Labourer, Nov. 1888.

Coolder. Comparative of Cool. 'The weather seems a bit *coolder*-like to-day.'

Coolthe. Coolness.

Coom. Pronunciation of Come.

'They rooks only *coom* a few year ago. About fi' year back about ten or a doozen *coom*. Queer birds they be, sometimes *coom* all of a sudden.'
—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, p. 37.

'The tithes of this parish *coom* to more'n eleven 'underd poons a-year.'—*Ibid.* p. 38.

Cord. A cord of wood is a pile 3 ft. high and 3 ft. wide by 12 ft. long, the pieces of wood being cut in 2 ft. lengths. *Cord-wood* is wood cut for burning on the hearth.

Court. The principal farm-house in a parish, and in Kent many of the principal seats, are called *Court*. The name attaches to farm-houses in Limpsfield, Oxted, Tatsfield, Titsey, Co. Surrey. The Manor Courts were probably held in them formerly.

Coverlid. Counterpane.

Cowden. In Limpsfield and the district the rustics who are looking on at a cricket-match will always call out *Cowden* if the ball comes to a fieldsman first bound (or 'bounce' as it is called), and an appeal is made to the umpire. Cowden is a parish in Kent bordering upon Surrey, and in some match either there or elsewhere, an umpire from Cowden must have given a wrong decision, the recollection of which is still treasured. The remark is always received with laughter. I have heard it for forty years. (G.L.G.)

Crazy. Illustration of:—

'Though I am becoming yearly more and more stiff and *crazy*.'—*Life of William Wüberforce*, vol. v. p. 331.

Crownation. Coronation. 'They were a-doing Tatsfield Church, time the Queen was crowned, and they all had a feast on *Crownation* day.'

Crowner. Crowner's quest. Coroner. Coroner's inquest.

Cuckoo. Proverb relating to:—

'When the *cuckoo* comes to a bare thorn,
Then there's like to be plenty of corn.'

(Labourer, 1883, told him by an old man many years ago.)

i. e. a backward spring generally betokens a fruitful year.

Cuckoo. Saying:—‘With the Cuckoo coming along shortly,’ i. e. the advent of spring. ‘We’d better put that job by this year, *with the cuckoo coming along shortly.*’ Cuckoo oats are late-sown oats, and are never supposed to yield much. ‘There’ll be nothing but *cuckoo* oats this year,’ said a man in the wet spring of 1889.

Cuckoo flower. *Cardamine Pratensis.*

‘I had the satisfaction of spying out among the primroses my first *cuckoo flower* of the season—the lady-smock of Shakespeare.’—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, p. 41.

‘To-day the flowers offering themselves for selection were the primrose, the wild violet, and the *cuckoo flower*, the “lady smock all silver-white.”’—*Ibid.* p. 60.

Cumbersome. Heavy to carry; in the way.

Dark. Proverb:—*Dark as Newgate Knocker.* Coming from Croydon on a very dark night the driver remarked ‘Ay! it is a dark night, *dark as Newgate Knocker.*’ See *Notes and Queries*, 6 Ser. iii. 248, 298.

Darter. Pronunciation of daughter.

‘One of my wife’s *darters* lives with a son of Mus’er Gladstone, as nurse.’—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, p. 14.

Daze. Stun, stupefy; especially by sorrow. ‘I seemed quite *dazed* when I heard on it.’

‘The father is *dazed* like.’—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, p. 69.

Dib, Dibble. To make a hole with an instrument called a ‘dibber,’ and to plant beans, &c., singly.

‘I shou’d like to see how the *dibb’d*’uns come on—you’ll come round to the *dibbing*, depend on it.’—*Chronicles of a Clay Farm*, p. 140.

‘A boy goes first, pressing the *dib* in with his foot.’—*Ibid.* p. 148.

Dignify. Identify.

‘Amongst the three I *dignified* that man.’—Witness in a larceny case, Dec. 1883.

Digest. Digest.

‘Sneezing is a vapour ascending into the head and so to the brayne, and when there is more and overmoche abundance ascended to that place, more than nature can *digest.*’—*Lansdowne MS.* 121, p 149, temp. Eliz. See *Notes and Queries*, 7 Ser. ii. 165.

Dishabil. Illustration of :—

'The Churchyard ain't 'tended to as it were in Mr. — 's time, it's all in *dishbill* now.'—Sexton, Crowhurst, Surrey, May, 1889.

Do. Emphatic before verb. 'He *do* say' = he says. 'Mus'r —, he *do* say that it's more nor three hundred year old.'

'There is a stone here which they *do* say . . .'—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, p. 22.

Do. Third person singular for Does.

'History *do* tell as a high tide came up.'—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, p. 3.

Dodder-grass. Totter-grass; the *Briza media*.

Doddle. To walk slowly, stroll. 'Towards night the policeman comes *dodding* back.'

Do for. Keep house for. The following account of his courtship was given me by a labourer. 'I can't justly remember,' he said, 'whether I ast' her fust or she ast' me, but I know one day I says, "Will you *do for* me," and she says "Yes"; and then I says, "Will you *do for* me allus," and she says, "Yes," and so we got marr'd.'

Doles. The short handles which project from the sneath of a scythe by which the mower holds it.

Dolphin. A fly which is especially destructive to beans.

Done. Preterite of Do. 'I went straight home and *done* it.'

'I *done* the best I could to extinguish the flames.'—Witness, Bench, Nov. 1890.

Doors, out of. Out of fashion. 'Farming's gone *out o' doors* now-a-days.' 'I don't know many of these plants about here, they be *out o' doors* now.'

Doors, out of. Under heaven. 'There's not a better field lies *out o' doors* than that 'ere one.'

'There'll never be standing still again on this here farm as long as ever it lies *out o' doors*.'—*Chronicles of a Clay Farm*, p. 90.

Doos. Pronunciation of Does.

Doo-ur. Pronunciation of Door.

Dorling. The smallest pig of a litter.

'In other places it is called the "Nisgull" or "Nestcull" as also the "Ratlin."'—REV. E. OWEN, *Collections Hist. and Arch. relating to Montgomery*, pt. xix. p. 409.

Doubt. Illustrations of:—

'But he'll want the more pay *I doubt*, said Mr. Glegg.'—*Mill on the Floss*, p. 61.

'All up with farming *I doubt*.'—*Chronicles of a Clay Farm*, p. 133.

Dout. Do out, put out.

'As soon as I see it was a fire I did my best to *dout* it.'—Witness, Grand Jury, 1892.

'I'll be sure to *dout* it before I go.'—Tramp, of wayside fire, 1893.

Down with. Laid up with. 'We've got all the children *down with* the measles.'

Drac'ly minute. Directly, at once.

'You get down *drac'ly minute*.'—Woman to child, May, 1877.

'But *directly moment* he explains himself.'—Mrs. Gamp with the Strollers, *Life of Dickens*, ii. 350.

Draft or Dray. Squirrel's nest. Illustrations of:—

'Whilst he from tree to tree, from spray to spray,
Gets to the wood and hides him in his *dray*.'

BRUNNE'S Pastoral, *The Squirrel Hunt*.

'Climb'd like a squirrel to his *dray*,
And bore the worthless prize away.'

COWPER, *The Fable*, ll. 28, 29.

See *Notes and Queries*, 1 Ser. iv. 209, v. 67.

Drop off. Die.

'When his father and mother *dropped off*, the money came to be divided.'—Labourer, 1891.

Drove. Past part. of Drive. Hurried, driven into a corner.

'If he don't get on no faster than he's a doing he'll get *drove* at last.'

Drove. Past part. of Drive, in sense of Driven away. I found an old potter's kiln in which the pots were thrown away in confusion and not completely burnt. The man who was excavating said, 'I expect how it was, that while he was a-making of them he got *drove*.'

Drowned. Past part. for Drowned.

“To the wery top, Sir!” inquired the waiter, “Why, the milk will be *drowned*.”—*Nicholas Nickleby*, 1st ed. ch. v. p. 35.

‘Where everything is either scorched up with the sun, or *drowned* with the rain.’—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, p. 141.

Druv. Past part. of Drive.

‘Our crest, it is said, is a “hog,” and our motto We wun’t be *druv*.’—*Sussex Folk and Sussex Ways*, p. 7.

Ducks. Proverb:—‘If you see the *ducks* a washing themselves, you may be sure it won’t rain.’

Dusting. Dressing. ‘Twas the same fox as they found in the mornin’ part, and they give him a pretty good *dustin*’ then.’

Earth up. *subs.* To cover with earth. ‘It’s time they taters were *earthed up*.’

'Ee. Thee.

“Wait till we cooms up to ‘em,” said he, “and I’ll tell ‘ee.”—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, p. 37.

E'er. Ever.

‘The clerkship has been in my family ever since the year 1738, without *e'er* a break.’—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, p. 40.

‘I wish we had *e'er* a one to come.’—*Ibid.* p. 64.

‘Oh, *e'er* a one you like, said the man.’—*Sussex Folk and Sussex Ways*, p. 38.

Ellinge. Lonely, solitary. ‘It’s a nice pleasant cottage in summer, but in winter it’s cold and *ellinge*.’

‘*Elenge* is the hal every day in the weke.’—*Piers Plowman*; PARKER, *Dict. Arch.*, 14th cent. p. 92.

Elt. Handle. (? whether allied to ‘hilt.’)

‘He struck me on the side of the head with a mattock *elt*.’—Defendant, Bench, 1881.

'Em. Them. Pronounced ‘um.

‘Only no one dares catch ‘em.’—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, p. 137.

‘For they are none of ‘em five years old.’—*Ibid.* p. 212.

'Ere. Here.

'The sea used to wash right up to this *'ere* precipice.'—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, p. 3.

'He says that he loses by this *'ere* estate.'—*Ibid.* p. 137.

Esh. Pronunciation of Ash. 'It was when that gurt *esh*-tree blowed down.' '*Eshes* is a fine thing to bring clover.'

Even. Good all round. 'I call Mr. — as *even* a farmer as any you've got.'

Fireplace, too big for. Proverb. Beyond one's means. 'I'm much obliged to you for letting me look at the farm; but I think that it's *too big for my fireplace*.'

Fitting. Fit. 'That shaw's not *fitting* to cut yet a while.' 'That hay's noways *fitting* for your coach horses.'

Fitty. Subject to fits.

Flaw, Flay. To skin. Figurative, to be sore as if the skin were taken off. 'All the shepherd said when they told him some more of the lambs were dead—then there'll be a lot more for me to *flaw* I reckon.' 'I've got a very bad cold, almost as if I was *flawed*, so sore.'

'I've walked upon the sands at low-water from this place (i.e. Broadstairs) to Ramsgate, and sat upon the same at highwater, till I've been *flayed* with the cold.'—*Letters of Charles Dickens, FORSTER'S Life*, vol. i. p. 116.

Folks. People. 'There was a wonderful sight of *folks* there.'

'I think there'd be a good many *folks* wanting tickets at Etchingam.'—*Sussex Folks and Sussex Ways*, p. 59.

Foller. *v.* Pronunciation of Follow.

'I us'd to love *follering* the plough.'—*Chronicles of a Clay Farm*, p. 197.

Foller. *v.* and *subs.* Pronunciation of Fallow. 'You'll never do anything good with that field till you *foller* it.' 'It's bin a fine time for the *follers* this year.'

For all. Although. '*For all* it's kind land he could never make a do there.'

'*For all* so many hedges are grubbed up.'—*Chronicles of a Clay Farm*, p. 90.

'And *for all* there were so many, yet was not the net broken.'—*A. V. St. John* xxi. 11.

Forced. Obligated. 'I was *forced* to go for the doctor.'

Form, in no. Phrase. Not properly. 'The grass don't grow *in no form*.' 'He's still very lame, he can't get about *in no form*.'

'A lot of the crookedest "bats" you can get, them as won't lie in *no form*.'—*Chronicles of a Clay Farm*, p. 76.

Forrards. Pronunciation of Forwards.

'One man told me to go through the churchyard and then go straight *forrards*. I went *forrards*,' &c.—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, p. 219.

Foundrous. Miry, bottomless. 'The brickmakers say the Common is too *foundrous* for carting this wet weather.'

Furmety. Heated, sour. Pointing to a tub of flour placed in the chimney-corner, the farmer said, 'We puts it here in summer so that it should not get *furmety*.'

Furriner. Pronunciation of Foreigner. 'It's all along of they *furriners* that prices be so bad nowadays.'

'You shall abuse the *Furriners* and Freetraders over the first two cups.'—*Chronicles of a Clay Farm*, p. 152.

Gally. Yellow, sickly. Pronounced gawl-y. Speaking of the wheat plant, which was looking very yellow after some late frosts, the farm-man said, 'It looks so *gally*.'

Gant rings, Gant wedge. The rings which fasten the blade to the sneath of a scythe. The wedge which tightens it.

Garreting. A species of pointing of stonework with small chips of stone in the joints.

Gee-wut. *Wut*, wilt thou. Used by carters when they want the horse to come towards them. When they want it to go from them they say 'T'other we-a' (the other way). See PARKER, *Glossary of Words used in Oxfordshire*, E. D. S. 1876, p. 112.

Gentlefolks. A strong class distinction, marking them off from the poorer class. On hearing of a lady who had fallen and broken her leg, I heard it said, 'Why, to be sure, poor thing; well, accidents do happen to *gentlefolks* the same as to we.'

'Many *gentlefolks* come here to see these tiles.'—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, p. 9.

'Because *gentlefolks* can be buried how they likes.'—*Ibid.* p. 212.

Give out. Fail. 'His leg *gives out* ; he's troubled to get about.'

'I would come and show you, but my chest *gives out*. "*Gives out*," a true Americanism if ever there was one.'—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, p. 64.

An American lady said to me the other day, 'I asked Mr. — to the ball, and at the last moment he *gave out*.'

Gone. Struck. 'It's jest *gone* four by the church clock.'

Goo. Pronunciation of Go. 'I see him *goo* straight away across two fields.'

'Well, mate, what be you a *goin'* to do? be you *goin'* to starve?'—*Sussex Folk and Sussex Ways*, p. 53.

'Well, gentlemen, I'll *goo*, I'll *goo*.'—*Ibid.* p. 55.

Good night! Dear me! exclamation of surprise.

Go out. Toll. 'The church bell *went out* for somebody to-day.'

Graff. A kind of spade in form of a scoop, such as is used in draining.

'He had a spade or a *graff* in his hand ; I could'nt see which.'—*Witness*, Jan. 1893.

See PARISH, *Dict. of Sussex Dialect*, 1875, p. 50.

Great house. The principal house in a place, albeit it may not be very large.

"Why, Sir," said he, "we be a *goin'* to kill him directly after dinner for the *great house*."—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, p. 148.

Grip. A small open drain.

Growed. Past part. of Grow.

'How the swedes have *grow'd*, to be sure, on that piece as we drained last year.'—*Chronicles of a Clay Farm*, p. 90.

Gu-anner. Pronunciation of Guano. 'That there *Guanner* is a fine thing for hops ; I see it tried at Ridlands, time Mr. George was Stoo-ard.'

'Though he still called it *Guanner*, and would not have it at any price as a word of two syllables.'—*Chronicles of a Clay Farm*, p. 157.

Gurt. Corruption of Great, usually coupled with big. 'I never see such a *gurt* big place as it is.'

'Down there, Sir, under that *gurt* oak-tree.'—*Sussex Folk and Sussex Ways*, p. 27.

Guv'nor. Master, or appellation of a stranger.

'I see your *Guv'nor* here.'—Man at a sale speaking to my Bailiff.

'“I haven't tasted a drop for a fortnight, *Guv'ner*,” replied the man, who could scarcely stand upright.'—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, p. 152.

Ha'. Have.

'“We *ha'* no minister here now,” said she.'—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, p. 64.

'Many a year they must *ha'* lain here. That must *ha'* rotted away long ago.'—*Ibid.* p. 69.

Hair. Phrase:—A hair, the least.

'I've never been a *hair's* malice with him.'—Witness, 1892.

Hair. The cloth upon which the hops are dried, above the fire in the oast.

Hand. Trouble. Illustration of:—

'It's a very great *hand* to have so many sick people.'—Master of the Workhouse, 1886.

Handy. Easy (generally used for it).

'If it was nowadays wrong to shorten the name, it 'ul be a deal *handier*.'—*Silas Marner*, ch. xiv. p. 109.

Hang, or Be hanged. Expletive. 'He'll never get me to do another stroke o' work for him, *be hanged* if I do!'

Happen along. Come along, look in by chance.

Harass. Great trouble or difficulty. 'It's a *harass* to get them up they hills.' Speaking of carting building materials on to the hill.

Harchitect. Architect; pronounced as 'arch.'

'“This *harchitect*,” said he, “bärt this place.”’—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, p. 37.

Harmless. Fair to both parties.

'If you make twenty-eight shillings of the pig, it will be a *harmless* price between buyer and seller.'—Cowman, 1883.

Headache, the. The definite article is always prefixed to it, just as to the gout, the dropsy, &c.

'Mine is a sort of dizziness which generally goes off by *the head-ach*.'—SWIFT'S *Letters*, cccxxxii. May 31, 1733.

'I have often found it do me good for *the head-ach*.'—*Ibid.* cccli. Lady Betty Germain to Dr. Swift, Feb. 10, 1735-6.

'A drunkard stupefied by “*the head-ach*” all the next day.'—LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters to his Son*, Letter cxxx. 111.

Heard tell. Illustrations of:—

'We *heared tell* as he'd sold his own land, to come and take the Warren.'—*Silas Marner*, ch. vi. p. 41.

'Tennyson? I never *heered tell* of that name.'—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, p. 107.

'The only one as we've ever '*ceered tell* on in these parts.'—*Ibid.* p. 173.

Hedgehog. A weed. *Scandix pecten-veneris*.**Hee-ard.** Pronunciation of Heard.

'And *hee-ard* 'em a yelping and howling.'—*Chronicles of a Clay Farm*, p. 44.

'I *heer'd* of it, Sir; I *heer'd* of it.'—*Ibid.* p. 135.

'"I never *heered* of it," said he as he opened the door.'—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, p. 6.

Hele. Illustrations of:—

'Eche man preinyge &c. whanne his heed is *hūid*.' 'Ech woman &c, whanne hir heed is not *hūid*.' '*Hūe* sche hir heed.' 'But a man schal not *hūe* his heed.' 'The woman schal have an *hūing* on hir heed.' 'Besemeth it a womman not *holid* on the heed.'—*Wicliffe Version of Bible*, 1380. 1 Cor. xi. 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 13.

'By the *hūinge*, that is to say his flesh.'—*Ibid.* Heb. x. 20.

Hem. Illustration of:—

'The six as be shut out, they just do make a *hem* of a noise till they be let in.'—*Sussex Folks and Sussex Ways*, p. 3.

Higgler. A huckster; one who hawks goods. Applied especially to the dealers who buy up large quantities of poultry.**Himbecile.** Idiot. Always aspirated. 'He's bin pretty much of a *himbecile* all his time.'

'She's what we calls a *himbecile*.'—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, p. 10.

Hisself. Himself. 'He's got *hisself* into trouble over that job.'**Hob-lamb.** A pet lamb, reared by hand.**Hold with.** Agree with; approve of. 'I don't *hold with* these new-fashioned ploughs.'

'Good principles, yes, they be the things; I *hold wof* them.'—*Sussex Folk and Sussex Ways*, p. 82.

Hop dog. A caterpillar peculiar to hops.

Hoppers. Hop-pickers.

“ Well, you see, Sir,” he said, “ we’re *hoppers*, and we don’t want to be stopping about here after the hops are done.”—*Sussex Folk and Sussex Ways*, p. 96.

Hornbeech. The hornbeam.

Hot. *v.* To heat. ‘ I’ll *hot* it over the fire.’ ‘ We jist lit a fire to *hot* our kettles.’

House. The workhouse. ‘ He most always goes into the *house* in winter.’

‘ Feeling, I suppose, aggrieved by being obliged to go into the *house*.’—*Sussex Folk and Sussex Ways*, p. 11.

‘ An old man who, being in the Union, was out for a holiday. I was asking him how he got on in the *house*.’—*Ibid.*, p. 13.

Howsomever. Anyhow.

‘ Well, I shall keep you to your promise, Sir, *howsomever*.’—*Chronicles of a Clay Farm*, p. 140.

‘ *Howsomever*, they didn’t give him a chance to stab any more.’—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, p. 7.

‘ *Howsomever*, grumbling won’t help a body, will it?’—*Ibid.* p. 213.

Hurts. Whortleberries.

Idle. Pronunciation of ‘ Adle,’ weak, tumble-down. ‘ I was promised a new gate when I come. . . . He said, “ You shan’t have that *idle* thing any longer.” ’

-ified. Added to adjectives, e. g. It feels *rainified*, *stormified*, *thundrified*, &c.

If so be. Phrase constantly used. ‘ *If so be* as you should have e’er a cottage to let, I should be glad of the offer of it.’

‘ We want a young man, *if so be* as we could get one.’—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, p. 65.

If you like. Equivalent to To be sure. ‘ It’s an old-fashioned place, *if you like*. ’

Inclinable. Illustrations of:—

‘Women propense and *inclinable* to holiness.’—*Hooker’s Works*, edited by Keble, 3rd ed. 1845, vol. i. p. 153.

‘Is so *inclinable* rather to shew compassion than to take revenge.’—*Ibid.* vol. iii. p. 9. See also vol. i. pp. 133–146, vol. ii. p. 301.

‘He was always *inclinable* to be passionate.’—*Life of Waller*, Waller’s Poems, Lond. 1711, p. lv.

‘He showed he was *inclinable* to bear the sweet yoke of Christian discipline.’—Walton’s Lives, ed. 1833, *Life of George Herbert*, p. 240.

Increasement. Labour pains.

Ingrate. Ungrateful. ‘I never see such a *ingrate* lot as these men.’

Interesting. The third syllable long.

‘It appeared—from this discourse—that “Agriculture was a most *interesting* hart.”’—*Chronicles of a Clay Farm*, p. 112.

Jacket. Coat. ‘I left it in my *jacket* pocket.’ ‘I’ll fetch my *jacket*.’

Jiniver. Pronunciation of January. ? from the French ‘Janvier.’

‘*Jiniver* poultis never come to no good.’—Poultry woman at farm.

Jumpers. The mites in cheese, called also ‘mints.’

Just about. Certainly, without doubt. ‘He *just about* did get hold of the ball.’

Keeler. A tub used for cooling down beer; also a washing-tub.

‘Item a *Keeler* xi^d. Item an old *Keeler* viii^d.’—Inventory of the College of Lingfield, 36 Hen. VIII.

Keer. Pronunciation of Care. ‘Have a *keer*!’

‘I shouldn’t *keer* if only one of my eyes would last my time.—I shouldn’t *keer* if this ’ere left ’un would do a little while longer.’—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, pp. 137, 138.

Kell. Pronunciation of Kiln. ‘We shan’t want no *kell* fagots this year.’

‘Some skilfully drieth their hops on a *kell*.

Kell dried will abide foul weather or fair.’

TUSSER, *Five Hundred Points of Husbandry*, E. D. S. 1878, p. 136.

Kell Coppice, in Limpsfield, Surrey, is the name of a wood with a lime-kiln adjoining it.

Kelter. Condition. A writer in *Notes and Queries* 7 Ser. x. 506, quotes Mr. Howells, in his novel *The Shadow of a Dream*, p. 17: 'He had been out of *ketter* for two or three years, but he was getting all right now.'

'If the organs of prayer be out of *ketter*, how can we pray?'—ISAAC BARROW.

See *Notes and Queries*, 7 Ser. xi. 38, 96, 194.

Ken. Pronunciation of Kin, relation. 'He ain't no *ken* to him.'

Keys. The pods of the ash or sycamore are so called.

Kime. A weazel.

King's Evil. Scrofula. 'The *King's Evil* fell in his nose.'
Said of a man whose face was eaten away with scrofula.

Kip. Pronunciation of Keep.

'And then a man who'd bin a soldier wanted somebody as could work to *kip* house for him.'—*Sussex Folk and Sussex Ways*, p. 42.

'It's his first year at plough, he was *kiping* craows for the last two or three.'—*Chronicles of a Clay Farm*, p. 179.

Kissing-gate. A gate hanging between two bars and shutting upon two posts, so that only one can pass at a time. See PARISH, *Sussex Dialect*, pp. 33, 66.

Know'd. Illustrations of:—

'I never *know'd* the man.'—Witness, Bench, 1871.

'I've *know'd* a litter o' seven whelps reared in this hole.'—*Chronicles of a Clay Farm*, p. 44.

Knucker. To neigh after, to whinny.

Lades. The frame or rails which project from the side of a wagon to give it greater width.

Lamentable. Exceedingly; used adverbially. 'If I wanted them they'd be that *lamentable* busy they couldn't come to work.'

'One of them (he was a long, leane, ugly, *lamentable* poor Raskal).'
AUBREY. *Remains of Gentilism and Judaism*, MS. Lansdowne 266, fol. 116.
Quoted in BRAND'S *Popular Antiquities*, Hazlitt, 1870, vol. ii. p. 198.

Lands. When an arable field is in ridge and furrow the spaces between the furrows are called the *lands*.

‘It treads a little leathery in some places in the middle o’ the *lands*.
—*Chronicles of a Clay Farm*, p. 90.

Lay. Bet, predict (constant phrase). ‘We’ll get rain before morning, I *lay*.’

‘“Oh, I *lay* he will,” was the reply.’—*Sussex Folk and Sussex Ways*, p. 40.

Lay in. Said of a meadow which is shut up for hay, from which the stock have been taken out.

Lay up. To lie in watch for. ‘I *laid up* ever so long by that wire, but no one never came along.’

‘She did so, and with her brother *lay up* to see the results.’—*Sussex Folk and Sussex Ways*, p. 116.

Leastways. Illustrations of:—

‘Or *leastwise* that the robber would be made to answer for it.’—*Silas Marner*, ch. xvi. p. 122.

‘At *leastwise* by the virtues required in the greater.’—HOOKER, *Eccles. Pol. Book VII.* ch. vi. p. 10.

‘*Leastwise*, he’m no right to go spying here on our quay.’—KINGSLEY, *Two Years Ago*, ed. 1891, ch. xv. p. 256.

‘I am spending too much money, or *leastways* you are spending too much for me.’—CHARLES DICKENS, *Our Mutual Friend*, Book III. ch. v. p. 302. Charles Dickens ed.

‘No, *leastways* not so much as it ought to be.’ ‘*Leastways* it’s their own fault if they ain’t.’—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, pp. 165, 170.

Leetle. Pronunciation of Little, diminutive. ‘He’s a *leetle* matter better to-day.’

‘The fall does want a *leetle* easing at the bottom.’—*Chronicles of a Clay Farm*, p. 22.

Let who will. Phrase, Whoever may. ‘The wood’s worth no more than £4 an acre, *let who will* buy it.’

‘There’ll never be standing still on this here farm, *let who will* farm it!’—*Chronicles of a Clay Farm*, p. 90.

Leve. Illustrations of:—

'I'd as *liev* do it as I'd fill this pipe.'—*Silas Marner*, ch. vi. p. 45.

'I'd as *lieve* you married Lammeter's daughter as anyboby.'—*Ibid.* ch. ix. p. 62.

'I had as *lief* my tailor should sew gingerbread nuts on my coat instead of buttons.'—*COWPER'S Letters*, No. 55.

'*Leifer* or *Lifer*, comparative of *leif* or *lif*. I would as *lif* do that as this. Oh! I wudna, I'd *lifer* do the other. The word appears in Stapleton's translation of Bede, "Having *leifer* to submit their cause to open disputing, than to seem to have nothing to say to the defence thereof."—*Archaic Words of Montgomeryshire*, Rev. ELLAS OWEN, *Collections Hist. and Arch. relating to Montgomeryshire*, Pt. xix. p. 408.

Lews. *subs.* Canvas on poles, put to protect or *lew* the hops, or thatched hurdles for sheep-folds.

'The hop gardens are frequently bordered by rough wooden walls of spare hop-poles, such protections are called *lews*.'—*Ag. Geol. of the Weald*, Wm. TOPLEY, 1872, p. 27.

Like. Illustrations of:—

'I have felt lonesome-*like* ever since.' 'It be a good bird for singing *like*.' 'The father is dazed *like*.' 'I feel shiftless-*like*.'—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, pp. 23, 63, 69, 137.

'I remember the time when after wheat-sowing was done the farmer's work was over-*like* for the year.'—*Chronicles of a Clay Farm*, p. 90.

'But I see it plainer-*like* now.'—*Ibid.* p. 137.

Likes. *Like.* 'It's all very well for the *likes* of you, but we poor men can't afford it.'**Limber.** Long and bare. They will talk of a long *limber* bough, meaning a ragged, straggling branch.

'those waved their *limber* fans
For wings.'—*Милох, Paradise Lost*, vii. 467.

Linger. Long for. 'Being used to hay makes them *linger* more after it.'**Litter.** *v.* To come irregularly, at long intervals. 'The lambs this season come *littering* along so.'

Lonesome. Lonely, solitary. *Lonesome Lodge* is the name of a secluded farm on the Surrey Hills at Limpsfield.

‘I have felt *lonesome-like* ever since.’—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, p. 23.

Long. Great. ‘He was a *long* many years older than she was.’

Many’s the time. Many times. ‘He’s passed me *many’s the time* without knowing me.’

Master. The eldest son of the squire. The title of a married labourer, as head of the household.

Masterful. Illustration of:—

‘Else she’ll get so *masterful* there’ll be no holding her.’—*Silas Marner*, ch. xiv. p. 112.

May be. Mayhap; perhaps. Pronounced *mebbe*.

‘*May be* you’ll finish it to-morrow.’—*Chronicles of a Clay Farm*, p. 193.

‘And *mebbe* our harbour could be used.’—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, p. 3.

Meece. Pronunciation of Mice.

Middling. Somewhat.

‘He’s given to chuck people out *middlin’ sudden*.’—*Witness, Bench*, 1892.

Middlings. Food given to pigs, being a mixture of bran and pollard.

Mind. Have a mind to. Phrase: Like, wish.

‘People live here as long as *they’ve a mind to*.’—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, p. 26.

Mischievouser. Comparative of Mischievous.

‘She’ll get busier and *mischievouser* every day.’—*Silas Marner*, ch. xiv. p. 108.

Miss. Want. ‘I feel the *miss* of it every day.’

Miss of. Miss. ‘I *miss of* it terribly.’

‘Which none ever *missed of*, who came up to the conditions of it.’—*DR. SOUTH, Sermons*, London, 1717; *Serm. iv.* p. 431.

Missus. Wife. ‘You’ll find the *Missus* at home.’

‘A year and a half ago I buried my poor *Missus* over there.’—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, p. 23.

More. Added to the comparative to make it more emphatic.

'*More* longer.' '*More* upständinger,' &c.

'One minister of the Gospel may be *more* learnered.'—HOOKER, *Ecc. Pol.*, Book VII. ch. iii. p. 1.

Mould-board. Part of a plough.

'The weight of an ox, or the twist of an improved *mould-board*.'—*Chronicles of a Clay Farm*, p. 214.

Much as ever. Scarcely; a near thing whether. '*It's much as ever* he'll clear up to-night.'

Muck. *subs.* Confusion, mess. 'I'm ashamed you should come in, we are all in a *muck*.'

Muck. *v.* Mess, litter. '*It mucks* me about lifting these great logs.'

'The reaping machine do gather up all the stoins, and *mucks* the carn all over the place.'—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, p. 82.

Musheroons. Pronunciation of Mushrooms.

Mus'r. Mister.

'"Perhaps you have heard of *Muser* Gladstone," he said. I have often. "One of my wife's darters lives with a son of *Mus'er* Gladstone."'*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, p. 14.

Nabble. A wrangle, quarrel.

'I heard a *nabble* going on.'—Witness, Bench, 1887.

Natural, in my. Phrase for 'in my life,' 'at any time.'
With long accent on the *a*.

'I was never on good terms with her in my *natural*.'—Witness, Bench, 1891.

For the pronunciation of this word, see *Sussex Folk and Sussex Ways*, p. 139:—

'They used their handkerchers as *naytral* as *naytral*.'

Near-sighted. Short-sighted.

'Isn't it odd, Sir, as a *near-sighted* gent¹ should fly around like that on one of them queer things.'—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, p. 165.

Ne'er. Never.

'I never touched *ne'er* a one.'—Defendant, Bench, 1891.

¹ The *near-sighted* gent was the late Lord Sherbrook.

28 Negative double — Not but what

Negative, double. 'I *didn't* know *nothing* where ne'er a nest was.' 'He *don't* know *nothing* about my dooties.'

'Bless ye, them Romans and Antidaluvians *don't* know no more about farming than a lot of cockney tailors.'—*Chronicles of a Clay Farm*, p. 178.

'The gent ain't a-going to give us *nothing*.'—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, p. 28.

'A poor fellow *don't* get no chance.'—*Ibid.* p. 82.

'I ain't got *nothing* to do.'—*Ibid.* p. 137.

Nibhook. *v.* Overlap. 'It *nibhooks* over so,' said the brick-maker, speaking of a roof-tile.

Nigh. Nearly always used for Near. 'It's just as *nigh*, take which road you will.'

"'How old are you?' I asked. "'*Nigh* upon eighty.'"—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, p. 7.

Nod. *subs.* Nape of the neck. Illustration of:—

'As well as a bit of hair from the *nod* (i. e. the nape of the neck.)'—*Sussex Folk and Sussex Ways*, p. 112.

Nogging. Bricks laid in a projecting course under the eaves of a building, or in the panels of a half-timbered house.

Nocket. A corner, a small projection. 'The stone changes just beyond that *nocket*,' said the quarryman, pointing to a small projection in the face of the quarry.

Nor. Than.

'It was a brick grave and better *nor* any vault.'—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, p. 23.

'He would never see me if I did, no more *nor* if I wasn't theer.'—*Ibid.* p. 166.

Noration. Illustrations of:—'There's a great *noration* about . . . leaving.' 'There was quite a *noration* about it.' A builder speaking of a drain which had been condemned by the Sanitary Inspector.

'He made quite a *noration* down the valley from public house to public house.'—P.C.'s evidence, 1888.

Not but what. Although.

'The birds do not seem to come here, *not but what* if they did the poachers would not soon have them.'—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, p. 182.

Notch. *v.* and *subs.* Score ; a run. The old method of scoring at cricket was by cutting *notches* with a knife on a twig, and hence runs are even now called *notches*. I have seen this method of scoring adopted at rustic matches. (G.L.G.)

Nowadays. Now.

'Surnames might be anything *nowadays*.'—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, p. 39.

Now and agin. Every now and then, from time to time.
'I sees him *now and agin* when he's along this way.'

Noways. Illustration of:—

'And if you was *noways* unwilling.'—*Silas Marner*, ch. xiv. p. 108.

Nurt. Entice. 'The cat got up in the tree and we did all we could to *nurt* her down.' 'It's the little dog which *nurts* the other away hunting.' In a dog-stealing case at Godstone, 1888, the witness being asked whether the defendants were discouraging the dog from following, answered, 'They was *nurting* of it all they could.'

Nurt. Nourish, pet up. Speaking of the young cattle, the stockman said 'We must *nurt* 'em along a little bit through the winter.'

O'. Of.

'I've knowed a litter *o'* seven whelps reared in this hole.'—*Chronicles of a Clay Farm*, p. 44.

'None *o'* them there long words, as if farmers was a parcel *o'* hold women.'—*Ibid.* p. 92.

Oast, or Oast-house. A place for drying hops, Kent, Surrey, Sussex. It formerly signified a kiln of any kind. The 'Tile-oast,' the name of a field in Titsey parish, is where a brick-kiln once stood.

Of. Used after several verbs pleonastically ; e. g. bring, clean, find, mend, &c. 'I'll clean *of* it presently.' 'I can't find *of* it.'

On. Illustrations of:—

'The more I thinks *on* it.' 'Why he does, with lots *on* 'em.' 'The only one as we've ever 'eerd tell *on* in these parts.'—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, pp. 6, 165, 173.

'I shut six *on* 'em out of the yard while t'other six be sucking.'—*Sussex Folk and Sussex Ways*, p. 3.

One-eyed. Out of the way, neglected. 'I come from C... m, it was a *one-eyed* place.'

'Ood. Pronunciation of Wood. 'There's a wonderful sight of pheasants in the great 'ood this year.' Speaking of the corruption which the name of the Uvedale family of Surrey has undergone, Mr. Albert Way, F.S.A., remarks (*Journal of the Arch. Institute*, vol. xiii. p. 70), 'Strange as *Oodall* may appear, it will be readily intelligible to those who are familiar with the local pronunciation of "wood" as *ood*.'

'Ooman. Pronunciation of Woman. A wife. 'My old 'ooman' = my old wife.

'Oh! Sir, it be a poor 'ooman as lived over yonder.'—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, p. 69.

'For all I'd bin a married 'ooman I only got 1s. 6d. 1'—*Sussex Folk and Sussex Ways*, p. 42.

Open. Not spayed¹, said of a sow.

'Orts. Illustrations of:—

'Besides, their feasting caused a multiplication of *orts*, which were the heirlooms of the poor.'—*Silas Marner*, ch. iii. p. 18.

'The *orts* and relics of a feast.'—Parody on Eton Montem by W. Stone, 1814, *Eloniana*, p. 228.

Out-and-out. First-rate, expressed also by Tip top. 'He's a *out-and-out* farmer.' 'They tell me that the last turkey I sent in was a *out-and-out* 'un.'

Out o' doors. Out of fashion, extinct. 'Farming has gone *out o' doors* nowadays.' 'I don't know many of these plants about, they be *out o' doors* now.'

Parcel. Portion, quantity. 'He's got a goodish *parcel* o' land about here.' 'A *parcel* o' good for nothin' chaps as wouldn't work if you paid of them.'

Pargetting. Used substantively. The figured plaster on the outside wall of a house.

Party. Person, individual. 'A *party* as come from London. I never 'eered their names.'

'Some *party* or other has had 'em all plastered over.'—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, p. 88.

¹ The barbarous practice of spaying pigs is happily dying out.—G.L.G.

Pass the time o' day. To say 'good morning,' or salute in passing. See 'Give time o' day to.' 'I don't know the man no more than jist to *pass the time o' day* to him otherwhile.'

Peaky. Unwell. More usual than 'Peaked' given in the original Glossary.

Peart. Pert, lively. Illustrations of:—

'I preached for him three times, and one of his parishioners was kind enough to say, "Your father, Sir! is the *peertest* old gentleman I ever see'd."—STEVENS, *Life of Dean Hook*, vol. ii. p. 492.

'Oi's more pleasantly looksed when he's *piert* and merry.'—*Silas Marner*, ch. xi. p. 91.

'I'm *pert* and willing to listen to the proposal of a journey.'—*Letter of Hon. Mrs. Boscauven*, Mar. 11, 1794.

Pedlar. The small wooden hook used to collect the corn in reaping before tying it.

Felt. *subs.* Ill-temper, irritableness. 'He can't a-bear being kept in doors; you can't think what a *pelt* he gets in.'

Pet. Pronunciation of Pit.

Pitch. Fall forward. 'When I first gets up from the chair I seems ready to *pitch*-like.' See *postea* under **Swimy**.

Pitch up. *subs.* Conversation. 'I happened on him in the street, and had a bit of a *pitch up* with him.'

Place. The principal house. Pronounced Plääce. Otherwise called 'The great house.' A direction will be given thus: 'You'll find him up at the *Plaäce*.'

'As for the *Place*, it was uninhabited when I was there.'—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, p. 47.

Plaguy. Excessively. 'My missus is *plaguy* ornary.'

'I feel *plaguy* queer.'—Witness, Bench, 1892.

'And yet methinks, to tell you true,
You sell it *plaguy* dear.'

COWPER, *Poem on Yearly Distress in Tithing Time at Stock, Essex*.

'Three hundred pounds a year for leave to act in town, 'tis *plaguy* dear.'—SWIFT'S *Poems on several occasions*, The Prologue, l. 17.

Play upon. Punish. In connexion with pain. 'The toothache *played upon* me so that I was nearly drove distracted.'

'Not only undecent, but very dangerous too, in such a way to *play upon them*.'—DR. SOUTH, *Sermons*, 1717, vol. v. p. 30.

Plenty. Quite. Used adverbially. 'It's *plenty* big enough for all I want.'

Poke. Pronounced Pook. Illustration of:—

'Don't make such a noise there, or the Master 'll put you in the *poke*.
—Woman to child in hop-garden, 1879.

'He has been to get a *poke* of chaff to help to make up his bed with.
—*Sussex Folk and Sussex Ways*, p. 137.

Pook. *v.* Pronunciation of Poke, push.

'They tell me that a man keeps *pooking* (i. e. pushing) a lot of beads over his shoulder, while the parson keeps all on a-preaching.'—*Sussex Folk and Sussex Ways*, p. 104.

Post-es. Pronunciation of Posts. 'The geät's good enough, but the *post-es* be rotten.'

'Look out for the finger *post-es* as you go along.'—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, p. 44.

Pothery. Said of sheep when they are affected in the head, and run round in circles.

Pound. A stye. e. g. hog-pound, pig-pound.

Pretty. Nice. Illustrations of:—

'She is a civil *pretty* spoken girl.' 'Mr. Elton is a very *pretty* young man.'—MISS AUSTEN, *Emma*, pp. 5, 9.

'I like Aaron to behave *pretty* to you; he always does behave *pretty* to you, doesn't he father?'—*Silas Marner*, ch. xvi. p. 130.

"The boy sings *pretty*, doesn't he, Master Marner?" "Yes," said Silas, absently, "very *pretty*."—*Ibid.* ch. x. p. 74.

'I'm glad you made no abatement in "la centaine," 'tis a *pretty* number.'—*Letter of Hon. Mrs. Boscaven*, circ. 1784.

Preamble. Preamble, preface. To make a long *preamble*, is to raise difficulties. 'He made a long *preamble* about it, and so I declined.'

Principal. For 'principal thing.' Used substantively. 'Get your wheat in forra'd, that's the *principal*' (i. e. the principal thing.)

Prole. Pronunciation of Prowl.

Puddle pennies, or Pretty nancies. A flower, the saxifrage.

Put upon. Impose on.

'I'll not be *put upon* by no man.'—*Silas Marner*, ch. vi. p. 40.

Qualify. Become fit or serviceable. 'The mare turned out a kicker; she wouldn't never *qualify*.'

Queer. Ill. 'I felt very *queer*.' 'The cow's took very *queer*,' &c.

Quidding. Chewing the cud. 'The heifer's getting better, she's *quidding* all right.'

Quirk. To squeal. 'We put the ferrets into that big bury, and the rabbits did *quirk*, no mistake.'

Rap. Tiff, quarrel.

'If I had just a *rap* with my wife, to clear the weather, what business was it of yourn?'—Defendant, Bench, 1893.

Reckon. Guess. Pronounced Rackon. Frequent at the end of a sentence: e. g. 'He'll be there I *rackon*.'

'My Etchingham friend frequently made use of the expression I *reckon*.'—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, p. 38.

Refuge. Corruption of Refuse. 'It's only a parcel of old *refuge*.'

Regular. Pronounced Reg'lar.

'Well, they're very *reg'lar*, hardly one missed. The drill'd 'uns don't look so *reg'lar*.'—*Chronicles of a Clay Farm*, p. 148.

Rheumatiz. Rheumatism.

'His bodily health is pretty good, except it is the *rheumatiz* and rheumatics.'—Labourer, of his father who was ninety years old.

Rid. Preterite of Ride. 'I got on the engine and *rid* about a quarter of a mile.'

Ride. To rise upon the stomach. 'If I eats cold pork it *rides* so.'

Rod. Measurement of $5\frac{1}{2}$ yards; always used where the same would generally be expressed in yards. 'He was about three *rod* from me.'

Rods. The shafts of a wagon or cart.

Rose. Made to rise. 'He walked ever so far, and *rose* a blister on his heel.'

Round-frock. A smockfrock.

'Round-frocks will be extinct, and with them the characteristics of mind, thought, and speech which round-frocks betokened.'—*Sussex Folk and Sussex Ways*, p. 2.

'We may include the making of these round-frocks, which were the pride and glory of an East Sussex labourer fifty years ago.'—*Ibid.* p. 135.

Run. Preterite for Ran.

'He run agin' a man at the bottom of the road here.'—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, p. 165.

Runagate. Tramp. 'He's no good; he's one of they runagate chaps.'

'Ay, they be runagates.'—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, p. 38.

'But letteth the runagates continue in scarceness.'—Psalm lxxviii. 6, Prayer-Book version.

Runt. To knock off the high stubs in woods. Illustration of:—'*Runting* is a fine thing for woods, depend upon it.'

Runts. Welsh bullocks.

Sadly. Ill; of human beings. 'He's been rather *sadly* lately.'

Sagment, in a. Bent or 'sagged.' 'You must take that gutter out, it's all in a *sagment*.'

Sariment. Corruption of Sermon.

Sartin. Certain.

'You've tapped the dropsy on it, that's *sartin*.'—*Chronicles of a Clay Farm*, p. 92.

'And sometimes I did make 'em in a fashion, that's *sartin*.'—*Sussex Folk and Sussex Ways*, p. 41.

'Now I know they've had naun to do wi' my well down there, that's *sartin*.'—*Ibid.* p. 52.

Saturday night. Weekly pay. 'He's troubled to find work for his men this weather, and they all expect their *Saturday night*.'

Scandal. *v.* To spread a malicious report; to take any one's character away. Speaking of a neighbour who had been spreading a false report, a woman said, 'She's *scandaled* it everywhere.'

Scarce. Scarcely. Illustration of:—

'Not one of 'em perhaps with the valye of a team o' horses of his own scarce.'—*Chronicles of a Clay Farm*, p. 160.

Scholar. Pronunciation of Scholar.

'I be'nt no scollard, Sir.'—*Chronicles of a Clay Farm*, p. 92.

'Noe schollards admitted, noe bookes sould.'—Sir Ralph Verney, writing in 1641. *Memoirs of the Verney Family*, 1892, vol. ii. p. 21.

Sciaticky. Pronunciation of Sciatica.

'And besides I have sciaticy very bad.'—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, p. 13.

Score. Weight of 20 lbs. Oxen and pigs are often reckoned by the score.

Scratch along. To rub along; just make a living. 'I'm troubled to *scratch along* anyhow.'

Scupput. For this word and the explanation see *Notes and Queries*, 5 Ser. xii. 128, 235.

Seam. A furrow, or seed-bed. 'You've no call to drill it, you've got a capital *seam*.'

'Let 'em plough the ground deep and rough; I don't care for no *seam*, so long as I can bury the seed.'—Saying of an old farmer about the clay land.

Sense, in no. Phrase. So to speak; in any way. 'The hay don't make to-day *in no sense*.' 'The roots don't grow *in no sense*.'

Sensible, to make. Illustrations of:—

'But no sooner had that event taken place than he made the Scottish clergy *sensible* that he had become the sovereign of a great kingdom.'—HUME, *History of England*, vol. vi. xlvii. p. 88.

'Mention me kindly to Mr. Bacon, and *make him sensible* that if I did not write the paragraph he wished for, it was not owing to any want of respect for the desire he expressed.'—COWPER'S *Letters*, 133, vol. i. p. 263.

'I learnt very soon how useless all attempts at *making them sensible* (as they themselves call it) were.'—FRANCES KEMBLE, *Ten Years on a Georgia Plantation*, p. 76.

'And so it went on all day, each one *making me sensible* as he called it.'—*Ibid.* p. 88.

Set. Settle.

'I had no food all day, and took some cider and a little whisky on the top of it, and it didn't *set* well.'—Defendant, on a charge of drunkenness, 1889.

Shackle. Fasten. Speaking of a wire fence, the blacksmith said, 'I must get a short piece and *shackle* it in.'

Shackle about. Idle about, do anything by halves.

Sharves. Plural of Shaft. 'Both the *sharves* was broken short off.'

'I couldn't lift the *sharves*.'—Defendant, Bench, 1889.

Shaw. A small wood, equivalent to the spinney of the Midland counties.

'The quantity of *Shaws* and woods unfits this part of the country for a good run.'—*Sussex Folk and Sussex Ways*, p. 113.

Shay. Shade of colour.

'Ye Glass painted Rede, Blew, Yoler, and of a Green *Shaye*.'—Coats of Arms in house at Newington, June 17, 1751. *Notes and Queries*, vol. i. p. 197.

Shepherd's crown or Shepherd's purse. The fossil Echinus, from the chalk.

Shifty. Untidy, helpless. 'She was a wonderful *shifty* woman.'

Shinglers, subs. Shingle, v. A man who puts shingles on. To cover a spire.

'1688. 1500 Shingles £1 17s. 6d., to the *Shingler* £1 14s.—Churchwardens' Accounts, Westerham, Kent.

'1670. George Brett and his man *shingling* the steeple.' '1698. Goodman Brett for work about the Steeple for *shingling*.' '1728. For *shingling* and repairing the Church Steeple.'—*Ibid*.

'1772. 4 Square and 40 feet of new *shingling* done to ye Steeple at £5 10s. per square.'—Churchwardens' Accounts, Edenbridge, Kent.

Shingles. Small squares of oak, with which the greater part of Surrey church spires are covered.

'It is cloven into *shingles* for the covering of houses in some places.—EVELYN, *Silva et Terra*, Hunter's edition, vol. i. p. 315.

'1688. 1500 Shingles £1 17s. 6d.'—Churchwardens' Accounts, Westerham, Kent.

Ship. Sheep. 'Parsnips is a fine thing for *ship*.' 'Some of the biggest of them poles would do for *ship* cages.'

'I never saw *ship* look better, and I remember when there wasn't a *ship* on this Farm.'—*Chronicles of a Clay Farm*, p. 90.

Shire. Pronounced Sheere. Examples of:—

'Under thy feete interr'd is here
A Native borne in Oxford-sheere.'

Epitaph on Tho. Greenhill, 1634, Beddington Church, Surrey.

'George Hungerford of this Parish and Katherine his wife daughter of Edward Fabian of Compton in C^o. of Barkeshears Esq.'—Mon. Inscription against E. Wall of S. Transept, Windrush Church, Glouc.

'Even in the *Sheeres*, too (which word a non-Sussex reader may interpret to mean any part of England generally, outside of Sussex, Surrey, or Kent).—*Sussex Folk and Sussex Ways*, p. 19.

Shod. Preterite of Shed. 'The rain come on before he got his peas carr'd, and they *shod* unaccountable.'

'Ah, Sir, I heard your farewell sermon, and I nearly *shod* a tear.'—*Sussex Folk and Sussex Ways*, p. 103.

Sholl. Illustration of:—

'Item a bushell and a *shold*.'—Inventory, College of Lingfield, 1548, Loseley MSS.

Shows for. Looks like. 'It *shows* for wind pretty much.'

Shuckish. Showery. Illustration of:—'I expect we shall have a *shuckish* time at harvest; we had it so at bark harvest, and they generally follow one another.'

Shuddy. Groggy, weak on his legs. 'I knew the horse was a bit *shuddy*.'

Sich. Pronunciation of Such. 'It's *sich* a while agoo I can't justly remember.'

Sight. Illustrations of:—

'It did her a *sight* of good.'—*Chronicles of a Clay Farm*, p. 92.

'It costës a good *sight* of money.'—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, p. 3.

'We catch a *sight* of fish.'—*Ibid.* p. 11.

'It waāstes a *sight*, I can tell ye.'—*Ibid.* p. 82.

Sile. Pronunciation of Soil.

'What's to be done, Sir, with these clay *siles*? I like 'em; I own I like the strong *sile* best.'—*Chronicles of a Clay Farm*, p. 149.

'But that isn't all, there's them clay *siles*.'—*Ibid.* p. 165.

Skep. A bee-skep is a beehive, or the straw cover placed over it.

Slade. A ridge in plough-land.

Slats. The flat pieces or bars of a gate.—‘I wish you could let me have a few *slats* to mend my gates.’

Sloop. *v.* or *subst.* Pronunciation of Slope. ‘You must *sloop* it off a little.’ ‘The ground lies all on the *sloop*.’

Slurry. Soft surface mud, such as there is on roads after much carting in wet weather.

Smart. Active. ‘He’s a smart young chap.’

‘Dobson said he seemed *smartish*-like.’—*Chronicles of a Clay Farm*, p. 136.

Smart. Long. ‘It’s a *smartish* journey from one end of the estate to t’other.’

“‘I used to sit near the pulpit,” said he, “but they have put me back a *smart* ways.”’—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, p. 99.

Smart. Good sized. ‘There’s timber enough in Blockfield house to build a *smart* little village.’

Smoke, up in the. Expression for London. In answer to a question at the Bench to a prisoner, ‘Where have you been since December?’ ‘I’ve been *up in the smoke*.’

‘Tell us what you know of our houses *in the smoke*’ (i. e. in the towns).—Dr. Alexander, Bishop of Derry, in a speech.

Smouch. Smear, lay in lumps. Talking of some manure which had been partly spread but was still in large lumps, the man said, ‘It must dry a little first, else the dredge *smouches* it so.’

So. Term of assent, at the end of a sentence, e. g. ‘Would you like to change your cottage at Michaelmas?’ ‘I would *so*.’

Sod. Sodden. ‘There’s been so much rain, the land’s all *sod*.’ ‘It’s no use getting coke just now, it’s all *sod*.’

Somewhen. Sometime. ‘It happened *somewhen* about Christmas.’

Spilt. Illustrations of:—

‘Whoso will it knowe
Whoso spareth the sprynge
Spilleth his children.’

—PIERS PLOWMAN, *Illustrated London News*, Oct. 23, 1889, p. 395.

‘If you’ve got anything as can be *spilt* or broke.’—*Silas Marner*, ch. xiv. p. 188.

Spoon-meat, Spoon vittles. Broth or soup. ‘He’s not taken nothing but *spoon-meat* for ever so long.’

Spread-bat. The stick or ‘bat’ used to keep the chains or traces of horses apart when at plough.

Spronky. Said of a tree when it is full of short branches like horns. ‘It’s a *spronky* old thing; it ain’t good for much but fire-wood.’

Spun up. Phrase for ‘hard up.’ ‘He’s reg’lar *spun up*.’

Spurt. Bout.

‘I had a little *spurt* of drink, that was all.’—Defendant, Bench, 1889.

Stand, v. and subs. Standstill. ‘We are at a *stand* for more bricks.’ ‘We shan’t *stand* now for ’terials.’

Star-naked. Stark naked.

Start before ready. Proverbial expression. ‘How came — to go bankrupt?’ ‘*Started before he was ready*, I doubt’ (i. e. embarked in a business without capital).

Statesman. An owner of landed property, an estate’s-man.

‘It’s all very well for you *statesmen* to keep oak-trees for the pleasure of looking at ’em.’—A Surrey farmer, 1878.

Steaning. Illustration of:—

‘The well is four feet six inches in diameter within the *steening*, which is of brick of nine inches laid dry.’—MANNING, *Hist. of Surrey*, 1807, vol. iii. p. 272.

Still. Quiet, well conducted. ‘He’s a nice *still* sort of a man.’

Stive. Hive. ‘He took two *stive* of honey this year.’

Stoän. Pronunciation of Stone.

‘The reaping machine do gather up all the *stoäns*.’—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, p. 82.

Storm-cock. The missel-thrush.

Strip-shirt. Stripped to his shirt, with coat and waistcoat off. 'The sun was that hot I was forced to work *strip-shirt*.'

Stud. Illustration of:—'I met our paärson, but he seemed all in a *stud* and not to take no notice of what I said.'

Sub. v. Advance, pay in advance.

"Perhaps you'll *sub* me something." "I'll *sub* you a couple of shillings," said young Mr. M——.—Labourer, 1892.

Suffer. Allow, give permission. 'They could get plenty of water out of the other spring; I don't know whether they would *suffer* it or no.'

'*Suffer* it to be so now . . . Then he *suffered* him.'—A. V., St. Matt. iii. 15.

'And ye *suffer* him no more to do ought for his father or his mother.'—A. V., St. Mark vii. 12.

Summut. Somewhat.

'I ought to know *summut* about it.'—*Chronicles of a Clay Farm*, p. 16.

Surelye. Emphatic, and constantly used at the end of a sentence.

'That's just it: that's just what it is, surely.'—*Chronicles of a Clay Farm*, p. 161.

Swimy. Giddy. Illustration of:—'What can be more picturesque,' asks a Sussex correspondent, 'than our bailiff's account of his attack of influenza? "Well, Sir! I felt that *swimy*, I seem'd 'most ready to pitch otherwhile."'

Tackle. Instruments of husbandry, or of other kinds, and figuratively of food or drink.

Tail. Refuse corn. 'There's pretty nigh as much *tail* as head corn this season.'

'Including rather more than half a bushel of *tail* to the acre.'—*Chronicles of a Clay Farm*, p. 79.

Take. v. Redundant. 'He'd better by odds *take* and give up the farm, than to lose money by it every year, as he's a-doing.'

Talk his dog's hind leg off—Them 41

Talk his dog's hind leg off. Proverb. 'I never see sich a fellow to go on, he would *talk his dog's hind leg off* any day.' See *Notes and Queries*, 4 Ser. ii. 488, 591, where it is 'Talk a horse's leg off.' The writer says, 'I have often heard it in Norfolk and in the Midland counties, "Talk, talk, talk; enough to talk a horse's hind leg off."'

Tell. *subs.* Talk.

'I had'nt heerd no *tell* of it.'—Labourer, 1887.

Tend. *v.* To look after; e. g. sheep-tending, rook-tending.

Terrible. Pronounced Tarrible.

'Well, Shepherd! how be you?' "Pretty middlin' thank'ee." "And how's your Missus." "Oh! *tarrible* ornary sure-ligh, never be no better I doubt."—Conversation overheard, 1893.

'We cleaned the ponds out t'other day, and there was some *tarrible* gurt fish.'—Labourer, 1893.

Terrify. Illustration of:—

'We've had a good deal of what I call *terrifying* sickness, colds and such-like, but nothing serious.'—Chemist, May, 1877.

That. So. 'I was *that* put out with him, that I don't know what I said.' 'She's *that* contrary there's no managing of her.'

Theer. Pronunciation of There.

'There was once a town over *theer*.'—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, p. 3.

'My grandfather and grandmother are *theer*.'—*Ibid.* p. 39.

Them. Their.

'What's the use o' *them* growing turnips?'—*Chronicles of a Clay Farm*, p. 160.

Them. Those.

'*Them* be my two children.'—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, p. 39.

'Do you suppose he would sell one o' *them* there cottages?'—*Ibid.* p. 137.

'*Them* French don't know what good eatin' means.'—*Ibid.* p. 163.

'How's *them* sort o' farmers to be put an end to.'—*Chronicles of a Clay Farm*, p. 161.

'No, no, none of *them* things for me.'—*Sussex Folk and Sussex Ways*, p. 4.

Them as. Those who, those which.

“*Them as* has got the money,” said the old man.—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, p. 7.

‘A lot of the crookedest bats you can get, *them as* won’t lie in no form.’—*Sussex Folk and Sussex Ways*, p. 76.

They. Those. ‘She doesn’t give much milk out of *they* quarters.’

‘Get off *they* steps until you pay the money.’—Witness, Bench, 1891.

This here, Them there. Intensive.

‘I’ll never drain so deep as that through *this here* clay.’—*Chronicles of a Clay Farm*, p. 18.

‘Never you listen to what *them there* papers says.’—*Ibid.* p. 91.

Thro. Fro ; in phrase ‘to and thro.’ ‘He’s to and *thro* a’most every day.’

Threwed. Preterite of Throw.

‘They throw a word to you when they do speak, as if they *threwed* a bone to a dog.’—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, p. 169.

Throwed. Part. of Throw, in sense of disappointed, worsted.

‘I got *throwed* over that job.’

Tidy. *adj.* and *adv.* Fair, nicely. ‘That there oak’s coming out quite *tidy*.’

‘Our parson’s a very *tidy* preacher.’—Parish Clerk, 1889.

Time as. At the time when. ‘*Time as* Mr. — had the Park Farm.’ ‘*Time as* your father was High Sheriff.’

‘*Time as* I used to go Carrier to the Borough.’—*Sussex Folk and Sussex Ways*, p. 119.

Tip-top. First-rate. “‘How be you, ma’ste?” “I be *tip top* thank’ee.””

“‘We ha’ a cemetery up yonder, a *tip-top* place.” *Tip-top* was decidedly a modern phrase, and I tried to imagine what a *tip-top* cemetery could be like.’—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, p. 6.

Titus fever. Typhus or Typhoid fever. ‘There was three on ’em, all down with the *titus* fever at one time.’

‘She says that they’ve had *titus* fever down there.’—*Sussex Folk and Sussex Ways*, p. 62.

To. Too. ‘He’s grown *to* big for his shoes.’

‘My largest field’s no longer *to* big for the Farm.’—*Chronicles of a Clay Farm*, p. 158.

To and agin. To and fro. 'My feet gives out, so I can't travel fur; but I goes to the shop *to and agin*.'

Toary. Full of bents, or long grass.

'There's bin a fox in that old *toary* field of mine for ever so long.'
—Farmer, 1881.

Too. Pronunciation of To. Emphatic. 'The place is all *too* pieces.'

Took. Part. of Take. 'They was *took* at the police station last night.'

'She was *took* so at two years old.'—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, p. 10.

'If he ain't afeared of being *took* for nothin'.'—*Sussex Folk and Sussex Ways*, p. 82.

Topping. Illustrations of:—

'It blasts a man in that peculiar *topping* perfection of his nature, his understanding.'—Dr. South, *Sermons*, vol. iv. p. 382.

'The great and flourishing condition of some of the *topping* sinners of the world.'—*Ibid.* p. 153.

T'other. The other. *T'other wea*, the other way. Used by carters to turn the horse off to the right.

'One down, *t'other* come on.'—*Chronicles of a Clay Farm*, p. 24.

Travish. Refuse, rubbish.

'Those tiles are not good for nothing; they are only what we call *travish*.'—Bricklayer, 1888.

Trencher-man. One who feeds others well. 'Time I was a boy we used all to live in the Farmhouse, and Mr. — he was always a good *trencherman*¹.'

Turmup or Turmut. Corruption of Turnip. 'The *Turmups* has grow'd wonderful sin' these last 'ere rains.'

Tween-whiles. Between times.

'Un. One.

'A long road, Sir! and a bad *'un*.'—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, p. 27.

'I'm obliged to wear a patch over this 'ere left *'un*.'—*Ibid.* p. 137.

'I've got a sow in my yard with twelve little *'uns*, and they little *'uns* can't all feed at once.'—*Sussex Folk and Sussex Ways*, p. 3.

¹ This refers to the good old days when the custom (now almost extinct) was for the farmer to dine with his carters and boys.—G.L.G.

Uncommon. Used adverbially.

‘I should like *uncommon* to have a bit of talk with you.’—*Chronicles of a Clay Farm*, p. 138.

Undecent. Indecent. ‘He went on most *undecent*.’

‘It is very *undecent* for a Master to jest or play with his scholars; but not only *undecent*, but very dangerous too.’—DR. SOUTH, *Sermons*, 1717, vol. v. p. 30.

‘From this springs the notion of Decency or *Undecency*. It implies a turpitude or *Undecency*.’—*Ibid.* vol. i. pp. 482, 483.

Underminded. Participle for Undermined. ‘The place is reg’lar *underminded* by rats.’ ‘There was a great flood, and the house was *underminded*¹.’

Unplesh. Corruption of Non-plus. Speaking of having to leave his cottage, a labourer said, ‘Sometimes it comes on one all in a *unplesh*, just like mother’s death did.’

Unsensible. Senseless; without sense.

‘I was *unsensible* from loss of blood.’—Witness, Bench, 1891.

‘When the drink’s out of ‘em they aren’t *unsensible*.’—*Silas Marner*, ch. xiv. p. 107.

Unsightable. Not in sight. Speaking of some trees, the woodman said, ‘This ‘ere lot is very *unsightable* from anywhere.’

Up-grown. Grown-up.

‘We never get about eight or ten *up-grown* persons at church of a morning.’—Parish Clerk, 1878.

Upset. Knock down. ‘I didn’t like to tackle him, because there were two on ‘em, and I was afraid they would *upset* me.’ ‘Don’t do that again, or I might *upset* you.’

Upset. *subs.* A row, a fight. ‘They’d both been a-drinking, and they had a reg’lar *upset*.’

Up with. Raise. ‘He *up with* his fist and struck me full in the faäce.’

‘The boy *up with* his fist and struck her on the breast.’—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, p. 23.

¹ I was surprised on going into a leading silversmith’s in London, at his assistant’s saying when I showed him a ring, ‘The ring has been worn next to another and the setting has got *underminded*.’

Us. We.

'It ain't us as kills 'em off.'—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, p. 65.

Valye. Pronunciation of Value. 'My life's no *valye*.'

'If you'd spare me the *val'e* of a half-hour's walk through those swedes again.'—*Chronicles of a Clay Farm*, p. 140.

'Not one of 'em perhaps with the *valye* of a team o' horses of his own.'—*Ibid.* p. 160.

Waps, Wapses. Pronunciation of Wasp, Wasps.

Warrant. Pronounced Warn't. 'It 'ull be a hard winter for the poor, I'll *warn't* ye.'

'It'll come up as mellow as a garden, I'll *war'nt* it, in the spring.'—*Chronicles of a Clay Farm*, p. 90.

Wean-year. Illustration of:—

'It'm vii *Wanyers* price xxxiiii*.'—Inventory, College of Lingfield, Surrey, 1524.

'Item v *wenyers*.'—*Ibid.* 1544.

Week-a-days. The week is divided into Sunday and week-a-days.

'I wear it Sundays and *week-a-days*.'—Witness, Bench, 1891.

Wheeler. Wheelwright. 'That tree will do well for *wheeler's* work.'Wift. Quick and noiselessly. Walking with a man in April, 1889, a bicycle passed us, and he said, 'They come by so *wift*, don't they?'Wonderful. Excessively. In constant use, e. g. '*Wonderful* weak,' '*wonderful* hot,' &c. See Halliwell *in verbo*, and conf. German *Wunderbar*.

'All things were *wonderful* tumultuous and troublesome.'—HOOKER, *Ecl. Pol.* Book VII. ch. viii. p. 10.

'I've seen men as are *wonderful* handy wi' children.'—*Silas Marner*, ch. xiv. p. 107.

A rustic courtship was thus described to me: 'I don't know nothing against the young man, he's hung on constant to Emma for five years, and walked with her sister a'fore that; and he's a *wonderful* handy chap to carry water.'—G. L. G.

Wore. Participle of Wear. 'Yes, I'm crippled; *wore* out, that's all.'

'Poor thing! she was fairly *wore* out.'—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, p. 69.

Work-a-days. To distinguish from Sundays.

Worrit. Corruption of Worry.

'It gripes you, and *worrits* you, and leaves you where you was.'—Mrs. Poyser of a dose of medicine. *Adam Bede*.

Wun't. Will not.

'Our crest, it is said, is a hog, and our motto we *wun't* be druv.'—*Sussex Folk and Sussex Ways*, p. 3.

'No, that I *wun't*; not if I freeze fust.'—*Ibid.* p. 10.

Wuss. Pronunciation of Worse. 'She was took *wuss* the other day.'

'Aye, and the farmer's business getting *wuss* every year.'—*Chronicles of a Clay Farm*, p. 160.

Year. Plural for Years.

'I've been a-draining this forty *year* and more.'—*Chronicles of a Clay Farm*, p. 16.

'The lady as is there was buried fourteen *year*.'—*Field Paths and Green Lanes*, p. 23.

'She be dead sixty *year*.'—*Ibid.* p. 40.

'I was a sawyer up in them woods for five and forty *year*.'—*Ibid.* p. 137.

Yeo. Pronunciation of Ewe.

Yoke round. Turn round sharp. 'He *yoked* it round (i. e. the wagon) and it canted over.'

Oxford

HORACE HART, PRINTER TO THE UNIVERSITY



A GLOSSARY
OF
WORDS AND PHRASES
USED IN
S.E. WORCESTERSHIRE

TOGETHER WITH SOME OF THE
Sayings, Customs, Superstitions, Charms, &c.

COMMON IN THAT DISTRICT.

BY JESSE SALISBURY.

London:
J. SALISBURY, 48, FLEET LANE, E.C.

—
1893



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ERRATA.

Page 19, line 17 from top, *read*, 'W'en 'er wuz a young un,' &c.

„ 31, „ 1 „ „ „ 'the ears, snout,' &c.

„ 35, „ 17 „ bottom „ 'the final s in *slawms*,' &c.

„ 37, „ 13 „ top, „ 'the bar to which the shafts of a double shafted waggon are attached.'

„ 37, „ 2 „ bottom „ 'I sh'll get in un' sit by the fire.'

„ 44, „ 14 „ „ „ 'when in company, and speaking of a person who is present.'

PREFACE.

THIS attempt to compile a Glossary of Words and Phrases used in South-East Worcestershire (the district around Evesham and Pershore), owes its origin, principally, to a perusal of Mrs. Chamberlain's interesting 'Glossary of West Worcestershire Words,' published by the English Dialect Society in 1882.

Being a native of the district above indicated, and an enthusiastic lover of everything relating to the county of Worcester, I had for some years previously, been collecting scraps and fragments concerning the locality, but with no definite object in view; and I felt greatly delighted when I recognised in Mrs. Chamberlain's work, many of the old home words, sayings, and customs, which were so familiar to me in my younger days; but which had in many instances become almost forgotten.

Although in the same county, I found that there were many words used in our locality which were not in use in West Worcestershire, and so not included in Mrs. Chamberlain's book. I therefore began systematically to note down all such words that I could think of, or that I otherwise met with; with the result that I am now able to submit to all who are interested in the subject of local dialects, and to the public generally, the present collection of South-East Worcestershire Words and Phrases.

In doing so, I trust that I am contributing a minute quota of quaint (and possibly some few peculiar) words, towards the formation of a work which would be of the greatest interest and utility, viz., a complete Glossary of Local Words, Sayings, and Phrases used in every district in England. The increased, and still increasing facilities for intercommunication, together with the advance of education, are, however, daily enhancing the

difficulty of accomplishing such a task; and should it be long deferred, it will, it is to be feared, become a matter of absolute impossibility.

Many words are included in the following pages, which are neither peculiar to the district nor yet to the county, but which are not exactly common. These I decided to retain, as being useful for purposes of comparison; also that students of dialect might be assisted (however slightly), in ascertaining to what extent, and in what localities, such words are current.

In instances in which Mrs. Chamberlain has, in her glossary, employed illustrative phrases, I have generally adopted them; making such alterations only, as were necessary to adapt them to this locality. The difference in the dialect of the two districts (the W. and the S.E.) can thus be the more readily observed, for which reason, I trust I may be pardoned for the liberty I have taken.

It was originally intended that this fragment should have been published by the English Dialect Society, by whom much has already been done in the direction above indicated, and at whose disposal I had placed my MS.; but owing to various causes, its publication was from time to time deferred, until I at length decided to issue it myself, as it now appears.

Whilst in the hands of the above Society, my MS. was submitted by the Secretary to the inspection of Professor Skeat, to whom I am indebted for some important suggestions.

To the Rev. Canon Lawson, author of 'Upton Words and Phrases,' (E.D.S., 1884), I desire to express my sincere thanks for the kindly interest he has taken in my work, and for a copy of 'Notes of Quaint Words and Sayings in the Dialect of South Worcestershire,' by A. Porson, M.A., the perusal of which brought to my mind some words and sayings that had escaped my memory.

To Mr. George Davies, I am greatly indebted for various suggestions, many of which I have been able to adopt, although they did not reach me until the work was in the printer's hands; but more particularly for his great assistance in that portion

which relates to Shakespeare (of whose writings he is an enthusiastic student). Indeed, it was at his suggestion only, that I decided to include the Shakespeare list.

As it forms in my memory a kind of connecting link between the old time and the present, I may mention, that I had the pleasure (many years ago), of knowing Mr. Davies's grandfather (Mr. John Davies, of Little Comberton), and I do not think I ever met with another man who could relate so many local stories, or who could sing so many traditional old songs.*

For the purpose of illustrating some of the peculiarities of our dialect, I have (in addition to the phrases already referred to), introduced a few local sayings and stories, and in these my dear niece Agnes, has assisted me very materially; giving me hints as to some of the idiomatic phrases, in cases in which my long absence from the district, had caused my memory to become slightly defective. She has also contributed some of the 'Remedies,' &c., which are here included; for all of which I thank her most heartily.

To her father (my beloved brother), who still resides in our village, I am indebted for several words and sayings; and more particularly for many of the Field Names, of which a list is included in this work. I therefore tender him my warmest thanks, and trust that he will discover in these pages, pleasant reminiscences, of the days 'when we were boys together.'

JESSE SALISBURY.

(Of Little Comberton.)

London, 1893.

* Some were exceedingly quaint, and I venture to introduce here the following verse of one which lingers in my memory, but which I have never met with in print. It is probably familiar to students of Old Song literature. Being a portion of what is supposed to be a 'Rag-man's' song, the reader will kindly excuse the indelicacy of its allusions.

'Old rags, old jags, old bodies of stays;
Bring them to me; I will them appraise;
Nitty, or lousey, or buggy beside,
Up o' my back, and away they shall ride.'

CONJUGATIONS OF VERBS, &c.
 ũ (*u* as in cut), ðð (*oo* as in wool).

TO BE.

Present.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
I be.	We be.
Thee bist.	You be.
'E or 'er is.	Thaay be.

Past.

I wuz.	We wuz.
Thee wust.	You wuz.
'E wuz.	Thaay wuz.

Negative (present).

I byunt.	We byunt.
Thee bissent.	You byunt.
'E yunt.	Thaay byunt.

Negative (past).

I wuzzent, or wornt.	We wuzzent, or wornt.
Thee wussent.	You wuzzent, or wornt.
'E wuzzent, or wornt.	Thaay wuzzent, or wornt.

Interrog. (present).

Be <i>I</i> ? or <i>Be e</i> ?	Be <i>we</i> ? or <i>Be us</i> ?
Bist <i>thee</i> ?	Be <i>you</i> ? or <i>be yũ</i> ?
Is 'e ? or <i>Is ũ</i> ? *	Be <i>thaay</i> ? or <i>be 'um</i> ?

Interrog. (past).

Wuz <i>I</i> ?	Wuz <i>wè</i> ? or <i>wũz-us</i> ?
Wust <i>thee</i> ?	Wuz <i>yòu</i> ? or <i>wũz yũ</i> ?
Wuz 'e ?	Wuz <i>thàay</i> ? or <i>wũz um</i> ?

* The words printed in italics are strongly accented.

Interrog. Neg. (present).

Byunt I?	Byunt us?
Bissent thee?	Byunt <i>you</i> ? or <i>byunt</i> yŭ?
Yunt 'e? or <i>yunt</i> ũ?	Byunt <i>thaay</i> ? or <i>byunt</i> 'um?

Interrog. Neg. (past).

Wuzzent I?	Wuzzent <i>we</i> ? or <i>wuzzent</i> us?
Wussent <i>thee</i> ? or <i>wussent</i> ?	Wuzzent <i>you</i> ? or <i>wuzzent</i> yŭ?
Wuzzent 'e? or <i>wuzzent</i> ũ?	Wuzzent <i>thaay</i> ? or <i>wuzzent</i> 'um?

TO HAVE.

Present.

I 'ave, or 'a.	We 'ave or 'a.
Thee 'ast.	You 'ave or 'a.
'E 'ave, or 'a.	Thaay 'ave, or 'a.

Past.

I 'ad.	We 'ad.
Thee 'adst.	You 'ad.
'E 'ad.	Thaay 'ad.

Negative (present).

I 'ant, or 'aint.	We 'ant, or 'aint.
Thee 'assn't.	You 'ant or 'aint.
'E 'ant or aint.	Thaay 'ant or 'aint.

Negative (past).

I 'adn't.	We 'adn't.
Thee 'adn'st.	You 'adn't.
'E 'adn't.	Thaay 'adn't.

Interrog. (present).

'Ave I? or 'ave e?	'Ave <i>we</i> ? or 'ave us?
'Ast <i>thee</i> ? or 'ast?	'Ave <i>you</i> ? or 'ave yŭ?
'Uv 'e? or 'ave ũ?	'Uv <i>thaay</i> ? or 'ave 'um?

Interrog. (past).

'Ad I? or 'ad e?	'Ad <i>we</i> ? or 'ad us?
'Adst <i>thee</i> ? or 'adst?	'Ad <i>you</i> ? or 'ad yŭ?
'Ad 'e? or 'Ad ũ?	'Ad <i>thaay</i> ? or 'ad 'um?

Interrog. Neg. (present).

'An't I ? or 'an't e ?	'An't we ? or 'an't us ?
'Assn't thee ? or 'Assn't ?	'An't you ? or 'an't yū ?
'An't 'e ? or 'an't ü ?	'An't thaay ? or 'an't um ?

Interrog. Neg. (past).

'Adn't I ? or 'a'dn't e ?	'Adn't we ? or 'adn't us ?
'Adn't thee ? or 'adns't ?	'Adn't you ? or 'adn't yū ?
'Adn't 'e ? or 'adn't ü ?	'Adn't thaay ? or 'adn't um ?

SHALL.

I shall.	We shall.
Thee shot.	You shall.
'E shall.	Thaay shall.
<i>I shüd, or I shood.</i>	<i>We shüd, or we shood.</i>
<i>Thee shüdst, or thee shoodst.</i>	<i>You shüd, or you shood.</i>
<i>'E shüd, or 'E shööd.</i>	<i>Thaay shüd, or thaay shood.</i>

Negative.

I shaunt.	We shaunt.
Thee shotn't.	You shaunt.
'E shaunt.	Thaay shaunt.
I shöödn't.	We shoodn't.
Thee shoodn't.	You shoodn't.
'E shoodn't.	Thaay shoodn't.

Interrogative.

Sholl I, or <i>sholl</i> e ?	Sholl we ? or <i>sholl</i> us ?
<i>Shot</i> ? or <i>shot thee</i> ?	Sholl you ? or <i>sholl</i> yū ?
Sholl 'e ? or <i>sholl</i> ü ?	Sholl thaay ? or <i>sholl</i> um ?

Interrog. Neg.

Shaunt I ? or <i>shaunt</i> e ?	Shaunt we ? or <i>shaunt</i> us ?
<i>Shotn't</i> ? or <i>shotn't thee</i> ?	Shaunt you ? or <i>shaunt</i> yū ?
Shaunt 'e ? or <i>shaunt</i> ü ?	Shaunt thaay ? or <i>shaunt</i> um ?

WILL.

I 'ööl.	We 'ööl.
Thee ööt.	You 'ööl.
'E 'ööl.	Thaay 'ööl.

I 'òðd.
Thee 'òðdst.
'E 'òðd.

We 'òðd.
You 'òðd.
Thaay 'òðd.

Negative.

I wunt.
Thee òðtn't.
'E wunt.

We wunt.
You wunt.
Thay wunt.

Interrogative.

'Òðl I? or òðl e?
'Òðt thee? or òðt?
'Òðl 'e? or òðl ù?

'Òðl we? or òðl us?
'Òðl you? or 'òðl yū?
'Òðl thaay? or òðl um?

Interrog. Neg.

Wunt I? or wunt e?
'Òðtn't thee? or òðtn't?
Wunt 'e? or wunt yū?

Wunt we? or wunt us?
Wunt yðu? or wunt yū?
Wunt thaay? or wunt um?

CAN.

I con.
Thee const.
'E con.

We con.
You con.
Thaay con.

Negative.

I caunt.
Thee cosn't.
'E caunt.

We caunt.
You caunt.
Thaay caunt.

Interrogative.

Cun I? or con e?
Cun'st thee? or const?
Cun 'e? or con ù?

Cun we? or con us?
Cun you? or con yū?
Cun thaay? or con um?

Interrog. Neg.

Caunt I? or caunt e?
Cosn't thee? or cosn't?
Caunt 'e? or caunt ù?

Caunt we? or caunt us?
Caunt you? or caunt yū?
Caunt thaay? or caunt um?

GLOSSARY

OF

S. E. WORCESTERSHIRE WORDS.

- A**, *v.* to have, present and imperative moods. 'I *a* bin a wāterin' the flowers.' *I have been watering the flowers.* 'A done ööt!' *Have done, will you!*
- A**, *pron.* he; she; it. 'Where is *a*?' 'There *a* comes.' (The pronunciation of the *a* in this instance is like *u* in *but*.)
- A**, *prep.* in; on; as *abed* for *in bed*, *atop* for *on* the top. 'Er's *a* bed mighty bad, uv *a* bwile *a* top uv 'er yud.'
- Abear**, *v.* to endure. 'I caunt *abear* the sight on 'im.' 'E caunt *abear* to be lofft (laughed) at.'
- Above-a-bit**, *adverbial phrase*, extremely. 'Thase 'ere bad times werrits me *above-a-bit*, thay döös; I don't knaow what to do no more nur the dyud.'
- Acaowd**, *adj.* cold. 'Be yer 'onds *acaowd*? come ether an' warm um.'
- According** (pronounced *accardin'*) *adv.* in comparison with. 'It's as much bigger *accardin'* as my fut is nur that there young un's.' *It is as much larger comparatively, as my foot is than that child's.*
- Ack**, *v.* to hoe potatoes for the first time.
- Afore**, *prep.* before. 'Come un see us *afore* yū gwuz away.'
- After-math** or **Arter-math**, *n.* the second crop of hay from one field in the same season.
- Agate**, *v.* going on. 'What's *agate* now?'
- Ails**, *n.* barley-beards.
- Aim**, *v.* to attempt; to endeavour; to intend. 'Er *aimed* to pick it up, but it wus too 'eavy fur 'er to 'eft.'
- Aizac**, *n.* a small bird which builds its nest in the grass on the banks of hedges. Perhaps a corruption of *Haysuck*. The Haybird.
- Akere**, *v.* look here; or, come here.

All-as-is. All that remains. 'The pot's pretty nigh empty, but I'll gi' yū *all-as-is*.

All-as-one. All the same. 'Thee cunst gōō ar stop, Bill; it's *all-as-one*.'

Ally or **White Al**, *n.* a white marble (much prized by boys).

Anant, *prep.* opposite. 'Put them there faggits down *anant* the door.'

Aqwf (Oaf) *n.* a foolish or silly person.

Apern or **Apun**, *n.* an apron; the diaphragm or midriff of a pig.

Arms, *n.* axles of a cart or waggon.

Arse of a waggon or **cart**, the hinder-part.

Askew, *adv.* out of shape; twisted.

Aslat or **Az-lit**, *n.* the liver, lungs, heart, &c., of a pig. (Not very common in this district.)

Assud or **Arseud**, *adj.* contrary. (*Arseward*.)

Assud-backuds, *adj.* hind-before.

Athattens, *adv.* in that way. 'Thee artst to be ashum'd o' thee-self tū byut (beat) the bwoy *athattens*; yū great lungeous bagger.'

Athissens, *adv.* in this way. 'That yunt the way to do it; do it *athissens*.'

Atternone-folks, *n.* people who are in the habit of beginning work late in the day.

Awhile = spare time; 'I cawnt *awhile*,' means 'I cannot spare the time.'

Away-you-shuts = start off.

Aw-puck, *n.* the will-o'-the-wisp.

Axe-tree = axle-tree.

Backen, *v.* to keep back. 'This caowd weather 'ull *backen* the craps' (crops).

Back-side, *n.* the back of the house.

Back-sword, *n.* the exercise of singlestick.

Badger, *v.* to torment; to worry.

Bag, *n.* the udder of a cow. Three bushels of corn.

Bag, *v.* to cut wheat, &c., with a *bagging-hook*, instead of with a sickle. The former instrument is larger and heavier than the sickle, and is used with a chopping action, instead of with a pull, as the sickle is used.

- Bagger-wench**, *n.* a beggar-girl.
- Bagginet**, *n.* a bayonet.
- Baker**, *n.* a pebble fixed into the roof of an oven to indicate when it is sufficiently heated. This is shown by the stone then presenting a floury-white appearance.
- Bandy**, *n.* a game played with a stick bent at the lower end; the bent stick used in the game (also called hockey).
- Bannits**, *n.* walnuts. 'Why uf 'ere yunt aowd Stoodley; the fust time as ever I knaowed 'im wus w'en 'e wus took up fur stalin' *bannits*.'
- Barking-iron**, *n.* an iron tool used in peeling off bark from trees.
- Barm**, *n.* yeast.
- Barm-spout**, *n.* a tin or wooden tube used for the purpose of conveying the yeast from the cask.
- Baste**, (1) *n.* a beast, (2) *v.* to beat. 'Uf I ketches thee a runnin' over that gardin agyun, I'll gi' thū a good *bastin*.' (3) *v.* To pour gravy upon meat while roasting, to prevent its burning.
- Bat**, *n.* pace; speed; as in walking, &c. 'I've come along at a smartish *bat*, an' it fetches the sweat out on mū, above a bit.'
- Bäther**, *v.* to trample or beat down standing corn or grass; to wallow in dust, as fowls do.
- Batherer**, *n.* a dealer, as *ash-batherer*, a dealer in wood ashes (used for making ley).
- Batter**, *v.* In building a tall chimney, to *batter* is to gradually reduce the circumference. To build a wall out of the perpendicular.
- Battle**, *n.* a beetle; a cock-roach.
- Bawk**, *v.* to hinder.
- Be-call**, *v.* to abuse.
- Bed-wrist** (bed-wrest), *n.* a wooden instrument used for tightening the cords of the old-fashioned corded bedsteads.
- Beetle**, *n.* a large wooden hammer, or mallet.
- Belluck**, *v.* to roar.
- Bell-wether**, *n.* a crying child (primarily the wether-sheep which carried the bell).
- Bed of a cart or wagon**, *n.* the body; the wheels, &c., upon which it is borne, being called the carriage.

- Belly-full**, *n.* a sufficient quantity. 'Didn't I see you a comin' out o' the Methodis' chapel o' Sundry, Mrs. Accon?' 'Oy sure, so yū did: it yunt as I 'aowlds ööth the Methodisses, they be sū sly to my thinkin'; but I likes to göö sometimes 'cos the sarmuns be sū cuttin'. Many a time I a' sat in that chapel an' cried my *belly-full*.'
- Belt**, *v.* to shear off the soiled wool ('belt-locks') from the buttocks of sheep.
- Bent**, *n.* slender stalk of grass.
- Better**, *adv.* more. 'How long have you lived in this house?' 'O, rather *better* nur a twelve-month.'
- Bezzle**, *v.* to drink immoderately, as a drunkard.
- Bird-keeping**, *v.* scaring birds from corn.
- Bizzum (Besom)**, *n.* a broom composed of twigs of birch or of ling.
- Black-bat**, *n.* a black beetle.
- Black-stare**, *n.* a starling.
- Blaht**, *v.* to cry or hallo out lustily.
- Bledther**, *n.* a bladder.
- Bleeding-heart**, *n.* a kind of garden flower.
- Blood-stick**, *n.* a stick with which farriers strike the fleam when bleeding cattle.
- Bloody-thumbs**, *n.* quaker-grass.
- Blow**, *n.* blossom (pronounced *blaow*). 'That 'awthun tree anant the aowd barn is in *blaow* mwust beautiful.' 'Uv yū sin the *blaow* uv this 'ere pink? Its amwust as big as a rose.'
- Blubber**, *n.* a bubble.
- Boar-stag**, *n.* an old boar which has been emasculated.
- Boil-out**, *v.* to waste in boiling.
- Bolchin**, *n.* an unfledged bird.
- Bolting**, *n.* (pronounced *baowtin'*), a bundle of straw of from 12 to 14lbs. weight. The *boltings* of best and longest straw are tied with two bands, those containing the short and inferior straw with only one. 'What a fright thū bist, wench; thee look'st like a *baowtin'* tied o' one bond.'
- Book-of-hard-names**, *n.* an account book.
- Boss**, *n.* a tassel; a rosette; a small bunch of ribbons.
- Bost**, *v.* to explode with a report.
- Bottom**, *n.* a ball or skein. 'It's all of a robble, like a bottom o' yarn.'

- Bout**, *n.* in ploughing, &c., once up and down the field. A 'bout' at back-sword corresponds with a 'round' at boxing.
- Bowle**, *n.* a bar or beam of a harrow. The *bowles* are connected by the *sloats*.
- Bowk**, *n.* the 'box' of a wheel. (The iron lining in which the axle is inserted.)
- Braishy**, *adj.* having branches.
- Bran-new**, *adj.* quite new.
- Breast-plough**, *n.* a plough worked by a man. It has a flat piece of wood at the upper end against which the plougher pushes with his breast, hence its name.
- Bree**, *n.* a large fly resembling a bee.
- Breeds**, *n.* the brim of a hat.
- Brem**, *n.* bream (a kind of fish).
- Brevit**, *v.* to hunt about; to pry inquisitively. 'Where 'a yū pūt my prayer-book to, Mary? I've brevitted throaw all them drahrs an' I caunt find 'im.' 'E'l get nuthin' from we, it's uv no use far 'im to come brevittin' about ower place.'
- Briar-ball**, *n.* a kind of spongy ball growing on the hip-briar or wild rose bush.
- Brim**, *n.* a boar.
- Brun**, or **hind-brun**, *n.* a log of wood suitable for laying behind or at the back of the grate.
- Brow**, *n.* the forehead.
- Buckle**, *n.* a tough slip of wood used for fastening the thatch upon a roof; *v.* to bend.
- Builded**, *v.* built.
- Buff**, *v.* to muffle the clapper of a bell.
- Buff-peal**, *n.* a muffled peal.
- Bull-squitter**, *n.* much fuss or talk about a very little matter.
- Bum-ball**, *n.* a ball with which boys play 'rounders' or similar games.
- Bum**, or **Bum-bailey**, *n.* a broker's man. 'I heerd uz how Jack 'ud got the *bums* in 'is 'ouse for rent.'
- Bunch-o'-fives**, *n.* the fist.
- Bunt**, *v.* to butt like a ram. To help another in climbing, &c., by giving him a lift (or bunt) behind.
- Bur-dock**, *n.* a thick, hard-stemmed dock.
- Burr**, *n.* a piece of iron to screw on the end of a bolt (same as nut.)

- Burrū**, *n.* a sheltered place. Corruption of burrow. 'The wind is pretty teart to-day, but if yū keeps in the burrū it 'll do yū moore good to gōō out in the air a bit nur stivin' by the fire all the while.'
- Burrū-urdle**, *n.* a hurdle covered or thatched with straw and propped up in the field, on the *burrū* or sheltered side of which a tolerably good shelter from wind and rain may be secured.
- Bury**, *n.* a heap, as of potatoes ('tater-bury'), or of dung ('muck-bury.')
- Bush-house**, *n.* (at Pershore) a house opened at fair time only (26th and 27th of June), for the sale of beer and cider without licence, indicated by a bush fixed up at the door. Suppressed 1863.
- Bussen**, **Bussen-bellied**, *adj.* ruptured.
- Butty**, *n.* a work-fellow or companion. 'Ave yū sin Mary Parker lately, Mrs. Yapp?' 'Oye, I sis 'er mwust wicks; 'er's my butty when I weshes at the pawson's.' 'Im an' 'is butties wuz at ther tay, an' a mon cum to the door, an' 'e sez, sez 'e, "W'ich o' your names is Robison?"'
- Bwystings**, *n.* the first milk drawn from the udder of a cow after calving.
- Byun-brish**, *n.* bean stubble.
- Cadger**, *n.* a beggar.
- Cag-mag**, *v.* to grumble at, to quarrel. 'The missis sez to me, "What's that naise?" 'er sez. "Oh," sez I "it's only them two aowd craters upstairs a *cagmaggin'* like thay allays be.'"
- Call**, *n.* cause; or, occasion.
- Calls**, to cattle, &c. To cows: 'Coop! coop!' To dogs: 'Heah, heah' or 'Pishty! Pishty!' To horses: 'Coop!' (start); 'Aw!' (turn towards driver); 'Cumma!' (to first horse to turn towards driver); 'Cum-ither!' (the same); 'Ett!' (turn from driver); 'Gee!' (to first horse to turn from driver); 'Wult!' (go slowly); 'Wey!' (stop). To pigs: 'Chuck! chuck!' To poultry: 'Còme Biddy! còme Biddy!'
- Cank**, *v.* to chatter; to talk incessantly.
- Caplin**, *n.* the bow by which, by means of a thong (*thunk*), the *nile* is attached to the hand-stick of a flail, or *threshel*.
- Cart-saddle**, *n.* the saddle worn by a cart-horse, and which carries the back-band.

- Carrying-the-grind-stone**, *v.* fetching the doctor to one's wife at her confinement.
- Casselty**, *adj.* uncertain. 'There's no tellin' what to be at in sitch *casselty* weather.'
- Casting-net**, *n.* a kind of fishing-net.
- Cast** (1) *n.* a second swarm of bees from the same hive in one season. (2) *v.* To give birth prematurely. (3) To yield, 'The whate *casses* (casts) well this year.' (4) A sheep turned over on its back and unable to get up again is *cast*.
- Cat**, *n.* a small piece of wood used in the game of 'bandy.' The *cat* is knocked with the bandy in opposite directions by the opposing players. (Also called a 'nun.')
- Chackle**, *v.* to cackle as a hen.
- Charky**, *adj.* dry, sunbaked.
- Chate** or **Chut**, *n.* the Grasshopper Warbler.
- Chats**, *n.* chips of wood; short sticks, &c.
- Chaun**, *n.* a crack in the earth, or in a floor or wall. 'The ground is so dry there be *chauns* in it big enough for me to püt my füt in amwust' (almost).
- Chawl** (1) *v.* to chew slowly. (2) To repeat words which have given offence. (3) *n.* The lower jaw of a pig.
- Cheese**, *n.* the stack of apple-pulp arranged in the press ready for pressing out the cider.
- Cheese-cowl**, *n.* a shallow tub, used in cheese making.
- Cheeses**, *n.* seeds of the Common Mallow.
- Chime**, *n.* a stave of a cask or tub.
- Chine**, *n.* a slice containing the spine cut out of the back of a pig. It is usually cut up into four or five lengths, each of which is called a *chine*.
- Chits**, *n.* the sprouts which shoot out from potatoes, wheat, &c., when germination has commenced. 'Them taters wans (want) sartin', but you must be keerful 'ow yü 'ondles um, else you'll knock the *chits* off.'
- Chit**, *n.* a term of approbrium applied to a forward young girl.
- Chittlins** (chitterlings), *n.* the entrails; most commonly applied to those of a pig.
- Chobble**, *v.* to chew.
- Chock**, *n.* a block of wood with which the linch-pin hole in the hub of a wheel is closed.
- Chock-full**, *adj.* completely full.

Chop, *v.* to exchange.

Chops, *n.* the mouth. 'Shut yer *chops* an' keep yer belly warm.'

Chump, *n.* a block of wood. The head, 'He's off his *chump*' = 'He's out of his mind.'

Christian, *n.* a human being.

Clack, *n.* chatter; incessant and idle talk.

Clanins (cleanings), *n.* the after-birth of a ewe, cow, mare, &c.

Clat-beetle, *n.* a light wooden mallet with a long handle used for breaking hard clods of earth.

Clatter, *n.* a rattling noise.

Cleaches, *n.* clots of blood, &c.

Clet, *n.* a wedge.

Clock, *n.* the downy head of the dandelion, when gone to seed. The children pluck these and blow off the down; the number of puffs required to blow off the whole of the down from one stalk is supposed to indicate what o'clock it is.

Clip, *v.* to embrace. 'The child *clipped* mū round the neck.'

Clomber, *v.* to climb.

Clommed, *adj.* starved, famished.

Clout, *n.* a rag or cloth, as dish-clout. Clothing. 'Change not a *clout* 'till May be out.'

Clout, *n.* a plate of iron nailed upon a wooden axle, to prevent its wearing away too rapidly with the friction of the wheel.

Cloy-iron, *n.* the iron at the end of a plough beam to which the traces of the horses are attached. (? Cloven-iron, the iron being divided to embrace the end of the plough-beam.)

Coal-hod, *n.* a coal box.

Cob-waaf, *n.* a spider's web.

Cock-laft, *n.* (cock-loft), the upper part of the interior of the roof.

Cock-sure, *adj.* over certain or confident. 'When the Deuyll had once broughte Christe to the crosse, he thought all *cocke sure*.' *Latimer's Sermon on The Ploughers*, 1549.

God (of a net), *n.* the bag-like part of a net used in bird-catching.

Cokers, *n.* reapers. The term is generally applied to those who come from a distance in search of harvest work.

Colley, *n.* soot; coal-black; smuttiness; *v.* to blacken.

Colley-coal, *n.* a cinder or ember.

'**Come-back**,' the cry of the guinea-fowl.

Come-ether, = come-hither.

Come-'is-ways, or Come-'er-ways, a term of endearment, used by parents when greeting their little children.

Cone-wheat, *n.* bearded wheat.

Conger, *n.* a cucumber.

Conk, *n.* the nose.

Conker, *n.* a snail shell, or snail-house.

Consaits, *v.* fancies or imagines. 'Two uv ower young uns a got the 'oopin' cough.' 'Ave um? a yū gan 'um ennything far it?' 'O oye, my dōman a bin a givin' 'um some buried bread ever so many marnins.' 'Dōōs it do 'um any good?' 'Well 'er *consaits* 'erself uz it dōōs.'

Cord-of-wood, a bundle or pile of wood 5 ft. high 8 ft. long and 4 ft. 1 in. wide. (Pronounced card (or kwerd) o' dōd.)

Cord-wood (Card-dōd), *n.* the branches of trees or other kind of timber, either cleft or round, used (as a rule) for fuel. Sold by measurement as above. (Pronounced Card-dōd or kwerd-dōd.)

Corner-frost, *n.* a frost so mild that it is only to be seen at corners exposed to the wind.

Cos, *conj.* because.

Cotch, *v.* caught.

Cover, *n.* a covert.

Cow-cummer, *n.* a cucumber.

Cowl, *n.* a small tub.

Crab-shulls, *n.* shoes.

Craichy, *adj.* weak; infirm; shaky. 'This 'ere's a mighty *craichy* aowd 'ouse.' 'I caunt get about much now, nat tū do no good, yū knaow; I be nothin' but a *craichy* aowd piece.'

Cranky, *adj.* insane.

Cratch, *n.* a kind of rack at back of a waggon or cart.

Craow-inun (crow-onion), *n.* a wild onion which often infests corn-crops, particularly in poor land.

Crass-eyed (cross-eyed), *adj.* squinting.

Craw, *n.* the bosom. 'I 'a ketched a bit a caowd through workin' ooth me shirt *craw* unbuttoned.'

Crazies, *n.* buttercups.

Cress-tiles, *n.* the tiles which cover the angle or ridge of a roof (crest-tiles.)

- Crib**, *n.* (1) a child's cot or cradle slung on a stand so that it may be swung or rocked. (2) A wooden enclosure or framework to contain straw or hay for foddering cattle. (3) *v.* To pilfer.
- Cricket**, *n.* a little stool.
- Croodle**, *v.* to bend or stoop down; to cower. 'Sit up, Lizzie, caunt yū. What do yū *croodle* over yer work like that far? You'll grow quite 'ump-backed.'
- Cross-and-hands**, *n.* a finger-post.
- Cub**, *n.* a hutch for rabbits; *v.* to confine in a small space. 'It's a shame to cub them poor bastes up in that 'ole uv a place.'
- Cuckoo's-maid** or **Cuckoo's-mate**, *n.* the Wry-neck.
- Cullin'**, *n.* refuse corn.
- Culver**, *n.* a culvert.
- Cunny-thumbed**, *adj.* applied to a boy who shoots his marbles from the thumb-nail instead of from the knuckle of the thumb.
- Cups-and-saucers**, *n.* acorn cups.
- Cuther**, *v.* to whisper confidentially.
- Cutlins**, *n.* barley slightly bruised and cleared of the husk, used for stuffing pig's (or hog's) puddings.
- Dabble**, *v.* to paddle in water with the hands or feet.
- Dabbly weather**, *adj.* uncertain, showery.
- Dabster**, *n.* an expert.
- Dadduck**, *n.* dry rotten wood, &c.
- Dag**, *v.* to draggle, or trail in the mud.
- Daow-bit** (dew-bit), *n.* a morsel of food taken immediately after rising early in the morning.
- Daub**, *v.* to soil. 'Yū shaunt göö, I tell yū, *daubin'* yer best things all over.'
- Dayus**, *n.* a dairy.
- Despert** (desperate) *adv.* remarkably, as '*despert* cold,' '*despert* good,' &c.
- Didguck**, *n.* a boy's game played with sharpened sticks.
- Differ**, *v.* to quarrel.
- Dink**, *v.* to toss, as a nurse tosses a baby.
- Dither**, *v.* to shake or tremble from cold or from fright. 'The wind was that piercin' it seemed to göö thraough un; it made me all uv a *dither*.'
- Do-her-mouth**, *v.* to kiss a girl.

- Dob**, *n.* a lump, as 'a dob a fat'; 'a dob a shuet'. (suet).
- Dock**, *v.* to cut off the end of a horse's tail. To stop wages.
- Dodment**, *n.* grease from the axle of a wheel, &c. That from the gudgeons or axle of a church bell is supposed to be a cure for the shingles.
- Dog**, *n.* a piece of iron having its ends sharpened and bent at right angles. Its use is to hold timber firmly in its place on the saw pit while being sawn up.
- Dog-daisy**, *n.* a wild flower, the blossom of which resembles that of a daisy.
- Dog-hook**, *n.* a hook used by sawyers or woodmen in rolling or moving heavy trees or logs of wood.
- Dollup**, *n.* a quantity.
- Dolly** (1) *n.* the wooden instrument used by laundresses. (2) *v.* To use the dolly.
- Dolly-doosey**, *n.* a doll.
- Domber**, *v.* to smoulder. 'I 'anged my bwoy's wet things afore the fire to dry, an' in the marnin' I fund 'em *dombered* an' *dombered* all away.'
- Donny**, *n.* the hand (used in talking to children). 'Be 'is *donnies* acaowd? come 'is ways an' warm 'um a bit.'
- Double**, *n.* a baby's napkin (? derived from 'doublet').
- Douk**, *v.* to duck the head. 'You must *douk* yer yud to get thraough that little doer.'
- Dowdy**, *adj.* of very quiet, homely habits. Old-fashioned.
- Dowst**, *n.* a blow.
- Dowt**, *v.* to extinguish (? 'do out'). 'Mind as you *dowts* the candle safe, w'en yū be got into bed.'
- Dozen-of-bread**, *n.* two half-quartern loaves, probably so-called because loaves used to be sold at sixpence each, or two for a dozen pence, their size varying according to the price of corn.
- Drag-harrow** or **Dray-harrow**, *n.* a heavy, deep-furrowing harrow.
- Draft**, *n.* a quarter of a ton.
- Drapper-pin**, *n.* the iron pin or swivel on which the front (or fore) axle of a carriage turns.
- Dribble**, *v.* to run with a feeble slender stream.
- Drift**, *n.* an iron instrument used by coopers for driving hoops on casks.
- Drift-pin**, *n.* a round iron instrument for driving pegs, &c., out of holes.

Dromedary, *n.* a dull, stupid person.

Dry, *adj.* thirsty. 'I be a very liddle yutter (eater) and am sildum adry.'

Dry-skin, *adj.* droll. 'E's a *dry-skin* sart of a chap; 'e's sure tū make yū loff w'en ū (he) opens 'is mouth.'

Dubbid, *adj.* blunt.

Duck's-frost, *n.* a wet night.

Dummill, *n.* a useless article; a stupid or mischievous child is often called a 'young *dummill*.'

Dummuck, *n.* same as dummill.

Dumpty, *adj.* short and thick.

Dunch, *v.* to give a blow with the elbow.

Ean, *v.* to bring forth young (of sheep).

Edge-o'-night, *n.* at dusk of evening.

Eekle, *n.* the Wood-pecker. (Also called the Stock-eekle.)

Eekle-hole, *n.* a small hole in the trunk of a tree, usually produced by a wood-pecker, and which indicates that the tree is hollow.

Ell-rake, *n.* a large rake used in gathering up hay (? heel-rake).

Ellun, *n.* Elder.

Elven, *n.* Elm.

Empt, *v.* to empty.

Enow, *adj.* enough; a sufficient number. 'You be *enow* on yū to yut (eat) that pig, much mōöre to carry 'im.' (Plural only, in the singular *enough* is used.)

Entany, *n.* a narrow passage, or bye-street. In Pershore there is a narrow passage leading out of Bridge Street, called 'Bachelor's *Entany*.'

Ether, *n.* an adder.

Etherin (ethering), *n.* briars or slender branches used for binding the upper part of a newly laid hedge.

Ettles, *n.* nettles.

Ever-anons-while, at frequent intervals. (Not often used now.)

Ever-so, if it was *ever so* = reduced to the last extremity. 'I ðōdn't ex 'im fur bread, nat if it was *ever so*; I'd famish fust.'

Fad, (1) *n.* a whim; a fancy. (2) *v.* To be busy about trifles. (1) 'What are those railings for, John?' 'Oh, it's just a

fad uv 'is lardship's, nothin' but a *fad* uv 'is'n, yū knaow ; thay be o' no sart o' use.' (2) 'The gaffer's a gettin' very wake an' childish, 'e caunt do much ; 'e just *fads* about uv a marnin' like.'

Faddy, *adj.* fanciful ; whimsical.

Faggit, *n.* a term of reproach applied to females.

Faggits, *n.* minced liver seasoned with herbs.

Fainty-bag, *n.* a lady's fancy bag.

Fair-in (fairing), *n.* a present purchased at a fair.

Fall, *v.* to fell (as applied to trees). *n.* The timber periodically cut down in a wood.

False, *adj.* deceitful, two-faced.

Famished (or famill'd), *adj.* starved ; very hungry.

Feather-groom, *n.* a term facetiously applied to a man who has charge of poultry.

Felt, *n.* the Red-wing.

Fettle, *v.* to set to rights ; to prepare. 'This room's all uv a mulluck, it wans (wants) *fettlin* up a bit.' In good fettle = in good condition.

Fiddle-about, *v.* See *Piddle about*.

Filler, *n.* the shaft-horse. See *Thiller*.

Find-liss, *n.* any article found by accident ; treasure-trove.

Fine, *adj.* To talk *fine* is to speak genteelly.

Fire-new or **Fire-bran-new**, *adj.* quite new.

Fit, *adj.* ready ; prepared. 'Well, Jack uf thee bist *fit*, we'll rowt out a faow mōore o' thase ere taters.'

Fitcher, *n.* a pole-cat.

Fidther, *v.* to make a slight rustling sound, as a mouse or a rat does amongst straw, &c.

Fits-and-girds, *n.* irregularly ; by fits and starts.

Flake-hurdles, *n.* hurdles made with closely intertwined brush-wood or twigs.

Flem (fleam), *n.* a lance or lancet for bleeding cattle.

Flen, *n.* fleas.

Fleshy, *adj.* fledged (applied to young birds).

Fletcher or **Flatcher**, *n.* a dam over which water flows.

Flewed, *adj.* (of a hoop) to be made larger on one side than on the other, so that it may fit the taper shape of a cask.

Flower-knot, *n.* a small flower-bed.

- Fore-ladder** (pronounced *Fore-ladther*), *n.* a movable rack attached to the front of a waggon.
- Fore-top**, *n.* a hackle of coloured horse-hair used as a head ornament for a horse.
- Forjitting**, *n.* a mixture of cow-dung and mortar used for plastering the inside of chimneys.
- Forjit**, *n.* a piece of leather forming part of the finger of a glove.
- Forrad**, *v.* to bring forward; to promote. 'This ere drap o' rain ull *forrad* the craps.'
- Fossit**, *n.* See *Spiggit-and-Fossit*.
- Fot**, *v.* fetched. 'I fot 'im a paowt o' the yud ðøth my stick.'
- Frail**, *n.* a basket made with plaited segs or rushes.
- Franzy**, *adj.* passionate.
- Fresh**, *adj.* intoxicated.
- Fresh-liquor**, *n.* hog's lard unsalted.
- Fritch**, *adj.* conceited; vain. 'You a no call to be so *fritch*, if yū have got a new frock on!'
- Frog**, *n.* the soft part of a horse's hoof.
- Frog-stool**, *n.* a kind of fungus; a toadstool.
- From-ard**, or **from-mud**, *n.* a tool used for splitting poles, &c.
- Frum**, *adj.* fully ripe; in good condition.
- '**Furder-a-fild**' = farther off.
- Furnace**, *n.* a large boiler fixed in brick-work. In London called a copper.
- Fulling**, *n.* the groove in a horse shoe to receive the heads of the nails.
- Fuzzen**, *n.* gorse; furze.
- Gaffer**, *n.* master. 'Wer's the *gaffer*? I wants to ex 'im if 'e caunt find a job fur ower Tom.'
- Galn**, *adj.* handy; expert; convenient. 'Take the 'oss an' lave 'im at the blacksmith's as thū gwust by; that'll be the gainest way.'
- Gallus**, *adj.* wicked; impudent. 'I be reg'lar ashum'd uv our Alfred, 'e's sich a *gallus* little chap, there yunt nobody as 'e wunt sauce.'
- Gambrel**, *n.* a bar of wood by which butchers hang up the carcasses of sheep, &c.

Gammits, *n.* jokes; tricks. 'E's allus up to some gammit er another, instid o' mindin' 'is work.'

Gan, *v. a.* gave.

Garden-gate, *n.* Heartsease or Pansy.

Gaum, *v.* to handle articles in a manner calculated to damage or mar their appearance.

Gawn, *n.* a tub holding about a gallon, and usually having a handle projecting upwards on one side (? corruption of 'gallon').

Gay, *n.* a swing, or see-saw.

Gets, *v.* gains. 'My watch (a pronounced as in catch) *gets*, I must put 'im back a bit.'

Giggling, *adj.* light; unsteady. 'Don't get into that there bwut if there's nobuddy along oöth yū as con swim; it's a gigglin' thing, an' you'll sure to be drowned.'

Gin, *v. p.* gave (g hard).

Glany, *n.* a guinea fowl.

Gleed, *n.* the red embers of a fire.

Gob, *n.* a quantity of spittle or expectorated matter discharged from the mouth, &c.

Go-back, *v.* to die. 'I'm afear'd my döman 'll *goo back*; 'er's that wake (weak) 'er cun 'ardly stond wen 'er gets up out uv 'er cheer' (chair).

Golden-chain, *n.* Laburnum.

Gondud, *n.* a gander.

Gon-sarn-yū! Gon-sarn-it! } Expletives.
Gon-shume-yū! Gon-shume-it! }

Gōōa, *v.* go. (As I have never heard any but old persons pronounce the word 'go' in this way, it is probable that it is not now to be heard at all.)

Good-sarted, *adj.* of good kind. 'We've got some very *good-sarted* fruit in our archud.'

Good-shut, *adv.* a good riddance.

Gōō-off, *n.* beginning. 'The pawson gan mū this 'ere cōout, an' 'e a lasted mū five er six year. I didn't wear 'im every day thaough, nat at the fust gōō-off yū knaow.'

Gowt, *n.* a short drain.

Graft, or **Grafting-tool**, *n.* a narrow crescent-shaped spade used by drainers.

Grainch, *v.* to grind the teeth; to make a grinding sound.

Grass-nail, *n.* the hook which supports the scythe in its attachment to the 'sned.'

Great, *adj.* on very friendly terms.

Gret-work, *n.* piece work. Working by the *gret* = working by the piece instead of by the day or hour.

Grist, *n.* corn to be ground (applied to small quantities).

Grist-mill, *n.* a mill for grinding small quantities.

Ground-ash, *n.* an ash sapling.

Ground, *n.* a field.

Grout, *n.* coarse mortar used in an almost liquid state.

Grump, *v.* to crunch with the teeth any hard or dry substance, such as grains of uncooked rice, &c.

Gubbon-hole, *n.* a sink for the reception of dirty water, &c.

Gull, *n.* a young goose.

Gullup, *v.* to swallow down. 'I sin (saw) one a them there great cranes a gulluppin' down a frog.'

Gurgins, *n.* fine bran.

Gwain or **Gwainin'**, *v.* going. 'I shaunt stop to work in this 'ere rain no longer; I be wet thraow now, an' I be a *gwainin* wum.'

Gyawky, *n.* a stupid, awkward person.

Gyaup, *v.* to stare. 'Get on o' thee work ðõt, don't stond *gyaupin* there.'

Hack-an'-haow (hack-and-hew) *v.* to stumble or hesitate over reading or speaking. 'Why doesn't spell the words, an' nat stond '*ackin' an' haowin'* athattens.'

Hacker, *n.* a chopper used by hedgers.

Hack-rake, *v.* to rake the hay together after it has been spread out to dry.

Haggle, *v.* to dispute. **Haggling**, *v.* prolonged bargaining.

Half-soaked, *adj.* silly; of weak intellect.

Hand, on the mending hand, recovering; convalescent. 'The faver a made 'im very wake, but 'e's *on the mendin' 'ond* now.'

Hand-barrow, *n.* a barrow or carriage without a wheel, but with a pair of handles at each end, by which to carry it.

Hanker, *v.* See *Onker*.

Haowt, *v.* hold. 'Now then lay haowt o'this 'ere shuppick an' set to work ðõt.'

Happen = perhaps.

- Hard-o'-hearing**, *adj.* deaf.
- Hardi-shraow**, *n.* the shrew-mouse.
- Hare-shore**, *n.* a hare-lip.
- Hay-ud** (Hayward), *n.* an officer whose duty it was (when the fields were unenclosed) to impound stray cattle, tithe crops, warn off trespassers, &c.
- Hay-riff**, *n.* a creeping plant, the seeds of which stick to the clothing or to the coats of animals with great tenacity.
- Heart-well** or **Heart-whole**, *adj.* well; in general health. 'How are you now, Jacob?' 'Well, I be 'eart-well, thank yū, but I a got the rheumatics in me shōolder martle bad.'
- Heaver**, *n.* the same as 'lift.' (See *Lift.*)
- Hedge-betty**, *n.* a hedge-sparrow.
- Hedger**, *n.* a man who lays or mends hedges.
- Heft**, *v.* weight. 'Just *heft* this 'ere young un, yunt 'e a weight?'
- Hegglar** (higgler), *n.* an itinerant dealer in eggs, poultry, &c.
- Helve**, *n.* the handle of an axe or hatchet. In the nursery rhyme 'One two, buckle my shoe,' &c., we have 'Eleven twelve a hatchet *helve*.'
- Herds**, *n.* tow or oakum.
- Herden**, *adj.* made of *herds*; coarse canvas.
- Hern** = hers. 'W'at's 'ern's 'is'n, an' w'at's 'isn's 'ern.'
- Hips**, *n.* dog-rose berries.
- Hip-briar**, *n.* the wild rose tree.
- His'n** his.
- Hit**, *n.* the quality of a crop, or result of an undertaking, as 'a good *hit* of fruit.' 'He made a good *hit* when he took that shap.'
- Hob**, *n.* a third swarm of bees from the same hive in one season.
- Hobbady-hoy** = hobble-de-hoy.
- Hobbady-lantern**, *n.* the ignis fatuus, or Will-o'-th'-wisp.
- Hob-ferrit**, *n.* a male ferret.
- Hobli-onkers**, *n.* chestnuts.
- Hockey**, *n.* See *Bandy*.
- Hockle**, *v.* to shuffle along, or to walk with difficulty. 'We sh'll a some wet I be afeard; my carns plagues mū so as I caunt 'ardly 'ockle along.'
- Hod-bow-lud**, *n.* a large moth.

- Hog's-puddings**, *n.* chitterlings stuffed with cutlins seasoned with herbs, &c.
- Hogshead**, *n.* a cask capable of containing 100 gallons.
- Homes**, *n.* part of the harness of cart-horses, fitting upon the collar, and to which the traces are fastened.
- Hommock** or **hammock plough**, *n.* a plough shorter than the 'long-plough,' but longer than the G. O. plough.
- Hommucks**, *n.* feet. 'Keep thee great 'ommucks off my toes ðõt, thy fit be like two great barges.'
- Honesty**, *n.* a creeping plant, common in old hedges.
- Honey-dew**, *n.* a kind of blight which covers the leaves of plants with a viscous covering something like honey.
- Hoot**, *v.* to shout. The noise made by a wheel in motion when the axle requires greasing, is also called *hooting*.
- Hooter**, *n.* a cone-shaped tin vessel for heating beer, &c.
- Hoove**, *n.* a hoe; *v.* to hoe.
- Horry-long-legs** (Harry-long-legs) *n.* the daddy-long-legs (insect).
- Horse-stinger**, *n.* the dragon-fly.
- Hotchel**, *v.* same as 'hockle.'
- Housen**, *n.* houses.
- Houzin**, *n.* a broad piece of leather resting on a horse's collar, and standing erect behind the hames.
- Hud**, *n.* a husk or shell. 'I a bin a 'uddin' some bannits, an' they makes my 'onds pretty nigh black.'
- Huff** (1) *v.* to offend; (2) *n.* a fit of temper.
- Hulking**, *adj.* lazy, idling.
- Hulls**, *n.* husks or shells (same as 'huds').
- Humbugs**, *n.* sweetmeats; sugar-plums.
- Hum-buzz**, *n.* a cockchafer.
- Hurter**, *n.* a thick piece of iron fastened to a wooden axle, against which the back of the wheel works.
- Iffing-and-Offing**, *v.* in a state of indecision.
- Ill-convanient**, *adj.* inconvenient.
- Ilt** or **hilt**, *n.* a young sow.
- Inch-meal**, *adv.* bit by bit, or little by little.
- Innuds** (innards), *n.* the bowels.

Inuns, *n.* onions. 'What have you and your brother been fighting about, James?' 'Why he said he'd tromple my inun bed all to pieces, so I drapped it on 'im.'

In-winding, *adj.* uneven; twisted.

Jack, *n.* a machine for lifting heavy weights.

Jack-a-makin'-pan-cakes, the reflected sunlight thrown upon the ceiling from the surface of water, &c.

Jack-an'-'is-lantern (Jack-o-lantern), *n.* a Will-o'-th'-wisp.

Jack-hare, *n.* a male hare.

Jacky-stones, *n.* rather small and extremely hard fossilated shells common in red gravel.

Jiffey, *n.* an instant. 'I'll be there in half a jiffey.' *I'll be there immediately.*

Jill-ferret, *n.* a female ferret.

Jilly-flower, *n.* a wallflower.

Jobb, *v.* to stab with a sharp instrument. 'How did Sally lose the sight of her eye?' 'Why, w'en 'er wuz a young 'er *jobbed* the pwint o' the scissors in 'er eye.'

Joggle, *v.* to shake; to totter.

Jommuck, *v.* to shake about roughly.

Jonnuck, *n.* one who always pays his full share in a reckoning for beer, &c.

Josey, *n.* a toad.

Jumper, *n.* a blow-fly maggot.

Jumping-stock or **Jump-jack**, *n.* two upright sticks and a cross-piece for children to jump over.

Junder (gender), *n.* frog-spawn, frequently called 'toads' *junder*.'

Jussly (justly), *adv.* exactly.

Keen, *v.* to sharpen.

Keep (1) *v.* to *keep* a market is to attend it, with something to sell. (2) *n.* food. 'There's some good *keep* in the meadow for the cows now.' 'What bist a gwain to 'ave at thee new place?' 'Ten shillin' a wik an' me *keep*.'

Keffle, *n.* anything of bad or inferior quality.

Kernel, *n.* a hard swelling or indurated gland.

Kernuck or **Curnock**, *n.* a measure of barley of four bushels.

Kicked-the-bucket, *v.* died.

Kid, *n.* a faggot of sticks.

Kindle, *v.* to bring forth young (rabbits).

Knerly (gnarly), *adj.* knotty (applied to timber).

Knitting-shear, *n.* a small sheath into which knitters insert the end of the knitting needle.

Know to, *v.* to know of. 'Plaze, miss, ööd you like a young lennet? Cos I *knaows to* a nist.' Or 'I *knaows to* some nisses.'

Kyind, *adj.* favourable; in good condition. 'We shaunt 'ave many curran's this year, but the plums seems very *kyind*.'

Kyipe, *n.* a basket.

'**Kyonder** or '**Kyander**, *v.* look yonder.

Lade-gawn, *n.* a ladle or long-handled gawn, for serving out pigs' wash from the cistern.

Ladies'-smock, *n.* a common wild flower.

Lady-cow, *n.* the lady-bird.

Lafe or **lef**, *n.* the fat lining taken from the inside of the carcase of a pig.

Laggy, *adj.* (applied to timber), having a natural crack inside, frequently with a portion of bark (then called 'bark-lag').

Lands, *n.* the ridges into which cultivated fields are formed for facilitating drainage.

Lap, *v.* to wrap up, to lop off branches of trees; *n.* the lopped-off branches of trees.

Lath-render, *n.* a maker of laths.

Lay (a hedge), *v.* to cut away all the over-growth of an old hawthorn hedge, and to arrange or relay the young wood.

Lay-in, *v.* cost. 'My trip to Lunnun *lay mū in* a sovereign, one way an' another.'

Laze, *n.* idleness; *v.* to glean (often pronounced le-uz).

Lazing-bag, *n.* a packet in which *lazers* or gleaners collect the 'short ears' (of corn.) See '*Poking*.'

Lazy-back, *n.* an iron frame hung over the fire upon which to rest a frying-pan, &c.; a hard lump of unknaded flour in a loaf of bread.

Leaf, *n.* See *Lafe*.

Learn, *v.* to teach.

Leather, *v.* to beat.

Leatherun, *adj.* made of leather.

Leatherun-bat, *n.* the common bat.

Lections, *n.* chances, probabilities. 'There's no *lections* of enny rain just it.'

Lew-warm, *adj.* lukewarm.

Lezzow, *n.* a meadow.

Lick (1) *n.* a blow. 'E gin the dog a *lick* ðöth 'is stick.' (2) *v.* To wipe over lightly. 'The flur's shameful dirty, but we mustn't wet 'im; jus' give 'im a *lick* over ðöt Mary?' (3) To beat, or to conquer in a game or in fighting, &c.

Lift, *n.* a stile which can be lifted out of its place to permit the passage of cattle or vehicles, &c. Also called a *heaver*.

Lights, *n.* the lungs.

Limmel, *adv.* torn in pieces. 'He tore him *limmel*.'

Lin-pin, *n.* a linch-pin.

Lissom, *adj.* active.

List, *n.* the selvedge edge of flannel or of woollen cloth.

Live, *adv.* willingly. 'I'd as live goo as stop.'

Locks-and-kays (keys), *n.* the leaves of the ash.

Logger, *n.* a thick lump of wood attached to a horse's leg to prevent its straying.

Lollock, *v.* to lean about in an idle, listless manner.

Long-hundud (long-hundred), *n.* 1 cwt.; 112 lbs.

Long-plough, *n.* an old-fashioned wooden plough with long beam and long tails or handles.

Loose, *v.* to go alone (said of young children), frequently pronounced *laowse*.

Louse-kiver, *n.* a vulgar name for a hat or cap.

Louse-pasture, *n.* a vulgar expression, signifying the hair of the head, or the scalp.

Lug, *v.* to pull.

Lumbersome, *adj.* cumbrous.

Lungeous, *adj.* rough at play; cruel; unnecessarily severe in chastising children.

Luny, *adj.* imbecile; lunatic.

Lush, *v.* to beat with green boughs. 'Ööt come along o' me to take some waasps' nisses? Thee cunst pull out the cake wile I *lushes*.'

Lush, *n.* a green bough for beating, as above.

Lye, *n.* water in which wood-ashes have been infused.

Mag, (1) *n.* a scold, (2) *v.* to scold.

Maggit, *n.* a magpie.

Maiden-swarm, *n.* a swarm of bees coming from a swarm of the same year.

Market-peart, *adj.* half intoxicated.

Marl or **Marvil**, *n.* a marble.

Masonter, *n.* a mason.

Maul, *v.* to handle roughly or offensively.

Mawkin, *n.* a scarecrow; also a bundle of rags tied to a stick and used for cleansing the floor of an oven. (To prevent its setting on fire, the mawkin is first dipped in water.)

Mawl-stick, *n.* a heavy piece of wood used for driving stakes, &c., into the ground.

Mawsey, *adj.* over ripe; soft; dry rotten; or like a turnip which has lost all its moisture. 'As *mawsey* as a turmit,' is a common expression of contempt for a foolish person. 'You great *mawsey*' = 'You great fool.'

May-sick (barley), *adj.* an unkind appearance often presented by a crop of barley in May is called *May-sickness*.

Mesh-tub (mash-tub), *n.* a large tub in which the malt is steeped in hot water for brewing.

Mend-your-draught, *v.* = 'drink again.'

Mess, *n.* term of contempt for anything small or weak. 'It's a poor little *mess* uv a thing.'

Messengers, *n.* morsels of mould which come out with the beer from a cask that is nearly empty.

Metheglin, *n.* liquor made from honey. (Also called 'mead').

Middling, *adj.* unwell; indifferent. *Very middling*, very ill; very bad. *Pretty middling*, fairly well.

Miff, *n.* a misunderstanding. 'Went off in a '*miff*' = went away offended.

Millud, *n.* a miller. 'The *millud*, the mollud, the ten o'clock scollud.' A derisive song in use amongst school boys.

Mimmucking, *adj.* affected in manner; lacking heartiness; dainty in appetite.

Mishtiful, *adj.* mischievous.

Miss, *n.* loss. 'Sally a bin that spwiled, 'er don't knaow w'en 'er's well off.' 'Er'll feel the *miss* on it w'en 'er mother's dyud.'

Miskin, *n.* a dung-hill or refuse heap.

Misword, *n.* angry word. 'E wuz a good mon to me; he wuz morried farty year, an' 'e never so much as gin mū a *misword*.'

Mizzle, *v.* to rain slightly; to depart abruptly.

Mock, *v.* to imitate; to mimic.

Moggy, *n.* a calf.

Moil, *v.* to toil.

Moithered, *v.* to be dazed or delirious. 'Is yud a bin bad all night; 'e seems *moithered* like.'

Momble, *v.* to puzzle.

Momble, *adj.* puzzled; bewildered; worried.

Mommit or **Mommuck**, *n.* an untidily or absurdly dressed person.

Mommy, *n.* a repulsive shapeless mass. 'That good-fur-nothin' mon uv 'ern cum wum drunk an' knocked 'er about an' kicked 'er 't'll 'er face wus all uv a *mommy*.'

Mon-ondle (man-handle), *v.* to use the hands instead of levers, &c., in rolling trunks of trees or other heavy bodies.

Moon-daisy or **Moons**, *n.* the ox-eyed daisy.

Moorish (moreish), *adj.* of such good quality that more would be desirable.

Mop, *n.* a hiring fair.

Morris, *v.* to go away; to march off. 'Now you bwoys you'd better *morris*.'

Morris-dance, *n.* a dance performed by six or eight men bedecked with ribbons, to the music of the mouth-organ, or other homely instrument. In the neighbourhood of Pershore the morris-dancers go out for about ten days at Christmas-tide, accompanied by their musician and a 'tom-fool.' The 'tom-fool' carries in one hand a bladder tied to a stick, and in the other a kind of wooden spoon or bowl, in which he collects the contributions of the spectators.* In addition to this duty, he is supposed to amuse the bystanders with

* The writer well remembers the intense pleasure he used to experience (some fifty years ago) at the sound of "Ben the Drummer's" mouth organ and drum, and the "clack," "clack," of the Morris-dancers' sticks; taking care however to keep at a respectful distance, being unable to shake off the mysterious dread which he entertained of the "tom-fool" and his bladder.

funny sayings and antics. These, however, are often uncouth and rather deficient in fun. A gentleman (now deceased), who lived at Wick once remarked, 'I thought morris-dancers always had an artificial fool, but I see you have a natural one.' He also runs after the boys and (if he can catch them) strikes them with his bladder. Besides being ornamented with ribbons rather more fantastically than the dancers, the fool carries a small bell concealed somewhere about his person, which keeps up a constant tinkling. Sometimes also his face is painted after the fashion of the ordinary stage clown. The morris-dancers go through certain figures, country dances, 'the figure of eight,' &c.; and at certain parts of the tune stand face to face and mark the time with short sticks—one of which each man carries in his right hand—striking them together with a pleasant and not unmusical sound. In some of the dances each man carries, instead of the stick, a large coloured handkerchief, which at given parts of the tune he swings over his shoulder; and this action being performed simultaneously by all the dancers, the effect is picturesque and pretty.

Morum, *n.* a mechanical invention; an ingenious idea; boyish tricks, if somewhat clever or ingenious, are frequently called 'morums.'

Mother, *n.* a kind of jelly which forms in vinegar; a large stone used by boys in a rough game called 'quack.'

Motty, *n.* a mark to aim at with marbles, or to shoot at.

Mouch, *v.* to go prying about. 'That aowd black cat gwuz mouchin' about, in an' out uv folkse's 'ousen; 'er 'll sure to get shot one uv thase days.'

Mould, *v.* to hoe up the earth to the roots of potatoes.

Mow, *n.* the part of a barn which is filled with straw, &c.

Mudgin, *n.* the fat off a pig's chitterlings. (Also called the 'tippit'.)

Mullen, *n.* the bridle of a cart-horse.

Mullock (1) *n.* dirt; litter. (2) *v.* To make a litter.

Mullin, *n.* the bridle of a cart-horse.

Mumruffin, *n.* the long-tailed-tit.

Murfeys, *n.* potatoes.

Mwile, *v.* to bedaub with mud, &c.

My Nabs, 'I had some suspicion as 'e took some a thū eggs, so I took un 'id (hid) myself in the 'ens'-roost, an' I just ketched "my nabs" in thū act.'

- Nag**, or **Naggle**, *v.* to scold incessantly and unnecessarily.
- Naight**, *n.* an ait or eyot; an osier bed.
- Nail-passer**, *n.* a gimlet.
- Naint**, *n.* aunt.
- Nale**, *v.* to anneal; to soften or toughen iron (a blacksmith's term).
- Nalls**, *n.* belongings. 'Pick up your nalls and cut,' is a form of ordering an objectionable person to leave.
- Naowf** (an oaf) *n.* See *Aowf*.
- Nast**, *n.* dirt; filth.
- Nay-word**, *n.* a by-word.
- Near**, *adj.* mean; stingy.
- Nerrun**, *adv.* (never-a-one), not one.
- Nesh**, *adj.* tender; delicate; susceptible of cold.
- Nibbs**, *n.* the pair of handles to a scythe 'sned.'
- Nick**, *n.* a notch in the edge of a knife.
- Nicker**, *v.* to laugh rudely. 'Nickerin' an' grinnin,' laughing unseasonably and rudely.
- Nife**, *v.* to nife about, is to go from one job to another and to make little progress with either.
- Nifle-pin**, *n.* a pretended occupation, which is really an excuse for being idle.
- Nild**, *n.* a needle.
- Nile**, *n.* the shorter portion of a flail (or threshel).
- Nineted**, *adj.* notorious. Of a person of bad character, 'E's a nineted un, 'e is.' (Corruption of anointed.)
- Ninety-bird**, *n.* same as above.
- Ninkumpoop**, *n.* a silly, upstart fellow.
- Nip**, *v.* to go quickly; to make a short cut; *n.* same as *nick*.
- Nipper**, *n.* a youngster.
- Nisgull**, *n.* the smallest of a brood of poultry.
- Night-cap**, *n.* a pig's stomach (also called the 'tom-hodge').
- Nithering**, *v.* same as 'nickering;' also, shivering with cold.
- Nobby**, prefixed as a pet name to colts—nobby-colt.
- Noggen** (pronounced nogg'n), *adj.* clumsy.
- Nor**, *adv.* than (pronounced *nur*).
- Noration**, *n.* an oration; a speech.
- Nubblings**, *n.* small bits of coal.

Nun, *n.* a small piece of wood used in the game of bandy or hockey (also called a *cat*). See *Bandy*.

Nunch or **Nunchin**, *n.* luncheon.

Nuncle, *n.* uncle.

Nut, *n.* a small piece of iron to screw on the end of a bolt; a burr.

Nut, *n.* the head. 'I'll warm yer nut' = 'I'll punch your head.'

'Od-bowlud, *n.* See *Hod-bowl-ud*.

Odd, *adj.* strange; peculiar.

Odds, *v.* to alter. 'We none on us likes this place so well as w're we be used to live, an' we be sorry as ever us shifted; but we caunt *odds* it now.' 'What odds is it?' = 'Of what importance is it?' 'What odds is it to you?' = 'What business is it of yours?'

Offil (offal), *n.* waste of any kind; the liver, heart, lungs, &c., of a pig.

Off-'is-yud, *adj.* mad; out of his mind.

Old-maid, *n.* a kind of fly which bites and torments cattle.

Old-man, *n.* Southern wood (a shrub).

Old-woman picking her geese, *v.* snowing.

Old yaow (ewe) **dressed lom** (lamb) **fashion**, *n.* an elderly woman dressed in the style of a juvenile.

'Ond-stick (hand-stick), *n.* the longer portion of a flail; the part held in the hand.

Onker (hanker), *v.* to covet or long for a thing.

'Ontoher, *n.* a handkerchief.

'Ontle, *n.* a handful.

Ööd-pile, *n.* a wood stack.

Öönderment (wonderment), *n.* a strange or wonderful story; or a 'nine days' wonder.'

Öönt, *n.* a mole. 'As slick as a öönt,' a common expression signifying very smooth.

Öös-bird, *n.* an illegitimate child.

Otheren, *adj.* alternate. 'Every *otheren* one' = 'every alternate one.'

Ourn, *pron.* ours.

Out-ride, *n.* a commercial traveller.

Oven-stopliss, *n.* an oven lid.

Over-get, *v.* to recover from. 'It 'urt mū so w'en I buried my little un, that I didn't *overget* it all the summer.'

Out, 'making a *goodish out*,' or a '*poorish out*,' are terms applied to any undertaking when successful or the reverse.

Owlud, *n.* an owl.

Owlud's-quid, *n.* the remains of a mouse, bird, or other animal upon which an owl has made a meal, and having extracted all the fleshy portion, disgorges in a compact mass somewhat in the shape of the finger. (Labouring man disdainfully of a person who had mentioned somewhat ostentatiously having partaken of a finger-biscuit.) 'Finger biscuit! Why I can remember the time w'en 'er ðōdn't a knaow'd a finger biscuit from a *owlud's quid*.'

Owner, *n.* the owner of a boat or barge, as *Owner Low*, *Owner Smith*, *Owner Rice*, &c.

Own to, *v.* to admit or to confess to having committed a fault.

Paddle, *n.* a kind of diminutive spade with a long handle. It is used by the farmer for the double purpose of a walking-staff, and for cutting up thistles or other weeds with which he may come in contact, as he goes about his fields.

Paout, *n.* a hard knock with a stick, or similar instrument, upon a hard substance.

Pass (applied to a bell), *v.* to toll the bell at the death of a person.

Peark, *n.* a lineal measurement of eight yards.

Peasy-pouse, *n.* peas and beans growing together.

Peart, *adj.* bright; lively; in good spirits.

Peckid, *adj.* peaked, pointed.

Pelt, *v.* to throw stones at a person; *n.* the skin.

Pendle (of a clock), *n.* the pendulum.

Perished, *adj.* pinched with cold. 'Come 'is ways, poor little saowl, he's amwust *perished*.'

Pick, *n.* a pick-axe.

Pick-up-his-crumbs = to regain health after sickness.

Pick-thank, *n.* a censorious person; one fond of finding fault.

Piddle, *v.* to make water.

- Piddle-about**, *v.* to do a little work in a leisurely manner and according to one's own choice. (Not much used now; to 'fiddle' about seems to have taken the place of this expression.)
- Piece**, *n.* (1) a field, as 'Read's Piece,' 'Withey Piece,' 'Glide Piece,' &c. (2) A slice of bread. 'I be famished, mother; gie mū a piece o' fittle.' (3) Contemptuous epithet. 'Er caunt do much, 'er's a very poor piece.'
- Piece-o'-work**, *n.* a fuss.
- Pie-finch**, *n.* a chaffinch.
- Pigs'-puddings**, *n.* See *Hogs'-puddings*.
- Pigs'-wesh**, *n.* pigs'-wash; the waste milk, broth, &c., reserved for the pigs.
- Pikelet**, *n.* a crumpet; a sort of cake composed of flour and water.
- Piles**, *n.* the beard of barley.
- Piling-iron**, *n.* an instrument used for detaching the piles from the grains of barley.
- Pill**, *n.* a shallow well, fed with surface water.
- Pin**, *n.* an iron or wooden peg.
- Pinkit**, *n.* a Will-o'-th'-wisp.
- Pinner**, *n.* a pinafore.
- Pinsens**, *n.* pincers.
- Piss-a-bed**, *n.* the Dandelion.
- Piss-aint**, *n.* an ant. 'Er screws 'er waist up till 'er looks like a *piss-aint*.'
- Pitch-paowl**, *v.* to turn head over heels.
- Pitcher**, *n.* the man who hands up the hay or corn to the loader.
- Plaichers**, *n.* the thick stems in a hawthorn hedge, which, when a hedge is 'laid,' are left at regular intervals as supports to the smaller wood. They are cut nearly through with a 'hacker' or 'bill-hook' a few inches from the ground, and fixed in an oblique position.
- Plaichud**, *n.* a plaicher.
- Plim**, *adj.* to swell in cooking. Bacon killed in the prime of the moon *plims*; that killed in the wane of the moon *boils out*.
- Plim** or **Plim-bob**, *n.* a plummet.
- Plim**, *v.* to fix upright by a plummet.
- Plough-paddle**, *n.* a paddle used for cleansing the plough.

- Plough-shoe**, *n.* a piece of iron fastened to the side of the 'throck' to prevent its wearing away with the friction with the soil.
- Poke**, *v.* to glean a cornfield a second or third time; *n.* the peak of a cap.
- Poking**, *v.* gleaning or leazing in a field a second time. (Probably so-called because most of the gleanings consist of ears of corn only, which have to be put into a poke or pocket.)
- Porker** or **Porket**, *n.* a pig suitable for killing for pork.
- Pot**, *n.* a measure of fruit or potatoes of about five pecks; a basket holding a pot.
- Pot-fruit**, *n.* such as will be sold by the pot; eating fruit, as distinguished from the rough sorts used for cider, &c.; it is usually 'hand-picked' (plucked from the tree by hand), not shaken off.
- Prache-ment** (preachment), *n.* an oration.
- Pretty-Betty**, *n.* a flower, also called London Pride.
- Prise**, *v.* to burst open, or raise up, with a lever.
- Prompt**, *adj.* a willing or spirited horse is said to be '*prompt*.'
- Pry-omble**, *n.* a rambling or obscure story, (? preamble).
- Puck**, *n.* a styne in the eye.
- Puck-fyst**, *n.* a dried up toadstool. 'I shüd like a drap o' drink, fur I feels as dry as a *puck-fyst*.'
- Puffing-crumbs**, *n.* soft pieces which often fall from loaves of bread when being taken from the oven.
- Pug**, *v.* to pull.
- Pull-back**, *n.* a hindrance.
- Punk**, *n.* a hard fungus frequently to be found on the trunk of a tree.
- Purgatory**, *n.* a pit underneath the fire-grate for the reception of the ashes.
- Purgy**, *adj.* peevish; short-tempered.
- Püt**, *n.* a game played with three cards.
- Put-about**, *v.* to vex or worry. 'That upset along o' the naybers *püt me about* above a bit.'
- Putchen**, *n.* an eel-basket, or trap.
- Puthery**, *adj.* hot; excited.
- Pwuddlin'-about**, *v.* doing a little work; making a pretence at work, &c. 'E don't do no good; 'e oondly *pwuddles* about in other folks's way.'

Pwud-luck, *n.* (port-lock ?), a horizontal bar or beam of wood, one end of which rests in the wall and the other is attached to a scaffold pole, for the purpose of supporting the planks, &c., composing the scaffold used in the construction of a building.

Quack, *n.* a rough game played by boys. Each boy uses a large pebble called a 'quack,' and one of them has to place his quack upon a larger stone called the *mother*; the others then throw at it until they succeed in knocking it off.

Quakers, *n.* quaking grass.

Quarter-barrel, *n.* a cask to hold 25 gallons.

Queer, *adj.* strange in manner. 'E's a queer quist; I caunt make 'im out.'

Quice or **Quist**, *n.* a wood pigeon.

Quick, *n.* young hawthorn plants.

Quiddle, *v.* to suck or 'quid' food in the mouth.

Quilt, *v.* to beat.

Quitting, *n.* a beating.

Qwine, *v.* to line a well with stones or bricks.

Qwining, *n.* the stone or brick lining of a well.

Qwirk, *n.* a small piece of leather forming a portion of the finger of a glove.

Qwop, *v.* to throb.

Rag-stone, *n.* a rough stone used for sharpening scythes, &c.
See *Rubber*.

Rain-bat, *n.* a beetle. (Among children there is a saying that killing one brings rain.)

Raisty, *adj.* rancid.

Rait, *n.* rubbish.

Rally, *v.* to crack or 'smack' a whip.

Ran-thread, *n.* pack-thread.

Random, *adj.* wild; prodigal. Applied to potatoes, &c., which grow up where no seed has intentionally been sown.

Raowt, *n.* rubbish.

Raowy (rowy), *adj.* streaky, as *raowy* bacon.

Ribbit, *n.* a rivet.

Rave, *v.* to bawl out passionately.

Rear, *v.* to rebound as a ball.

Riddle, *n.* a sieve ; a sifter.

Riddliss, *n.* a conundrum or riddle.

Rider, *n.* a piece of wood with which a pair of harrows is connected.

Ridgel, *n.* a half gelded animal.

Right, *adv.* downright. 'Er's a right good 'oōman ; there's no sart o' nonsense about 'er.'

Rime, *n.* hoar-frost.

Rip, *v.* to tear ; to rend.

Rise, *v.* food is said to rise when the taste is repeated in the mouth after meals.

Rivle or **Rivel**, *v.* to shrivel or wrinkle, as 'he *rivelled* 'is brow.'

Road, *n.* fashion ; manner. 'That yunt the right *road* to do it : stop a bit, an' let me shaow yū.'

Robble, *n.* a tangle ; *v.* to tangle.

Ropy, *adj.* stringy.

Round, *n.* a spar or step of a ladder.

Rousle, *v.* to rouse.

Rovings, *n.* threads drawn out of a piece of calico, &c.

Rowings, *n.* chaff or refuse from a threshing machine.

Rowt, *v.* to bore into the earth with the snout, as a pig.

Roxed, *adj.* (of a pear), fully ripe and soft ; (of a cough), loosened after being very tight and dry.

Rubber, *n.* a rough stone used for sharpening scythes.

'Whit a whet, the scythe won't cut,
The mower is so lazy.'

Ruck (1) *n.* a fold, or crease ; (2) *v.* to crease.

Rucked-up, *adj.* caught up in folds ; creased.

Ruff or **Rough**, *n.* hilly ground having trees growing upon it, as 'Great Comberton Ruff.'

Ruination, *n.* ruin.

Runner, *n.* the stone roller of a cider mill.

Saded, *adj.* tired. 'I'm sick an' saded o' my job, I caunt do 'im to me mind.'

Sallies, *n.* willow-boughs ; willow trees.

Sally, *n.* the soft tufted portion of a bell-rope ; the wood of the willow.

Sally-bed, *n.* a plantation of willows.

Sapy, *adj.* moist; damp; soft. 'We sh'll have a lot o' rain afore long, this piece o' thunk is as saft and *sapy*.'

Saw-box, *n.* a block of wood having two handles, which is fixed on to the lower end of a pit-saw, and by which the pit sawyer holds and guides his end of the saw.

Scawt, *v.* to push or press on the ground with the feet when lifting or forcing with the back or shoulder, or when coming to a sudden stop, if running. *v.* To boast; to give oneself airs. To place a stone or block behind the wheel of a cart or waggon when going up hill, to prevent its going backwards when the horses stop to rest.

Scog, *v.* to scold.

Scogging, *n.* a scolding.

Scotch, *n.* couch grass. (See *Squitch*.)

Score, *n.* the core of an apple or pear.

Score, *n.* twenty pounds. The weight of a pig is usually specified in *scores*.

Scowl-o'-brow, *n.* judgment by the eye instead of by measurement. 'I dun knaow what all them young chaps wants allus a mizsherin' thur work far. You can see that yat there, caunt yū? 'E 'angs well enough, don't ũ? Well, I put 'im up onndly by *scowl-o'-brow*.'

Scrat, *v.* to scratch; to work hard; to scrape together. *n.* One who is industrious and frugal. 'Uf 'is wife 'adn't a bin sich a *scrat* thay ũd all a bin in the work-uss afore now.'

Scratchuns, *n.* the solid remains of a pig's leaf, &c., when the fatty portion has all been melted into lard.

Scrawl, *v.* to crawl.

Screech-owl or **Skreek-owl**, *n.* the Swift.

Scrigglings, *n.* apples stunted in growth, which become ripe and sweet before the general crop of the same tree.

Scrobble, *v.* to creep along on hands and knees. To crawl.

Scrogging, *v.* gathering stray apples left on the trees after the main crop has been gathered.

Scroggings, *n.* the stray apples gathered as above.

Scruff or **Scurf**, *n.* the back of the neck.

Scud, *n.* a slight shower.

Scuffle, *n.* an agricultural implement employed in tearing up the ground; a skirmish.

Sess-him! *v.* said to a dog when urging him on to attack. (Probably from *seize*.) In sending a grey-hound after a hare, the starter cries 'Stoo-loo!'

Set, *v.* to let (a house, field, farm, &c.). 'Them be nice little 'ousen o' Pig-driver Graves's at the top o' the lane; I shüd like tū 'ave one on um, but I ricken thay be all *set* by now.'

Set, *v.* to plant, as trees, shrubs, &c. To plant beans, peas, wheat, &c., by hand with a *setting-pin*.

'Set gilliflowers, all
That grows on the wall.'

—*Tusser's Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry.*

Shacklety, *adj.* shaky; all uv a shackle=very much out of repair.

Shade, *v.* to comb the hair. 'It means the parting of the hair on the head' (*Halliwell*). 'Akere look, Sally; thee just *shade* thee 'air, and nat look sich a great mawkin.'

Shaowl or **Shool,** *n.* a shovel.

Shard, *n.* a gap or opening in a hedge.

Sheed, *v.* to shed. Peas, beans, &c., are said to *sheed* when they are so dry and ripe that they fall out of the pods. *pp.*

Shud. 'That *shud* barley ud make a nation good crap, uf thay'd let it stond.'

Sherrog (shear-hog), *n.* a two-year-old sheep.

Shil-bwurd (shield-board), *n.* a board on the right hand side of a plough, which throws off the mould in even ridges.

Shindy, *n.* a scolding; a quarrel; a row.

Shirt-craw, *n.* the shirt front. 'As I was a comin' to work this marnin', I fund a young Black-stare as ud tumbled out uv 'is nist. He wus all wet un amwust star'd to dyuth; but I picked 'im up, un put 'im in me *shirt-craw*, und when 'e got a bit warm, 'e come round agyun, so I took 'im back, un put 'im in 'is nist.'

Shog off, *v.* go away. 'Will you shog off now?' and 'shall we shog?' (*Shaksp., Hen. V. II., 1 and 4.*)

Shog-trot, *n.* a steady ambling trot.

Shookey, *n.* a tea-kettle.

Shrove-Tuesday is often called 'Saft-Choosdy,' and persons who happen to have been born on that day are sometimes twitted with the fact and called *Saft* or foolish in consequence. 'What's the use o' takin' eny notice o' what 'e sez? 'E was barn a *Saft-Choosdy*, un thay put batter in 'is yud instid o' brains.'

Shuck, *v.* to shake. A local wit speaks of election-time as '*ond-shuckin' time.*'

Shucked, *v.* shook.

Shucks, *n.* husks. 'Don't thraow them warnut *shucks* away, thay'll do to make some ketchup.'

Shull-out (shell-out), *v.* pay down your money.

Shut, *v.* to join. To *shut* a hoop, to join by welding; to *shut* a rope, to splice the broken ends.

Shut-his-knife, *v.* died. 'I ketched a young cuckoo last spring an' I kep' 'im t'll about October, but 'e *shut 'is knife* then.'

Shut-off, *v.* to leave off working.

Shut on, *v.* rid of. 'It took sich a lot to keep that dog o' mine, that I was glad to get shut on 'im.'

Shut-out, *v.* set out; started.

Sich-as-it-is (such-as-it-is) implies, when placing anything at the disposal of a neighbour, who might at the time be requiring it, 'It is the best I have, if it were better you would be equally welcome to it.' Sometimes however, the recipient will make the same observation, humorously implying that the proffered article is not of much value. (*Benjamin, the blacksmith.*) 'Good marnin', Master Phillips, I be agwain tū Elmley.' (*Master Phillips, an Elmley man.*) 'Bist?' Then I'll 'ave thee company, *sich-as-it-is.*'

Sidda (siddar) *adj.* tender; applied to peas that boil well; ripe; unsafe, shaky; applied to scaffolding, &c., when in an unsafe condition.

Side-strakes, *n.* the side beams of a saw-pit.

Sid-lup, or **Sid-lop**, *n.* a box in which seed is carried by the sower in the field. (Seed-lepe, or seed-lip.)

Sight, *n.* a great quantity. 'We've 'ad a *sight* a rain this sason.'

Sill-green, *n.* the house-leek. (Sengreen in *Nares.*)

Silver-pin, *n.* the dragon-fly; also called the **horse-stinger**.

Silver-spoon-in-his-mouth. To be born with a silver spoon in the mouth, signifies to be born an heir to an inheritance; to have expectations of a fortune.

Singles, *n.* the shingles.

Sithe, *v.* to sigh.

Skeel, *n.* a tub or trough. **Butter-skeel**, a tub for washing butter. **Bread or dough skeel**, a tub or trough in which bread is made.

Skew-bald, *adj.* piebald.

'You shall find
Og, the great commissary, and which is worse
Th' apparatour upon his *skew-bald* horse.'

—*Cleaveland*, 1651.

Skim, *n.* an agricultural implement, the use of which is to cut or skim off the surface of the ground when covered with stubble, &c.

Skimmer-lad, *n.* a small pudding boiled on a skimmer.

Skimmington, *n.* a rough play got up for the annoyance of unpopular individuals. It usually consists of a procession, in which effigies of the objectionable persons are carried through the village accompanied by beating of tin kettles and other discordant noises. Under particular circumstances, certain articles of wearing apparel are carried on sticks, after the manner of flags or banners. The performance concludes with the burning of the effigies.* Samuel Butler (a native of Strensham, four miles from Pershore) gives a description of such a performance, in his 'Hudibras.'

Skip, *n.* a broad, shallow basket.

Skurruck, *n.* the smallest fraction. 'I say, Bill, 'ast got a mossil o' bacca to give away?' 'No, lad, I ain't got a *skurruck*; I'd a gan thū a bit in a minute else.'

Slaith, *n.* action; form; applied to manner of doing work. 'E a got a good *slaith* at 'is work,' signifies 'He is a good workman, doing his work well and quickly.' (? Corruption of 'sleight.')

Slawns, *n.* sloes; the fruit of the black-thorn. (S in *slawns* is of course redundant, *slawn* being plural.)

Slender, *adj.* tall and thin. 'Two or three on 'em was a squoblin' anant the 'lotment gyardins; when out jumps Slenderman Collins from behind a kidney-byun stick, un soon put 'em to rights abit.' (Collins's nickname makes the point of the joke obvious.)

Slether, *v.* to slide.

Slice, *n.* a stirring stick.

Slinget, *n.* a narrow strip of ground. **Sling**, *n.* a narrow road.

Slipping, *n.* a slip or cutting off a plant.

Sliver, *n.* a slice of bread, cheese, or meat, &c.

Sloat, *n.* a thin bar of wood connecting two or more thicker bars, as the *sloats* of a harrow, or of a cart or waggon bed.

Slobber, *v.* to slop water; to drivel.

Slommuck, *v.* to shuffle along in an idle, ungainly manner.

Slop, *n.* a short linen jacket.

* A *Skimmington* performance took place at Little Comberton, as recently as the beginning of the present year (1893).

Slowness of Movement or of Locomotion, is sometimes referred to in terms more pointed than elegant. 'Look at 'im, 'e creeps along as ef dyud lice wus a drappin' off 'im.' 'I oonder where Charley is; 'ang'd ef 'e yunt all-us late; uv eny on yū sin im?' 'O oy, 'e wus a racin' the snails round the gyardin when I come by this marnin'.'

Slow-swift, *n.* a dawdler; one who is slow at work.

Sludge, *n.* liquid mud.

Small-clothes, *n.* a prudish name for breeches.

Smartish, *adj.* fairly well. A smartish bit = a good quantity.

Smock or Smock-frock, *n.* a garment of 'Russia-duck,' which used to be worn by farm labourers. It reached to the knees, and, as a rule, was closed all round with only an opening through which to pass the head. The 'slop,' has now almost entirely taken its place in this district.

Smock-faced, *adj.* modest looking.

Smudge, *v.* to kiss.

Smuff, *v.* to steal away marbles with which boys are playing.

Smuffter, *n.* one who steals marbles as above.

Snag, *n.* a root or other projection under water.

Snaowp, *n.* a thump.

Snarl, all-uv-a-snarl, chilly; uncomfortably cold.

Sned, *n.* the bent stick to which a scythe is attached, or 'hung.'

Snuffle, *v.* to speak with a nasal tone, or through the nose.

Snuffle for a duck, *n.* an imaginary instrument which a mechanic will say he is making when he does not wish to inform a too inquisitive inquirer what he really is occupied at.

Snowler, *n.* a blow on the head with the fist.

Snuggle, *v.* to lie close, as a baby to its mother.

Soard, *n.* (sward) rind of bacon.

Sockage or Sock (soakage) *n.* liquid manure.

Sock-cart, *n.* a cart for carrying liquid manure.

Solid, *adj.* serious; solemn. To 'look solid' is to refrain from smiling when telling or enacting a joke.

Soople-tree, *n.* a piece of wood by which the traces of a horse are connected with a plough or other implement.

So-say, for the *so-say* = for the name or sound of a thing, or, as a matter of form.

Sour ground, *n.* unfertile or ill-drained ground.

- Souse**, *n.* the ears, snout, of a pig, pickled. 'Brawn, pudding and souse' (*Tusser*).
- Sow-thistle**, *n.* a broad-leaved thistle.
- Spade-crutch**, *n.* the small cross piece of wood to form the handle at the top of the spade-tree.
- Spade-tree**, *n.* the wooden shaft of a spade.
- Spaul**, *n.* a splinter.
- Spiggit-and-Fossit**, *n.* a wooden tap. The *fossit* is the part inserted into the cask; the *spiggit* is the plug.
- Spike-top**, *n.* a peg-top.
- Spartle**, *v.* to sprinkle or bespatter with mud, &c.
- Spit**, *n.* the quantity dug up with one insertion of a spade.
- Splinter-bar**, *n.* the bar of a double-shafted waggon to which the shafts are attached.
- Spotched**, *adj.* having pimples on the skin.
- Sputter** (1) *n.* a fuss. (2) *v.* To make a fuss about a trifle.
- Spoon-fittle**, *n.* food eaten with a spoon; as soup, bread and milk, &c.
- Spot**, *v.* to drop; to begin to rain. 'Mother, sh'll I get them there things in off the line? it *spots* o' rain.' *n.* A drop; 'a *spot* o' drink.'
- Spreader**, *n.* the stick or bar used to separate or spread out the traces worn by cart-horses.
- Spud**, *n.* a weeding hoe, or paddle.
- Spuds**, *n.* potatoes.
- Squale** (squeal), **Squawk** or **Squawl**, *v.* to scream.
- Squib**, *n.* a syringe. *v.* to syringe, or to squirt.
- Squilt**, *n.* a pimple or small eruption of the skin.
- Squitch**, *n.* (1) a twig. (2) Couch grass. (A squitch in salt = a rod in pickle.)
- Squob**, *n.* an unfledged young bird.
- Squob**, *v.* to mash up. 'Instid o' sellin' my curran's I *squobs* um up un' makes mū a drap o' wind (wine) ðõth um.'
- Staddle**, *n.* the stand or platform on which a rick is built.
- Stale**, *n.* the handle of a broom, pitch-fork, rake, hoe, &c.
- Standy**, *adj.* an obstinate or unruly child.
- Stank**, *v.* to dam up a stream.
- Star'd** (starved) *adj.* cold. 'Well, I thinks I sh'll get in un' si by the fire; I a' stood out 'ere t'll I be amwust star'd.'

Starky, *adj.* dry and hard (the opposite of sappy). 'We shaunt a no rain, this piece o' thunk oodn't be so *starky* un 'ard else.'

Starven, *adj.* unable to bear cold. 'What a *starven* thing thū bist; if I wuz a thee I'd sit a top o' the fire.'

Stick-and-a-rag, *n.* an umbrella.

Sticks-in-'is-gizzud = remains in his thoughts (said of something which has given offence).

Stive up, *v.* to confine closely.

Stock, *v.* to peck as a bird. 'That maggit cun *stock* oncommon 'ard.'

Stock-axe, *n.* a tool resembling a pick-axe, but having flat ends for cutting, one end being in a line and the other at right angles with the helve or handle.

Stock-eekle, *n.* the Wood-pecker.

Stodger, *n.* a thick one, or a fat one.

Stodgy, *adj.* thick, or fat.

Stomach-ful, *adj.* stubborn; obstinate.

Stoop, *n.* a piece of wood fixed as a spur to a post for support.
v. To tilt a cask.

Store-pig, *n.* a young pig which is intended for pork or bacon.

Storm, *n.* a shower.

Strap-ail (strap-oil), *n.* a mythical commodity, supposed to be retailed by a shoemaker, saddler, or leather dealer; its purchase being usually entrusted to some mischievous lad (probably on the first of April), who (if caught), receives, instead of oil, a few strokes from the tradesman's strap.

Stretcher, *n.* an assertion, or a story expanded beyond the limits of actual veracity. The following little story will serve as an example:—(*Elderly individual, suspected somewhat of 'drawing the long bow,' to youth with fishing tackle, on his way to the Avon.*) 'I waund thee bist agwain a fishin'' (Youth.) 'Yus, Josey, I be agwain to pwint at 'em a bit; you be used to goo sometimes didn't yū?' (*Josey.*) 'Oy bwoy, I a 'ad some very good sport too, at times. I cun remember a gooin' down to Bricklund Bank once, un I thinks Tasker Payne went along. (Doost remember oawd Tasker? They used tū call 'im Bo Naish [Beau Nash] 'cos 'a weared a white 'at.) Well we'd bin down afore, un baited a 'ole, un we started in the marnin' in smartish time ('cos thū knaowst it yunt a much use a gwainin uf yū don't get theare middlin' yarley); un we rather expected we sh'd a 'ad goodish luck,

but daas it, beyand two ar three nibbles we done nothin' at all for the fust hour. 'Owever, about five o'clock, summut took my float under as ef a auf hundud 'ad bin on the ind o' me line. So I picks up me rod un pulls, un the fish 'e pulls, und be 'anged ef it wusn't lucky fur me as I 'ad a good long line, 'relse, begad, e'd a pull'd mū into the river. Well, I let 'im 'ave a good run, so's to tire 'im a bit, thū knaowst; then I yuzzies 'im up like a bit; but lars, bless thū, I could find as 'ow I'd got summut on that there line bigger ner ever I'd ketched afore. So I sez to Tasker, sez I, "We sh'll 'ave a job to get this'n out look thū; just lay aowt o' the line un 'elp us to stiddy 'im oot?" Well, doost think Tasker un me cud get 'im out? No, no moore ner as ef it 'ad bin Oawd Ingleund 'ooked on to the line. A bit furdur along the bank thaaugh, was some Pawsha chaps, Mark Russell, oawd Red-nob Chucketts, un one er two moore. Thee rememberst Red-nob, doosn't? Ah! thee shood'st a sin 'im, lad, when Lard Coventry come uv age, when the Broad Street at Pawsha was all full o' tables, un folks a sittin down to dinner at 'em. Plum puddin's brought up in waggin loads, bless thū, as true as I stonds 'ere. Lars, what a day it was! —Poor aowd Red-nob! I thinks I cun see 'im now, a walkin' arm un arm along o' the young junneral, as ef 'a wus 'is akles ever so (a good sart wus the young junneral); down Pawsha Street in front o' Lard Coventry's carriage, un keepin' the tune along o' the musicianers ooth a 'ond-bell.' (*Youth.*) 'But what about the fish, Josey?' (*Josey.*) 'O! we all on us managed to get 'im out, un 'e wus a wopper, un no mistake! Well, there; he wus a dyull too big to carry; so we cut a piece out o' the middle on 'im, enough fur a good dinner apiece all round, un left the rest on 'im on the bank. I never sin sich a fish afore nar sense: they called 'im a "parpus," er a "grumpus," er summut o' that.' (*Youth.*) 'Aw! Aw! Aw! Well done, Josey, that is a *stretcher*! Perhaps I sh'll find 'is bwuns down ut Bricklund Bank. Aw! Aw! Aw!' (*Josey.*) 'That thee ootn't, fur Master Bomfud 'ad 'im took away in a cyart, un burned among a lot o' rubbidge. Thay sowed the aishes on a fild o' mangles, un Master Bomfud said to me, "Joseph" 'e sez, "that wus the best crap o' mangles that fild ever perduced (only they tasted rather fishy);" them wus 'is very words. But it's a gettin' late, lad; hadn't better be a gwainin? Mind un nat tumble into the wāter.'

Strickliss, *n.* a straight smooth stick with which surplus corn is struck off from the top of the bushel.

Stuck, *n.* (1) the handle of a cup or mug; (2) sheaves of wheat propped against each other in the harvest field.

- Stuck-his-spoon-in-the-wall**, *v.* died. Parallel to 'kicked-the-bucket,' or 'shut-his-knife.'
- Stunner**, *n.* an extra good one.
- Sucked-in**, *v.* cheated.
- Summer**, *n.* a stout beam of timber on which brickwork rests.
- Summut** = something (somewhat). 'Summut in 'is yud besides nits un lice,' said of a man who is ingenious, or more than ordinarily clever.'
- Sup** (1) *n.* a drop. 'Öötn't 'ave a *sup* o' cider, Tom?' (2) *v.* To sip. (3) To supply with supper. 'Jim went out last night to *sup* the 'osses.'
- Swag**, *v.* (of a line, a beam, or a bar) to bend downwards with its own weight; to sway; to swing.
- Swale**, *v.* to burn off the hair of a pig when killed for bacon. Porkers are scalded.
- Swanky**, *n.* very poor beer or cider.
- Swarm**, *v.* to gather round in a cluster. 'The pawson send (sent) me down to the school ooth a basket o' opples, an' w'en the young uns sin as I'd got summut far um, thay come *swarmin'* round mü like a passil (parcel) o' bees.'
- Sweet-wort**, *n.* the liquor in which malt has been infused, previous to the addition of the hops.
- Swelth**, *n.* swelling.
- Swig**, *n.* a drink; a draught. 'Ave a *swig* at my bwuttle uf thū bist adry.'
- Swill**, *v.* to flood with water.
- Swingle-tree**, *n.* same as soople-tree.
- Swipes**, *n.* sour beer or cider.
- Swite**, *n.* a blow with a stick; also a clumsy slice of bread, cheese, &c.
- Swop**, *v.* to exchange.
- Sword**, *n.* a bar of wood fixed to the shaft of a cart, and by means of which the 'bed' is prevented from tilting up too far when a load is being shot out.
- Swyme**, *v.* to feel giddy. 'I shūd be afeard to goo up to the top o' that there ladther, my yud ūd *swyme*.'
- Tabber**, *v.* to make a drumming noise; to tap with a stick or with the fingers. 'Ef thee shuds't want me, come un *tabber* my winder, look thū.'

- Tabor-and-pipe**, *n.* a rude musical instrument, or pair of instruments, consisting of a tabor, or tambourine, and a small pipe. The tabor was suspended from the left arm and beaten (tabbered) with a small stick held in the right hand; the pipe held to the mouth and fingered with the left hand.
- Tack**, *n.* (1) Anything of little or no value; of inferior quality. (2) A collection of tools; a razor-grinder's machine is his *tack*; a smith's box of tools for shoeing horses is his 'shoeing *tack*,' &c., &c. (3) Foolish talk. (4) Hired pasture for cattle.
- Tad**, *n.* a disease to which rabbits are liable, caused by eating wet food. (The Tod.)
- Tag**, *n.* a game played by children; *v.* to touch (in the game of *Tag*). *n.* The metal end of a stay or boot lace.
- Tail**, *n.* inferior wheat.
- Tail-board**, *n.* the board with which the back of a cart or waggon is closed.
- Tail-ind**, *n.* (tail-end) the residue, after all the best portion has been taken away.
- Talks**, *v.* says. 'Is your ooman a gwain tū Asum to-day, Jums' (James)? (*James.*) 'Well 'er talks a sholl, Betty; uf it keeps dry over yud 'owever.'
- Tallit**, *n.* a hayloft.
- Tan**, *v.* to beat, to chastise. 'Now, Thomas, let them there opples alone; I sh'll *tan* your 'ide else.'
- Tang**, *v.* to call bees (when swarming) by making a noise, usually with a fire shovel or warming pan and a door key. It is said that if bees fly away, whoever follows and *tangs* them can claim them wherever they may settle. *n.* The end of a *seythe* by which it is fixed to the 'sned' or handle.
- Tant**, *v.* to tempt, or to instigate. 'Why did you run away from school, Johnny?' (*Johnny.*) 'Cos Billy Taylor wanted to run away, un *tanted* me to goo ooth 'im.'
- Tantony's fire**, *n.* St. Anthony's fire. Erysipelas.
- Tantrums**, *n.* passionate actions; signs of rage and ill temper; frenzy.
- Tap-wad**, *n.* a kind of basket fixed inside the mash-tub to prevent the escape of the 'grains' when the wort is drawn off through the 'fossit.'
- Tar**, *v.* to tease.
- Tasker**, *n.* a man employed regularly in threshing corn with a flail.

Tater-ball, *n.* the fruit of the potato, which is round like a ball and contains the seeds.

Tater-bury, *n.* a heap of potatoes partially buried and entirely covered with earth, for protection from the frost.

Tater-pin, *n.* an instrument for making holes in the ground in which to plant potatoes.

Taw, *n.* the marble which is used by a boy to 'shoot' or 'bowl' with.

Tea-kettle-broth, *n.* bread and hot water, to which is added a little butter, herbs, and salt. (Pronounced 'Tae-kettle-broth.')

Tear along, *v.* to walk, or proceed at a rapid pace.

Teart, *adj.* sharp; painful. 'That cider o' yourn's a bit *teart*, master; it's nation good else.' 'The wind's *teart* this marnin', an' no mistake.' I run a shuppick into my füt; 'twas mighty *teart*.'

Ted, *v.* to spread hay.

Teeny, or **Tiny**, *adj.* small. Employed to emphasise small or little, as 'a little *teeny* apple,' 'a *tiny* little babby,' &c., &c.

Teg, *n.* a sheep of a year old.

Tempest, *n.* a thunderstorm. 'My! don't it look black? we sh'll 'ave a *tempest* afore night *surelie!*'

Terrify, *v.* to torment. 'E caunt get a wink o' sleep uv a night; 'is cough *terrifies* 'im so.'

Thatten, *adj.* that one.

Thave (theave) *n.* a yearling ewe.

Thick-headed, *adj.* stupid. (*Young fellow, fitting on himself a neighbour's hat.*) 'There yunt much odds in our two yuds, is a Thomas?' (*Thomas.*) 'No lad, only mine's a long un, un thine's a *thick* un.'

Thick, *adj.* on very friendly terms. Plentiful. *Thick on the ground* = crowded.

Thief-in-the-candle, *n.* a part of the wick protruding from the main portion, and causing the candle to burn unevenly.

Thissen, *adj.* this one.

Thrave, *n.* a quantity of straw, consisting of twenty-four 'boltings.'

Threshel, *n.* a flail.

Thribble, *adj.* three-fold; treble.

- Thripples**, *n.* movable wreathes, attached to a cart or waggon.
See *Wrathes*.
- Throck**, *n.* the lower part of a (wooden) plough. On the end of the *throck* the ploughshare is fixed.
- Throw-back**, *v.* to give discount; *n.* the discount given.
- Thrum**, *adj.* See *Frum*.
- Thumb-piece**, *n.* a piece of bread with cheese or meat, held between the thumb and finger.
- Thunk**, *n.* a thong; the leather of which whips are made.
- Tice**, *v.* to entice. 'I wish I 'ad never set eyes on that there Preedy. 'E- a *ticed* ower Jim away from 'is place ooth 'is tales about saowdierin!' (soldiering)!
- '**Tick-tack, never change back, touch cold iron,**' is the binding sentence upon the completion of an exchange or a swop by boys; at the same time touching a piece of cold iron with the finger.
- Tiddle**, *v.a.* to tend carefully. 'The pawson gan mū a cuttin' o' that geranum, un' I *tiddled* 'im all the winter; so I a got mū a tidy tree now, look.' Proverb, 'You may *tiddle* a monkey 'till 'e befouls your trenchud.'
- Tiddling**, *n.* a lamb or other animal brought up by hand.
- Tiddy**, *adj.* babyish.
- Tiddy-obbin's nist**, *n.* 'What bist thee a loffin' at? I sh'd think thee 'adst fund a *tiddy-obbin's* nist un wus a loffin' at the young uns.' Or, 'What bist a *tiddy-obby-in*' at, I sh'd like to knaow?' (*Tiddy-obbin* is probably derived from *Little Robin* in the language frequently used in talking to babies.)
- Tiddy-obby-in**, *v.* laughing.
- Tidy**, *adj.* well in health; of good quality; a quantity, &c. 'E a got a *tidy* way tū walk afore a gets wum.' 'Ow be you to-day?' 'Pretty *tidy*.' 'The 'oss looks pretty *tidy*.'
- Tidli-wink**, *n.* a small public house, licensed only for the sale of beer, cider and tobacco.
- Tiller (of a pit saw)**, *n.* the handle by which the top sawyer guides the saw.
- Tilt**, *n.* a canvas roof or cover to a cart or waggon.
- Tind**, *v.* to kindle. 'I tried to *tind* my pipe, but the wind blaowed so I couldn't manage it.'
- Tine**, *n.* See *Tyne*.

Tipty-toe, *prep.* on tip-toe.

Tissick, *v.* to cough. 'Grannie, 'er keeps *tissickin'* all the while.'

Tippit, *n.* the fat off a pig's chitterlings (also called the 'mudgin').

Titter, or **Titter-a-totter**, *n.* a see-saw; *v.* to laugh slightly.

Tom-and-Jerry, *n.* a beer-house.

Tom-fool, *n.* the fool (artificial or otherwise) who accompanies the morris-dancers.

Tom-hodge, *n.* a pig's stomach. (Also called the 'night-cap.')

Tom-tit, *n.* the blue-tit.

Tommy, *n.* food.

Tommy-bag, *n.* the bag in which labourers carry their food. Also called a 'fittle-bag.'

Tong-pole, *n.* the beam by which the fore and hind wheels of a waggon are connected.

Too-iron (tue-iron), *n.* the short iron tube at the back of a blacksmith's forge, into which the nozzle of the bellows is inserted.

Topping-and-Tailing, *v.* trimming turnips, gooseberries, &c.

Tosty-ball, *n.* a cowslip ball.

Tot, *n.* a small mug.

Tottery, *adj.* infirm. 'I've 'ad the rheumatic very bad this three wiks, an' I be that tottery I caunt 'ardly scrawl.'

Touch. To have a *touch* at anything is to enter upon any particular work or job, in such a way as to give it a short trial.

'**Touch him with a short stick.**' A jocular expression used when speaking in company of a person who is present, but whose name it is not intended to mention; thus, 'I heerd uv a mon as went to bed one night, nat long agoo, un forgot to take 'is shoes off; I wunt say who it was, but I could *touch 'im ooth a shart stick.*'

Tow-chain, *v.* a strong chain used for hoisting timber, &c.

Towsle, *v.* to shake or tumble anything about as haymakers do the hay, or as children playing amongst hay or straw.

Trace-horse, *n.* a horse which draws in traces, as distinguished from one in the shafts.

Traipse, *v.* to leave muddy or wet footprints on the floor. 'Now you young uns, I wunt 'ave yū a *traipsin'* in an' out o' this 'ere kitchin look; I may just as well a done nothin' as to a claned the flur else.'

Tram, *n.* a strong square frame with four legs on which a wheelwright makes wheels; also a stand for casks.

Trammel, *n.* a kind of fishing net.

Transum, *n.* a piece of timber placed across the end of a saw-pit (resting on the 'side strakes') to support the end of the log to be sawn up.

Trenchud (trenchard), *n.* a trencher; a wooden platter.

Triggle, *n.* trigger (of a gun).

Trimmer, *n.* a kind of fishing line attached to a large float, which turns over when a fish is hooked.

Tringle, *v.* to trundle (a mop, &c.).

Troves, *n.* plural of trough.

Trunkey, *n.* a small fat pig.

Trusten to, *v.* to trust to or in.

Tumbrel, *n.* a cart without springs, constructed so as to be easily removed from its wheels. 'Tumbrell, cart, waggon and wain' (*Tusser*).

Tump, *n.* a mound or hillock; a small hay-rick.

Tun-dish, *n.* a funnel for filling bottles.

Tun-pail, *n.* a large pail, with a tube at bottom by means of which casks are filled.

Tup, *n.* a ram.

Turmits, *n.* turnips.

Tush, *n.* (1) the broad part of a plough-share, (2) a tusk; *v.* to draw a heavy weight, as of timber, &c.

Tushes, *n.* tusks.

Tushing-wheels, *n.* a pair of wheels between which heavy trunks of trees, &c., are slung for removal.

Tussuck, *n.* a bunch or cluster of rank grass.

Tutty, *adj.* touchy, short-tempered.

Twang, *n.* accent; manner of speaking; dialect. 'Who be them two chaps, John?' 'Oh, they be two young Jarmans (Germans) as be a stoppin' at ower vicar's: they be come over 'ere just to get aowt (hold) uv ower *twang*.'

Two-faced, *adj.* deceitful. 'Here's wishing the mon may never get fat, as carries two faces under one hat.'

Two-folks, *n.* at variance. 'Now, Jack, yū lazy rascal, uf thee doosn't get on o' thy work, thee un I sh'll be *two-folks*.'

Two-shear-sheep, *n.* a sheep old enough to be shorn a second time.

Tye, *n.* a chain with which horses are fastened by the fore-foot to one spot to feed.

Tye-beetle, *n.* a large wooden mallet used to drive the 'tye-pin' into the ground.

Tyne, *n.* the prong of a fork; the spike or prong of a harrow.

Unbeknowns-to-him = without his knowledge; surreptitiously.

Un-gain, *adj.* ungainly, clumsy, awkward, inconvenient. See *Gain*.

Unkid, *adj.* lonely. 'Thay lives right up at the top o' the common, where there be no more housen enny wer' near. It's a *unkid* sart of a place: but nat a bad 'ouse else.'

Unkyind, *adj.* unfavourable, unhealthy. 'The byuns don't graow a bit, they seems so *unkyind*.'

Up-an-ind, *p.* in a sitting posture; generally employed when speaking of sitting up in bed. 'I heerd sumnut a makin a craking naise last night, atter we'd gwun to bed, and so I sat *up-an-ind* and listened, fur I thought sumbwuddy 'ad got in, but I fund as it wus only the cat a sharpin' 'er claes on the flur.'

Up-set, *v.* to thicken a bar of iron by heating the centre and beating up the ends (a blacksmith's term).

Urchin, *n.* a hedgehog.

Uvver, *adj.* upper.

Uvvermost, *adj.* uppermost.

Void, *adj.* empty. An empty house is said to be *void*.

Wad, *n.* a small hay-cock.

Wake, *n.* an annual village festival, usually occurring on the anniversary of the dedication of the parish church.

Walk-into, *v.* to attack pugnaciously and successfully. (This simile is used only when the attack is made either in self-defence, or after receiving provocation.)

Wallet, *n.* a bag in which migratory labourers carry their provisions, &c.

Wally, or **Wolly**, *n.* rows into which hay is raked.

Wane, *n.* (*adj.* waney) the natural unevenness of the edges of boards.

Warm, *v.* to beat. 'Let me ketch thū a doin' that agyun look, an' I'll *warm* thū!' 'I'll *warm* thee yud,' or, 'I'll *warm* thee nut,' = 'I'll punch your head.'

Warmship, *n.* warmth. 'There's a dyul a *warmship* in my aowd shawl.'

Warnuts, *n.* walnuts.

Warty-wells, *n.* the horny protuberances on the inner sides of horses' legs.

Washer, *n.* thin round plate of iron placed on a bolt underneath the nut, to prevent the latter from cutting against the substance through which the bolt is passed.

Washings, *n.* inferior cider, made by grinding up a second time (mixed with water), the 'husk' or 'cake' of apples from which the juice has already been extracted.

Watchered, *adj.* wet; having wet feet (? corruption of *wetshod*).

Wattle-and-dab, *n.* lath and plaster, or wicker-work and plaster.

Wattles, *n.* the strips of wood used to keep thatch in its place.

Watty, or **Watty-onded**, *adj.* left-handed.

Wave-wind, *n.* the wild convolvulus.

Wax-ind (wax-end), *n.* the waxed thread used by shoemakers.

Way-broad-leaf, *v.* a broad-leaved wild plant, common on the road sides.

Wazzun, or **Wazzund** *n.* the windpipe.

Well-ended, *adj.* said of crops safely carried and not injured by the weather.

Well-pole, *n.* a pole having at the end a hook, with which the bucket is lowered into the well for the purpose of bringing up water.

Welly, *adv.* nearly.

Wench, *n.* a girl.

Wenching, *v.* courting.

Went, *v.* frequently used for 'gone.' 'I oodn't a *went* to Pawsha fair, if I'd a thought a 'avin' my pocket picked.'

Werrit, or **Worrit**, *v.* to worry; *n.* one who worries; a person of anxious temperament.

Wesh-tub, or **Wash-tub**, *v.* a tub into which broth, vegetables, sour milk, and all kinds of kitchen refuse are emptied; and so become pig's wesh (or wash), *i.e.*, food for the pigs. 'I byunt agwain to make a *wesh-tub* o' my belly, by drinkin' sich stuff as that.'

What d'yu call mū that? = What is it you have there?

'**What part o' the play be you agwain to act?**' = 'What portion of the business are you going to undertake?'

Whiffle, *v.* (of the wind) to blow lightly through a crevice, or among standing corn, &c.

Whimmy, *adj.* full of whims.

Whinnuck, *v.* to cry fretfully.

White-al, *n.* a white marble.

Whosen, *pron.* whose.

Wift, *n.* a whiff (as of tobacco, &c.). 'I thinks I sh'll 'ave a *wift* a bacca.'

Will-jill, *n.* an hermaphrodite.

Will-o'-the-wisp, *n.* the ignis fatuus. Also known as *Aw-puck* (Hob-puck), *Hobbady-lantern* (Hob-and-his-lantern), *Jack-o-lantern*, *Pinkit*, &c.

Wimble-straw, *n.* a very slender straw.

Wimbling, *adj.* of slender growth, as applied to a plant or a stalk. 'Wer did I get these ere big taters from? well, I'll tell yū. Ower Tom un I wus at work in the brickyard look, un a bwutman as 'ad come up the river from Gloucester, thraowed two or three goodish taters out o' the bwut; so we picks 'em up un peels 'em fur dinner. Well, atter we'd peeled 'em we thraows the peelin' on to a yup o' rubbidge, bricks' inds un that, un thought no moore about it. Well, in a faow wicks' time I siz a bit uv a *wimblin'* top a comin' up among the bricks' inds, un I sez to Tom, sez I, "Now we wunt touch that theare tater, but we'll wait un see what sart uv a one 'e is, look thū." So when it wus time to dig um up (there seemed to be a smartish faow at the root), we dug round um keerful like so as nat to spwile eny on um, un uf you'll believe me, thay wus the biggest taters as I ever sin. The biggest on um wus so 'eavy that ower Tom un I 'ad to carry 'im away between us on a 'ond-borrow [hand-barrow]. Now, chaps, let's 'ave another 'arn o' cider un get on.'

Winding-sheet (in the candle), *n.* a small piece of tallow, which, being slightly harder than the main portion of the candle, does not melt as rapidly, but curls downwards on one side. It is supposed to portend a death.

Winkers, *n.* blinkers; the pieces or plates of leather, attached to horses' head-gear, to prevent their seeing anything on either side.

Withy, *n.* willow.

Wollop, *v.* to beat.

Wobbling, *adj.* an uneven, unsteady motion.

Wonderment, *n.* See *önderment*.

Wrathes (wreathes), *n.* a kind of rack projecting horizontally round the top of a waggon or cart; by means of which, straw, hay, &c., can be carried in larger quantities and with greater security.

Wretch, *n.* often used as an expression of endearment or sympathy. (*Old woman to young master.*) 'An' 'ow is the missis to-day, poor *wretch*?' Of a boy going to school a considerable distance off: 'I met 'im ööth a bit o' bread in 'is bag, *poor wretch.*'

Wrist (Wrest or Rest) (of a plough), *n.* a piece of wood below the shield-board, which wrests the earth aside from the plough.

Yard-land, *n.* a system under which male paupers worked for a given time alternately, on the several farms in the parish to which they belonged.

Yat, *n.* a gate.

Yat-pwust, *n.* a gate post.

Yat-pwust-singing, *v.* each person in a company, singing a different song at the same time.

Yaux, *v.* to cough, or expectorate. 'I don't want no bacca smokers in my kitchen, *yauxin'* an' spettin' about.'

Yourn, *pron.* yours.

Yud, *n.* the head.

Yun, *v.* (of a ewe) to ean.

EXAMPLES OF LOCAL PRONUNCIATION OF
ORDINARY WORDS.

A is prefixed to active verbs, as 'he's *a*-coming,' '*a*-talking,' '*a*-ploughing,' '*a*-shearing,' &c., &c.; to some adjectives, as '*a*-dry' (thirsty), '*a*-cold,' '*a*-ongry' (hungry), &c. It has also sometimes to do duty for 'on,' as '*a*-top,' '*a*-fut' (afoot), 'The world runs *a*-wheels' (*Ben Jonson*); for 'in,' as '*a*-bed,' &c.

'That night he sat well sore akale,
And his wif lai warme *a*-bedde.'

The Sevyng Sages, 1513 (quoted by *Halliwell*).

'*a*-two,' for in two, 'cut it *a*-two ooth thee knife;' 'A short saw, a long saw, to cut *a*-two logs' (*Tusser*); and for 'he,' '*she*,' '*it*,' '*has*,' &c., as 'E's a good sart of a chap, yunt *a*?' 'Er caunt do sich a job as that, like a mon, con *a*?' (*Answer*.) 'That *a* con;' comp. *Shakesp. Hen. V.* iii. 2, also ii. 3. 'This tree *a* got a good crap o' opples on 'im, aant *a*?' Some prepositions have *a* prefixed to them, as *a*-near, *a*-nigh—

'All that come *a*-near him,
He thinks are come on purpose to betray him.'

(*Beaumont & Fletcher*.)

'Don't you get *anigh* them osses, Johnny; they'll kick yū.'

Accud, *adj.* awkward. 'It's pocky *accud*,' is a common expression for 'it is very awkward.'

Accun, *n.* acorn.

Across, *prep.* across.

Adland, *n.* headland. The strip of land left at each end of a field, at right angles with the ridges, or lands. See *lands* (p. 20).

A-dreamed, *v.* 'I was *a*-dreamed' for 'I dreamt.' 'I was *adreamed* that I killed a buck' (*Lupton's Thousand Notable Things*).

Afeard, *adv.* afraid.

Afrawl, *prep.* for all; in spite of. 'Now, Billy, thee cossn't come this a-road.' (*Billy*.) 'I sh'll come *afrawl* thee.'

Aften, *adv.* often.

Agoo, *adv.* ago.

'And yett not lowng *agoo*
Was prechares one or tooe.'

Vox Populi, Vox Dei, 1547-8.

Agyun, *prep.* against; *adv.* again.

Ail, *n.* oil.

Aish, *n.* ash.

Aishes, *n.* ashes.

Akles, *n.* equals.

All-us, *adv.* always.

Allyblaster, *n.* alabaster.

A-mwust, *adv.* almost.

Ankitcher, *n.* handkerchief.

Ankley, *n.* ankle.

Archud, *n.* orchard.

Arg, or **Argal**, *v.* to argue; to dispute. 'Er argald me out, as your new shawl was blue, un it's green now, yunt it?' 'Ile arg, as I did now, for credance again' (*Heywood, 1556; see Nares*). Gaelic *Iargall*, a skirmish, a fight. (*Mackay*) *Comp. Shakesp., Ham., v. 1.*

Arn, *n.* horn.

Arrary, *adj.* ordinary; usually signifying 'not handsome.'

Arrand, *n.* errand.

Art to, *adv.* ought to.

Arter, or **Atter**, *prep.* after.

Asp, *n.* The Aspen Tree.

Attackted, *v.* attacked.

Atternone, *n.* afternoon.

Aurrust, *n.* harvest.

Ayfer, *n.* heifer.

Bag, *v.* beg. (*Boy, to facetious labourer.*) 'Ave you got a wife, Willum?' (*F. L.*) 'Oy bwoy, I a got two wives; one gwuz out a *baggin'*, un thū tuther stops at wum tū swurt the fittle.'

Bagger-mon, *n.* beggar-man.

Bagger-ooman, *n.* beggar-woman.

Baily, *n.* bailiff.

Banes, or **Byuns**, *n.* beans.

Biff, *n.* beef.

Blaht, *v.* bleat.

Brenth, *n.* breadth. **Brende**, to make ' broad ; to spread about.
(*Halliwell.*)

Broccilo, *n.* broccoli.

Bruck, *n.* brook.

Bruddy, *adj.* broody.

Bust or **Busted**, *v.* burst. 'Tho bwiler o' the stem injin *busted* this marnin', so we caunt goo on o' the threshin.'

Bwile, *v.* or *n.* boil.

Bwun, *n.* bone.

Bwurd, *n.* board.

Bwut, *n.* boat.

Bwuth, *adj.* both.

Bwuttle, *n.* bottle. A small wooden cask, holding from two to four quarts (sometimes larger) in which a labourer carries his day's supply of cider. It is usually painted blue or lead colour.

Byum, *n.* beam.

Byun, *n.* bean.

Byut. *v.a.* to beat ; *pp.* beaten.

Caowd, *adj.* cold.

Caowt, *n.* colt.

Card or **Kwerd**, *n.* cord.

' All up to the chimbly top,
Athout a ladther, *kwerd* or rop.'

Carn or **Kwern**, *n.* corn.

Carpse, *n.* corpse.

Cavaltry, *n.* cavalry.

Chaney, *n.* china. 'The cubbud (cupboard) fell down look, un broke all Nell's *chaney.*'

Chape or **Chup**, *adj.* cheap.

Chate or **Chut**, *v.* cheat.

Chayce, *adj.* choice.

Cheer, *n.* chair.

Childun, *n.* children.

- Choke**, *n.* chalk.
- Churm**, *n.* or *v.* churn.
- Claes**, *n.* claws.
- Clat**, *n.* clod.
- Clauss**, *prep.* close; *n.* a field, as 'Broad-clauss,' 'Shupud's-clauss.'
- Coom**, *n.* or *v.* comb.
- Coo-wut**, *n.* coat.
- Cosses**, *v.* costs.
- Cowlslups**, *n.* cowslips. Going 'a Cowlsluppin' and 'Fire-lightin',' is going gathering cowslips and violets.
- Cracks** or **Crackery-ware**, *n.* crocks, crockery. (*Farmer, having finished his tea.*) 'Now, Mary, put these 'ere cracks away.'
- Craft**, *n.* croft, a field; as 'Pitch-craft' (Pitch-croft), 'Mung-craft' (Mount-croft), &c.
- Crap**, *n.* crop. 'Ther's a good *crap* o' pears on Josey Pugh's pear-tree, yunt a?'
- Crass**, *adj.* cross.
 'Crass-patch, draw the latch, sit at the fire and spin;
 Take a sup, and drink it up, and call your neighbours in.'
- Crem**, *n.* cream.
- Cuffer**, *n.* coffer (a chest).
- Cyart**, *n.* cart.
- Cyart-uss**, *n.* cart-house.
- Daow**, *n.* dew.
- Daunce**, *v.* to dance.
- Dern**, *v.* to darn.
- Disgest**, *v.* digest.
- Dizzen**, *adj.* dozen. 'Do lave off chattering oot? Thy tongue runs nineteen tū the *dizzen*.'
- Dowsty**, *adj.* dusty.
- Drop**, *n.* or *v.* drop. 'A *drap* o' cider's the best thing tū squench yer thust.' 'Stop that naise oot? I'll *drap* it on thū else.'
- Drownd**, *v.* to drown.*

* George Hawker was employed with other men in cleaning out the large fish-pond at Elmley, and by some means or other, through stooping down to do something to his feet, his hands as well as his feet got stuck in the mud,

Dyudly, *adv.* deadly (*i.e.*, very), as 'dyudly-good taters,' 'a dyudly-clever mon' (man), &c.

Dyull, *v.* to deal; *n.* a quantity.

Eckth, *n.* height.

Erriwig, *n.* earwig.

Errun, *pron.* ever a one.

Ex, *v.* ask. (The original Saxon form was *Ax*, so used by Chaucer, Bale, Heywood, and others.—*Nares*.)

Exter, *adj.* extra.

Fallies, *n.* felloes of a wheel.

Faow, *adj.* few.

Farry, *v.* to farrow, or *n.* a litter (of pigs only).

Fatches, *n.* vetches.

Fater, *n.* or *v.* feature. 'That little un *faters* 'is father, don't a now?'

Fawt, *n.* fault.

'And of all this sequell
The *fawt* I cane not tell.'—*Vox Populi*.

When the cider or ale cup is at a standstill at a festivity, one of the party will say to the one whose turn it is to drink, 'Now then, it's your *fawt*.'

Fearn, *n.* fern.

Fild, *n.* field.

Fill-beard, *n.* filbert.

Filler, *n.* thiller; the shaft horse. 'Thou hast got more hair on thy chin than Dobbin, my *phill horse*, has on his tail' (*Shakesp., Mer. Ven., ii. 2*).

Fire-lights, *n.* violets.

Fit, *n.* feet.

and he was quickly in a dangerous position; for although the water had been drawn off, there was still sufficient left to cover him in a very little time, he being but a short man, in a stooping posture, and gradually sinking deeper and deeper. Fortunately, one of his butties (I think it was George Taylor), was a tall powerful man, and he, seeing George's awkward predicament, stalked up to him and seizing him by his waistband, lifted him bodily out of the mud. His companions gathered round him, exclaiming, 'Why, Jarge, you'd soon a bin *drowneded*.' 'Drowneded be d—d,' replied George, 'I'd a drunk that drap fust.'

Fittle, *n.* victuals. (*Vittle* in *Tusser*.)

Flaes, *n.* fleas. 'Well, I thinks I sh'll take the *flaes* their *fittle*'
(a whimsical mode of expressing the intention to go to bed).

Flannin, *n.* flannel.

Fleshy, *adj.* fledged.

Flur, *n.* floor.

Fother, *n.* fodder.

Fowt, *v.* fought. 'Ower dog un Dame Wright's cat *fowt* istady,
un didn't 'er scrat 'im ooth 'er claes?'

Fund, *v.* found.

Furder, *adj.* further. *Furder* a-fild (a-field) = Farther off.
'This brethren wendeth *afeld*' (*MS. Bodl.* 652, f. 2).

Furlun, *n.* furlong.

Fust, *adj.* first.

Fut, *v.* foot.

Gaish, *n.* a gash.

Gallund, *n.* gallon.

Goold, *n.* gold.

Grace, *n.* grease.

Grace-arn, *n.* grease-horn.

Gwun, *v.* gone.

Gyum, *n.* game.

Hawves, *n.* haws.

Him, or 'im is commonly used for 'it.'

His-self, *pron.* himself.

Hongry, *adj.* hungry. 'A 'ongry dog 'll yut dirty puddin'.—
Proverb.

Ind, *n.* end.

Iss, *adv.* yes.

Istady, *adv.* yesterday.

It, *conj.* yet.

Jice, *n.* joist.

Jine, *v.* join.

Kay, *n.* key. See also *Kyoy*.

Keard, *n.* card.

Keþ, *v.* kept.

Ketch, *v.* catch.

Kiver, *v.* cover.

Kwert, *n.* court, or *v.* to court.

Kwertin', *v.* courting. 'Where's Samiwel, Thomas?' (*Thomas*.)
'O, 'e's gwon a-kwertin', I ricken, fur 'e put on 'is tuther
'at un coowut, un tiddivated his-self up a bit.'

Kyoy, *n.* key ; or (in music) tune. (*Critic to amateur musicians*.)
'Yü byunt in *kyoy*, be yü?'

Ladge, *v.* lodge.

Ladther, *n.* ladder.

Laird, *n.* lard.

Laish, *n.* lash.

Laiter, *v.* loiter.

Lane, or **Lee-yun**, *adj.* lean, or *v.* to lean.*

Layer, *n.* lawyer.

Lazin, or **Lee-uz-in**, *v.* leasing (gleaning).

Lennet, *n.* linnnet.

Lines, *n.* loins. 'I a got sich a pain across my *lines* I caunt
'ardly stond up.'

Loff, *v.* laugh. To 'loff o' the tother side o' the mouth' means
'to cry.'

Manin', or **Myunin'**, *n.* meaning.

Marter-bwurd, *n.* mortar-board.

Mishtif, *n.* mischief.

Mizsher, *v.* or *n.* measure.

Mossy, *n.* mercy. 'Lars a' *mossy* ! who'd a thought o' seein
you 'ere.'

* Persons bearing the surname of 'Lane' are not unfrequently nick-named 'Raowy' as a prefix, thus becoming '*Raowy Lane*,' which, in the local dialect, signifies '*rowy lean*,' referring to bacon so called when it has layers of lean and fat alternating (the 'streaky' bacon of Londoners). In connection with this subject, the writer is reminded of a villager who was sometimes twitted with feeding and starving his pig on alternate days for the purpose of producing bacon having this desirable quality.

Mossil, *n.* morsel. A person chancing to make a call upon a neighbour at meal-time, would probably be invited to partake of his hospitality thus: 'We be a gwain to 'ave a *mossil* o' fittle look; ool yū come in un jine us?'

Mult, *v.* moult.

Mwire, *n.* mire, mud; *v.* to bedaub with mud.

Naise, *n.* noise.

Nat, *adv.* not.*

Natch, *n.* notch.

Nist, *n.* nest.

Ontle, *n.* handful.

Ood, *n.* wood.

Ooden, *adj.* made of wood; also, clumsy or ungainly.

Ool, *v.* will. 'I ool' = I will.

Ooth, *prep.* with.

Opiniated, *adj.* opinionated.

Opple, *n.* apple.

Oss, *n.* horse.

Paes, *n.* peas.

Pale, *n.* peel. A kind of wooden shovel with which loaves of bread are placed in, or removed from, the oven.

Paowl, *n.* pole.

Peth, *n.* pith.

Fibble, *n.* pebble.

* The following little incident will serve to illustrate the use of the word *nat*, and will also give a glimpse, as it were, of the relations existing between pastor and people at the time of its occurrence. The late rector of Little Comberton, the Rev. W. Parker—one of the kindest, gentlest, and most tender-hearted of men, for whose memory I entertain the deepest feelings of gratitude and reverence—was assisting in distributing the prizes at the Annual Flower Show (on that occasion held at Bricklehampton Hall), at which John Taylor had been one of the most successful of the exhibitors. Having to call up John so frequently to receive a prize, the rector at length said to him in a jocular manner, 'Which way are you going home, John?' (humorously implying by his inquiry, that if he did but know, he would way-lay him). John's answer was ready and pointed: '*Nat* thraough Little Cummerton, sir.'—J. S.

Pwut, *n.* pot.

Power, *v.* pour. 'My word! 'ow the rain did *power* down.'

Primmi-rose, *n.* primrose.

Pwint, *n.* point. (Fishing with a rod and line is often known as '*pwinting*')

Pwuddle, *n.* puddle, a small pool of water.

Pwust, *n.* post (plural, *pwusses**).

Qwate, *adj.* quiet. 'Be *qwate* oot?' is equivalent to 'Be still,' or 'Be quiet, will you?'

Qwine, *n.* coin.

Racket, *n.* rocket.

Rasen, *n.* reason.

Ricken, *v.* reckon. Frequently used in the same sense as 'suppose' or 'think'; thus, 'It's time to be abed, *I ricken*.' 'We sh'll 'ave some rain, don't yū ricken?'

Rop, *n.* rope.

Rot, *n.* rat.

Rowsty, *adj.* rusty.

Rubbidge, *n.* rubbish.

Ruff, *n.* roof.

Saft, *adj.* soft.

Saish, *n.* sash.

Sallit, *n.* salad.

Scollud, *n.* scholar.

Senners, *n.* sinews.

Shap, *n.* shop.

Shart, *adj.* short.

Shâves, *n.* shafts.

Shilf, *n.* shelf.

Ship, *n.* sheep.

Shoot, *n.* or *v.* suit; as 'a *shoot* o' clothes;' 'ool that *shoot* yu?' (will that suit you?).

* A very short distance from this district, but on the south side of Bredon Hill, and in Gloucestershire, the plural is *pwustes*.

Shuf, *n.* sheaf (plural *shuvs*).

Shuit, *n.* suet.

Shull, *n.* shell.

Shum, *n.* shame.

Shuppick, *n.* sheaf-pike. 'Two paire of links, a forest bill, and a *sheppicke*, with some odd tooles' (*Inventory*, 1627, *Stratford-on-Avon MSS.*).

Shuppud, *n.* shepherd.

Shuth, *n.* sheath.

Sich, *adj.* such.

Sid, *n.* seed.

Sids, *n.* seeds ; growing clover.

Sildum, *adv.* seldom.

Sile, *n.* or *v.* soil.

Skirmidge, *n.* skirmish.

Sky-racket, *n.* sky-rocket.

Slep, *v.* slept.

Slick, *adj.* sleek.

Slob, *n.* slab.

Snift, *v.* to sniff.

Sneedge, *v.* to sneeze.

Sollery, *n.* celery.

Sparra-grass, *n.* asparagus.

Spended, *v.* spent. 'The seke brother *spendyd* al that daye in laudyng and presyng God.' (*The Revelation to the Monk of Evesham*, first printed about 1482.)

Sperits, *n.* spirits.

Spet, *v.* to spit.

Spettle, *n.* spittle.

Squale, *v.* to squeal or cry out like a pig.

Squench, *v.* quench.

Stem, *n.* steam.

Stivicate, *n.* certificate.

Stom, *n.* a stem ; as a cabbage-*stom*.

Stond, *v.* stand.

'Yet wyll I never yelde me to the,
Whyll I may *stonde* and fyght.'

(*The Battle of Otterbourne*, in *Percy's Reliques*.)

Strem, *n.* stream.

Strick, *v.* to strike.

Stroddle, *v.* to straddle.

Stun, *n.* stone.

Sut, *n.* soot.

Swinge, *v.* to singe.

Swurt, sort; (1) *n.* kind or breed. 'Them be good *swurted* taters, byunt 'um, Willum?' (2) *v.* To separate one kind from another; or good from bad, &c.

Taffey, *n.* toffey.

Tae, *n.* tea.

Talents, *n.* talons.

Taters, *n.* potatoes.

The tother, *pron.* the other. 'The bred and a litil hony that was lefte the tothir tyme' (*The Monk of Evesham*).

They, for 'them,' &c. 'Them pigs don't get on much, doos um?' 'No; 'e only giz um a drap o' sour wesh; un that's a no good tū *thay*, is it? Nat uf a wans tū make fat uns on um owever.'

'But all *they* three . . . could not be man to me.'
Shakesp., Hen. V., iii. 2.

Thrid, *n.* thread.

Throw (*ow* as in cow), *prep.* through.

Thurn, *n.* thorn.

Tith, *n.* teeth.

Tray-foil, *n.* tre-foil.

Trewel, *n.* trowel.

Unbeknowns, *adj.* unknown.

Understood, *v.* to understand. 'Sir, ye schal *vnderstonde* and know,' &c. (*The Monk of Evesham*).

Us, *pron.* we (objective). 'We've 'ad a fine summer, aint us?'

Yalley, *n.* value.

Yarges, *n.* verjuice. 'That cider's about the wust as ever I tasted; it's as sour as *yarges*.'

Yarment, *n.* vermin.

Vilet or Yoilet, *n.* or *adj.* violet. See also 'Fire-light.'

Waund, *v.* warrant. 'That bwoy yunt strong enough tu carry that there bag o' taters.' (*Boy's father.*) 'O, I waund 'im.'

Wâscut or Weskit, *n.* waistcoat.

Wesh, *v.* to wash. 'Thenne they weshid his heedde breste handys and feete with colde watyr' (*The Monk of Evesham.*)

Wheel-racket, *n.* wheel-rocket, or Catherine wheel.

Wick, *n.* week.

Winder, *n.* window.

Wum, *n.* home. 'I aften wishes as I wus at wum.'

Yander, *prep.* yonder (akyander = look yonder).

Yaow, *n.* ewe; *v.* to hew.

Yar, *n.* hair.

Yarb, *n.* herb. 'Like yarbs to the pwut' = in very small particles, like herbs prepared for the pot.

Yarley, *adj.* early.

Yarn, *v.* to earn.

Yarrest, *adj.* earnest; *n.* a portion of wages paid in advance, to bind the bargain upon hiring a servant.

Yourn, *pron.* yours.

Yud, *n.* head.

Yunt, *v.* (aint), is he (she, or it) not?

Yup, *n.* heap. (*Man who has to cross Bredon Hill.*) 'Well, I must get o' the tother side o' that yup o' dirt, I spose.'

Yus, *adv.* yes.

Yut, *v.* eat. (*Willum.*) 'Good marnin', John, 'ow's the ooman?' (*John.*) 'Well 'er yunt just the thing, Willum; 'er caunt yut nuthin'; un we knaows uf 'er caunt yut 'er fittle, there must be summut wrong.'

Yuth, *n.* earth; or a heath. 'Crapton Yuth' is 'Croptorne Heath,' 'Bill Yuth' is 'William' or 'Bill Heath.'

Yuzzy, *adj.* easy. 'Ow be yũ to-day, Thomas?' (*Thomas.*) 'Well, I feels a bit better, thenky. My yud ached turrible istady, but 'e's yuzzier to-day, a goodish bit.' 'And sothely the more nere they al came to the ende of the place the more yesyor and softyr waxed their peynys' (*The Monk of Evesham.*)

CUSTOMS, CHARMS, REMEDIES, SIGNS,
SUPERSTITIONS, &c.

CUSTOMS, PRACTICAL JOKES, &c.

NEW YEAR'S MORNING.—It is customary on New Year's morning for boys to go from house to house, chanting,

'I wish you a merry Christmas,
A happy New Year,
A pocket full o' money,
A cellar full o' beer ;
A good fat pig to sarve yu all the year.
Bud well and bear well,
I hope you will fare well ;
Every sprig and every spray,
A bushel o' opples on New Year's day.
Up the ladther and down the wall,
Two or three opples 'll sarve us all ;
One for Peter, and one for Paul,
And one for God as made us all."

Sometimes the last line is changed to

'And one for you and I *an all*.'
['*An-all*,' also.] (*See Halliwell's Dict.*)

CAROLS are sung at Christmas-tide ; the practice being for boys and girls to go round nightly from St. Thomas's Day until Christmas Day, and to sing one or more carols at the door of each house.

NEIGHBOURLY GREETING.—Upon entering a neighbour's house during the progress of a meal, it is (or was) customary for the visitor to say, 'Much good may it do you.'

BOWING ON ENTERING CHURCH.—When the author was a boy, it was the custom of many members of the congregation at Little Comberton (particularly the elder people) to turn to the east and bow, the men upon entering the church, the women upon arriving at their seats ; the latter slightly bending the knee, or courtesying, before entering their pew. As there had not at that time been any revival of High Church principles, in that or any of the

neighbouring parishes, the custom alluded to might have been a lingering remanent of pre-Reformation times.

Pig's Fry.—A very good custom is that of distributing amongst neighbours a small quantity of pig's 'fry' at pig-killing time; the compliment being of course returned when the recipients kill *their* pigs. It may perhaps be considered somewhat of a flaw in this otherwise excellent custom, when it is stated that the donors of the 'fry' do not, as a rule, give any to those neighbours who are not fortunate enough to possess a pig.* Such is the custom, and it is hoped that the reader will not for one moment infer that there exists amongst the villagers a want of kindly feeling towards their poorer neighbours; but decidedly the reverse. They are always ready and willing to help a neighbour (whether poor or well-to-do), in sickness or distress, to the best of their ability; the thought of payment for such service as they are able to render, never entering their heads.

DANCING ON THE GREEN or on the margin of the village highway, was not at all uncommon when the author was a youth. He has seen staid dames, as well as lads and lasses of the village, taking their places in the sets and footing it right heartily—and that, too, after having done a day's work on the farm,† or in their own houses. The orchestra usually consisted of a fiddle, with the addition, perhaps, of one or two flutes and occasionally also of a bass viol.

Unfortunately, the green margins of our English highways have in many districts been enclosed by the neighbouring land-owners, and dances on the green are now, like the greens themselves (no pun is intended), no longer common.

An anonymous poet has said, or sung:—

'Great is the fault in man or woman
That steals a goose from off a common,
But who can plead that man's excuse
Who steals the common from the goose?'

* When I was quite a little boy, I received, in connection with the custom here alluded to, probably my first practical lesson in the 'ways of the world.' It happened one year, that for some reason or other my father did not have a pig, and I noticed with surprise that a near neighbour, when her pig was killed, did not (as was her usual custom) give us any 'fry.' Inquiring of my good mother the cause of this omission, I was told it was because we had no pig. Her answer puzzled me considerably, for I could not help thinking, most conscientiously, that for that very reason our usually kind neighbour ought not on this occasion to have overlooked us.—J. S.

† There is undoubtedly, to some constitutions, something highly exhilarating in out-door occupation. I have seen men working in the harvest field as hard as it seemed possible for men to work, who, upon the conclusion of a *bout* (see p. 5), would nevertheless indulge in a hornpipe, apparently from sheer animal enjoyment of the pleasure of being alive.—J. S.

In connection with this subject, and that of rural life generally, it may here be remarked (if a slight digression be permitted), that farmers and labourers had their grievances 350 years ago, much as they have them now. In '*Now a dayes*,' a poem written about the year 1530, the author states, amongst other grievances:—

'But now their ambitious sottle
Maketh one fearme of two or thre;
Ye, some tyme they bring VI. to one.'

Great complaint is also made against enclosures:—

'Commons to close and kepe
Poor for bred [to] cry and wepe.'

In '*Vox Populi Vox Dei*,' 1547-8, the laying down of arable land for grazing purposes is bitterly denounced.

'This is a mervellois mesire
For grasiarcs and regratres,
With soe many shepe-maistres
That of erabell ground make pasteres,
Are they that be these wasteres,
That will vndoe this lande?' &c. &c.

In another poem of about the same date ('*The Ruin of a Ream*'), complaint is made of absenteeism on the part of the nobility and gentry.

'Sometyne nobyll men levyd in ther contre,
And kepte grete howsoldis, pore men to socowur;
But now in the Courts they desire for to be.
With ladys to daly, this is ther pleasure;
So pore men dayley may famish for hunger,
Or they com home on monyth to remayne;
Thys ys the trowthe, as I here certeyne.'

Returning to the subject in hand:—

Mops, or hiring fairs, are held in various towns at Michaelmas-tide. Those who attend them with the intention of being hired, adopt certain badges which are well understood, and therefore save time and trouble. A carter's boy wears a length of whip-cord in his hat; a carter, some horse-hair; a groom, a small piece of sponge, &c. Female servants also used to have some plan of showing what positions they were looking for, by the way in which they wrapped their shawls, and by other devices, of which the author is compelled to plead ignorance.

STRIKING HANDS is the recognised act of binding a bargain in fair or market. A dealer will say to a man having pigs to sell, 'What be yū a exin' fur thay, gaffer?' (*Seller*.) 'A guinea a piece.' (*Dealer walks off muttering* 'I thought yū wanted to sell um praps.') By and by he returns, evidently liking the looks of

the pigs. (*Dealer.*) 'Well, yu aant sell'd the pigs then.' (*Seller.*) 'No, but I shawnt be long fust.' (*Dealer.*) 'Well, they be smartish pigs, I oodn't a come back else; but thay byunt wuth nuthin' like what you be a exing far um. I'll tell yu what I'll do thaough; uf you'll thraow mü back ten shillin', look yu, I'll gi' yu a pound a piece far um, un I wunt give a fardin moore.' (Holds out his hand, and after a little consideration the seller gives it a slap with his hand, and the bargain is settled.)

ON MAY-POLE DAY (May 29th, Restoration Day), the children, probably assisted by older persons, decorate a pole with may-blossoms and with flowers, liberally contributed by all the neighbours possessing flower gardens. The May-pole is carried from house to house by two or three strong lads, and at intervals is 'set up,' being held in a perpendicular position by the lads, while the children join hands and dance or run around it, singing:—

'All round the May-pole we will trot,
See what a May-pole we have got,
Garlands above and garlands below,
See what a pretty May-pole we can show.'

The tune is rather monotonous, and runs thus:—

The image shows three staves of musical notation in G-clef and common time. The melody is simple and repetitive. Below the first staff is the lyric 'All round the may - pole we will trot'. Below the second staff is 'See what a may-pole we have got, Gar-lands a - bove and'. Below the third staff is 'gar - lands be - low— See what a pret-ty may - pole we can show.' The notation consists of quarter and eighth notes, with some rests.

SELLING BY CANDLE END.—The following extract is from the *Evesham Standard* of October 7, 1893, and although the sale referred to did not take place in Worcestershire, but in a neighbouring county, the custom is now so well-nigh obsolete, that the author will be pardoned for overstepping the boundary upon this one occasion:—'The curious old Warwickshire custom of letting roadside grazing rights by the auction of the burning candle was observed in the parish of Warton, near Polesworth, on Monday night.* The sale was conducted by the road surveyor, and the bidding for each lot commenced with the lighting of a bit of

* Oct. 2, 1893.

candle about a quarter of an inch long. He who was last in when the light went out became the purchaser. Five miles of herbage were thus let for a sum of about eleven pounds, which was only a quarter of what it made forty years ago.'

'HARVEST-HOME' used to be celebrated right joyously at almost every farm. At the carrying home of the last load the men and boys shouted:—

'Up, up, up, up, harvest-home,
We have sowed and we have mowed,
And we have carried the last load home,
Up, up, up, up, harvest-home.'

Afterwards the farmer and his family, his friends and his labourers, male and female, sat down to a substantial supper, followed by singing, dancing (sometimes) and cider drinking without stint. Much merriment prevailed, and (it must be admitted) some drunkenness. The festival was frequently kept up until daylight the next morning; when the young men of the party would perhaps be seen, gallantly and jocosely, escorting the women to their respective homes, by the light (in addition to that of broad day) of a lantern and candle. It can scarcely be denied that the change which has taken place in the manner of celebrating harvest-home in most parishes is for the better.

LOWER COUNTRY.—In haymaking time, some of the most adventurous of the young men, used to travel into a remote region somewhere below Gloucester, called the 'Lower Country,' in quest of work. They were usually successful, and not only secured for themselves a liberal supply of money as wages, but the reputation of being great travellers.

BON-FIRE NIGHT, or 'bwun-fire night' is loyally celebrated on the fifth of November, when a bonfire is lighted, guns and the blacksmith's anvil fired off, with the accompaniment of 'serpents,' 'pack-rackets,' 'sky-rackets,' 'wheel-rackets,' &c. The fuel for the fire is collected from the farmers and others, to whose houses men and boys repair, each provided with a stout stick; the end of which he thumps upon the ground, first as a kind of prelude, and then as an accompaniment to the well-known ditty:—

'O don't you remember the fifth of November
Is gunpowder, 'trason' and plot?
I don't see the 'rason' why gunpowder trason
Should ever be forgot.
A stick and a stake for Queen Victoria's sake,
I pray master give us a faggit;
If you don't give us one we'll take two,
The better for we and the wuss for you.'

Care is taken to bring down the sticks with a hearty thump, all together, at the words 'plot,' 'forgot' and 'faggit.'

THE CURFEW BELL is rung at Pershore at eight o'clock in the evening from November 5th until Candlemas day. It was formerly rung also at five o'clock in the morning, but owing to the old sexton (named Blake) who, for many years performed the duty of ringing the curfew bell, making a mistake as to the time on one occasion, and ringing it five hours too early, the practice was discontinued. The mistake arose in this way. The sexton awoke in the night whilst the church clock was striking twelve, and hearing the last five strokes only, he hastily slipped into his clothes, hurried off to the belfry, and rang the bell in the belief that it was five o'clock. At that time market gardeners carried their fruit (for which Pershore is so famous*) to Worcester, Birmingham, and other markets, in carts; loading them the day before, so that nothing remained to be done in the morning but to 'shut in' the horses and drive off. On the occasion referred to, some of the gardeners (trusting implicitly to the sound of the curfew bell) arose, harnessed their horses, and drove off to market, not discovering the error they had been led into, until they arrived at their destination.

CIDER-DRINKING.—The law permits the sale of cider without licence, if the quantity sold at one time be not less than four and a-half gallons. This being the case, half a dozen or so of workmen sometimes club together and purchase that quantity. They also, as if in duty bound, drink it off forthwith; the result being that by the time the jars are empty, every man who has taken a share in the affair is more or less intoxicated.†

The author remembers an absurd incident in connection with one of these 'cider-drinkings.' Amongst others engaged in this rustic devotion to Bacchus was a man named 'Tom,' a sawyer (his surname is immaterial), and after the conclusion of the orgies, the cider jars having been emptied, 'Tom' was discovered by his master, crawling along on his hands and knees, helplessly drunk. Upon being asked what was the matter, he replied with the greatest readiness, drunk as he was (although in doing so, it is to be feared he told considerably less than half the truth) '*I 'a got a bad cold, master.*'

* It is a saying around Pershore, that when there is a good 'hit' of fruit (cherries and plums more particularly), the inhabitants speak of their town as '*Pershore, where d'you think?*' but in a bad fruit season they have recourse to their ancient motto (a good and pious one undoubtedly), '*Pershore, God help us.*'

† As the writer, to a very great extent, eschews politics, he does not venture to say that the law as it stands, with regard to this matter, is a mistake; but he cannot help thinking that if the men could, in such cases, purchase a smaller quantity than the '*faour un a 'awf,*' they would willingly do so, and less mischief might result as a consequence.

Little excuse can, it is feared, be offered on behalf of men who will sit and drink, sometimes for days together, merely for the purpose of getting rid of the cider; deeming it to be less wasteful to spend two or three days of their time in emptying the cask in this manner, than it would be to loosen the bung and permit the liquor to flow away down the gutter.

A Netherton man (also named 'Tom') had been absent from his work for a day or two, and his master wondering what had become of him, called on the third day at his house. There he found Thomas, with three companions, most industriously occupied in drinking cider drawn from a thirty gallon cask, which they had set themselves the task of emptying. Tom's explanation was, that 'having borrowed the borrel, and the owner wanting it hisself, he 'ad invited his three friends to assist him in emptying it, so that the owner shouldn't be disappointed; and that they 'ad now amwust finished the job.'

'GIVE A DRAP TO THE OAWD MON.'—This signifies to pour a horn of cider upon the ground instead of to drink it. It has been thought by some, that this practice might be a relic, of the ancient form of making a votive offering, to a heathen deity; possibly it might be; but if so, our modern votaries seldom offer, what they feel any inclination to drink themselves.

PRACTICAL JOKES are not uncommon; such as tying the doors of a cottage at which a wedding, a Christmas party, or other merry-making is being held. The method usually adopted, is to place a stout stick across the doorway, and to fasten the handle of the door to the stick, with strong twine. As the chamber windows are not usually very far from the ground, means of egress are not difficult to find; so that beyond the probable loss of temper (and possibly a little profanity) on the part of the occupiers of the cottage, no great harm is done. Sometimes, too, the inmates will, on such occasions as those alluded to, find the house suddenly filled with smoke; outside friends having taken the trouble to prevent its escape at the ordinary outlet, by carefully stopping up the top of the chimney (or 'tun') with a 'pitchful' of farm yard manure.

In a village in which were two public-houses, the proprietors of these establishments (we will call them A and B, although as a matter of fact the initial B served for both), have before now been a little surprised to find their respective signs changed—A's sign having been placed over B's door, and B's sign over A's.

Sometimes a man who forms one of a drinking party, will find that his hat (if he has taken it from his head and deposited it out of his sight), has also been indulging; for upon attempting to put

it on, a pint or so of liquor is discharged over his head and face. Or perhaps, upon feeling for his knife or his handkerchief in his coat pocket, he will find a small lake of ale or cider, which has been kindly deposited there by an unknown friend.

'Catching an owl' is a practical joke in which there are usually three actors, two being confederates. The one upon whom the joke is intended to be played carries a sieve, and one of the confederates a lantern; the third man, provided with a bucket of water, keeps out of sight, and stations himself in a hay loft, or similar situation overhead. The man with the lantern then takes the one carrying the sieve, to a spot well over-looked from the door of the hayloft; telling him that there is an owl in the loft, which will fly down at the light of the lantern, and when it does so he is to catch it in the sieve. The victim is instructed to hold the sieve up over his head, and the man with the lantern standing behind him throws the light into the centre of the sieve. This is the signal for the man with the bucket, who then pours its contents into the sieve and completely drenches the poor victim.

REMEDIES, CHARMS, &c. ; LUCKY AND UNLUCKY SIGNS AND ACTS.

WHOOPING-COUGH is said to be cured, by giving to the patient, on nine successive mornings, a slice of bread, which has previously been buried in the earth for twenty-four hours.

2. Let the patient stand under the nostrils of a 'skew-bald' (or pie-bald) horse, so that the horse can breathe upon him. This is considered to be a certain cure.

3. If the patient will pass underneath a bramble branch which is rooted at both ends, the cough will leave him.

BLEEDING AT THE NOSE, is cured by placing a cold stone or a key down the patient's back, between the clothing and the skin.

2. The repetition of Ezek. xvi. 6, is a charm for bleeding at the nose, considered by many to be infallible.

3. For bleeding at the nose, wear a skein of red silk round the neck.

BURNS, AND ERYSIPELAS (St. Anthony's fire, or Tantony's fire), are supposed to be cured by 'charming,' usually by a woman. The charmer blows lightly on the affected part, and whispers very softly some mystic words; blowing and whispering alternately.

WARTS are cured by the application to them of a black snail, which must afterwards be impaled upon a thorn. As the snail wastes away, so also will the warts, until quite gone. The slimy matter from the snail, must be permitted to dry upon the warts.

2. Warts are also cured, by rubbing them for nine consecutive mornings, with the downy lining of the pod of the bean; or by applying to them for the same number of days, the juice of the weed called 'cat's-milk.'

3. Some persons are supposed to have the power of charming away warts; the only thing necessary for the patient to do, is to tell the charmer their number.

SORE EYES are cured by applying to them rain water, caught on Ascension Day, and which is called 'holy water.' The rain water, caught in the hollow formed by the leaves of a species of dock growing by brook sides, is also a cure for sore eyes.

FOR DIARRHŒA a small portion of a Good Friday 'hot cross bun' is taken; it is grated with a nutmeg grater, and taken as a powder. A single bun is usually kept all the year round for such purposes, and also because it is considered lucky.

SHINGLES is cured by the use of ointment, made of grease (dodment) from the Church tenor bell.

TOOTHACHE.—Cure for tooth-ache. Take a gimlet and a piece of cotton wool, and with the gimlet, bore a hole in the trunk of a maiden ash; thrust the cotton wool into the hole, and stop up the hole with a peg, saying at the same time 'I do this, hoping to cure the tooth-ache.'

2. A briar ball (a soft kind of ball which forms on the hip-briar), is carried in the pocket as a remedy for tooth-ache.

HEAD-ACHE.—A snake-skin, worn inside the hat or bonnet, keeps away head-ache.

STITCH IN THE SIDE is prevented by carrying in the pocket a 'stitch-bone;' a small bone in the shape of a T found in the cheek of a sheep.

QUINSEY.—A remedy for quinsey is a skein of crimson silk, or a narrow piece of crimson ribbon, worn round the neck. If the patient be a man, the ribbon or silk must be tied round the neck by the hands of a maiden.

NETTLE-STING.—A remedy for the sting of a nettle, is to rub the affected part with a dock-leaf, repeating whilst doing so this charm:—

' Ettle, Ettle, 'ittle Dock
Dock sh'll 'ave a golden smock,
Ettle shaunt a' nerrun.'

CORNS should be cut on the first Friday after full moon.

BABY'S NAILS.—It is unlucky to cut a-baby's nails before it is a year old; to do so would cause it to become a thief. Should it become necessary to shorten them, they must be bitten off.

LEY.—It is unlucky to have ley in the house on Ash Wednesday; housewives therefore take care to empty their ley-tubs on Shrove Tuesday.

NEW MOON.—It is unlucky to see the new moon for the first time through glass. Upon first seeing the new moon, the money in the pockets should be turned over.

KNIVES.—It is unlucky for two knives to be crossed on the table.

SALT.—It is unlucky to spill salt on the table; but should such an accident occur the ill effects of it are counteracted, by throwing a small quantity of the salt over the left shoulder.

THE FIRST LAMB seen in the season should have its face towards you; otherwise you will be unlucky.

MAGPIES.—For a single magpie (or maggit) to fly near you, or to settle in the road in front of you when you are starting on a journey, is unlucky; but should there be a pair of these birds, no ill may be apprehended in consequence.

A HORSE-SHOE nailed to the door of a house, stable, barn, &c., prevents the entrance of witches.

RAVEN.—It is unlucky to kill a raven. The writer remembers hearing an old game-keeper say that he never shot but one raven, and shortly after doing so he fell down and broke his leg. That this accident was attributable to his shooting the raven, he felt so fully convinced, that he declared he never would under any circumstances kill another.

WITCHCRAFT.—A small quantity of earth from a young man's grave, worn on the head (in a small bag), is a safeguard against witchcraft.

A HARE running through a village betokens a fire, and should it take refuge in any house, that is the house at which the fire will occur.

LEAVEN.—When a woman has laid her leaven, she sprinkles a little flour over it, and then makes a cross upon it with her finger; otherwise she would not expect the leaven to 'rise.'

BELL.—If the bell, when tolling, sounds heavily, it is the sign of an approaching death.

BEES.—When the owner of bees dies, it is supposed to be necessary to 'tell' the bees, or they will all die. 'Telling the bees' of a death is performed by a person rapping three times on the hive with the front door key of the house in which the deceased person died, and saying in a low voice, 'Bees, bees, your master (or mistress) is dead; you be a gwain to have a new master.'

EGG SHELLS should not be burnt, or the hens will cease laying.

FRIDAY.—It is unlucky to begin any new work, or to start on a journey on a Friday.

WASHING.—If two persons wash their hands at the same time in one bowl, they must spit in the water, otherwise they will quarrel before the day is over.

NEW YEAR.—The first person to enter a dwelling on New Year's morning should be a male; for a female to do so would be unlucky. The boys who go round 'wishing the villagers a merry Christmas and a Happy New Year' (page 62) are frequently invited into the cottages, so that they may thus act as fenders between the occupiers and ill-luck.

CRAMP.—Should you be troubled with cramp, lay your stockings across each other at the foot of the bed, when you retire to rest. Neglect of this precaution, might result in the continuation, or a renewal of the malady.

FOLK-TALES.

Of folk-tales the author does not remember to have heard much, excepting the usual stories to be found in all story books relating to fairies, giants, witches, &c. The following stories are, however, told to him verbally when he was a boy, and

might be thought worth recording. The first was related by a thresher man while at work in a barn, and the delight (slightly spiced with awe) with which it was listened to by the present narrator is not forgotten to this day:—

THE DEVIL AND THE FARMER.—The devil once called on a farmer and exed 'im if he could give him a job. 'What con'st do?' said the farmer. 'Oh! enything about a farm,' said the devil. 'Well, I wans (want) a mon to 'elp mū to thresh a mow o' whate,' sez the farmer. 'All right,' sez the devil, 'I'm yer mon.' When they got to the barn, the farmer said to the devil, 'Which oot thee do, thresh or thraow down?' 'Thresh,' said the devil. So the farmer got o' top o' the mow and begun to thraow down the shuvs of whate on to the barn flur, but as fast as 'e cud thraow 'em down the devil ooth one stroke uv 'is nile, knocked all the earn out on um, un send the shuvs flying out o' the barn doer. The farmer thought he had got a queer sart uv a threshermon; un as 'e couldn't thraow down fast enough far 'im, 'e sez to 'im, 'Thee come un thraow down oot?' 'All right,' sez the devil. So the farmer gets down off the mow by the ladther, but the devil 'e just gives a lep up from the barn flur to the top o' the mow, athout waiting to goo up the ladther. 'Be yū ready?' sez the devil. 'Iss' (yes), sez the farmer. Ooth that the devil sticks 'is shuppick into as many shuvs as ood kiver the barn flur, an thraows um down. 'That'll do fur a bit,' sez the farmer, so the devil sat down un waited t'll the farmer 'ud threshed that lot, un when a was ready agyun, 'e thraow'd down another flur full; un afore night they'd finished threshin' the whole o' the mow o' whate. The farmer couldn't 'elp thinkin' a good dyull about 'is new mon, fur 'e'd never sin sich a one afore. ('E didn't knaow it was the devil, thū knaowst, 'cos he took keer nat to let the farmer see 'is cloven fut*). So in the marnin' 'e got up yarly un went un spoke to a cunnin' mon about it. The cunnin' mon said it must be the devil as 'ad come to 'im, un as 'e 'ad exed 'im in, 'e couldn't get shut on 'im athout 'e could give 'im a job as 'a couldn't do. Soon atter the farmer got wum agyun, 'is new mon (the devil) wanted to knaow what he wus to do that day, and the farmer thought 'e'd give 'im a 'tazer; so he sez, 'Goo into the barn look, un count the number o' earns there be in that yup o' whate as we threshed out istaday.' 'All right,' sez Old Nick, un off a went. In a faow minutes 'e comes back and sez, 'Master, there be so many' (namin' ever so many thousan' or millions un odd, Id'na 'ow many). 'Bist sure thee'st counted um all?' sez

* It is said that when the devil appears personally to mankind, he is never able to dispense with his cloven foot, but that he always does his best to hide it, so as to prevent the discovery of his identity.

the farmer. 'Every carn,' sez Satan. Then the farmer ardered 'im to goo un fill a 'ogshead borrel full a wäter ooth a sieve. So off 'e shuts agyun, but soon comes back un tells the farmer e'd done it; un sure enough 'a 'ad; un every job the farmer set 'im to do was the same. The poor farmer didn't know what to make on it, fur though 'e wus a gettin' 'is work done up so quick, 'e didn't like 'is new mon's company. 'Owever, the farmer thought he'd 'ave another try to trick 'im, un told the devil 'e wanted 'im to goo ooth 'im a mowin' next marnin'. 'All right,' sez the old un, 'I'll be there, master.' But as soon as it was night the farmer went to the fild, un in the part the devil was to mow, 'e druv a lot o' horrow tynes into the ground amongst the grass. In the marnin' they got to the fild in smartish time, un begun to mow; the farmer 'e took 'is side, and told the devil to begin o' the tother, where 'e'd stuck in the horrow tynes thu knaowst. Well, at it went the devil, who but 'e, un soon got in among the stuck up horrow tynes; but thay made no odds, 'is scythe went thraough 'em all, un the only notice on 'em 'e took wus to say to the farmer, every time 'e'd cut one on um thraough, 'A bur-dock, master;' un kep on just the same. The poor farmer 'e got so frightened at last, 'e thraough'd down 'is scythe un left the devil to finish the fild. As luck ood 'ave it, soon atter 'a got wum, a gipsy ooman called at the farm 'ouse, and seein' the farmer was in trouble exed 'im what was the matter; so 'e up un tell'd 'er all about it. 'Ah, master,' 'er sez to 'im, when 'e 'ad tell'd 'er all about it; 'you 'a got the devil in your 'ouse sure enough, un you can only get shut on 'im by givin' 'im summut to do as 'a caunt manage.' 'Well, ooman,' sez the farmer, 'what's the use o' telling mü that? I a tried every thing I con think on, but darned uf I cun find 'im eny job as 'a caunt do.' 'I'll tell you what to do,' sez the gipsy ooman; 'when 'a comes wum, you get the missis to give 'im one uv 'er curly 'airs; un then send 'im to the blacksmith's shap, to straighten 'im on the blacksmith's anvil. 'E'll find 'a caunt do that, un 'e'll get so wild over it as 'e'll never come back to yü agyun.' The farmer was very thankful to the gipsy ooman, and said 'e'd try 'er plan. So bye 'n bye in comes the aowd fella, un sez, 'I a finished the mowin', master; what else a you got far mü to do?' 'Well, I caunt think uv another job just now,' sez the farmer, 'but I thinks thee missis a got a little job for thü.' So 'e called the missis, un 'er gan the devil a curly 'air lapped up in a bit o' paper, un tell'd 'im to goo to the blacksmith's shap, un 'ommer that there 'air straight; un when 'a was straight to bring 'im back to 'er. 'All right, missis,' sez the devil, un off a shut. When 'a got to the blacksmith's shap, 'e 'ommer'd un 'ommer'd at that there 'air on the anvil, but the moore 'e 'ommered, the crucked the 'air got; so at last 'e thraowed

down the 'ommer and the 'air un baowted, un never went back to the farmer agyun.

THE FAIRY'S PEEL.—A ploughman working in a field one day heard distinctly, what he supposed to be the sound of a female voice, proceeding from beneath the ground. The lady was lamenting that she had broken her peel, and the ploughman, possessing the usual gallantry of a Worcestershire man, called out, 'Bring 'im 'ere, missis, un I'll mend 'im.' Upon arriving at the end of his furrow, the ploughman was not a little surprised, to find a nicely made baking peel, with its handle broken in two, lying on the adland. When he went home he took the peel with him, and mended it as neatly as he could; and the next morning brought it back, and laid it on the adland, in the place where the fairy had left it the day before. When he had finished his bout, and returned again to the adland, he found that the fairy had taken away the peel, and had left in its place the most delicious little cake he had ever eaten.

A WITCH once entered a stable and sat upon the manger, in the shape of a large black cat. The carter seeing her, went and called a dog to drive her away, but the witch changed herself into a wheat straw, and laid herself across the horse's back. Upon the carter's return to the stable he could not see the cat, but seeing the wheat straw lying across the horse's back, he cut it through with his knife, causing it to bleed human blood. Alarmed at this he ran out of the stable and called his fellow labourers, who on going into the stable, found the dead body of an old woman shockingly mutilated.

SAYINGS, SUPERSTITIONS, &c.

APPLES ARE CHRISTENED ON St. Swithin's Day (July 15), from which date they are eatable.

THE CUCKOO buys a horse at Pershore fair (June 26), and rides away. It is a fact that the cuckoo is seldom heard in this locality after that date, but should it occasionally depart from this rule it is said that 'he could not find a horse to suit him at the fair.'

In April it is said that the cuckoo comes and picks up all the dirt.

DON'T EAT DIRT.—When a boy or girl is going to service (particularly if it be a first situation), he or she will receive the injunction, 'Be a good bwoy (or wench) and don't yut dirt.'

OF ELMLEY MEN the saying is (or was), 'You can always tell (know) a Elmley mon by 'is stick.' It is true that, as a rule, every Elmley man carried (and probably does so now) a stick, which, unlike an ordinary walking-stick, projected six or seven inches upwards above the hand, and generally consisted of an ash sapling. This was probably owing to the fact, that they nearly all, were more or less connected with the woods, and had thus opportunities of supplying themselves with such sticks, which they found to be convenient and serviceable; particularly when climbing Bredon Hill. The author has spent many happy hours in the company of Elmley men, whom he always found to be of a most genial and jovial disposition, and there is lingering in his recollection some faint trace, (so faint is it that he scarcely dares to record it), of a tradition connected with Elmley men's sticks. It is something to this effect—that on the day of the battle of Evesham a body of Elmley men marched to that town in support of Prince Edward, and that they were all armed with sticks, which they had cut for themselves in the woods; and being on the winning side, they naturally from that time, felt some pride in (or as we should say locally, were fritch of) their long sticks. However that may be, Leland, the historian, mentions (as quoted by the late Rev. Hugh Bennett) that 'the old Lord Beauchamp, of Helmeley, sent three or four of his sunnes to the battle of Evesham, to help King Henry III. and Prince Edward, again Simon Monteforte and the Barons; and these brether, with their band, did a great feate in vanquishing the host of Monteforte.'

BREDON HILL.—A saying referring to Bredon Hill as a weather foreteller, is—

'When Bredon Hill puts on his hat
Men of the vale beware of that.'

Meaning, that if a cloud descends upon the hill and remains there, it is a sign of rain; when it ascends, it is going to be fine. When the hill appears to be very near, showers of rain are probable; if apparently far off, fine weather may be expected.

THE BAMBURY STONE, about which so much has been written, and which stands at the border of Kemerton Camp, on the summit of Bredon Hill, is said to go down to the Avon to drink, every time it *hears* a church clock strike twelve.

WHISTLING FEMALES.—

'A whistling maid, a crowing hen,
Are neither good for God nor men.'

PIG-KILLING.—A pig must not be killed when the moon is waning, or the bacon will 'boil out,' that is, it will shrink in boiling instead of 'plimming up' (or becoming plump), as good bacon should do.

CARELESSNESS.—It is said of a careless person, 'It's all Come day, go day, God send Sunday with him' (or 'her').

CAKE'S ALL DOUGH.—When work upon which a person is engaged seems to be progressing somewhat slowly and awkwardly, so as to cause vexation or irritation, he (or she) will exclaim, 'O dear aow, my cake's all dough' sometimes adding 'How shall I bake it, I don't know.' Comp. *Shakespeare, Tam. Shr.*, i., 1 and v., 1.

ECLIPSE.—It used to be thought that an eclipse of the sun, was ocular evidence of a battle being then in progress between the sun and the moon; and that the result of a lunar victory, would be the immediate ending of the world.

POINTING AT THE STARS.—Children used to be told, that it was wicked to point with the finger at the stars, or at the rainbow; to attempt to count the stars, was also considered a very wicked act.

HAT BRIM turned up behind. 'Is 'at's turned up behind like a Pammington mon's.'

MONEY-TREE.—Children who are wanting a toy or something of the kind, that their parents do not wish to buy for them, are told they must wait until their *money-tree bears*. Equivalent to waiting until their ship comes in.

MONEY SPIDER.—A small red spider, whose presence is supposed to indicate the approach of good fortune.

PERSHORE BOYS could formerly be readily detected by their peculiar '*twang*'; a sharp accent being given to the first syllable, the pitch slightly dropping and rising again as they proceeded with their sentence. Country lads (those from Pershore never forgetting to so designate the lads of the villages) would call after them, '*Wher bist a gwainin?*' '*Oy, up in the Newland.*' '*What atter?*' '*Oy, a aputh o' taters.*' '*What makes thu 'ave sich a faow at a time?*' '*Oy, cos mother sez thy bwiles like morra, un goos down yer neck like a wheelborra.*'

EVESHAM BOYS.—The call after an Evesham lad is (or was) 'Who put the pig on the wall to 'ear the bond play? Oy, Asum.

(How these absurdities originated the author is unable to say, but they are included because with regard to sayings, &c., as well as in numerous other matters, it is difficult to decide what is, or what is not, a trifle.)

HORSE-HAIR IN WATER.—There is (or was), a belief amongst boys (if not amongst elders also), that a horse-hair permitted to remain in water, until the water became putrid, would change into a living reptile.

‘ Much is breeding,
Which, like the *courser's hair*, hath yet but life,
And not a serpent's poison.’

(*Shakespeare, Ant. and Cloop.*, i., 2).

HAUNTED HOUSES, roads, barns, &c., are not very uncommon. The writer has heard from more than one authority of a funeral procession, which is occasionally seen marching in all solemnity along the highway on Crophorne Heath, near the hour of midnight. At a certain gate it turns off the high road, enters the field, and disappears. One eye-witness of this apparition, who related the matter as above stated, to the author; was a highly respectable, and well-known professor of music. The apparition is sometimes called ‘ Old Dutton's Funeral.’

Another road said to be haunted, is that leading from Little Comberton, to Bricklehampton and Elmley Castle. It is related that a man, who at the time lived at Bricklehampton, was proceeding homewards one evening along the road referred to, when he overtook a young woman, and walked beside her until they arrived opposite Coachman's barn, at which spot he ventured to attempt to put his arm round her waist. His arm, however, passed through her body, and she disappeared through the gateway which leads into the Coachman's barn ground.

Numerous stories are told of strange noises and appearances at Nash's Farm, at the Manor House, and in the locality around these old houses; both of which are in Little Comberton. But nearly all parishes seem to have their ghosts and haunted houses, and to relate a quarter of the stories which crop up upon the subject, would be a task that the author could not undertake.

‘ Such topics I must leave to other hands,
Shut out by envious straits of time and space.’

(*Virgil, Fremantle's Translation.*)

NAMES OF FIELDS, &c.

Of the Names of Fields, &c., given here, some are probably of no importance whatever; others are common-place, but a fairly good number of them are suggestive of by-gone days, and of old superstitions. [The spelling may not in all cases be correct; the names in many instances having been taken down from hearing them only.]

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>ACRES.
ALLSBOROUGH HILL.
ASHAM MEADOW.
ASKEN CORNER.
ASMOOR PIECE.</p> <p>BACK-ORCHARD.
BAKER'S ORCHARD.
BALLINS.
BALLINS-SLAD.
BARTLEY-ADLAND.
BATTINS WOOD.
BEARCROFT.
BEGGAR-BOYS.
BEN-HOLM.
BERRYER-PIECE.
BERRY (or BURY) WAY.
BESS-CAPS.
BIG MILLOW.
BIN-CROFT.
BLACK LENNARD.
BLOOD-WORT.
BOTTOMS.
BOUN-HAM.
BREACH.
BROAD-BUCKTIN.
BROADMERE-LAYS.
BROAD-WATERS.
BUCKETS-CORNER (? Puck-its
Corner.)
BURY-LENCHES.</p> <p>CALMUS-HILL.
CAMES-COOMB.
CAN-LANE.</p> | <p>CATTI-CROFT.
CHAD-BURY.
CHARFORD-BANK.
CHICKEN-ORCHARD.
CHURCH-FURLONG.
CLATS-MOOR.
COACHMAN'S BARN.
COLD-WELL.
COLE'S-LAYS.
COLT-GROUND.
COLLEGE-ORCHARD.
COPPICE-FURLONG.
CRAY-COMB HILL.</p> <p>DEAD-MAN'S AIT.
DEAR-SALE.
DENE-FURLONG.
DENE-MEADOW.
DEVIL'S SLEDTHER.
DINGE.
DIPPERLINGS.
DOCTOR'S-CLOSE.
DOCTOR'S WOOD.
DODDEN-HILL.
DOWN-MILLOW.
DOWNS.
DRAGON'S-HOLE.</p> <p>ELLACOMPANE.
FARTHER-HOBBS.
FLAX-GROUND.
FURZE-GROUND.</p> <p>GIG-MWIRE (probably <i>Quag-
mire</i>).</p> |
|--|---|

GLYDE-PIECE.
 GOODLEY-HILL.
 GRAVEL-PIT-GROUND.
 GREEN-FARN-HILL.
 GREEN-GROUND.
 GREEN-STREET.
 GUINEA-FURLONG.
 GUNNING'S-LANE.

HALES-WELL.
 HASELOR.
 HELL-HOLE.
 HENDON-BANK.
 HICKERAGE.
 HOB-NAILS.
 HOB'S-HOLE.
 HOME-GROUND.
 HONGER-FURLONG.
 HORRELL-ORCHARD.
 HORRELL-WOOD.
 HORSE-CAMPS.
 HOWBURN-HILL.
 HUNGER-HILL.
 HURRELLS-HILL.
 HUSS (or HURST) BARN.

ICKLEY.
 ICKLEY-MEADOW.
 ICKLEY-PIECE.

KENNET'S ORCHARD.
 KENT'S ORCHARD.
 KNAP.

LAMMAS-MEADOW.
 LICH-LANE.
 LILWORTH.
 LITTLE WORRALL.
 LONG-DITCH.
 LONG-DRAGON'S-PIECE.
 LONG-LAND.
 LOWER-FIELD BARN.
 LOWER NORVILL.

MAGPIE-LANE.
 MANOR-GROUND.
 MARY-BROOK.

MELCHAM'S WAY.
 MIDDLE-FURLONG.
 MIDDLE-NORVILL.
 MILESTONE-PIECE.
 MILLOW-GROUND.
 MOLL-HAYES.
 MOUNT-CROFT.

NAFFORD.
 NETHER-HOBBS.
 NO-GAINS.
 NORCHARD-FIELD.
 NOSTERNS-WELL-PIECE.
 NUBDER.

OLD AIT.
 OLD-FALLOW.
 OLD-FIELD BARN.
 OLD-FORD MEADOW.
 OLD-SEEDS.
 OXEN-DITCH.

PENNY-CLOSE.
 PENS ORCHARD.
 PERRY-ACRE.
 PIDDLE CHURCH CLOSE.
 PIDDLE MEADOW.
 PINKITS-CORNER.
 PITCH-HILL.
 PITCHALL-HILL.
 PORTER.
 PORTWAY.
 PORTWAY-FURLONG.
 PRIEST-LANE.
 PUCK-PIT-GROUND.
 PUCK'S PIECE.
 PUR-BROOK.

RAN'S ORCHARD.
 READ'S PIECE.
 REDDEN-HILL.
 RED-FORD.
 RIDGE-GROUND.
 RIDGEWAY FAR-CLOSE.
 RIDGEWAY-FURLONG.
 RIDGEWAY-GROUND.
 RIDGEWAY-LITTLE-MEADOW.

RIDGEWAY-MIDDLE-CLOSE.

RINGE-MERE.

ROUND-HILL.

RUDGE-HILL.

RYE-FURLONG.

SALAM-COMMON MEADOW.

SALTER'S-GREEN MEADOW.

SALTWAY.

SALTWAY BARN.

SALTWAY-BARN-PIECE.

SALTWAY-COPPICE.

SALTWAY-PIECE.

SHAWL.

SHEEP-HILL.

SHEPHERD'S-CLOSE.

SHUT-COOMB.

SHUTS.

SITCHWAY-CLOSE.

SITCHWAY-LANE.

SLING.

SMOCK-FURLONG.

STAFFORD'S MOOR.

STANNISH-LANE.

STARN-HILL.

STREET-FURLONG.

SWATMAN'S GROUND.

SYCAMORE-GROUND.

THICK-THORN.

THROUGHTERS.

TIBLEY.

TOLLEY'S CLOSE.

TOWN-FURLONG.

TWINTON.

TYDESLEY-WOOD.

TYTHE BARN.

UPPER-HOBBS.

UPPER NORVILL.

UPPER SALTWAY-PIECE.

UPPER SYTCH.

VALENTINES.

VINEYARD-HILL.

VINEYARD-ORCHARD.

VORTY-CLOSE.

WAD-CLOSE.

WAINHERD'S HILL.

WATER-MERE.

WELL-FURLONG.

WERGS.

WHITE-WAY QUOR-PIECE.

WHOYN-HILLS.

WIND'S-ARSE.

WISTAN'S BRIDGE.

WITLEY-PIECE.

WOLVERTON.

WOOLLAND.

YAK.

YEALD-WOOD.

YELL-WOOD.

NAMES OF SOME OF THE TOWNS,
VILLAGES, ETC., IN AND AROUND THE DISTRICT,
WITH THEIR LOCAL APPELLATIONS.

ABBOT'S LENCH	...	Known as	HOB-LENCH.
ALCESTER	...	"	AWSTER.
ALVE-CHURCH	...	"	ALL-CHURCH.
ASHTON	...	"	AISHEN.
BENGEWORTH	...	"	BENJUTH, or BEN-JUD.
BIRMINGHAM	...	"	BRUMMIJUM.
BISHAMPTON	...	"	BISSAPP'N.

BRICKLEHAMPTON ...	Known as	BRICK-LUND, or BRICKLEDUN.
BROADWAY ...	...	„ BROADY.
CAMPDEN ...	...	„ CAMDIN.
CERNEY ...	...	„ SAWNEY.
CHARLTON ...	...	„ CHOL-TON.
COMBERTON ...	...	„ CUMMERTON.
CROPTHORNE ...	...	„ CRAPTON.
DORMSTONE ...	...	„ DARMS'N.
EBBRINGTON ...	...	„ YUBBERT'N.
ELMLEY ...	...	„ EMBLEY.
EVEESHAM ...	...	„ A-SUM.
GOTHERINGTON ...	...	„ GUTHERT'N.
GRAFTON ...	...	„ GRAF'N (<i>a</i> as in father).
HONEYBOURNE ...	...	„ HONEY-BUN.
KERSOE ...	...	„ KESSA.
KIDDERMINSTER ...	...	„ KIDDY-MISTER.
KINGTON ...	...	„ KYINE.
MADRESFIELD ...	...	„ MATCH-FIELD.
MALVERN ...	...	„ MAWVUN.
MARSTON ...	...	„ MAAS'N (<i>a</i> as in father).
NAUNTON BEAUCHAMP	...	„ NAUN, also DIRTY NAUN.
OFFENHAM ...	...	„ UFFENUM.
PEBWORTH ...	...	„ PEBBUTH.
PERSHORE ...	...	„ PEESSA, or PAWSHA.
POWICK ...	...	„ PWOYK.
SEVERN ...	...	„ SIVVUN.
SMETHWICK ...	...	„ SMERRICK.
STANWAY ...	...	„ STANNY.
STOULTON ...	...	„ STOUT'N.
SWINESHERD ...	...	„ SWENSHUD.
THROCKMORTON ...	...	„ FROGMORT'N.
UPTON SNODSBURY	...	„ UPTON SNADGBURY.
WEST BROMWICH...	...	„ WEST BRUMMIDGE.
WHITTINGTON ...	...	„ WITENTON.
WICKHAM ...	...	„ WEEKUN.
WORCESTER ...	...	„ OOSTER.

SHAKESPEARE AND OUR LOCAL DIALECT.

There is abundant evidence throughout the writings of Shakespeare, that he was well acquainted with this locality and its dialect. Indeed, it would be strange if such were not the case; for, unless Shakespeare had been a man who, after having acquired a certain amount of popularity, felt ashamed of his antecedents, and of his earlier surroundings, and therefore took great pains, not to introduce into his works, any of the provincialisms with which he must have been so familiar, from his earliest childhood; the absence of such evidence would scarcely be possible. Stratford is only twelve miles or so from Evesham 'as the crow flies,' and the difference in the dialects of the two districts is slight.

The following is a list of some of the local words to be found in Shakespeare's works, and in some instances, they are such as scarcely could have been used by a stranger to the locality. Moreover, what may perhaps be described as the ungrammatical subtleties of our dialect, could with difficulty have been grasped by any stranger, however learned (Bacon for instance), in the manner in which Shakespeare has caught them:—

A for He (see p. 50)	...	<i>Hen. V.</i> , iii., 2; also ii., 3, for example.
A-hungry (see p. 50)	...	<i>Mer. W.</i> , i., 1.
All-is-one	...	<i>Mer. W.</i> , ii., 2.
Argal	...	<i>Ham.</i> , v., 1.
Atomy (see p. 87)	...	2 <i>Hen. IV.</i> , v., 4 (comp. with <i>notomize</i> , which is another instance of <i>n</i> before a vowel).
Barm	...	<i>Mids. N. Dr.</i> , ii., 1.
Basting	...	<i>Com. Er.</i> , ii., 2.
Beetle	...	2 <i>Hen. IV.</i> , i., 2.
Bemoil (see p. 87)	...	<i>Tam. Shr.</i> , iv., 1.
Blindworm (see p. 87)	...	<i>Mids. N. Dr.</i> , ii., 3; <i>Macb.</i> , iv., 1.
Brize (comp. Bree)	...	<i>Troil. & Cr.</i> , i., 3; <i>Ant. & Cl.</i> , iii., 8.
Broken-mouthed (see p. 88)	...	<i>All's Well</i> , ii., 3.
Buck (to wash, see p. 88)	...	<i>Mer. W.</i> , iii., 3.
Burn-daylight (see p. 88)	...	<i>Mer. W.</i> , ii., 1; <i>Rom. & Jul.</i> , i., 4.
Cake's all dough (see p. 77)	...	<i>Tam. Shr.</i> , i., 1; v., 1.
Clipt	...	<i>Win. Tale</i> , v., 2; <i>Coriol.</i> , i., 6; <i>K. John</i> , v., 2.
Clout (a cloth)	...	<i>K. John</i> , iii., 4; <i>Rich. III.</i> , i., 3; <i>Ham.</i> , ii., 2.

bleaching on the hedge,' and also declares 'My traffic is sheets,' which, if taken from the hedge, would require to be 'pugged' off; is it not probable that the figure he uses, simply means, that the sight of the sheets (his traffic), excites his 'pugging' propensity?

Pun (to pound) (see p. 91)	<i>Troil & Cr.</i> , ii., 1.
Resolve (to dissolve) (see p. 91)	<i>Ham.</i> , i., 2.
Shog	<i>Hen. V.</i> , ii., 3.
Sliver	<i>K. Lear</i> , iv., 2; <i>Ham.</i> , iv., 7; <i>Macb.</i> , iv., 1.
Sneap	2 <i>Hen. IV.</i> , ii., 1 (comp. <i>Snaowp</i>).

In concluding a bargain, men will *sneap* or *snaowp* upon a table or board with their knuckles; also in the game of 'Put,' when one player has a, 'strong' hand, he will challenge his antagonist by *snaowping* upon the table; should the challenge be accepted (by a *snaowp* in reply), the game must be played through or the defaulter loses it.

Sprag (comp. <i>Sprackt</i>) (see p. 92)	<i>Mer. W.</i> , iv., 2.
Sweet-wort	<i>Love's Lab. L.</i> , v., 2.
Talent (talon)	<i>Love's Lab. L.</i> , iv., 2.
Tarre	<i>K. John</i> , iv., 1; <i>Troil & Cr.</i> , i., 3; <i>Ham.</i> , ii., 2.
Tewkesbury Mustard ...	2 <i>Hen. IV.</i> , ii., 2.
Trammel (to catch as with a trammel, intercepting all that comes behind it)	<i>Macb.</i> , i., 7.
Tundish	<i>Meas. for Meas.</i> , iii., 2.
Tup	<i>Othel.</i> , v., 2; iii., 3.
Tush	<i>Ven. & Adon.</i> , 104.
Urchin	<i>Tit. Andr.</i> , ii., 3.
Whiffler	<i>Hen. V.</i> , v., Chorus.

(N.B.—Where no other reference is given, the word will be found in the glossary.)

In corroboration of what has been said above, let the reader refer to *Hen. V.*, iii., 2, and compare the speech of the boy with some of the examples given in the preceding pages of this work. 'All *they* three;' '*a* faces it out;' '*a* never broke any man's head but his own,' &c., &c. Or note Mrs. Quickly's description of the death of Falstaff (Act ii., sc. 3). In either instance the language employed, might very well have been that of an individual of the working class, born and bred within sound of Evesham or Pershore bells.

Again, the word '*Argal*' (the fourth in the list), which Shakespeare puts into the mouth of the gravedigger (*Ham.*, v., 1), is used in this district for 'argue.' In most glossaries it is explained as being a corruption of the word '*ergo*,' and no doubt this is so; but in using the word, the gravedigger is only doing what is so frequently done, by persons in his position of life at the present day; viz., substituting a word with which he is quite familiar, for one of which his knowledge is imperfect, because it resembles it in sound. Such instances are not at all uncommon, and any one taking an interest in the dialect of our district, would be well repaid by a perusal of the writings of our great poet, with the object of identifying the numerous instances of word and phrase, to be found therein; and which go to prove, how intimately acquainted their author must have been, with our locality and its dialect.

It may be urged, that some of these words are mere survivals of the speech of all England, in Shakespeare's day. In certain cases this may be so; but it is scarcely credible that this can apply to many; for it would be hard to supply a valid reason, why a greater number of these (if once generally common) words, should remain current in the neighbourhood of Shakespeare's birth, rather than elsewhere.

APPENDIX.

A-done, *v.* leave off; to finish.

A-late, *adv.* lately.

An-all, *adv.* also. 'Ower Tom a got a good place; 'e gets five shillin' a wick, un 'is fittle *an all*.'

A-pick-a-back, *adv.*, carrying a child with its legs resting on the shoulders, and astride the neck.

Argify, *v.* to signify, to apply an argument.

Athwart (*pron.* Athurt), *prep.* from corner to corner (of a field or other superficial area).

Atomy or **Atomize**, *n.* See *Notomize*.

Ayed him on, *v.* incited, encouraged, urged.

Back-friend, *n.* a secret enemy.

Baggar-nation-saze-it, *interj.* a mild expletive.

Banyan-days, *n.* days without food. (The Banians are a class among the Hindoos, who believe in the doctrine of metempsychosis, and therefore abstain from animal food.—*Worcester*.)

'Monday, plenty.
Tuesday, some.
Wednesday, a little.
Thursday, none.
Friday, *Banyan-day*.
Saturday, go home.'

Beetle-yudded, *adj.* stupid.

Be-mwile, *v.* (bemoil), to bedaub with mud or other filth. 'How she was *bemoiled*.' (*Shakesp., Tam. Shr.*, iv., 1).

Biddy, *n.* a chicken or fowl (Gaelic, *bid*, to chirp).

Bin as fur narth as eny on yū. 'Been as far north as any of you' = 'I know as much as,' or, 'I am no more of a simpleton than any of you.'

Bird-batting, *v.* catching birds at night from hedges, bushes, and thatched roofs, &c., by means of a net and a lantern, the birds being disturbed by sticks poked into their roosting places, and allured into the net by the light of the lantern.

Blacksmith's-daughter, *n.* the key of the street door.

Blind-worm, *n.* a species of snake.

Blizzy, *n.* a blaze.

Boffe (baffle), *v.* to shake another's arm when writing; (a school boy's term).

Broken-mouthed, *adj.* having lost teeth.

Bucking, *n.* clothes being washed; a wetting. 'I was out in all that tempest last night, un it was lucky as I'd got this ere oawd top coowut on; I sh'd a got a good buckin' else.' Old lady used to call a child named Ann, 'Nance, Pance, the buckin' wesher.'

Bully-rag, *v.* to abuse, to be-call; *n.* a blackguard. (Is this from *Bully-rook*? See *Shakesp., Mer. W.*, i., 3, &c. Halliwell has *Bally-rag*.)

Burning-daylight, *v.* burning a candle during daylight.

By-Gad, *interj.* a softened form of a too common irreverent expression, but used more in the same sense as the word 'indeed'; thus 'Ower Jack fund a shillin' this marnin'.' 'Did a, *be-gad*.' (*Admiringly of a very large vegetable marrow*.) 'By-gad, that's a big un.'

By-gew, or **By-gaow**, same as By-gad.

Byunt afeard o' that. This expression is frequently used in the sense of there being no probability, or hope, of any particular event occurring. (*Old allotment tenant deputed to drink the health of the landlord who is leaving the village*.) 'Ere's to your good 'ealth, sir, un I 'ope when you be gwun as we sh'll 'ave a better come; 'owever, I byunt afeard o' that, but I 'ope us shaunt 'ave a wuss.' The old gentleman meant nothing otherwise than complimentary; 'hoping a better one might come,' meant 'a better one, if such a thing were possible;' and to hope that the retiring landlord would not be succeeded by one who would be worse than he was, implied that the chances were that such would be the case.

Call together, *v.* See *Prawl*.

Cant-hook or **Kent-hook**, *n.* a strong, sharp hook, having a ring or a chain at one end, through which a lever passes, and by means of which heavy trees, &c., can be rolled over for removal.

Cast not a Clout till May be out. (Another version of the proverb. 'Change not a clout.' &c.)

Cat gallows, *n.* a horizontal stick or bar, lodged upon two perpendicular ones, used by boys in practising jumping. See *Jumping-stick*.

Chunk, *n.* a lump broken or cut off; a large slice.

Chussha-Wagga, *n.* inferior or 'skim cheese,' thus described :—

'Two pints of milk and three of slobber.
Fire wunt fret it,
Water wunt wet it
Knife wunt cut it,
Dog barks behind the door,
Cos a cawnt yut it.'

Clane as a Whistle—completely. 'That thing as thay uses in France (the Gully-tine don't um call it?) to put folks to dyuth ooth, insted a 'angin' um; cuts ther yuds off "*as clane as a whistle*."'

Clench, *v.* in drawing water from a well with a bucket, the act of turning the bucket over, in such a manner as for the edge to go under water, is called *clenching the bucket*.

Cob, *n.* a game, in which the players have to endeavour to bowl a marble into a hole made in the ground.

Cotton, *v.* to be agreeable. 'Fur 'im to pay mū the same money for doin' 'is work, when I 'ad to find myself, look; as a did when a gan mū my fittle oodn't *cotton*; un so I teld 'im.' 'Styles and I cannot *cotton*.' (*Hist. of Capt. Stukely*, quoted by Nares.)

Cowed, *v.* bent. 'I don't think my spade is o' much account, fur 'e *cowed* as soon as ever a got into a bit o' gravel.'

Cocksey, *adj.* consequential.

Crack-up, *v.* to praise, or to speak highly of another.

Crow-keeper, *n.* a boy employed to frighten away crows in a cornfield. 'That fellow handles his bow like a *crow-keeper*.' (*Shakesp.*, *K. Lear*, iv., 6).

Cunning Man or Woman, *n.* a person having the reputation of being a wizard, or a witch. It is not an uncommon thing to say of such persons, that they have sold themselves to the devil.

Cutting for the Simples; an expression used, when speaking of a person who has done some foolish action. '*He wants cutting for the simples, I should think*.'

Deck, *n.* a pack of cards.

'But whiles he thought to steal the single ten,
The King was slyly finger'd from the *deck*!'
Shakesp., 3 *Hen. VI.*, v., 1.

Devil's Coach-horse, *n.* the 'rove-beetle,' or 'black cock-tail' (*Ocypus olens*).

Dick's hat-band. As cross (or as queer) as *Dick's hat-band* = ill-tempered, cross, obstinate.

Don't spare; a common form of expression of welcome, to a friend who may have been invited to partake of a meal. 'Come, 'ave a bit moore; *don't spare*.'

Dowle, *n.* down, soft feathers.

'One *dowle* that's in my plume.'

Shakesp., Temp., iii., 3.

Drink-hus (drink-house), *n.* a building, or apartment, in which beer or cider are stored.

Eek, Eek, Eek, *n.* the call to ducks.

Eek-it-out, *v.* to use sparingly; to make the best use of a scanty supply.

Felth, *n.* feeling.

Fiz-gig, *n.* a kind of squib, made of damped gunpowder, and often used for the purpose of suffocating wasps when an attempt is made to destroy their nests.

Fizzle, *v.* to burn out like damp gunpowder; exhausting itself in emitting sparks and smoke, without producing either a blaze or an explosion.

Forry yū. This is an old form of saying '*for you*,' not now very common.

Groaning, *n.* a lying-in (*Halliwell*).

Gulch, *v.* the act of swallowing.

Haulier, or **Hallyer**, *n.* a person whose business is to do 'hauling' with horse and cart for hire.

Hide-and-wink, *n.* hide-and-seek.

Hiding, *n.* a beating.

Jack-and-his-waggon, *n.* the constellation of 'The Great Bear.'

Jime-stone; an upright stone in the fireplace of old-fashioned houses. 'Thee say that agyun, look; un I'll knock thee yud agyunst the *jimestone*.' (Probably a corruption of jamb-stone.)

Jingling-match, *n.* a kind of dance.

Jobber, *n.* a dealer, as *pig-jobber*.

Kearf, *n.* a small bundle of hay.

Kidney-byun-sticks, *n.* the upright sticks by which kidney-beans (or scarlet-runners) are supported.

Mat, *v.* to fit, to correspond.

Mawnt, *adv.* must not.

Middlings, *n.* same as gurgins or gurgeons.

Mighty, *adv.* very, as 'a *mighty* good un; ' a *mighty* little un,' &c.

Molly-coddle, *n.* a man who does work appertaining to a woman.

Most-in-general, generally.

Mwust-an-ind, *adv.* generally; almost always.

N is frequently placed before a vowel, as 'nawls' for 'awls,' 'naint' for 'aunt,' 'nuncle' for 'uncle,' 'nopple' for 'an apple,' 'nunchin' for 'luncheon' (in this case, however, the 'l' is dropped and 'n' substituted).

Nation, *adj.* very; as 'nation good,' 'nation bad,' &c.

Neddy-grinnel, *n.* a dog-rose briar.

Nine-men's-morris, *n.* a game in which each competitor has nine 'men,' which may consist of stones, pegs, blocks of wood, &c., A board called a morris board is generally used for the game, in which holes are bored (to a geometrical pattern) in which to place the 'men.' (Probably a modification of that referred to by Shakespeare, *Mids. N. Dr.*, ii., 2.)

Notomize, also **atomy** or **atomize**, *n.* a skeleton; also a very thin person.

O brave! *int.* an exclamation of commendation. (*Boy.*) 'Look father, I a lazed thase 'ere six ontle's o' whate.' (*Father.*) 'O brave!'

Outlandish, an out of the way place.

Pack Racket, *n.* a species of firework constructed so as to explode with a succession of loud reports (known in London as a *cracker*).

Pecked forrud, *v.* fell forward.

Pharisees, *n.* fairies. (The author has only heard old people use this term.)

Pitchful, *n.* the quantity of hay, straw, manure, &c., which can be taken up at one time with a fork, or sheaf-pike.

Plaguey, *adv.* used to emphasize any derogatory term or expression; as 'a plaguey nuisance;' 'he drinks too much, a plaguey sight.'

Playing at riband = playing truant.

Prawl, *v.* to sew roughly, carelessly, or in a make-shift manner; also called 'calling together.'

Puggy, *adj.* said of a fowl, having short stumpy feathers remaining in the skin, after all the principal feathers have been plucked out.

Pun, *v.* to thump or pound.

Punk, *n.* trash; applied to articles of inferior quality; a hard species of fungus is also called *punk*.

Pure, *adj.* in good health.

Resolve, *v.* to dissolve.

'Thaw, and resolve itself into dew.'
Shakesp., Ham., i., 2.

Soft as my Pocket, an expression signifying that the person of whom it is spoken is as soft as an empty pocket; soft (or *soft*) being synonymous with silly or foolish.

Sags, *n.* rushes; used for the seats of chairs, such chairs being called '*sag*-bottomed chairs.'

Sappy, *adj.* timber having much of the outer or softer portion compared with the inner, or more solid part, called the 'heart.' A simple or foolish person is also called '*sappy*.'

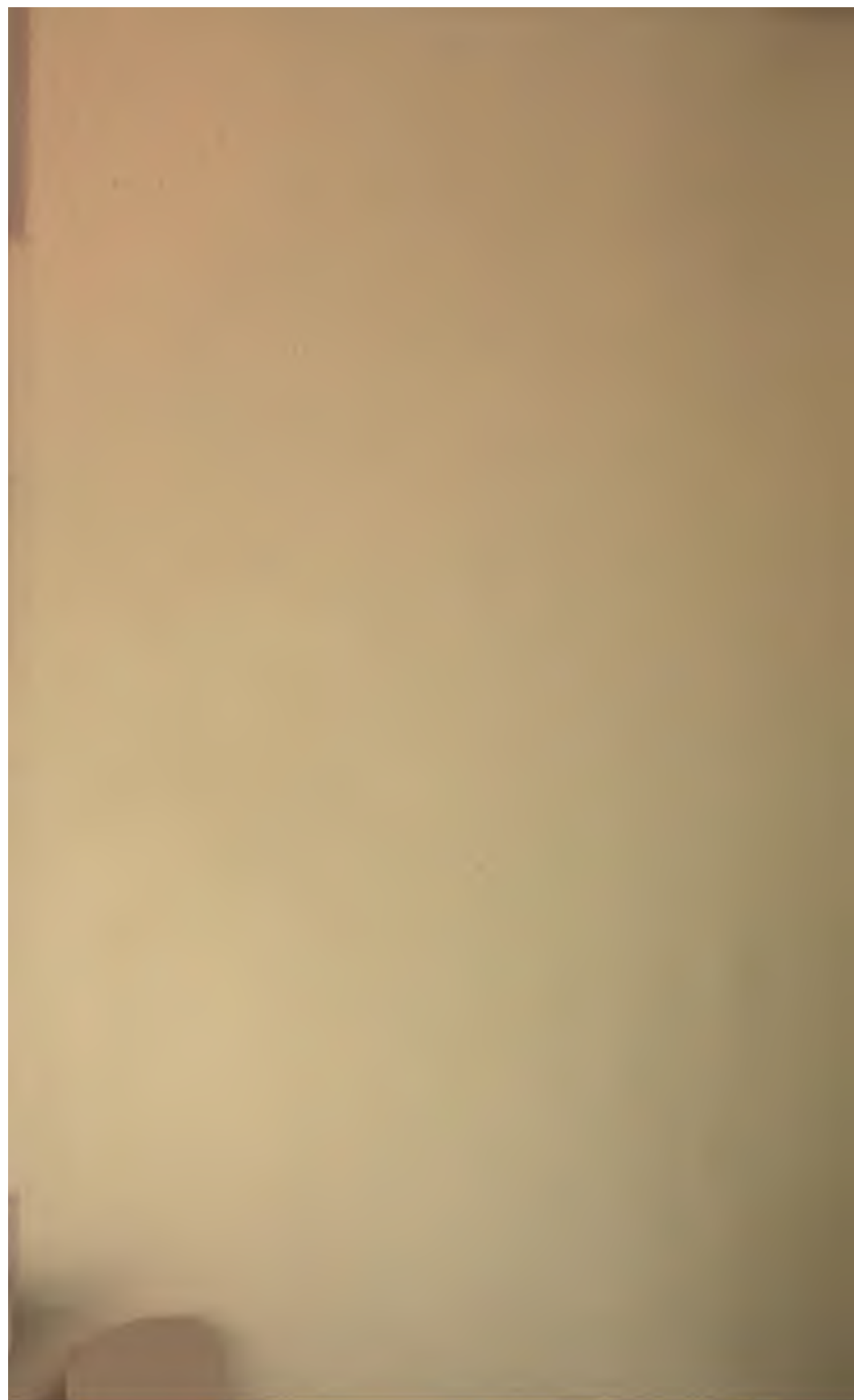
Sprackt, *adj.* smart, active, ready-witted. (Comp. *Sprag*, *Shakesp., Mer. W.*, iv., 2.)

Thiller, *n.*, the horse between the shafts of a cart or waggon; also called the *filler*.

Wicked-mon, *n.* the devil. 'Little childun mustn't tell lies, the *wicked-mon* 'll 'ave um else.'

FINIS.





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