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SALAMANTINI

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**PROVINCIAL WORDS
AND
EXPRESSIONS
CURRENT IN LINCOLNSHIRE.**

BY

J. ELLETT BROGDEN.

LONDON:

ROBERT HARDWICKE, PICCADILLY.

LINCOLN:

"THE GAZETTE OFFICE,"

AND BY ALL BOOKSELLERS.

1866.

*The Salamanca Corpus: Provincial Words and Expressions
Current in Lincolnshire (1866)*

[NP]

TO THE
REVEREND PREBENDARY TROLLOPE, M.A., F.S.A.,
RECTOR OF LEASINGHAM,
CO. LINCOLN,
PROCTOR IN CONVOCATION,
AND
HON. SECRETARY OF THE DIOCESAN ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY,
THIS VOLUME
IS RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED BY
HIS OBEDIENT SERVANT,
THE AUTHOR.

31, NEWLAND, Lincoln, *June*, 1866.

[NP]

PREFACE

WHEN first I imposed upon myself the task of producing this volume, I little thought it would have entailed some years of labour; yet such has been the case, and I am aware that my work is still incomplete. Had I, however, abstained from publishing it for a year or two more, probably the same remark might have been applied to it with equal force, I have, therefore, resolved to place my labours at once before the public.

I had intended to have entitled my book "The Provincialisms of Lincolnshire," but this, I found, was too contracted a title, because in many instances the same words are used in other counties, and I could not say to which they especially belonged, so that eventually I gratefully accepted the counsel of that learned gentleman to whom I have done myself the honour of dedicating this volume, by terming it "The Provincial Words and Expressions *Current* in Lincolnshire."

Not the least difficult part of my labour has been the selection of suitable words to express the exact meaning of these Provincial Words and Expressions. On this subject Dr. Johnson says:—

"That part of my work on which I expect malignity most frequently to fasten, is the explanation, in which I cannot

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hope to satisfy those, who are perhaps not inclined to be pleased, since I have not always been able to satisfy myself. To interpret a language by itself is very difficult; many words cannot be explained by synonymes, because the idea signified by them has not more than one appellation; nor by paraphrase, because simple ideas cannot be described. When the nature of things is unknown, or the notion unsettled and indefinite, and various in various minds, the words by which such notions are conveyed, or such things denoted, will be ambiguous and perplexed. Things may be not only too little, but too much known, to be happily illustrated. To explain requires the use of terms less abstruse than that which is to be explained, *and such terms cannot always be found*; for as nothing can be proved but the supposing something intuitively known, and evident without proof, so nothing can be defined but by the use of words too plain to admit a definition."

The remark may be made that my catalogue contains words that are to be found in some well known dictionaries; but on this subject Johnson says, with regard to his English Dictionary:—

" Obsolete words are admitted, when they are found in authors not obsolete, or when they have any force or beauty that may deserve revival."

If this idea be carried out by all lexicographers then, to obtain a redundancy of words, they may find "force and beauty" in the provincialisms all over Great Britain.

Others may observe that I have included in my work provincial words used in many parts of England. In answer to this I may state, that I have myself heard a great number

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of the words contained in this Dictionary made use of, and that I have copied the remainder from lists of words acknowledged to be in use in this county, from the works of Grose, Thompson (Historian of Boston), and Halliwell, or from collections of words made by the Rev. W. Knox Marshall, of Wragby; Rev. J. H. Pooley, of Scotter; and John Bromhead, Esq., of Lincoln; supplemented by kind assistance from the Revs. Edward Trollope, of Leasingham; James Hildyard, of Ingoldsby; T. W. Mossman, of West Torrington; H. Maclean, of Caistor; Atwill Curtois, of Longhills; and Messrs. John Ross, of Lincoln; Ranyard, of Market Rasen; W. Stout, of Boston; Tagg and F. W. Brogden, of Louth; Hardwicke, of Piccadilly; and Wills, of Tetney, to all of whom I am greatly indebted for their valuable aid.

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PROVINCIAL WORDS

A

A.—An exclamation of wonder or surprise; also in, to, of. *Exs.* A-pieces, out a-work.

Aback.—By surprise. *Ex.* When I first saw him I was completely taken aback.

A bear.—To detest, to endure. *Ex.* I cannot abear to think about my recent losses.

Abide.—To nauseate, to detest, to endure. *Ex.* I cannot abide to eat such victuals.

Abless.—Careless or negligent in the person or dress, helpless.

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Ablins.—Perhaps. *Ex.* Ablins he might take tea with us if he were asked.

Aboon.—Above. *Ex.* The sun is now aboon our heads.

About.—Inconvenienced, intercepted in one's wonted occupation. *Ex.* Since our change of residence, I have been sadly put about.

About.—Moving or recovering as applied to an invalid. *Ex.* He will soon be about again, *i.e.*, not compelled to confine himself to his "sick room."

A braham-man.—A cheat

Abraid.—A feeling of nausea.

Acre-spire.—The sprouts of growing corn.

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Addle, Aidle.—To earn, to make money or profit. *Ex.* I have aided my week's wages.

Addle-cap.—An unruly boy. *Ex.* We can do no thing with him he is such an addle-cap.

A-deal.—Much, many. *Ex.* There was a-deal of stuff in the crew.

A'dent.—Are not. *Ex.* The eggs a'dent there.

A-done.—Have done.

Acquittance.—A receipt.

A-faix.—In faith. *Ex.* A-faix it was so.

Afeard.—Afraid.

Affront.—Offend. *Ex.* I'm certain sure I've affronted him.

After-clap.—An extra demand, a second bill sent in after the first has been paid. *Ex.* After the bill I had paid I never anticipated such an afterclap.

Afterings.—The last of a cow's milk.

The squeezing or exhausting the udder is also called *stropping*, and the milk so drawn from it is called *stroppings*. See *Strappings*.

After-math.—A second crop of grass, autumnal grass after mowing.

Afwore.—Before.

Ag, Hag.—To hack or cut awkwardly with a knife. *Ex.* Don't ag that meat.

Agait, Agate.—Starting, the act of doing. *Ex.* I am going to get agate my work.

Agaitsward.—To go towards home.

Agate-house.—To accompany a friend home. *Ex.* I went agate-house with Bill.

Age.—Askew, awry, a partly shut door. *Ex.* The cloth is cut age.

Ageen, Agin.—Against. *Ex.* We pushed ageen the door.

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Agen.—Again. *Ex.* He's done it agen.

Ager, Heygre.—The first wave of a tide. It is *Seen* in the Trent and Welland, in this county. *Ex.*

"Roars the hoarse *heygre* in its course,
Lashing the banks with its wrathful force."

Baron a Yule Feast.

Ager.—The ague.

Aggravate.—To vex, to annoy. *Ex.* Don't aggravate me, or I may strike you.

Aggravation.—Vexation, annoyance. *Ex.* It was only done for aggravation.

Agog.—Anxious suspense.

Agreeable.—To consent to any proposition. *Ex.* I am agreeable, if no one else objects.

Agnail.—Torn skin near the finger nail.

Ah-lack-a-daisy-me.—Unhappy day, unhappy me.

Ail.—I will

Ailce.—Abbreviation (in pronunciation) of Alice.

As may be seen in old parochial registers, this was the way in which Alice was generally spelt and, most probably, pronounced.

Ailment.—An illness. *Ex.* He has had a bad ailment on him for a long time.

Ailing.—Still ill. *Ex.* I'm ailing.

Ain.—Own.

Aint.—Is not [Very common.] *Ex.* I aint a-going with yah!

Airms.—Arms.

Aist.—Thou wilt, you will. *Ex.* Aist go with me I'll powd it.

Aisy.—Easy. *Ex.* I took it quite aisy.

Aitch-bone.—The edge bone.

Akimbo.—Folded arms. *Ex.* He stood akimbo.

Alablaster.—Alabaster.

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Alegar.—Sour beer, used as a substitute for vinegar.

Vinegar is the French word *vin aigre*, wine sour or sharp; and, by the same rule of formation, *alegar* has become a name for ale sour or sharp.

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Alick.—Alexander.

All-a-bits.—All in pieces, all to bits.

All-along.—Because, through, owing to, blame thrown upon another. *Ex.* It was all-along of him that I came.

All-amang-pur.—Mixed confusedly together.

Alley.—A lad's marble of superior value to a common one, a church aisle, a narrow passage.

All-out.—Entirely, quite.

All-overish.—A kind of shivering feeling, not well in health.

All-to-nought.—Entirely gone.

Allust.—Always. *Ex.* We allust do it that ways.

Amper.—To encumber. *Ex.* You amper me up. (As though shut up in a hamper).

An-all.—As well, also, too, and all. *Ex.* He came an-all.

Ancient.—An old man or woman. *Ex.* How are you, ancient?

Andrew, Andersmeat.—Luncheon.

Anent.—Opposite. *Ex.* I was anent to him.

Anew.—Sufficient, enough. *Ex.* You have given me anew.

The sound given sometimes to the *gh*, even from the period of Chaucer, seems to have been that of *ff* or *u* (the *gh* being silent). We have *thruff* for through, *bruff* for brough, *thoff* for though; and on the contrary, we have *enow* (in old printed books) for enough, and *Hough* (by strangers) is not unfrequently pronounced how.

Animosity.—Animation. *Ex.* When other children were at play, she had no animosity whatever.

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Anker.—To long for, to desire. *Ex.* He ankers after it strangely.

Ansel.—See *Handsel*.

Anshum-scranshum.—Confusion, head-over-heels. *Ex.* When I saw them they were all anshum scranchum.

Answer.—Pay. *Ex.* My business does not answer.

Any-how.—Any way. *Ex.* I can get on any-how.

Any time.—Now, at once. *Ex.* I am quite ready to go at any-time.

Apieces.—In pieces.

Apowd.—Warrant, certain, sure. *Ex.* Apowd it he will come. (Doubtlessly a contraction

of up hold.)

Appin.—Covering. *Ex.* The nights being cold, we require more appin. (Appin is from wrapping.)

Apple-cart.—The human frame.

Apple pie-order.—Neat. *Ex.* The house was in apple-pie-order.

Apynin.—Garden parsley.

Arf.—Afraid.

Argle.—To argue. *Ex.* I'll argle the point.

Argufy.—Matter, signify, to argue. *Ex.* What does it argufy.

Arles-money.—Luck-money, cash given to bind a bargain.

Arnings.—Earnings.

Arsy-varsy.—Quite contrary, wrong end first.

Arter.—After.

Asfix.—In good faith. *Ex.* I tell you it is so asfix.

Ash-bin.—The place into which ashes and house rubbish are thrown.

Ash-pan, *Ashes-pan*.—A metal receiver placed under the fire grate to hold the falling ashes.

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Ash-keys.—The vessels containing the seeds of the ash-tree.

Ask.—Sour, dry. *Ex.* The land is ask.

Askew.—Awry. *Ex.* The pictures are hung askew.

Aslash.—Aslant, cross-wise, *askew*.

Asmy.—Asthma. *Ex.* He has got the asmy.

At-all.—Whatever. *Ex.* It was nothing at-all.

Atween, *Atwixt*.—Between. *Ex.* Atwixt the two he lost his money.

Atwist.—Unfriendly. *Ex.* I am atwist with him.

Aud.—Old.

Aud-farred, *Aud-farrint*.—Old fashioned, applied only to people.

Aumist.—Almost.

Aymous.—Quantity. *Ex.* They gave me such an aymous of provender.

Aunt.—An old female acquaintance.

Ause.—Also.

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Awkwardness.—Mischief. *Ex.* That lad is always in some awkwardness.

Awm.—To loll.

Awming.—Lounging, moving or acting in a foolish or lazy manner.

Awner.—Owner.

Awns.—The beard of rye or barley.

Hawm or *Haulm* is the old English name for the dried tendrils of plants in general.

Axe.—To ask. *Ex.* Axe him if it beant so.

Axed-out.—When the banns of marriage are thrice read in church.

Axed-up.—When the banns of marriage are first read in church.

[A rev. gentleman gives us another example for the two last provincialisms: *Axed*, for the first reading; and *Axed-up*, when the banns have been thrice read.]

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B

Baa-lamb.—A pet term for a lamb; used by children.

Babblement. *Babble*.—Nonsensical or confused talk; Babel talk.

Back-and-Edge.—Entirely, in all ways, as much as possible. *Ex.* He stuck up for me back-and-edge.

Alluding in the defence of an opinion or support of an argument, to the sword, the back of which, as well as the edge, have, on emergencies, been resorted to.

Back-end.—A farmer's expression signifying the latter part of the year, or when the greater part of it has gone by, the autumn. *Ex.* We shall plough this up at the back-end.

Back-up.—In a bad temper. *Ex.* We have put his back up. (Derived from the attitude of an angry cat or dog.)

Badger.—To tease. *Ex.* We badgered him well.

Badger.—To beat down in price.

Badly.—(Unwell. *Ex.* The crops are doing badly to-year.

Bag. — The udder of a cow or sheep.

Bag (to).—To steal. *Ex.* He bagged my money and went agaitward.

Baggerment.—Worthless talk. *Ex.* Have none of yer baggerment here.

Baggerment.—Rubbish, old rags, weeds, & c. *Ex.* Your land is full of baggerment.

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Bain, Bairn, Brat.—A child. *Ex.* Bless the bairn, that brat has scuffed him.

Balderdash.—Nonsensical talk. *Ex.* None of your balderdash with me.

Balderdash.—In the N. W. of the county an opprobrious term.

Balk.—To hinder. *Ex.* I should have caught the ball had not he balked me.

Balk, Baulk, Bawk.—The high stubble between two mower's corn plots; a ridge or bank.
Ex. We ploughed up to the balk.

There was formerly one of those ridges across the Meer in the West Common of Lincoln, called the Mere, or Mere-balk, and vestiges of it are still traceable.

Balker.—The beam of a building. *Ex.* He knocked his head against the balker.

Bamberry-tale.—A silly story.

Bamboozle.—To impose upon. *Ex.* Don't count upon bamboozling me.

Band.—String. *Ex.* I tied up the sapling with a band.

Band and bond are both Anglo-Saxon, meaning a tie, or that which keeps loose or separable parts together. The Anglo-Saxons gave the name house-band corrupted into husband, exclusively, though often improperly, to the male spouse, in allusion to his being the band or tie which kept dissociable things together.

Bandy.—The game of knor and spell.

Bandy-legs.—Legs turning in at the knees. *Ex.* A bandy-legged chap.

Bang.—To toss about, to shut violently, to strike. *Ex.* The gaw-maw banged to the door.

Bang'd—Out-did. *Ex.* I set him his crads, but he bang'd me.

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Banging.—Large or strong. *Ex.* It's a banging bairn.

Banker.—A navvy, an excavator. (Derived from the employment of fen drainers.) *Ex.* A great big hulking banker like you.

Bannister.—Staircase rails. A corruption of the word ballusters.

Bantling.—A child. *Ex.* The bantling is waxing.

Query if not from the bantum or diminutive breed of poultry, introduced into Europe by the Dutch.

Bar.—To stop or forbid, used by boys in their games. *Ex.* Bar-dubs, which latter word *see.*

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Barf.—A hill running parallel with a low ground. *Ex.* Metheringham barf, Nocton barf, Blankney barf, & c.

Bargains.—Consequence, importance. *Ex.* It's no bargains.

Baring.—Excepting. *Ex.* Baring the fastening penny.

Bar-length.—A good length or way. *Ex.* He was a bar-length before the others.

Barme.—Yeast.

Barr.—A gate across a town or road where toll is taken, a turnpike gate.

Barr in the middle ages was of general use, and is more significant than gate, now substituted for it. Gate means the gang-out, go-out, or outlet often comprising a whole lane or street.

Basil-hampers.—A person of short stature, taking short steps, who proceeds slowly; a female whose attire falls awkwardly round her feet.

Bass.—A church hassock made of rushes.

Baste.—To beat, to sew roughly, to pour fat or gravy over roasting meat. *Ex.* She basted my bairn.

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Bat.—Rate or pace of locomotion, speed, a bundle of straw or rushes. *Ex.* Going at a great bat

Bate.—To abate. *Ex.* He'd gen me all I axed, so I bated him the morgs.

To bate one's horse is a term of frequent use among travellers, meaning to abate the animal's labours, by giving it food, drink, and an interval of rest.

Batch.—A great quantity, or the whole. *Ex.* I put the batch of bread in the oven.

Batten.—A bundle of straw, rushes, or reeds.

Batten.—To cover the inner face of a wall with lath and plaster work.

Batten-board.—A tool used by a thatcher to beat down thatch.

Battle-twig.—An earwig.

Batter.—The slope of a ditch, bank, or pit

Baulk.—A timber beam, a ridge of unploughed land.

Baw.—An expression of contempt. (Qy. Bah.)

Bayard-of-ten-toes.—To walk on foot, a man doing horses' work, named after a Bayard.

A Bayard or a bay horse is said to have made an extraordinary leap over a cross-road in this county, a little to the north of Ancaster, and the place is now known as Bayard's leap.

Bay-stones.—Large stones on which buildings are set.

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Beaks.—Magistrates. *Ex.* I shall go before the beaks.

Beal.—To bellow, to shout. *Ex.* We clouted him and he bealed out like anything.

Beant—Is not. *Ex.* It beant yourn.

Beastlings.—The first milk from a cow after calving.

In the southern counties of England the name

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given to this milk is *beastings*. It is rarely made use of, from a belief that it is unwholesome to every stomach but that of the young calf.

Beaten.—Worn out or tired with fatigue. *Ex.* We went at such a bat that they were fairly beaten.

Beautiful.—Delicious in flavour or in perfume. *Ex.* Them broths is beautiful.

Beazen.—Bold. *Ex.* She is a beazen wench.

Bechatted.—Bewitched.

Beck.—A brook or running stream, an abbreviation of the name Rebecca.

Bedizen.—To over dress. *Ex.* When I first clapped eyes on her she was bedizened out.

Bedlam.—Bethlehem. *Ex.* Bedlam hospital has an estate at Wainfleet.

Beery.—Intoxicated. *Ex.* Why, the man's beery.

Bees.—Large flies.

Beesen.—Blind.

Bend.—A band of men. (Halliwell says "obsolete.")

Beetle-head.—Dull, stupid. *Ex.* Go along you beetle-headed gowk.

Beffing.—Barking.

Behave.—To conduct properly. *Ex.* Come, behave yourself.

Beholden.—Obligated, indebted.

Being.—Seeming. *Ex.* Being it is so, I shall ride.

Belch.—A vulgar expression for rifting.

Belch.—Rubbish, worthless nonsense. *Ex.* Such like belch.

Belched-out.—To speak without thinking. *Ex.* Being asked a question, he belched out the answer.

Belder.—To roar, to cry. *Ex.* For what do you belder?

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Bele.—Bad conduct

Belfry.—A temporary shed for vehicles, with posts at the corners, and covered with straw, gorse, or reeds. (Derived from its presumed resemblance to a real belfry.)

Belfry is also a name given to low structural edifices for the reception of corn stacks. They were rarely more than four feet high, built on pillars, capped by a projecting course, to prevent the access of rats and other vermin to the corn above. These belfries, a strange name for a *low* structure, seem to have fallen now into general disuetude, as they are rarely met with.

Belk.—Force. *Ex.* The funnel came with such a belk he aumist fling'd me down.

Belking.—Huge, clumsy (as applied to women or men), lounging about.

Belly-full—Enough *Ex.* He benselled him till he had his belly-full.

Belly-piece.—The thin fleshy portion of a pig near the hind quarters.

Belly-timber.—Provisions for food

Bemaul.—To bedaub. *Ex.* That horse-godmother's frills and furbelows were bemaused.

Ben-kit—A vessel made of wood, having a cover to it

Bensel.—To beat. *Ex.* Give the cheeky lad a benselling.

Benting-time.—The time when the "bents" are ripe. *Ex.*

When the dove goes a benting,

The farmer is lamenting.

Bents.—Dry grass, stalks. *Ex.* Them sheep won't eat the bents.

Berries.—Goose-berries. *Ex.* The berries are plentiful to-year.

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Besom.—A long-handled broom for stable or out door work.

Bessy.—An ill-behaved girl.

Betimes.—Early. *Ex.* They called me betimes to fother the cattle.

Bettermost.—The best of the better, not the best, of or among the best.

Betwixt-and-between. The middle point, intervening.

Bew.—A very common pronunciation of bough.

Bezzle.—To drink largely.

Bib.—A child's feeder, the upper portion of an apron.

Biddy-base.—A game, prisoner's base.

Bide.—To wait, a contraction of abide. *Ex.* I mun bide my time.

Bigger.—Taller, stouter. *Ex.* He grows bigger.

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Big-wig.—A person of high position. *Ex.* All the big-wigs were invited. (Referring to the time when officials in Church and State wore distinguishing wigs.)

Bilberries.—Wortle-berries.

Bile.—A boil, an inflamed sore.

Bilk.—To cheat. *Ex.* He egged me out and then bilked me.

Billetin.—Bundles of firewood. *Ex.* Since Skellingthorpe plantin has been closed billetin has been short.

Binding.—A long rod used for binding a newly plashed hedge top.

Binding.—*Ex.* He is at the hedge binding, i. e. taking out the superfluous and useless, and trimming necessary and useful stems and twigs of the hawthorn hedge.

Bind-weed.—The wild convolvulus.

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Bine.—To swerve.

Bing, Binge.—To fill, to make water tight. *Ex.* The casks have been binged.

Binger.—An advanced-state of intoxication.

Bink.—A bank.

Bird-mouthed.—Frightened of expressing an opinion.

Birth, Berth.—A situation. *Ex.* He has fun a berth.

In allusion to the berths of a ship. A comfortable berth is not so common as an uncomfortable one.

Bishoped.—Milk burnt in boiling, through attending on confirmation.

"Formerly, when a bishop passed through a village, all the inhabitants ran out of their houses to solicit his blessing, even leaving their milk, & c.. on the fire, to take its chance, which when burnt was said to be bishoped."—*Grose's Classical Dictionary*,

Bite.—To hold; generally applied to levers, engine wheels, and screws. *Ex.* The engine wheels do not bite the rails.

Blab.—To divulge, a tell-tale. *Ex.* Oh! you blab; don't blab about me.

Black.—To malign. *Ex.* She would black any person's character.

Black and white.—In writing.

Blacksmith's daughter.—The house door key.

Black-frost.—A frost without rime.

Black-jack.—Porter or stout.

Blackguard.—A coarse, vulgar man.

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Grose says:—" A term said to be derived from a number of dirty, tattered, and roguish boys, who attended at the Horse Guards and Parade in St. James's Park, to black the boots and shoes of the soldiers, or to do any other dirty offices. These, from

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their constant attendance about the time of guard mounting, was nicknamed the black-guards." The name blackguard is also said to have originated in its applicability to the turnspits, scullions, and other begrimed officials who, with their vans of kettles, cauldrons, saucepans, and other cooking requisites, formed the rearguard of the king's attendants, when the Court was itinerant, which was rather a rule than an exception in former times.

Bladge.—A coarse, vulgar woman. *Ex.* The bladge was always awming about.

Blank.—Disappointment. *Ex.* He reckoned of a flacket of beer, and when it did not come he looked blank.

Blaring.—Noisy, the lowing of oxen.

Blash.—Frivolous conversation, nonsensical talk.

Blashy.—Thin, poor, watery. *Ex.* This is very blashy tea—it is water bewitched.

Blate.—To bleat, to roar, to cry.

Blather.—Light, worthless talk, " bladder-like" conversation, a bladder.

As in ladder so in bladder, the dd is pronounced th, and has been, most probably, from the earliest times.

Blazing.—Spreading abroad news, scandal, & c. *Ex.* He no sooner heard than he blazed it.

Blear.—Weak or red. *Ex.* He has got blear eyes.

Bleb.—A bubble, a blister. *Ex.* I used the furzebill, and it raised a bleb on my pawt.

Bleed.—To obtain, to extract. *Ex.* Bleed him of his morgs.

Blench.— To hide.

Blether.—Idle conversation, a bladder.

Blethering.—The lowing of a calf.

Blethering.—Loud and boisterous conversation, crying. *Ex.* What are you blethering about.

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Blicken.— Beliken, resemble. *Ex.* The childer blicken each other.

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Blind.—A pretence, a feint. *Ex.* It was done for a blind.

Blind-corn.—Grainless wheat or barley.

Blind-man's-holiday.—Twilight.

Blinkers.—Spectacles, horses bluffs.

Blo'.—Bleak, cold.

Bloak.—An old man. *Ex.* Gizzen at the old bloak.

Blob.—A splash, a large yellow flower of the order Ranunculaceae—"Caltha Palustris."

Block, Blocker.—An advanced stage of intoxication. *Ex.* He has got a blocker on to-day.

Blood-sucker.—A gad-fly.

Bloor, Blore.—The lowing of a beast or calf.

Bloss.—A ruffled head of hair. *Ex.* What a blossom you have, sureli.

Blossom.—An ironical term for a dirty, untidy girl. *Ex.* Oh! you'r a pretty blossom.

Blotch.—A blot. *Ex.* I've made a blotch on my copy book.

Blow.—Bloom, blossom.

Blow-milk, Blue-milk.—Milk from which the cream has been taken.

Blow-out.—A larger meal than usual. *Ex.* I have had such a blow-out.

Blowse.—A countryman's slop.

So called from its colour. It originated among the French mechanics, who wore it (without an exception perhaps) of bleu—hence bleus (first pronounced bloose), corrupted into blowse.

Blub, Blubber.—To cry.

Blue-bottle.—A large blue fly. *See* Bees.

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Bluff-helter. — A halter to which are attached "blinkers."

Bluffs.—Horses' blinkers.

Bluft.— To blindfold.

Blunt.—Money. *Ex.* Stump up your blunt, you lout, or you'll catch cotton.

Blurt.—To " let out" a secret, or to gossip.

Bob.—To tie up corn.

Bob.—A vulgar phrase for a shilling, to get away. *Ex.* I'll bet you a bob.

Bob.—To bow or curtsy. *Ex.* She made a bob.

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Bobbery.—A disturbance. *Ex.* There's such a bobbery between the lark-heel inward girl and the gathman.

Bobbing.—Fishing for eels with worms strung on worsted.

Bodging.—Mending badly (particularly applied to boots and shoes).

Body.—Person or individual. *Ex.* She is a tidy body.

Body.—The abdomen.

Bogie, Boggle-bo.—A bugbear, a hideous form.

Boggle.—To start or hesitate (applied to horses).

Boggle.—To puzzle. *Ex.* That boggled me.

Boiling.—Quantity, number. *Ex.* Your goods are cheap, I'll take the whole boiling.

Boke, Bawk.—A feeling of nausea, to retch. *Ex.* That reasty bacon made me boke.

Boky-bottomed.—Broad in the beam.

Bole, Boll.—The trunk of a tree.

Bolled.—Corn in the ear (used in the same sense as found in the Bible).

Bolt.—To abscond, to swallow without masticating. *Ex.* He bolts his food.

Bolt.—Quite. *Ex.* He sat bolt on-end.

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Bone.—To steal. *Ex.* He who bones my purse bones trash.

Bone.—Quite, perfectly, very. *Ex.* The clothes are bone dry.

Bonnily.—Pretty well in health. *Ex.* I am bonnily, and shall continue if nothing happens.

Boof.—Stupid. *Ex.* Now, then, boof, where are you coming to.

Book-learned, Book-learnt.—Learned. *Ex.* Our lad's too book-learnt for us.

Boon.—To repair a road.

Booning.—Carriage of materials for repairing roads, funds or rates to repair the roads with.

Boon-master.—The surveyor of highways.

Boosing.—Drinking. *Ex.* I saw you sat on the long-settle boosing, and having nine-corns.

Booth.—An out-lying hamlet on the edge of the fens. *Ex.* Branston booths.

Boots.—Extras given in the exchange of anything. *Ex.* I'll swap, but what wilt a give me boots (instead of to-boots, viz., for compensation, a word in general use).

Bosky.—Intoxicated.

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Bossacks.—A fat, lazy, woman.

Bottle.—A bundle (applied to hay, straw, and rushes). *Ex.* Fetch a bottle of straw.

Bother.—To tease. *Ex.* Don't bother me.

Bottom.—A ball of thread or cotton.

Bouge.—A mistake.

Bouge-out.—To bulge. *Ex.* That stack bouges out.

Bought-bread.—Baker's bread.

Bouk.—Bulk or size. *Ex.* It's no bouk.

Bouncer.—Anything of large size, a daring untruth.

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Bout.—Struggle with illness. *Ex.* I have had a bad bout, but shall soon be about again.

Bowl.—An iron hoop.

There is also the verb "to bowl," confined, perhaps, in its use to cylindrical objects. The iron hoop probably received its name from the use made of it.

Bowted.—Bolted.

Box-Harry.—To save all in every way, "drawing in" after being extravagant, "whipping the cat."

Boxing.—Buxom. *Ex.* She's a boxing lass.

Box-organ.—A beast's head.

Boykin.—A lad of small size.

Boyles.—Lice.

Bracken.—The common fern. *Pleris Aquilina*.

Bracky, Brackish.—Impregnated with salt.

Brackley.—Brittle.

Braids-o'-me.—Like or similar to me.

Brain-wright.—One who thinks for another.

Bran.—Quite. *Ex.* My clothes were bran new on Brusting Saturday (i. e., from the fresh brand of the maker.)

Brambles, Brame-berries.—Black-berries, bramble-berries.

Brandy-snap.—Thin, curled gingerbread.

Brangle, Branglement.—To dispute. *Ex.* Don't let's have any brangle.

Brangled.—Confused, or blundered. *Ex.* All our affairs are brangled.

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Brass.—Impudence. *Ex.* He has brass enough for owt.

Brat.—A rag or apron. *Ex.* Aist take off that brat

Brat.—A pet term for children.

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Bratty.—Dirty, slovenly. *Ex.* You bratty vagabond.

Braunge.—To strut or carry the person in a conceited manner. *Ex.* I'll show the court how to braunge.

Brave.—Hearty, well.

Brawn.—A boar.

Bray.—To pound in a mortar.

Brazen.—Impudent. *Ex.* He is so brazen he'll insult the beaks.

Brazil.—Hard. Probably referring to the hard shell of the Brazil nut.

Bread.—A corruption of breadth as applied to cloth, a "land" of land.

Bread-jack.—A relieving officer.

Bread-and-cheese.—The seeds of the marsh mallow, the young leaves of the thorn.

Bread-loaf.—A loaf of bread.

Breeder.—A boil.

Breffet.—To search. *Ex.* Breffet all over the place.

Brian.—Brine.

Brigg, Brig.—A bridge. *Ex.*

"On a hay-cock sleeping soundly,
Th' river rose and took me roundly
Down the current: People cry'd,
Sleeping down the stream I hy'd:
Where away, quoth they, from Greenland?
No; from Wansforth-brigs, in England."

Drunken Barnaby's Journal.

Brindled.—Variously coloured, particularly applied to cows.

Broad-brim.—A Quaker.

Brock.—A badger.

Brock.—A small green insect, which surrounds

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itself with white froth, whence the expression, "To sweat like a brock."

Brod.—To prick or poke.

Broken-its-neck,—A job more than half finished. *Ex.* I said I should finish by night, the sun is now aboon our heads, and I have broken its neck.

Brods.—Money. For example *See* Blunt.

Bronkus.—A donkey. *Ex.* The bronkus ran helter-skelter over the cratch.

Broodle.—To brood over, to fondle. *Ex.* See there, Beck is broodling Alick.

Brook.—A boil or abscess. *Ex.* You have got a nasty brook.

Brother-chip.—A fellow-workman.

Broths.—Broth, soup. *Ex.* Give me a few broths.

Brown-shillers.—Ripe nuts, more particularly ap lied to wood nuts.

Brown study.—A reverie.

Brunt.—Unceremonious. *Ex.* What a brunt chap he is.

Brush.—To drive away.

Brust, Bruzzen, Bust.—To burst. *Ex.* The bottles have brust, bruzzen, or bust.

Brusting Saturday.—The Saturday before Shrove Tuesday, on which day frying-pan pudding is eaten.

This is made of the same material as pancake, but is thicker, and of a crumbling character.

Bruzzling, Brazzling.—Burly. *Ex.* He was a bruzzling sort of man.

Bub.—Ale, spirits, or any kind of intoxicating liquor; also fussy.

Bubs, Bubblings.—Unfledged birds. *Ex.* They are not fit; they are only bubblings.

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Buck.—Size. *Ex.* The cauf is no buck.

Buckle.—To take to; to begin. *Ex.* I have again buckled to work. (From the old girding of the waist belt and buckling the shoe.)

Bucksom.—Jolly, jovial. *Ex.* She was a bucksom woman.

Buckstick.—An old fashioned man, boy, or old friend.

Bud.—The pronunciation of but. *Ex.* Nob-bud, *i. e.*, nought-but.

Budge.—Move. *Ex.* I axed her to budge, but she would not hitch on.

Buff.—Naked.

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Bug.—Pert, officious. *Ex.* You need-na be so bug, you're none of the quality.

Bugaboo.—A bugbear with which to frighten children.

Bulker.—A workman's shop, half above and half below the street; a beam, a counter.

Exs. He's in his bulker. That's a big bulker. Fling it on the bulker.

The Bulk-head was an appendage to most of the retail shops in former times. Never having seen one, we imagine it to have answered for, or been used as, a counter, and formed the sill of an open window, as in the shops of butchers, fishmongers, & c., of the pre sent day.

Bullard.—A bull runner (used at Stamford).

"Nearly half a century ago I remember that the greatest part of the *Bullards* had uncouth and antic dresses, which they prepared with secret pride against the grand day; their imps, as soon as it grew dark, began to extend their jaws and bawl out 'Hoy, Bull, Hoy!' with great fury, seeing him, as Shakespeare says, in their mind's eye."—*History of Stamford*.

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Bullock.—To tease for a debt. *Ex.* Go out and bullock.

Bullock.—To abuse in a high tone of voice.

Bully.—The fruit of the wild plum, *i. e.*, the "bullace."

Bully.—To tease. *Ex.* They are always bullying me.

Bum.—A bailiff.

A corruption of bound, all bailiffs having been compelled to give a bond for their good behaviour.

Bumble-bee.—A humble bee.

Bumble-foot.—A thick, clumsy foot.

Bumbles.—Straws or rushes used to cover chair bottoms.

Bumpkin.—A raw country man. *Ex.* You're a precious bumpkin.

Bumptious.—Conceited, a person who takes too much upon himself.

Bun-feast.—A tea drinking.

Bung-up.—To stop up. *Ex.* They have bunged-up the old road to Canwick.

Bunkus.—A donkey.

Bunny.—A rabbit. The call for a rabbit is bun-bun-bun.

Bunting.—Tip-cat.

Bunts.—Defective oars of wheat, half corn and half chaff.

Burling.—A young ox. *Ex.* That burling will be fit for slaughter fore-end of the year.

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Burr.—The prickly flower bud of a peculiar kind of thistle, called the burdock.

Burr.—The hazy circle often seen round the moon.

Burn-his-fingers.—To lose money. *Ex.* Gaffer will burn his fingers by buying that garth.

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Busk.—A bunch, *Ex.* A busk of lareabels.

A learned etymologist says, with reference to this word, "Busk is another form of the work bush; and, if we are to take its etymon, *Boscus*, Lat.; *Bosco*, Ital.; and *Buesco*, Span., as a guide, we should say that the hard sound, which is now provincial, is correcter than the soft, and that Busk is proper and Bush is not."

Butt.—A flounder, a sole.

Butter-bump.—The bittern.

Butter-cup.—The common *Ranunculus bulbosus*.

Butter-fingered.—Tender fingered, careless in holding crockery or catching a ball. •

Butty.—A companion, a mate. *Ex.* Where is your butty?

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Cad.—A low vulgar man.

Cad.—Carrion, or bad meat. *Ex.* Such cad.

Cad-crow.—A carrion crow.

Caddi.—A jack-daw.

Caddis.—A narrow woollen binding.

Caddy.—Hale, or hearty. *Ex.* He's a caddy fellow.

Canny.—Shrewd, or cunning.

Cade.—A pet. Generally applied to animals reared by hand.

Cadge.—To beg, to carry sacks on a horse miller like.

Cadging.—A miller going round villages for trade purposes.

Caffle.—To prevaricate. *Ex.* Don't caffle.

Cag-mags.—Old geese. Known in the trade as very old birds.

Cake.—A simple person, one having no points about his character.

Call.—Occasion. *Ex.* There is no call for you to go.

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Call.—To abuse. *Ex.* The Ganger called me badly.

Callises.—Alms houses. *Ex.* Truesdale's Callises, Stamford.

Calf-lick.—Hair upon the head which will not remain in its natural flowing direction.

Cam.—Matter, corruption.

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Cambril, Camerel.—The stick used for expanding the legs of slaughtered animals.

Camerel.—The hock of an animal.

Canister.—The head. *Ex.* Crack his canister.

Canker.—The dog-rose, to rust

Cap.—To astonish, to surpass. *Ex.* That will cap them all.

From a capping stone, upon which no other stone can be placed.

Capper.—A superior article, a puzzle. *Ex.* Find it out, it's a capper.

Caps owt.—Surpasses everything. *Ex.* That bunkus caps-owt

Owt is aught for anything, as naught or nought for nothing, both of them pure and good English words, but they have been discarded by a fastidious politeness.

Car.—Fen of low land. *Ex.* The Morton Car, Car dyke, or Fen dyke.

Cart-comb.—Cart grease.

Case.—Because. *Ex.*

How is't, ye little hills and dales,
That ye begin to skip and hop,
Is it case ye're glad to see
His Grace the Lord Bishop?

Case-hardened.—Obdurate, confirmed. *Ex.* The fact is Ralph was a case-hardened vagabond.

Casilty-meat.—The flesh of anything dying by accident.

Casson.—Cow-dung dried for fuel.

This word casson or cascon was exclusively applied to the dried dung of cows and oxen. It was much used for fuel in the monastic times, to the great impoverishment of the land where it had been deposited. There is a curious circumstance narrated of a hind suffering imprisonment for having placed one of these

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cassens on the shorn head of a monk whose convent had the right of collecting them for fuel, but the hind wished some to be left

Cast.—Warped, to assist, a portion of work. *Exs.* The plank is cast. I'll give you a cast. My cast was one rood.

Cast.—Overthrown. *Ex.* I saw a sheep cast, *i. e.*, the animal on its back and unable to recover itself.

Catching.—Changeable (as applied to the weather).

Catch.—A small trading vessel used in inland navigation.

Catch-cotton—A beating. *Ex.* I mun make haste or I shall catch cotton.

Cater-cousins.—Good friends. *Ex.* We had a chip, but are now cater-cousins.

Cat-gallows.—Two sticks stuck upright in the ground, having notches on which another stick is placed horizontally to leap over.

Cat-gut-scraper.—An inferior player upon the violin.

Cathamming.—Doing anything blunderingly or idly. *Ex.* What the plague are you cathamming about

Cat-haw.—The fruit of the thorn.

Cathedral—A bully.

Cat-lap, Cat-blash.—Weak argument, weak tea, & c., *Ex.* Such cat-lap.

Cat-o'-nine-tails.—A kind of bullrush.

Caud.—Cold, applied to the weather. *Ex.* It's very cazzlety and caud this morning.

Cauf.—The Lincolnshire pronunciation of calf.

Cauf.—A bulge or breakage in a bank or wall.

Caul.—The fat lining in a pig.

Caulk, Cawk.—Material for repairing roads, a hard white stone, lime-stone.

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Caulker.—A lie, anything extra, large. *Ex.* That's a caulker.

Cavings.—Chaff and refuse left from corn after threshing.

Caw.—To call, power of breathing. *Ex.* He's lost his caw.

Cawky.—Frumpish.

Cazzlety, Cazzelty, Casualty.—Variable, unsettled (as applied to the weather). *Ex.* It is very cazzlety weather to-day.

Ce-lats.—An expression used to excite a dog to sieze or fight.

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Chafer, Cock chafer.—A May bug.

Chaff.—To tease, to joke with. *Ex.* You are always chaffing some one.

Chaff is no doubt from the word chafe, to cause heat by friction, here figuratively applied to the mind.

Chance.—To risk. *Ex.* The frangy moke may fling me, but I'll chance it

Champ.—To masticate. *Ex.* Champ your food well.

Chanceling.—A bastard child.

Chanch.—A chance.

Chap.—A vulgar expression for a man, impertinence. *Ex.* None of your chap, or I'll fetch that chap to you.

Chappy.—Saucy, as applied to boys. *Ex.* He is a chappy young dog.

Chark.—To line a well with bricks. To expose new ale to the air in an open vessel until it acquires a degree of tartness, and thereby becomes clearer and more palatable. (See HARD.)

Charmed. —Eaten by mice or rats. *Ex.* The mice charmed the harden poke and let out the chisels.

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Charwoman, Chairwoman.—A woman who assists in household work occasionally in place of a regular servant.

Chastise.—To scold, to beat.

Chat.—The chaffinch, also to converse.

Chats.—An exclamation for driving away cats.

Chatter box.—An incessant talker. *Ex.* Miss P was at the bun-feast, oh! she is such a chatter box.

Chaul, Chawl.—A pig's chap.

Chaw.—To masticate, to talk. *Ex.* Chaw him over to our way of thinking.

Chaw-bacon.—An agricultural labourer.

Chawelled.—Masticated.

Cheats.—Wild oats. *Ex.* The field is very full of cheats to-year.

Check.—A call word for swine, disrespectfully said of men.

Cheek.—To accuse. *Ex.* I shall cheek him with it the first time I lite on him.

Cheeky.—Forward, impudent. *Ex.* What do you mean by it, you cheeky vagabond.

Cheek-by-jowl. —Side by side, close to one another, very intimate.

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Cheese-briggs.—A support for the vats whilst cheese is being made.

Cheese-cakes.—The seeds of the marsh mallow.

Cheesy.—Fine or good. *Ex.* This frummitry is cheesy this clipping.

Cheke.—A person or fellow.

Cheppy.—Impertinent. *See* Chappy.

Cherry-curd.—A preparation made with the first milk after a cow has calved. *See* Beastlings.

Cheslop.—The dried stomach of a calf used for curdling milk.

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This dried stomach of the calf is also called an Earning or Herning skin. *Ex.* "There is not enough earning skin in the milk to make it cruddle."

Chess.—To crack. *Ex.* Chess those brown shillers.

Childer.—Children. *Ex.* The childer are dullards.

In old wills the word childer is of common use for children.

Chimbley.—A chimney.

Chip.—To quarrel. *Ex.* He was a butty of mine but we had a chip out.

Chirping.—Talking saucily. *Ex.* Come, leather-head, none of your chirping.

Chisel.—To cheat, to beat down in price. *Ex.* Don't let that ill-thriven humble-bee chisel you.

Chisels.—Fine bran.

Chit.—Corn or seeds just beginning to vegetate.

Chitter.—To talk. *Ex.* You chitter like a monkey.

Chittlings.—The intestines. *Ex.* Those crabs I growshed have given me a pain in the chittlings.

Chitty-prat.—A small speckled hen.

Chizen.—To chew, to munch, to masticate.

Chock.—A wheel stop. *Ex.* Chock the wheel of that manner-cart.

Chock-full, Chuck-full.—Quite full. *Ex.* That pancheon is chock-full of alegar.

Choker.—A neckerchief.

Choor.—An expression used to frighten away pigs.

Chop.—The mouth, to exchange. Used principally by cattle-dealers. *Ex.* I'll chop my dobbin for your dackky, and give you some doits to boots.

Chop-straw.—One who always argues. *Ex.* Now, then, chop-straw, will you argle the

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Chouse.—To cheat.

Chousel.—To masticate.

Christen.—To call by a fictitious name. *Ex.* We christened him Whap Straw.

Christmas.—Evergreens used for Christmas decorations.

Chubby.—Round-faced. *Ex.* They are nice little chubby childer.

Chuck.—To throw. *Ex.* Chuck me that bom-ball.

Chuck-hole.—A game much played among the male population of agricultural districts.

A number of youths, seldom less than three or more than eight or ten, each having supplied himself with a piece of money, generally a halfpenny, mark out a certain distance from a hole, of the diameter of a penny, scooped out in the ground, and from this mark, each "chucks" his halfpenny in such manner as to hit the hole; but, though this is not unfrequently done, the coin, without great practice, reverberates and rolls to some distance. These distances are then taken, and he whose piece remains in the hole, or the nearest distance from it, has, what is called, the "first go" in the next round or repetition, and so many of the coins now taken into his hands altogether, as remain in the hole after he has made this second throw, from the marked distance, he takes as his winnings. An unskilful first throw rarely gives the thrower of a second trial. Marbles are sometimes used for economy's sake instead of half pence.

Chuckle-head.—An awkwardly large-headed person.

Chuff.—Huff. *Ex.* I axed him to tip up his brods and he went off in a chuff.

Chum.—A companion.

Church, Clunch.—Sullen or sulky. *See* Clunch.

Chunk.—A lump of anything. *Ex.* Fetch me a chunk of ruddle.

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Chunky, Chumpy.—Short, thick. *Ex.* They've gen me a chunky chunk of bread.

Chunter, Chanter.—To mutter to oneself.

Churchman.—A preacher.

Churchwarden.—A long clay pipe. *Ex.* I'll have nine corns of bacca in a well-seasoned church warden.

Churchwarden-work.—Repairs or restorations of churches meanly or ignorantly executed.

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Church-warner.—The churchwarden.

Chur-chur.—Words used to drive off a pig.

Chuse-it.—The plover. *See* Pewit

Cinder-riddle.—A kitchen coal-shovel.

Circumbendibus.—Round-about. *Ex.* He told a circumbendibus story.

Clagged.—Clogged, bedaubed, matted with mud. *Ex.* The woman's petticoats were clagged.

Clam.—Cold, damp.

Clam.—To seize, parched with thirst.

Clam and Scarped.—Parched and feverish.

Clammy.—Sickly, moistly cold.

Clammux.—Clamour. *Ex.* When the lads were riding the stang, they made a great clammux.

Clamoursome.—Clamorous.

Clanch.—To clench, to seize, to snatch.

Clap.—To seize. *Ex.* He clapped hold of me.

Clap.—To fondle by tapping on the back, mostly applied to animals.

Clap.—Together. *Ex.* All the folks came at a clap.

Clapt-eyes.—One who looks upon. *Ex.* I never once clapt-eyes on him all the time I was there.

Clat.—A tell-tale, dirt, useless pains, slops, spoon victuals.

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Clatty, Clarty.—Sticky, dirty, slovenly.

Claum.—To climb, to scrape together. *Ex.* I can claum the bole of that tree.

Claut.—To scratch with the finger nails.

Clean.—Entirely. *Ex.* The bum has clean gone.

"Yn Wikerford be a xi. parochē chirches, and one there I saw in *clene* Ruine beside the other xi"—*Leland's Itinerary*, fol. 32.

Cleansings.—The placenta (used particularly with reference to cows), the after-birth.

Cleam.—To glue together. *Ex.* Although it's broken, it will readily cleam together.

Clear.—Quite, entirely, completely. *See* Clean.

Cleavers.—Catch weed, a wild plant *See* Harieff.

Cleas.—The claws of birds, or the sharp horny substance on animal's feet

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Cleat.—A piece of wood fastened upon another in an unworkmanlike manner.

Clecks.—The chaff left in dressed oatmeal or rice.

Clencher.—A poser or fastener, an unanswerable argument. *Ex.* I reckon that's a clencher.

Clency.—Muddy, bedaubed, soiled.

Cletch.—A brood of chickens or ducks. *Ex.* How many came off in the last cletch.

Cleys.—The claws of a bird, the toes of cloven footed animals.

Click.—To snatch rudely. *Ex.* Click it up.

Click.—Style. *Ex.* That's the click.

Click.—The ticking of a clock or watch.

Clicker.—A vulgar expression for a watch.

Click-up.—To trip up, a person with a short leg who makes a clicking noise in walking.

Clink.—Smart.

Clink and clean.—Anything cleverly performed, entirely.

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Clinker.—A huge stone. *Ex.* These clinkers will take a deal of breaking before they are ready for boons.

The Dutch clinker (much used at the beginning of the last century) was a small kind of tile, of a most excellent quality for paving stables and court-yards.

Clip.—The shearing of sheep, to cut.

Clipping.—The shearing of sheep, excellent.

Clishawk.—To steal.

Cloasins.—Closes, fields.

Clock.—A black beetle.

Clod-hopper.—A country man. *Ex.* You clod-hopper what are you awming about?

Clogged-up.—Stopped up, also applied to one who breathes with difficulty.

Clomp.—An expression used in shoemaking. *Ex.* To clomp a pair of boots or shoes is to give them an additional sole, not stitched on the old one, but tacked on by wooden sprigs.

Clomping.—The noise made with boots in walking.

Clooff.—The hoof of any animal.

Close-fisted.—Penurious, stingy. *Ex.* The states-man of our place is very close-fisted.

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Clotted.—Entangled. *Ex.* You have got the band clotted.

Clouch.—*See* Clanch.

Clout.—A blow, a rag or cloth. *Exs.* Clout his knurr. Pin the dish-clout to him.

Clow, Clough.—The gates to a sluice.

Clowder.—To bedaub. *Ex.* That lick-spittle clowdered his phiz to gull his mate.

Clump.—Averse from labour, idle.

Clumpsed.—So benumbed with cold as to be clumsy.

Clunch.—Sullen, morose, close as applied to the

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weather (originally applied to close-grained lime-stone).

Clunch-clay.—Stiff, tenaceous, clay.

Clung.—Stiff, surly; also heavy, when applied to the soil.

Coathe.—To faint

Cob.—The stone of any fruit. *Ex.* Cherry-cobs.

Cobble.—To mend roughly (hence the word cobbler), to throw, a pebble, pebbles often used for paving.

Coched.—Caught. *Ex.*

He who steals what isn't is'n,
When he geta coched will go to prison.

Old Rhyme.

Cock-apparel.—Great pomp or pride in small matters (Halliwell says "obsolete").

Cock-eye.—A person who squints.

Cockey.—Impertinent, haughty.

Cockling, Cockelty. — Unsafe, rocking. *Ex.* My goods should not go in that cockling catch.

Cockled.—A lady's silk dress when blistered by being rained upon.

Cock marrall.—A conceited little person.

Cock-sure.—Certain.

Cod.—Deception. *Ex.* That's all cod.

Coddle.—To nurse, pet, or take over much care of.

Codgel.—A lump, a stupid fellow.

Codger.—A hale old man. *Ex.* He's a fine old codger.

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Cog.—A cock-boat.

Coggles.—Large pebbles used for paving, small round stones, a boulder stone.

Cold-air-off.—Slightly warm, the chill off (applied to liquids).

Cold-comfort.—Unwelcome news.

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Cole.—Rape-seed.

Collared.—Seized, stolen. *Ex.* He has collared my book.

Colloging.—Persuading, secretly conspiring (always used in a bad sense.— *Thompson*).

Collop.—Quantity, mess, unfortunate affair. *Ex.* Here's a collop.

Colly-fogle.—Enticed, smuggled.

Colly-wessen.—Contrary.

Colt.—A person newly introduced into an office, who pays his "footing on promotion" in liquor or beer, is termed a colt.

Come-in-the-woah, Come-hether-wohey.—Said to horses to bring them to the left hand side of the road.

Come-out.—Said to a man or dog to deter them from doing something.

Come-up.—Said to horses to quicken their speed.

Compacity.—Comprehension. *Ex.* Poor thing, she is dull of compacity.

Compotations.—Potations.

Con.—To look, to think, to consider.

Conny.—Nice, pretty.

Coney-fogle.—To ingratiate oneself, to cheat by bewildering.

Confined-laborer.—An agricultural labourer hired to work for the year.

Conger.—A cucumber.

Consarn.—Concern, nothing to do with. *Ex.* I had no consarn with him.

Coo.—The cow.

Cook-your-goose.—A threat to kill or beat anything.

Cop.—To strike. *Ex.* He's cop'd him one.

Cop-cop.—A call-word for a horse.

Cope.—To stop.

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Copeing.—The stone copping or covering of a wall.

Corf. A calf.

Corker.—A lie, a closer as applied to argument. *See* *Clencher*.

Corned.—Intoxicated.

Cos.—Because.

Cosher.—Huge, immense, extraordinary.

Cot.—A peculiar kind of wool.

Cot-house.—A house for tools or "odds and ends."

Cotted.—Entangled, knotted hair.

Cottered.—Wool so entangled as to be unfit for winding.

Cotti-comb.—A curry-comb. *Ex.* Jim, fetch out the cotti-combs, I deal in real Sheffield wares.

Cotton.—To beat, to differ in opinion.

Cottrel.—A ring near the linch-pin, money.

Cotterel.—A piece of leather top and bottom of a mop to keep it together.

Coulter.—The iron point of a plough.

Count.—To expect, to calculate upon.

Court-cards.—The kings, queens, and knaves in a pack of playing cards.

Cower.—To crouch down, afraid.

Cowl.—A swelling, a bruize. *Ex.* I fell helter skelter down stairs and cowed mysen.

Cow-lady.—A small insect with red and black spots on the case covering the wings. The insect *Coccinella Septempunctata*.

Coy.—Shy.

Crab-sowl, *Crab-sow*.—A game played with a bung or ball struck with sticks.

Crack.—To boast without a cause. *Ex.* Does he not crack himself off.

Crackley.—The swarth of roasted pork.

Craddy.—An extraordinary feat.

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Cradge.—To raise the banks of a river in times of flood.

Crads.—A challenge or task in a feat of agility. *Ex.* I'll set you crads in jumping.

Cram.—To impose upon by inventing false reports, to tumble or to disarrange anything. *Ex.* The linen has only just come from the laundress, see how it is crammed.

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Cramble.—To move as though the joints were stiff.

Cranky.—Crazy, weak in the joints, not sharp witted. ,

Crappely.—Lame, decrepit.

Cratch.—A butcher's hand-barrow.

Crawk.—The core of any fruit, generally applied to apples or pears. *See* Croak.

Crazy.—To rock, not firm, heat-cracked crockery ware. *Ex.* The furniture is crazy.

Crear.—To rear.

Crease. —A mark made in anything at the fold, by folding.

Cree.—To boil gently, or to simmer wheat or grain over a fire.

Creed-wheat,—Wheat corn boiled soft.

Crew, Crew-yard.—A bedded fold for cattle, a barn yard.

Crewels.—A kind of worsted.

Crib.—To steal, also a manger.

Crinckle.—To wrinkle, to form into loops as thread sometimes does.

Crisled.—Cold, chilly.

Critch.—Stony. *See* Scratch.

Croak.—The heart of a hay-stack.

Croak.—To complain, to die, the refuse of any thing.

Croak.—The core of an apple or pear.

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Crony.—An acquaintance or companion.

Croodle.—To sit or lie close together to obtain warmth. *Ex.* They croodled together.

Cross-grained.—I'll-tempered.

Crouch. -To prance. *Ex.* My horse is rather ill conditioned and crouches much.

Crow.—To brag or boast over any one.

Crown.—The centre.

Crowner.—Extraordinarily good, not to be excelled.

Cruds.—Curds.

Crudy.—Oatmeal gruel.

Crummy. — Off-handed. *Ex.* The baker's very crummy.

Crumple.—To crush anything whereby "creases" are left.

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Crumptley-apple.—A small apple.

Crunch.—To crack, to squash.

Crusty. — Ill tempered, peevish, "short." *Ex.* Gummy is rather crusty.

Crutchy.—A person who walks with the aid of a crutch.

Crysom.—An enfeebled person, one who is ill able to do any kind of work.

Cuckoo-spit.—The white froth found on plants, produced by an insect vulgarly called the Brock. *See* Brock.

Cuddle.—To "huddle," to embrace closely.

Cuff.—To beat. *Ex.* Cuff his knurr.

Culamite.—A Wesleyan, an over-serious person.

Cullis-ended.—Round-gabled, applied to stacks.

Culls.—Inferior animals, those remaining after the better have been chosen.

Culvert.—A drain.

Curfew-bell.—The bell rang in former times to let the people know that they should extinguish

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their lights. The bell is still tolled at Lincoln, and the day of the month noted by a succession of knolls after the bell has been rang in the ordinary manner.

Curl.—The fat lining of a pig; also called, and generally, the kell.

Curry. — To work upon. *Ex.* He is currying favour.

Cush-a-cow, *Cush-cush*.—Call words for a cow.

Cut.—Not to recognise, to shun, to run away.

Cutten.—To cut. *Ex.* I have cutten myself some bread.

Cute.—Sharp, intelligent.

Cut-meat.—Hay, oats in the straw, and such like provender, cut by machinery into short lengths, as food for animals.

Cuttle-head.—Stupid, foolish, short sighted. *Ex.* It was a sort of cuttle-head policy.

Cutts. — A conveyance used for the carriage of timber.

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D

Dab.—A child's pinafore, a blow, a small quantity. *Ex.* Just give me a dab of crackley.

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Dab-chick.—The water hen. See *Dopchicken*.

Dab-hand.—A clever hand, an expert hand.

Dacker.—To stagger, to waver, to totter.

Dacious.—Audacious.

Dad.—Father. *Ex.* That lad's a dacious one, he takes after his dad.

However infantile may be the use of this word it is of very ancient origin, and was the name by which the ancient Britons (children and adults) designated their father. *Tad* is the modern Welsh for the same.

Daff.—Doughy.

Daffy-down-dilly.—The daffodil.

Daft.—Stupid, weak headed, foolish.

Dacker.—To lessen speed, to tire of anything, to abate, to waver. *Ex.* He is beginning to dacker..

Dackky, Dacker.—A pig.

Dallacked, Dallaring.—Over dressed in gaudy colours.

Damage.—The amount of cost, expense, & c. *Ex.* Out with your doits, what's the damage?

Damper.—A clamp to close a flue. *Ex.* Pull out the damper, and put more billetin on, for I want the fire up.

Dandilly.—A vain woman.

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Dandle.—To move an infant up and down in nursing.

Dandril.—A blow.

Dangle.—Loitering about. *Ex.* Get agate your work, what art'a dangling about?

Dant.—Daunt.

Dapper.—Neat, smart. *Ex.* He's a dapper little man.

Dark.—Secret.

Darken-the-door.—A wish never to see a person more.

Darklins.—Twilight.

Dasht.—Timid, shy, retiring.

Dawby, Dawdy.—Slovenly, untidy, dirty. *Ex.* See how that dawby is dallacked out.

Dawdle.—To idle away time, to walk or work slowly, to go lazily about anything.

Dawdles.—One who idles away time.

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Dawks.—A person dressed in fine, gaudy, garments, but slovenly attired.

Dazed.—Heavy, dull, sickly.

Dead-horse.—Obtaining goods, or work performed in lieu of money not obtainable.

Ex. I deal with him because I am working a dead horse.

Deaf.—Blighted or empty.

Deaf-nut.—A nut without any kernel.

Deal.—A plank. *Ex.* Give me a deal, I want to get over this graft.

Deary.—Small, diminutive. *Ex.* I'll take a deary bit more.

Deary-me.—An expression of wonder, sometimes of annoyance.

Deep.—Cunning, sly. *Ex.* As deep as Wilks' No. 45.

Deft.—Clever, expert *Ex.* In throwing a tennis ball he was a deft hand.

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Deightleman.—A day-man, a man working by the day.

Deke.—A dyke. *Ex.* He mun get his herding spade and draw a few spits from the deke.

Delph.—A drain which empties itself into a larger drain or river, a dyke which has been delved.

Delf, or *delph*, is a word of common use in collieries. A Delf-a-coal is a mine of coal. There is a town in Holland called Delft, celebrated formerly for its pottery there manufactured. Delve, with its compound delf, delver, & c. is a good old English word, and ought to be retained in our language by a frequent and judicious use of it. The following is an old couplet in Wat Tyler's time—

" When Adam delved and Eve *span*,
Where was *then* the gentleman?"

By which his followers (whose object was to level all distinctions of rank) sanctified their principles, thus adducing an authority for them in the natural condition of our first parents.

Devilin.—The *Cypselus Apus* or Swift, a large kind of swallow.

Dibble.—To make holes for planting seeds, planting in holes so made. *Ex.* Go out and dibble the peas.

Dibbler.—The implement with which holes are made for dibbling.

Dicky.—A loose shirt front.

Dicky-bird.—A louse.

Didder, *Dodder*.—To shake with cold. *Ex.* I have so little appin on that I didder with cold.

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Diddle.—To cheat *Ex.* He diddled me out of my jersey.

Dig-it-in, Ding-it-in.—To explain any matter with the greatest vehemence, and most comprehensive

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language, to explain forcibly and repeat edly, and thus to *knock* it in.

Different-to.—Different from. *Ex.* Your gown is different to any I have seen.

Dill.—To ease, to soothe, to assuage pain.

Dilly.—A vehicle used for removing night soil

Dingle.—To tingle. *Ex.* I have such a dinging in my ears.

Dint.—An impression made by a blow or by words: by means used. *Ex.* By dint of perseverance I succeeded.

Dirty-fingered.—Dishonest. *Ex.* He was dirty fingered.

Dismit.—Dismissed.

Dished.—Cheated, disappointed, checked, ruined. *Ex.* He's quite dish't-up.

Disused.—Out of practice. *Ex.* I cannot play the piano, I am disused now.

Dither.—To tremble. *See* *Didder.*

Ditted-up.—A corruption of dirtied-up, begrimed, bedaubed.

Divilin—A brick-kiln. *See* *Devilin.*

Dizen.—To overdress, decked out. *Ex.* She was dizenized out. *See* *Bedizen.*

Dobbin.—A horse, generally applied to an old one.

Dock.—The burdock, to trim the tail or bedaubed parts of a sheep. *Ex.* When will shep dock the sheep?

Docket.—A ticket, an instrument in writing. *Ex.* When a man passes the Bankruptcy Court it is said "He has struck the docket," *i.e.*, has been entitled a bankrupt

Dof.—To take off.

Doff and *Don* are both good contracted English words, and though rarely used (excepting by romance

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writers, & c.), might well receive a colloquial use. *Do off* and *do on*, are now substituted by *put off* and *put on*. *Do* and *put* appear in many cases to have had a synonymous meaning. The Saxon Chronicle describing the Battle of Lincoln, 1141, says that "they (the rebels) fought on Candlemas day against their lord, and naamed (took) him, for his men him forsook and

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fled, and (the rebels) led him to Bristow, and *did* him there in prison."

Dog-cheap, Dirt-cheap.—Extremely cheap.

Dog-daisy.—The wild daisy.

Dog-daisy, so called in contra-distinction to a cognati but monstrous production known as the " bachelor's button." This dog-daisy (*bellis perennis*) was the pet flower of the old book-limners in compliment of Queen Margaret of Anjou, whose name it assumed in allusion to its close resemblance of a pearl (*Margarita*), a very apt assimilation, as will be seen on the surface of a meadow in early morning, before these little floral gems have opened their radiating petals.

Dog-eared,—A book, the corners of which are twisted and torn.

Doggerybaw.—Nonsense. *Ex.* Don't argue with him he talks such doggerybaw.

Doits.—Money.

Dolate—To suffer anything to be done, to allow. *Ex.* Pull his lug, he'll dolate it.

Dole,—Money or bread distributed to the poor, formerly at funerals, and now through

the bequests of deceased persons, a lump of anything. *Ex.* There are doles for the parish of Bardney, Lincolnshire.

Dole is of ancient and common use, meaning a distribution, a reciprocal portioning out, as in trade, & c., and is cognate with the old English verb to deal, to divide, distribute, & c., now almost worn out colloquially, except at card-parties.

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Doley.—Want of vigour, mild, as applied to the weather.

Dollup.—Quantity, lump. *Ex.* Well, give him a dollup of ruddle.

Dolly.—A machine used for washing clothes.

Domelous.—Wicked, especially applied to a known betrayer of the fair sex.

Don.—To put on, a *beau*, clever. *Exs.* Don your best clothes. He is a *beau*. They are don hands at the work.

It is suggested that the word don (in my last example) is so used in allusion to the Spanish Don, a first-rate personage, from Dominus. In the prosperous times of Spain, the Spanish Don was a character that carried a meaning diametrically reversed to incompetency and inaptitude, and, from such an opinion of the Don, the English use of the word may have arisen.

Done-up.—Wearied through over exertion, insolvent. *Ex.* I am mulfered and faldered, in fact I am done up.

Donny.—A small net used for fishing.

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Doon.—A place of confinement for prisoners in a village.

Door-cheeks, Door-darns.—Door posts. *Ex.* He stood akimbo leaning on the door darns.

Door-sil.—The threshold.

Doose.—Soft, velvet-like, ductile.

Dopchicken.—The *Podiceps Minor*, or Dabchicken, the smallest of the British Gribes.

Dorbelish.—Extremely awkward. *Ex.* They got farish-on and then turned up dorbelish.

Dorcas.—A charitable society, gifts of clothes, & c. *Ex.* At Stamford there is a Dorcas Ball, to raise funds for the Dorcas charity in that town.

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Dorcas charities are, or have been, in existence in many parts of England, the object of its members being to make clothing and garments for the poor.

Dot.—A diminutive person.

Dot-and go-one.—A lame person.

Dote.—Attached to any one, fond.

Doted.—Decayed in spots, partially rotten. *Ex.* These oranges are doted.

Douce.—To drench with water, the back of the hand. *Ex.* I've gen mysen a ducking in trying to douce t'others.

Doucher.—Rash, fool-hardy.

Dowball.—A turnip.

Dowdy.—An old-fashioned woman, an ill-dressed woman. *Ex.* I never seed such a dowdy.

Dowelling.—Making a small round hole.

Dowk.—To hang downwards, to languish.

Dowking.—Ducking or drenching. *See* Duck and Douce.

Down.—Ill in bed, very ill. *Ex.* The poor crysom has been ailing sin the back end of the year, and is now down.

Down-done.—Over cooked. *Ex.* That sir-loin was prime, but it was down-done.

Downfall.—Rain, snow, or hail. *Ex.* I expect we shall have a downfall before morning.

Downfall.—A disease in cows.

Down-in-the-mouth.—Low spirited, dejected.

Dowse.—To deluge a person or thing with water.

Dowt.—A dyke, a ditch, a drain.

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Doxy.—See Dowdy.

Doxey, in general English, is a woman of disreputable character. In Lincolnshire the word implies a slovenly and tawdily dressed woman, who may be exempt from the former imputed character.

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Drabbled, Draggled.—Dirty and wet.

Drape.—A cow or ewe when its milk is dried up, old ewes not to breed from, a cow that has missed having a calf.

Drat.—Confound.

Drated.—Mournful, doleful (spoken respecting music).

Draw.—A spadeful of clay or earth, a "slot" in a cap or garment, take. *Ex.* The play will draw.

Drawed.—Drew. *Ex.* I drew him a flacket of our hard beer.

In the broad dialect of Lincolnshire, and, doubtlessly many other counties, the irregularities of the English verb, the *sine qua non*, in correct speech, are not always observed rightly.

Dree.—Without intermission, joined together.

Dresser.—A piece of kitchen furniture like a side board, having drawers, cupboards, or shelves underneath, on this dishes were dressed or arranged before being sent to table.

Dressing.—Beating. *Ex.* I have given him a good, sound, dressing.

Dribble.—The dropping of water through small holes or cracks, to make holes for planting seeds. *See* Dibble.

Dribblets.—Small sums. *Ex.* The money comes in in such dribblets, I do not feel the benefit.

Drift.—Meaning, aim, or way, from the verb to drive.

Drift.—A by-road, chiefly intended for the transit of stock.

Drip.—To drop little by little (applied to liquids).

Dripe.—To "drip" or "dribble."

Dripping-wet.—Dropping-wet.

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Drive, Drove.—Similar to drift.

Drop it.—Give over. *Ex.* Now, then, drop it!

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Drub.—To beat.

Dry.—Thirsty. *Ex.* Give me some water for I am dry.

Dry-joke.—A witty sentiment gravely expressed.

Dry-joke.—Fun and frolic without any liquors.

Dubbs.—Two. *Ex.* Bar dubbs.

Duck,—To immerse in water.

Duck and Drake.—Throwing a small flat stone, tile, slate, or shell, over water, so as to make it skim along the surface. *Ex.*

A duck-and-a-drake.

And a penny oat cake.

Old Rhyme.

Duck-stone.—A game played by "lads." A small stone is placed upon a larger one, and other stones are thrown from a given point, to upset the top-most stone.

The game is played, generally, by a party of half-a-dozen lads, one of whom is stationed not only to take care that the lesser is not knocked off the larger stone by any of the throwers, but he has to prevent each from recovering or even touching the object thrown without being himself touched, which it requires an alert activity to achieve, unless the "duck," or upper stone, be knocked off the lower, by the dexterity of a thrower, and the watcher be unable to replace it before all the party recovers their point of distance.

Dullard, Dulbert, Dull-bird.—A child who is slow to learn, either by inattention or stupidity.

Dull-of-hearing.—Somewhat deaf.

Old woman, old woman,

Will you go a shearing?

Speak a little louder, sir,

I'm rather dull-of-hearing.

Old Rhyme.

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Dumpling-dust. —Flour.

Dumps.—Ill-tempered, in low spirits. *Ex.* Dick is in the dumps to-day.

This expression is said to arise from a king of Egypt, called Dumpos, who, it is said, died in a fit of melancholy.

Dun.—To importune for a debt

"The true original meaning of the word, owes its birth to one Joe Dun, a

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famous bailiff of the town of Lincoln, so extremely active, and so dexterous in his business, that it became a proverb, when a man refused to pay, "Why do not you Dun him?" that is, Why do you not set Dun to arrest bim? Hence it became a cant word, and is now as old as since the days of Henry VII."—*Grose.*

Dunagan, Dunakin.—The privy, or house of convenience.

Dunk, Dunky.—A pig of a short, thick-set, breed.

Dunkus.—A weed of a peculiar description.

Dunlin.—*Tringa Cinclus*, a kind of sandpiper.

Durst.—Dare. *Ex.* I durst go if I liked, but you dursent.

Dust,—Money.

Dykeings.—Ditches. Sometimes the remains of fortifications, as the Dykeings of the City of Lincoln.

Dykereve.—An officer whoso *duty* it is to see that the drains in his parish are kept in proper order.

Dyling.—A mark used by navvies, a cutting.

Dythe.—Dried cow-dung used for fuel.

Dything.—A small drain cut for drainage purposes.

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E

Eadily.—Powerfully, forcibly. *Ex.* He preaches eadily.

Egre, OEgre, Aigre.—A considerable wave in some rivers, caused by the confluence of the stream with the tide. *See* Ager.

"The tide, at the equinoxes especially, presents a magnificent spectacle on the Trent. It comes up even to Gainsborough, which is seventy miles from the sea, in one overwhelming wave, spreading across the wide river channel, and frequently putting the sailors into some alarm for the safety of their vessels, which are dashed to and fro, while "all hands" are engaged in holding the cables and slackening them, so as to relieve the ships. To be in a boat, under the guardianship of a sailor, and to hear the shouts on every hand of "Ware Heygre"—as the grand wave is beheld coming on—and then to be tossed up and down in the boat, as the wave is met, form no slight excitements for a boy living by the side of the Trent."

—*Baron's Yule Feast.*

Ear-ring flower.—A fuchsia.

Earnest-penny.—Money given to confirm a hiring between master and servant.

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Earning.—Wages, rennet used for cheese.

Easement.—Relief from pain. *Ex.* The doctor has gen me easement, and I can now lie down.

Easings.—The eaves of a building.

East.—Barm, yeast.

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Easter.—Hesther, or Esther.

Eau.—A corruption of the Saxon term for water. *Ex.* The Bourn Eau navigation.

Eddish, Heddish.—The grass which grows after the first mowing. *See* Aftermath.

Egging-on.—To persuade. *Ex.* He was egging them on to have a scrimmage.

Elbow-grease.—The working of the arms, manual labour.

Elbows (out-at-the).—Poor, in difficulties.

Elder.—The udder.

Elder-rob.—A preserve or sweetmeat made of the juice of elder-berries.

Elleed.—All together.

Eller-tree.—The alder-tree.

Elne.—An all, as well.

Elong.—'Ere long, soon. *Ex.* He'll be here elong.

Else.—Besides. *Ex.* I'll swap my dobbin for your jazzen if you'll give me something else.

Elted.—Covered, bedaubed. *Ex.* If you trapass across the miry ramper you will be elted-up.

Emer.—One who rescues another from any danger or difficulty.

Emps-piece.—The best piece. *Ex.* If thou art a good lad I'll cut thee the emps-piece at andrew.

End.—To destroy. *Ex.* That refatory rascal of your'n would end owt he came near.

Englises.—A word used by boys to denote the coloured shells of snails: coloured snail shells.

Enif, Enow.—Enough. *Ex.* "Hold, enif."

Enough.—Sufficiently cooked. *Ex.* The meat must be nearly enough, and it has been well basted.

Epse-and, Passy-and. The character "&."

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Esh.—The ash-tree, to beat

Esking.—A sloping roof.

Even-down.—Downright, plain dealing.

Expect.—To believe, to suppose. *Ex.* I expect that there will be a general election before long.

Eyot.—A small island in a river.

Eye, I.—Aye. *Ex.* " Shall you go? I," *i. e.*, yes.

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F

Fad—One who is particular or "fussy" about trifles. *Ex.* I like him very well; but he fidgets me, he is such a fad.

Fad.—A coloured ball. *Ex.* When you go up town buy me a fad.

Faddle, Fiddle, Fiddle sticks. — Nonsense (an expression of disbelief) *Ex.* The French have landed at Wainfleet haven! Fiddle! or, what faddle.

Fadge.—An irregular pace

Fag.—A "tick" or parasitical insect commonly found upon sheep.

Fag-end.—The end, the remains of anything. *Ex.* We had better have the fag-end of the beef for dinner.

The word fag-end is in very general use to express the remnants of mercery goods, and these fag-ends are often sought after by thrifty housewives.

Fain.—Anxious, desirous, gladly. *Ex.* As he is ailing I fain would see him.

And in her hand she held a mirrour bright

Wherein her face she often viewed fain.

Fairy Queen.

Walter Raleigh also used the word *fain* in this sense when he wrote with a diamond ring on a pane of glass—

"Fain would I climb, yet fear I to fall."

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Under which, it is stated. Queen Elizabeth, whose eye he intended should meet it, wrote—

" If thy heart fail thee climb not at all."

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Fair.—Even, straight, level. *Ex.* The plank is laid fair enow.

Fair-walling.—That portion of a wall immediately above the foundations.

Faldered. *See* Mulfered.

Fall.—Low, marshy, or wet land. *Ex.* We shall get no crop off the fall to-year.

Fal-lal.—An idle tale, a useless peicc of dress. *Ex.* She looked such a doxy done up in fal-lals.

Fallowforth.—A cascade. *Ex.* There is a pretty fallowforth in the meadows near Tinwell.

Falter.—To thrash barley.

Faltering-iron.—A barley chopper.

Fame.—A surgeon's lancet.

Fan.—To stir as with a whisk. *Ex.* Fan the yolk of the eggs for me.

Fan-freckled.—Spotted with the sun, sun-freckled.

Farish-on.—Getting on in years, or in drink. *Exs.* I can't say how old he is, but he is farish-on. Was the man drunk? No; but he was farish on.

Far-weltered.—Sheep overthrown and unable to rise from the ground.

Fas.—An earthen pot, a porringer.

Fashion.—Mode, way, manner. *Ex.* I may do it any fashion as long as I get it done.

Fassil.—To loiter, to waste time, to work lazily. *Ex.* Don't fassil on your way.

Fast.—Hard up for cash, extravagantly gay. *Ex.* Many of the limited liability companies are fast just now.

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Fast is a modern flash term, as "a fast young man," assimilating his leaving behind him and going a-head of his earlier prudential habits, to the fast-going clock, whose impatient hands in moving round the dial leave the steady index of true time behind them.

Fastening, Fasten-penny, Fezzon-penny.—The same as Earnest-penny.

Fasten Tuesday.—Shrove Tuesday. A usual day for hiring servants.

Fat.—A vat, to fatten. *Ex.* I shall fat forty beasts this back-end.

Fat-hen.—The *Chereopodium* or Goose-foot

Father-long-legs, Jacky-long-legs.—The slender long legged crane-fly.

Fatness.—Grease. *Ex.* The fatness is oozing from the beef nicely.

Fat-shag.—Bacon. *Ex.* A good dinner is fat-shag and green peas

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Fauce, Faust.—Cunning, knowing, crafty. *Ex.* There is no doing anything with him, he is so fauce.

Faverel.—An onion.

Favour.—To resemble any one in features. *Ex.* The child favours its father.

Fawcett. — A wooden tap for a barrel.

Feague.—Embarrassed. *Ex.* Unless my bills are paid more regularly I shall be feagued for want of doits.

Fearn.—A windlass.

Feat.—Good-looking, neat, clean. *Ex.* Thou art a feat-looking lass.

Feat-mess.—A great quantity. *Ex.* You have gen me such a feat mess I shall never adone.

Feaze.—To sneeze.

Fed-bed.—A feather bed.

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Fede.—Sport, play, game. *Ex.* We chased the moudy-warp and it was such fede.

Feed.—To grow fat. *Ex.* These stirks, which have not been out long, have begun to feed.

Feeing.—The dressing and separating grain from the chaff.

Feeing-cloth.—The cloth used whilst the process of feeing is being performed.

Fefted.—Endowed, left, or given, enfeoffed. *Ex.* All the property was fefted to the trustees.

Feitt.—A paddock or field.

Felde.—A failing in health, a debilitated system, gradually getting worse.

Felfare.—The field-fare, *Turdus pilaris*.

Fell.—Savage, unkind. *Ex.* I dislike the man, he has such a fell expression.

"At one fell swoop?"—*Macbeth*.

Fellon.—A whitlow or boil. *Ex.* I have a fellow coming upon my thumb.

Fellow.—A coarse, rude man, a companion, one of a pair. *Ex.* This is the fellow to my lost shoe.

Fellow.—One of a series of others perfectly similar in appearance, habits, & c., as the spokes of a wheel, called by this name, or the Fellows (*fratres*) of a University.

Fellowship.—Friendly conversation. *Ex.* Agate house with Bill, we had some fellowship.

Felsh.—To renovate a man's hat.

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Female-hems.—The wild hemp.

Fen-cricket.—A small brown beetle, with a very disagreeable odour.

Fendable.—Provable, industrious. *Ex.* The horse is a good one, and that's fendable.

Fending and proving.—Arguing, and attempting to disprove and proving. Defending and proving.

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Fent.—The binding on a woman's dress.

Ferrer.—A hooped cask.

Ferret.—To discover, seek *Ex.* There's mischief somewhere, and I'll ferret it out.

Festing-penny.—Money given by the master to the servant when hired at a statutes to ratify the engagement.

Fet.—Safe, not easily shaken. *Ex.* The pancheon rack is fet enough.

Fetch.—An imposition, to bring. *Ex.* The inward girl told me that Alick had taken the gabeleck, but it was all a fetch.

Fete.—A pool of muddy water. *Ex.* Strind over the fete or you'll clag your dress.

Fettle.—Good order, to dress smartly, to make right, to perfect. *Exs.* "This crop is in right fettle." "Fettle up your work."

Fettle.—The cord attached to a pannier.

Few.—Some (as applied to *quantity*). Sometimes used instead of *many*. *Ex.* Give me a few broths.

Fey.—To damage, to cut or tear anything whereby it is partially destroyed, to clear out a room or drawer. *Ex.* Fey out that chest of drawers.

Feying.—Cleansing the bottom of a drain. *Ex.* The pond has not been feyed out for twenty years.

Fezzon-on.—To seize, to fasten on. *Ex.* Directly the dog saw him he fezzon'd on him.

Ficches.—A disease on the tongue of a chicken or fowl called "the pip."

Fick-fack.—To trifle away time.

Fid-fad.—To give obtrusive attendance where it is not wanted. *Ex.* He is constantly fid-fadding after him.

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Fiddlesticks.—An expression of unbelief. *Ex.* The dike-reve told me the water ran up hill, but I knew it was all fiddlesticks.

Fidget.—To teaze, a tingling sensation in the limbs caused by the non-circulation of the

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blood, also a restless over-anxious person, making mental troubles without cause.

Fikes.—Blisters and sores on the feet. *Ex.* Walking in London in summer time brings fikes.

Fill-shanks.—See Hames.

Filly-foal.—A young foal.

Filstar.—A pestle and mortar. *Ex.* You cannot pound those coprolites in the filstar.

Fine-leaf.—A violet *Ex.* What a beautiful nosegate of fine-leaves you've got.

Finely.—Improving in health. *Ex.* I am glad to say that I am now getting on finely.

Finds-himself.—Provides for himself. *Ex.* He pays three bob a-week for his roost and finds himself.

Finikin.—Simpering, great attention to small af fairs. *Ex.* And Sall is such a finikin fizgig.

First-end.—The beginning.

First-end, Last-end, Fore-end, Back-end, are terms often applied to time, though their right application is allusive to substances. *Ex.* Fore end of the week, Back end of the year. The last end of a person's life. Seemingly in this last case it is applicable to time, yet the period of one's life, abstractedly considered, is a substance

Fit.—Ready. *Ex.* The corn will soon bo fit to cut if the rain holds off, nobbud.

Fitting.—Proper. *Ex.* You durstn't tell him that he mud pay his debts. No; it isn't fitting that I should.

Fitch.—A very small quantity, a spoonful.

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Fitly.—Land from which the sea has receded

Fits.—Suits. *Ex.* This outing fits me exactly.

Fix.—To put, to arrange. *Ex.* I am just going to fix the dinner.

Fix.—A dilemma. *Ex.* I was in a nice fix.

Fizgig.—A gadding, idle, gossip (applied only to women).

Fizzing.—Fine, superior. *Ex.* I like this, it is fizzing.

Fizzog.—The face.

Flabergast.—To astonish or astound. *Ex.* I was flabergasted at the sight.

Flake.—A portion, a part of anything, a scrap.

Flacket.—A small beer-barrel used by harvest-men.

This word is used for flasket, the proper meaning of which is a basket, but

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the word is provincially used to express a small barrel.

Flags.—Yorkshire (street paving) slabs. *Ex.* These flags cost five bob per square yard.

Flam.—To flatter deceitfully, nonsense, lies. *Ex.* You cannot cram me with your flam.

Flap-jack.—A very large pan-cake. *Ex.* I'll have a flap-jack on Fasten Tuesday.

Flash.—A sheet of shallow water.

Flat-milk.—Milk which has had the thickest cream taken off.

Flat-simmer.—A yeast pudding made with "shortening."

Flaun, Flawn.—A village feast. *Ex.* I shall go to Thorpe flaun this year.

Flaupy.—Trifling.

Flaver.—Foam, froth, lather. *Ex.* This brown soap makes a deal of flaver.

Fleak.—See Englishes.

Fleak.—A hurdle. *Ex.* Our moke could jump that fleak.

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Fleck.—A sore place in the flesh when the skin is rubbed off, slightly spotted. *Ex.* He rode a roan mare, flecked with white.

Fleeting.—A perquisite. *Ex.* The clothes are the maid's fleeting.

Flick.—To lash with a whip. *Ex.* Flick the lad hanging on the back of the cart.

Flick.—A flitch or side of bacon. *Ex.* Those flicks are the prittiest picturs for a poor man's walls.

Flig.—To throw, fledged. *Ex.* Flig me the nail passer.

Fligged.—Feathered, fledged.

Fligged.—Knotted, entangled. *See* Cottered.

Flimsy.—Thin, mean, bank notes. *Ex.* A few flimsies would prove useful.

Flinders.—Small pieces. *Ex.* She upset the china vase and it was broken into flinders.

Fling.—To throw, to overturn, disappoint, or thwart. *Ex.* He flings away all his best chances.

Flip.—A beverage made by boiling beer, eggs, and sugar together. *Ex.* Flip can be enjoyed on a cold Christmas eve.

Flit.—To remove. *Ex.* They made a moonlight flit *i. e.*, removed during the night.

Flit, is said to be provincial, but it is of general use, and when expressing the rapid movements of a bird, & c., it serves a purpose which no other word will do.

Flitted.—To hover, to hang forward, to droop or lean forward.

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Floddered.—Covered with decorations, enveloped, something laid over.

Flood.—Tide. *Ex.* It will be flood at noon.

Floor.—To knock down. *Ex.* It did not argufy, but he floored me.

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Flummoxed.—Defeated in argument.

Flurn.—To show contempt by looks, to scorn.

Flush.—Plenty, above the required supply.

Fluster.—Excited, heated, hurried. *Ex.* You need na be in such a fluster.

Fluthered.—Spurting. *Ex.* At the last push he flurthered forward and won the race.

Fly.—Quick, on your guard. *Ex.* He's fly to every movement.

Foal's foot.—Colt's foot,

Foast.—Forced, compelled. *Ex.* I'ad foast to go hoame.

Foety, Foety, Fouty, Fowt, Fowty.—Fusty or tainted, bad smelling. *Ex.* I could not eat the bread for it was foety.

Fog.—Long coarse grass, the lotter grass.

Folks.—People. *Ex.* There were a few folks present.

Folks, is of universal use, pure Anglo-Saxon, said to be derived from *Vulgus*, Latin, but no such thing. The general demand for such a word in the infancy of all languages, at once destroys the supposition that the Teutonicks borrowed it from the Latin. We have Folkingham, Folkstone, Norton Folgate (for North-town-folk-gate) Norfolk, Suffolk, and a number of other names of places derived from this old Saxon word, long known and used by a people before they had heard of Latin or had any intercourse with the Romans.

Fomard.—A polecat *Ex.* To discover the foor of the fomard get on the wind side of one.

Fonce.—See Fauce.

Fond.—Idiotic, over affectionate. *Ex.* Oh! he's fond.

Foor.—A strong smell or perfume.

Foote.—The foot.

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Footing.—Money paid on first entering a new company, or shop of workmen. *See* Colt

Footing.—Equality. *Exs.* He is not on the same footing *with* or *as* his betters. The

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begger is not on the same footing as the giver.

Foot-up.—To add up an account, to pay a bill.

Fore-elders.—Fore-fathers, ancestors. *Ex.* I allust go over this pad, case my fore-elders did afore me.

Fore-end.—The commencement, spring. *Ex.* We shall sow this with wheat at the fore-end.

Fore-hand.—Before hand. *Ex.* I always have an answer for the beaks fore-hand.

For-good-and-all.—Gone away, not to return.

Forty-legs.—A centipede.

Fother.—Fodder for cattle, hay or straw, and the like.

Foul.—Queer, ugly, disagreeable, dirty. *Ex.* This charge looks foul agin him.

Fourmart, Fummard.—*See* Fomard.

Foust.—The tin or earthen bottle in which the harvestmen's tea or beer is conveyed.

Fower.—A furrow or rut. *Ex.* A hare ligs in that fower.

Foxy.—Tainted or rank, sly and underhand, beer which has not been properly fermented, inclined to a red colour.

Frackened.—*See* Fan-freckled.

Frail.—Timid, frightened. *Ex.* The girl was born frail, poor lass.

Frame.—Begins. *Ex.* It's new work, but the lad frames well.

Frangy.—Lively, excited, spirited.

Fratshed.—Unfriendly. *Ex.* The families have been fratshed for a long time.

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Frazy.—Niggardly, ungenerous, sordid. *Ex.* The frazy man wants more than "the cat and her skin."

Fresh.—Slightly intoxicated. *Ex.* He was fresh and fell over the long-settle.

Frim-folks.—Strangers. *Ex.* Puffing-billy brings many frim-folks to see our Great Tom.

Frisky.—Pettish. *See* Frangy.

Frit.—Frightened. *See* Fritters.

Fritters.—Puffs or pancakes made with apples (cut up) or fruit in them. *Ex.* We'll have fritters on Shrove Tuesday.

Frouty.—Bad tempered, violent, passionate. *Ex.* The frouty old fellow will meggar his ailment

Fruggans.—A slovenly woman.

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Frumity, Frumenty.—A pottage made of previously boiled wheat, with milk, currants, raisins, spices, &c., once commonly made by the farmers to be given away to their neighbours on the sheep-shearing day.

Frumps.—An ill-tempered old woman.

Frush.—To cleanse by rubbing, brushing, &c., the act of cleaning, scouring. *Ex.* They are going to frush out the Witham Navigation.

Fuddled.—Confused through drink, or overwork.

Fuddling.—Drinking cozily with friends.

Fudge.—Nonsense.

Fullacker.—Anything large or fine, great force. *Ex.* The painter's lad fell from the stee and fell a fullacker on the moulds.

Full-drive.—Fast. *Ex.* The horse ran away and came full-drive down the New Road.

Fulle.—The act of cleaning.

Fullock.—Force, impetus.

Fulsome.—Dirty, distasteful, objectionable, tedious.

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Ex. The dicky-birds crept over the fulsome fellow.

Fumble.—Clumsy.

Fumbling.—Awkward.

Fun.—Found. *Ex.* I lost my blouse and fun it in the dykeings.

Funky.—Nervous, frightened. *Ex.* He was in a funk when you did not return.

Funnel.—A mule whose sire is an ass.

Furgin.—A wooden fork. *Ex.* There are not many furgins about now.

Furk.—A fork. *Ex.* Take a furk and turn the faggots for a steddle.

Furner.—A kind of mop made of cloth or rags for sweeping ovens.

Furr.—The coating on metal boilers, caused by the action of lime upon them.

Furze-bill.—A hooked hatchet for cutting hedges.

Fussy.—Conceited, over busy, officious.

Fusty-lugs.—Ill favoured, a dirty person. *Ex.* If that fusty lugs were thrown in the beck it would cleanse her.

Fuz-ball.—A round fungus, which when dry emits a kind of dust.

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Gab.—Volubility of speech, idle talk. *Ex.* He has got the gift of the gab.

Gaby.—A stupid, foolish, person.

Gabeleck, Gablic, Gavelock.—An iron crow-bar used for making holes in "setting" hurdles, &c.

Gab-stick.—A coarsely made large wooden spoon. *Ex.* Don't yah feed the bairn with that there gab-stick.

Gadding. — Wandering about without a motive, rambling about (mostly applied to females).

"How now, my headstrong, where have yon been gadding?—*Shakespeare.*

Gadding, is a word of common use, and had its origin in being thus applied, in the restless hurrying of cattle, with their tails erect, to find a cool stream or pond, to relieve themselves of the tormenting bite of the oestrus, called the gad-fly on that account.

Gad-gin.—A large quantity or number. *Ex.* What a gad-gin of sheep were shown at April fair.

Gad-stick.—A measure made of wood about ten feet long.

Gad-whip. — A goad-whip, formerly used by ox drivers.

The last gad-whip used at Caistor was in the possession of the late Robert Owston, Esq., solicitor, of Brigg, who owned the manor of Hundon (which is adjacent to Caistor) and which is believed to be the ancient site of Thong-Caistor. The ceremony of using

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the *Gad-whip* took place every Palm Sunday. By the tenure of the estate, the holder sends an agent every Palm Sunday to crack what was called a large gad-whip three times, in the north porch of the church, while the clergyman was reading the first lesson in the morning service. When done, he wrapped the thong or lash about the stock, and passed the minister, to whom he bowed, and took his seat in the chancel. When the clergyman began the second lesson, he knelt down on one knee, in the aisle fronting him, and waved the gad three times over his head. When the lesson was finished, he rose, bowed, and retired to a pew, where he stayed during the rest of the service. The gad was made of three stems of young ash bound together with a thin thong of white leather, at the top of which the lash was fastened, together with a purse, in which were a few pieces of silver coin. The origin of this ancient custom was that a resident of Hundon, on a Palm Sunday thrashed one of his boys so severely that he died, hence, in a fit of compunction, he left a parcel of land at Broughton, near Brigg, to the parents of the lad and his successors on condition that this singular custom should be attended to. The late Rev. Mr. Watson tried to abolish the custom, but the present Vicar, the Rev. H. Maclean, succeeded in doing so, feeling it to be *infra dig.*

Gaff, Gaffer.—An old man, a master, a corruption of grandfather. *Ex.* Keep squat, gaffer's coming.

Gag.—A hoax. *Ex.* That's all gag.

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Gaggle.—Confused, Bable-like, conversation.

Gain.—Near, a corruption of against.

Gainer.—Nearer.

Gainest.—Nearest. *Ex.* That road may be gain, the off-side one is gainer, but this, being direct, is the gainest.

Gainly.—Dexterously, apt, clever at anything. *Ex.* That ball was gainly caught.

Gale.—Any kind or form of protuberance.

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Gallivanting.—Flirting, visiting. *Ex.* I have had a regular gallivanting week of it.

This, though a slang word, is in common use, and it is introduced in the following popular song, viz,—

"Young Lobsky said to his ugly wife,
I'am off to-morrow to fish, my life!
Oh no, she said, I'm sure you ar' n't,
You brute you're going to gallivant,
To gallivant, &c."

Gallowses.—Braces for holding up the trowsers.

Gallus.—Mischievous, cunning, sly, saucy. *Ex.* Have no truck with our Sal she is so gallus.

Gally-baulk.—The transverse bar across the lower part of the kitchen chimney from which the rack and hook are suspended. *See* Recking hook.

Gam.—A game, sport. *Ex.* Come out before darklins sets in and let's have a gam.

Gamawdled.—Slightly intoxicated.

Gambriel.—*See* Cambril.

Game.—Full of spirit and endurance.

Game-leg.—A lame, injured, or sore leg. *Ex.* Dobbin trots well, notwithstanding his game leg.

Gammon.—Nonsense, sport or merriment.

Gang.—Several men associated together to perform a particular work, generally by contract. *Ex.* I've put in a gang of Irish to shear the fourteen hoof.

Ganger, Gangsman.—The captain, head, or foreman of a gang.

Gantries.—A wooden "horse" on which barrels are rested, an open ladder to assist in unloading goods and packages from vehicles by allowing the bales to slide over the sides.

Garth.—A homestead, a yard. *Ex.* Saffron garth, Lincoln.

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Garth, probably a varied pronunciation of yard (the affinity of the *g* and *w* or *y*, and the *d* and *th* being well known), is a word of restricted usage, and though well supplied by the more generally adopted cognate, "yard" is well deserving of patronage in pure Saxon English. There is an old adage, that "The Kirk garth, like the gallows and the sea, receives all without asking questions."

Garthman, Gathman.—The man who attends to, and feeds the stock on the farm. A herds man.

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Gat—A street.

Gate.—The eddish on which several cattle run, a run for cattle. *Ex.* There are gates on the Mallandery closes, at Lincoln, and the Town Clerk purchased the right of letting.

Gates.—Ways, habit. *Ex.* Such balderdash; go your gates.

Gathering.—A collection of alms after a sermon.

Gatteram.—A road through marsh land to a farm. *Ex.* The gatteram was so heavy, I had foast to ride.

Gaud.—An umbrella. *Ex.* A rich old barber was the first man to carry a gaud in Lincoln.

Gault.—Clay. *Ex.* If there was more gault in the fen-land, it would be more productive.

This is a curious and interesting word, and one which is found as a component of some of our village names, such as Goltho, Gautby, & c., and the name "Galtic pitts" in the parish of Bracebridge, occurs in a record of a murder at Canwick, as early as the reign of Edward II., A.D. 1311-12.

Gaultree-pit.—A clay-pit

Gaumed.—Observed, noticed.

Gauvison.—A simpleton. *Ex.* It is useless, I can not dig-it-in to the gauvison.

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Gawby, Gauby.—A stupid person, a dunce, a block head. *Ex.* Oh! you gauby. *See* Gaby.

Gawky.—An awkward person, one who acts foolishly.

Gawm, Gawn.—To stare vacantly.

Gaw-maw.—A staring, vacant, person.

Gawp, Gaup.—To gasp, to gape, to stare.

Gawstring.—To laugh loudly or vulgarly. *Ex.* What can the gaw-maw be gawstring about?

Gay.—A rut on a path. *Ex.* My feet tripped in a gay and I hurt my knurr.

Gazzeboe, Gazzeboy.—A watch-tower.

Gear.—To clothe. *Ex.* The childer's gearing costs a sight of brods.

"Array thyself in her most gorgeous gear."

Spencer.

Gear is an old Saxon word, still in use, to a very limited extent, as gearing, expressing the harness of the farmer's working horses. It is equivalent with the modern word "attire," and we see head-gear for head-attire, or head ornament, still in use.

Gee.—An expression used by waggoners to call their horses to the right hand side of the road.

Geezer.—A state of inebriety.

Gen.—Given. *Ex.* What have yow gen for your gad-whip?

Gerne.—To grin. *Ex.* You might as well gerne thruff a horse-collar.

Gessling.—A gosling.

Geth.—The girth of a saddle. *Ex.* The geth broke and floored him.

Gibs.—Young geese, goslings.

Gibberish.—Nonsensical talk.

Giblets.—The head, feet, wing-stocks, and internal members of a goose or duck.

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Giblets (to join).—To go halves. *Ex.* I'll join giblets with you for a trip to Buxton.

Giddy.—A term applied to sheep having water on the brain.

Giffy.—Immediately. *Ex.* I'll be with you in a

Giffing.—Moving about impatiently.

Gifts.—White spots on the finger and thumb nails. *Ex.*

A gift on the finger

Is sure to linger;

A gift on the thumb

Is sure to come.

Old Rhyme.

Giggle.—An unmenning, half-suppressed, laugh.

Gillery.—Deceit, knavery, cheating. *Ex.* I can't abear such gillery.

Gillery is, perhaps, the Lincolnshire pronunciation of gullery from the verb to gull (Fr. *guiller*), and not from the sea-gull, as some suppose, whose apparent stupid habits conceal their really useful ones.

Gill-go-by-the-ground.—Ground ivy.

Gills.—The cheeks. *Ex.* Are you ailing, for you look white about the gills.

"Like the long bag of flesh hanging down from the gills of the people in Piedmont"—*Swift*.

Gilt.—A female pig.

Gillyflowers.—Wall-flowers.

Gilly-flower is an old flower now represented by the pink or carnation, as the dog-rose is by the garden rose.

Gimlet-eye.—A cast in the vision, one who peers into everything. *Ex.* I did not call her old gimlet-eye.

Gimmer, Gimber.—A female sheep, which has not been shorn.

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Ginger.—A term applied to a red-haired persons. *Ex.* I know ginger has a foul temper.

Gingerbread-work.—Flimsy masonry or carpentry.

Gingerly.—Badly constructed, applied to furniture, badly made.

Gird.—A crackling noise.

Given.—In the habit. *Ex.* I am not given to lying.

Give-over.—Cease. *Ex.* Will you give over playing and get a-gate your work.

Gizzen.—The stomach, to run or leak, as applied to casks. *Ex.* Hit him in the gizzzen.

Gizzen, Gloring.—To stare rudely, to look vacantly with fixed eyes.

Gizzen.—The gizzard of a fowl.

Glace.—A haughty bearing, an insolent, disdainful, demeanour.

Gleant.—Gleaned. *Ex.* The rakers raked so closely there was nothing gleant.

Gleed.—A hawk.

Gleg, Gley, Gly.—To look slyly at a person, to look asquint.

Glib.—Slippery. *Ex.* The causeway is some glib this morning.

Glibly.—With facility. *Ex.* He always speaks glibly.

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Gliff.—A fright from some startling sight. *Ex.* The poor woman never mended after the gliff she had.

Glig.—A blister.

Glint.—A glance, a glimpse. *Ex.* I could see with half a glint.

Glisk.—Bright, shining, as applied to articles.

Glistening.—Resplendant

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" The golden sun
Gallops the zodiack in his glist'ring coach."

Shakespeare.

Glum, Grim.—Sullen, silent *Ex.*

Duett.— *H.* and *W.* (Part of a poem found some years ago in the Nisi Prius Court, at Lincoln, and now in my possession.)

W.— Slowly as tolls the evening chime,
Your speeches drag on and you waste our time;
The bench and the bar at your jokes look grim
As you draw in your silk, your Canadian hymn,
H. — Bow — *W.*—, wow, your tongue runs fast,
As Chloe you'r drunk, and your judgment's past.

Glur.—Soft bacon, "dripping" partially set.

Gnag, Gnarl.—To gnaw.

Gnarl-band.—A man who would starve his body to fill his purse.

Gnaw-post.—A silly person. *Ex.* Have no further truck with that gnaw-post.

Gob.—The mouth, expectoration.

Gobble.—The noise made by a turkey, to swallow food hastily and greedily.

"And supper gobbled up in haste."—*Swift*

Gobble-gut.—A greedy person.

Gobbler.—A turkey cock.

Gob-stick.—A wooden spoon.

Gob-strings.—The bridle of a horse or an ass.

Gocken.—Voracious. *Ex.* That gilt is very gocken.

God-send.—A providential gift, or one received when wanted especially.

Gofer.—A species of pancake pressed into a square form by irons.

Gofering-irons.—The irons between which gofers are made.

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Goff.—A laughing person, one who laughs at any thing and everything.

Gofle.—A reticule. *Ex.* The gofle fell from the drag.

Goings-on.—Proceedings, behaviour, actions. *Ex.* I do not like the goings-on in the kitchen.

Goister.—To laugh loudly.

Go-look.—A vulgar expression, meaning ask elsewhere.

Go-looks.—Tarts or cheese-cakes. *Ex.* These are beautiful go-looks.

Goldings.—Corn marygolds.

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Good-and-all.—Gone for ever. *Ex.* He's left the city for good-and-all.

Good doings.—Extra good fare. *Ex.* They had some solid good-doings at Martlemas.

Good-few.—Many. *Ex.* I have got a good few snails to-night.

Goodish.—Good, profitable. *Ex.* He'll make a goodish thing to-year.

Good-mind.—A strong inclination to do anything.

Good-woolled. — Plucky, one who can bear being knocked about.

Goodying.—The practice of begging at Christmas.

These Christmas beggars have also the name of Mumpers. To mump is an old word meaning "to beg indirectly," as if ashamed to avow one's real poverty, derived, most probably, from Mummer, one who by a mask, or something of the kind, conceals his real character.

Goose-and goslings.—The catkins of the sallow.

Goose-feast.—Michaelmas. From the custom of eating geese on that day.

Although this custom can be traced through more than three centuries, its origin has not been decided by

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antiquaries. The commonly received belief is that a goose, forming part of the royal dinner when the news was brought to Queen Elizabeth of the defeat of the Spanish Armada, her chivalrous majesty commanded that the dish (a goose) might be served up on every 29th of September, to commemorate the above glorious event * * * It [the custom] can, however, be traced to the previous century; since bringing a goose "fit for the lord's dinner" on this day appears to have been customary in the time of Edward IV.; and that it was common before the Armada victory is shown in the following passage from Gascoigne, who died in 1577, or eleven years before the above event:

"And when the tennantes come to pay their quarter's rent,
They bring some fowle at Midsummer, a dish of fish at Lent;
At Christmas a capon, *at Michaelmas a goose;*
And something else at New Year's tide, for feare their "lease flies loose."

Timb's Things not Generally Known.

Goose-grass.—Goose tansy, clivers, a herb.

Gooser.—A finisher to an argument, an act or word precluding appeal.

Goose-skin.—The roughening of the skin caused by cold.

Gore.—A hay-cock. *Ex.* The waggon will hold a a gore or two more.

Gorphin.—A potato. *Ex.* There is no disease in the gorphins to-year.

Gorse.—Furze. *Ex.* Gorse is a capital cover.

Gotes, Gowts.—Outfalls, sluices for draining the land.

Gowt and gate, both meant outlets, the former (apparently) confined to rivers and drains, and the latter often applied to streets and lanes. We have the Great Gowt, Little Gowt. Anton Gowt, &c., in various parts of Lincolnshire; and in the city of Lincoln we

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have Broad-Gate, East-Gate, West-Gate, but no South-gate—all of them leading out of the town.

Gotten.—Got. *Ex.* It's been hard work, but I've gotten finished.

Gowden.—Golden.

Gowdle.—To punish, to chastise.

Gowke.—The cuckoo, a fool. *Ex.* You stupid gowke. *See* Gawkey.

Goycks.—Mode, way, idea. *Ex.* I'll show you the goycks to do it

Gozzard.—A fool.

The person who had the charge of a flock of geese formerly went by the name of Gozzard; the tenter or attender of goats, was a Gottard; the tenter of cows, a Coward (an opprobrious epithet applicable, perhaps, to the general character of the persons who had the charge of these quiet and peaceful animals); the tenter of swine, a Swinherd; and the tenter of sheep, a Shepherd. Except the two last-named, these words are now lost and unknown, and swineherd is rarely in use.

Graft.—A drain mostly dividing parishes.

Granein.—The fork of a tree.

Grave.—A hole in the ground in which are deposited bulbous roots.

Grease.—Flattery, persuasion. *Ex.* At the public dinner they greased him well!

Did this slang expression "to grease him well" originate with the custom of using the spikenard and costly unguents, much in use among the ancients, as acts of courtesy shown to their guests? It was extravagantly used, not only by the Jews but by the Greeks and Romans, and was ridiculed by the Poets and Satirists.

Great-with.—In great favour, friendly. *Ex.* Peabody is great-with every-body.

Grede.—A small wash-tub.

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Grecian. — A corruption of Grissen, meaning stairs or steps.

Greeces or greecen (rarely used in the singular) is the mediaeval English, for gressus, steps. The name greecen stairs, in Lincoln, is a preposterous redundancy.

Green.—Coals just put on the fire.

Green-geese.—A goose killed about midsummer, and fed only on grass.

Green-horn.—An inexperienced person. *Ex.* Verdant Green was a green-horn.

Green-peck.—The wood-pecker.

Green-sauce.—Ground sorrel.

Gret.—A hare snare. *Ex.* The poulcher had both grews and grets.

Grew.—A grey-hound, to pain, to cause grief.

Grey-grogs.—The common garden snail. *Ex.* Salt will kill the grey-grogs.

Griffin.—An inexperienced person, an unruly boy.

Grimed.—Blackened, besmeared with black. *Ex.* He's grimed his face.

Grindling-stone.—A grind-stone.

Grip.—A small drain often used for draining land, the drain in which the drain tiles are laid.

Grip.—To clasp in the arms or hands.

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Griskin.—The top part of the back near the neck of an animal, the vertebrae of an animal.

Grit.—A sea crab.

Grob.—To feel, to seek, to look for. *Ex.* The rat's in the hole, grob for it

Grobble. *See* Dawdle.

Grock.—Anything stunted in growth.

Groffle.—To grope in a hole.

Grog.—A glass of spirits, *i. e.*, gin, rum, brandy, or whiskey.

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Grog.—Vexed, excited with passion.

Ground-ash.—A small ash plant.

Ground-sweat.—To raze anything. *Ex.* They gave the old callis' a ground-sweat.

Grove.—A ditch, dyke, or water course.

Grow.—To cultivate. *Ex.* I shall grow rape more extensively next year.

Grown.—Milk burned to the saucepan. *See* Bishoped.

Growse.—To eat hoggishly. *Ex.* How you growse these apples.

Growsome.—Growing (as applied to the weather), a mild, open, spring. *Ex.* This is a fine, growsome day.

Groy.—Grey with age, hoary headed. *Ex.* He was a fine groy fellow.

Grub.—Food, a penurious person.

Grub.—To pull the roots of trees, & c., out of the ground.

Grubby.—Dirty. *Ex.* Get washed, you look grubby.

Gruft.—Dirt on the human skin.

Grun.—Ground, to grind. *Ex.* Have you grun the barley?

Grunsel.—The threshold.

"This old word for threshold is still common in Lincolnshire; and with Milton's meaning so plainly before his understanding, it is strange that Dr. Johnson should have given 'the lower part of the building' as an explanation for *grunsel*. Lemon, in his 'Etymology,' spells the word 'ground-sill', and then derives the syllable from 'soil.' Nothing can be more stupid. Doorsill is as common as grunsel, for threshold, in Staffordshire, as well as Lincolnshire; and, in both counties 'window-sill' is frequent. I remember, too, in my boyhood, having heard the part of the plough to which the share is fitted—the frame of the

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harrows—and the frame of a grindstone, each called 'sill' by the farmers of Lindsey."—*Baron's Yule Feast*.

Grunsel.—Groundsel or rag-wort.

Gub.—A sum of money.

Guest-meal.—A dinner party.

Guizened, Guizenny.—Dressed oddly and untidily. *See* Bedizened.

Guggle.—To gargle. *Ex.* Guggle your throat with the hogmeditherum.

Gull.—To deceive.

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Gummy.—A banker's clerk (probably from the junior clerk's occupation of gumming notes).

Gumption. — Method, comprehension, knowledge. *Ex.* You've no gumption about you.

Gur.—An open sore. *Ex.* This gur is most painful.

Gutter.—A street channel.

Gutter, in its general meaning, signifies the roof drain and not the street channel. In old records, the word most frequently in the plural, thus "Guttura" occurs very often, and in the language from which it has been borrowed, means "throats," a not inept word, by which the Romans designated the pipes and tubes which carried off the water from the roofs of their dwellings.

Guttle.—To eat immoderately, food of any kind.

Guzzle.—To drink largely.

"They fell to lapping and guzzling, till they burst themselves."—*L'Estrange*.

Guy.—An ill-dressed person, derived from the coarsely made-up figures of Guy Fawkes.

Gyle.—Wort, a brewing of beer.

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H

Haames.—The pieces of wood attached to a horse's collar, to which the harness is fastened.

Hack.—A rack, to chop, a hedge.

Hackering. — Stammering. *Ex.* What are you hackering about.

Hackle.—To draw from the earth by the roots, to dig.

Hackney.—Hack.

Old hack, a superannuated horse, so called, perhaps, from their condition resembling that generally of the animals harnessed to the public conveyances in London, known as Hackney coaches, originally, because they were first employed to convey passengers to and from the suburban villages to the metropolis, of which that to and from Hackney was the earliest.

Haddling.—To earn by hand labour. *See* Aidle.

Haggle.—To beat down in price, to carve awkwardly, and "to hack."

Hag-stop.—Weariness, stoppage, dilemma. *Ex.* I never had such a hag-stop before.

Hag-worm.—A snake, the name commonly given in this county to an adder.

Hailes.—The plough handles. *Ex.* The hailes flew up and caught me on the gob.

Hain.—Own, belonging to oneself, protection. *Ex.* The clicker's my hain.

Hairm.—The arm. *Ex.* "My hairm's all bone and sinney."

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Hakossing.—Moving violently about, doing work idly whilst in an ill-humour.

Halder, Hales.—*See* Hailes.

Hale.—To bale, to empty. *See* Haze.

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Half-rocked.—Not quite sharp-witted, light headed. *Ex.* Take no notice of Aunt, she's half-rocked.

Hamburghers. — Arm-holes *Ex.* The waistcoat pinches me in the hamburghers.

Hame.—The steam from boiling water. *Ex.* This hame has scauded me.

Hame-in-Hame.—Arm in arm. *Ex.* We went agate house hame-in-hame.

Hammergrate.—Emigrate. *Ex.* Many of our best labourers are hammergrating to Australia and the colonies.

Hampered.—Hindered, confined. *See* Amper. Derived from the idea of being put in a "hanaper" or hamper.

Hanchum-scranshum.—Head-over-heels, promiscuously, without order. *Ex.* Provisions were scarce, and to get at it I never saw such hanchum-scranshum work in my life.

Hand.—A lift, assistance, help. *Ex.* Give me a hand to raise their lether.

Hand-cloth.—A pocket handkerchief

Hander.—The second to a pugilist.

Hand-running.—One after the other. *Ex.* I took six prizes hand-running.

Handsel.—A gift, the first money received on any sale, luck money.

Handy.—Able to use the hand well, expert; also, convenient or near. *Exs.* Take my word for it she will be a handy little lass. I have gotten my tools handy.

Hanged-gallows-look.—A villainous appearance.

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Hang-nails.—*See* Nang-nails.

Hank.—A skein or knot of yarn, thread or silk, to hang-on. *Ex.* Don't hank yourself on me.

Hap.—To wrap. *See* Appin.

Happen-on.—To meet with, to encounter. *Ex.* Where did you happen-on him.

Happens.—Occurs, chances to be, perhaps. *Ex.* I may come, but that is as it happens.

Happing.—Wrapping. *See* Apping.

Hap-up.—To wrap up, to cover up, to bury. *Ex.* It will not be long before you'll have her to hap-up.

Happy-go-lucky.—By chance.

Hard cheese, Hard-does, Hard-lines.—A hard case, a queer alternative. *Ex.* It's hard lines I should have to take to breaking boons now I'm so aud.

Harden.—A coarse cloth made with hemp.

Harden-faced.—Not shame-faced, hardened in impertinence, impudence, &c.

Hardling, Hardlins.—Hardly, scarcely. *Ex.* I hardlins know what to do.

Hard of-hearing.—Slightly deaf. *See* Dull of hearing.

Hards.—The refuse of flax from which harden is manufactured, used for rope making.

Hard-set.—In a difficult position. *Exs.* I shall be hard-set to get my work done. He is hard-set for cash.

Hareiff.—A wild plant called cleavers, catchweed.

Hargle.—To argue.

Harle, Harr, Hare.—A sea mist, a tempest rising at sea.

I saw the harle on the 3rd of June last. It resembled volumes of smoke, and could be seen drifting

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along. In time it became almost as dense as a London fog.

Harrowed.—Worn-out, tired, overcome by a burthen, wearied.

Harrow-ball.—The frame of a harrow without the spikes.

Harum-scarum.—Wild, unstable, unsteady.

Harvest humnard.—A kind of beetle.

Harvest-lord.—The chief reaper.

Harvest-lady.—The second reaper, who supplies the "lord's" place in his absence.

Hash.—Confusion, mess. *Ex.* She tried to cut out her own gown, and made such a hash of it, as was never seen.

Hask.—Parched, harsh, rough, dry.

Haslet.—Meat minced and prepared for sausages, enclosed and cooked in the caul of the hog.

Hassack, Hassock.—Coarse grass growing in tufts in low moist places, a cushion to kneel upon.

Haster.—A hastener or screen used before the fire, to keep off cold air and drafts whilst meat is being roasted.

Hasty.—Hot and passionate, as applied to the temper.

Haveless.—Rude, impudent. *Ex.* She is a haveless bussy.

Havver.—However; also the wild oat.

Hawbuck.—A coarse, vulgar, country lad.

Hawlm.—The chaff or husk from corn, after being thrashed, pea-straw.

Hawm.—To lounge. *Ex.* Don't hawm about.

Hawming-about.—Inelegant attitudes, awkwardness.

Hawmus.—A heap. *Ex.* She stood all of a hawmus.

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Hawser.—A large cable used for anchoring ships, a tow rope used for pulling boats along rivers.

Hawve.—A waggoner's expression to horses to keep to the left hand side of the road.

Hay-tit.—The Willow-wren.

Hayze.—To lift out, generally applied to water, to throw out water, asthmatic breathing.

Head-ache.—The wild scarlet poppy.

Heart-whole.—In good spirits, lively. *Ex.* Things turned up so well that he was heart-whole.

Heck.—A stable hay rack.

Hecking-barrow.—A kind of tray, used by men to lift sacks into carts or on to the back of other men.

Heder.—Masculine, a male lamb. *Ex.* I bought them for the greater part heders and they were half sheders.

Heard.—Heard. *Ex.* As I've heeard say.

Heel-tree.—The bar to which the traces of horses are attached, by which they pull the plough, harrows, &c.

Heft.—The handle of anything; also weight. *Ex.* Garthmen guessed it at ten stun heft

Helter.—A halter for horses or cattle.

Helter-skelter.—In haste and confusion. *Ex.* They all ran off helter-skelter.

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The water fell down the mill dam, *slam*.

That's poetry.

The water fell down the mill-dam *helter-skelter*.

That's blank verse.—*Old Saying*.

Helting.—Dirtying, bedaubing, soiling, "clagging." *Ex.* You are helting yourself up.

Hens-scrattins.—A cloudy sky resembling the scratching made by hens, and which seamen say portends wind.

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Heppen-.—Ready, expert, clever, quick, helping, useful, handy. *Ex.* He's very heppen at teaming, in fact he is heppen at owt.

Herb-of-grace.—Rue.

Herd.—Prostrate. *Ex.* They wired in a long while and the last thump herded him.

Hern.—Hers. *Ex.* It is hern.

Hern and hisn, yourn and ourn, not so commonly used in Lincolnshire as in the South western counties of England, are remnants of the many and irregular forms of the Anglo-Saxon personal pronouns, analogous to mine and thine, still in common use.

Herding-spade.—A narrow spade, a spade used in cutting dykes and "grips."

Herring-gutted.—Thin, bony, wiry. *Ex.* He'll weather a storm, there's nought of him—he's herring-gutted.

Herring-shaw, *Heron-sew*.—A heron or heron-shaw.

The word hawk, heron, or heronshaw, has caused a great dispute amongst critics as to the meaning of the words of Hamlet during his feigned madness.

"When the wind is southerly I know a hawk from a hernshaw."

Some have maintained that he meant a hawk from a handsaw, whilst others give the reading, "I know a hawk from a heron, pshaw!"

Hernshaw and heron-sew are words of common use in Northern England. The former means the place where the herons breed (shaw, a shaded or sequestered place), and the latter is the name given to the bird itself.

Hesp.—A fastener or latch, used in a farm yard as a command to fasten any particular gate or door, as "Hesp that gate."

Hesp or asp is said to be so called on account of its resemblance in size and shape to the little deadly reptile of that name.

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Hessen.—Canvas or coarse cloth.

Hev.—To have.

Hideing, *Hessel*.—A beating. *Ex.* When he comes hoame I'll give him a hideing.

Higlety-piglety.—In disorder, the reverse of apple pie-order.

High-go-life.—Living on the principal. *Ex.* He'll have to strike the docket for he's been high go-life.

High-lows.—Half boots, or high shoes, reaching just above the ankle, and laced in front.

High-time.—Quite time, anything which should be no longer delayed. *Ex.* It's high time dinner was ready.

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Hightle.—To move up and down several times consecutively. Applied by children and to children with reference to the game of "see-saw."

Highy-tighty. — Enjoyment, conviviality, flighty, conceited.

Hilder.—The udder. *See* Elder.

Hile.—To oppose, to hinder. *Ex.* The Duke of Northumberland is anxious to hile the Thames Embankment Commissioners from taking his house.

Hinch.—Mean conduct, meanness. *Ex.* I cannot abide such hinch; but he's a regular gnarl band.

Hinder-ends.—Refuse grain, in which are seeds, & c., cast out after dressing for market or grinding.

Hine-head.—Some distant relationship, "a German cousin."

Hingle.—A bottle neck.

Hipe. — Vexed, disappointed.

Hips, and haws.—The fruit of the dog rose.

Hisn.—His.

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Hister.—An oyster. *Ex.* Histers have been scarce.

Hister.—Be off, to disperse.

Hit, Hit-on.—To find, to think of. *Ex.* I've hit upon a scheme.

Hitch-on.—Move on, give room. *Ex.* I can't see, hitch on.

Hivy-skivy. — In utter confusion. *See* Helter skelter.

Hoarst.—Hoarse, scarcely audible from cold. *Ex.* I'm very hoarst this morning.

Hob, Hob-ends.—The top of the side features of some tire grates on which a kettle or pan can be placed.

Hob.—To cut grass left by cattle. *Ex.* The sheep will not eat the bents, so the yard man must hob them.

Hobbings.—The grass left by cattle converted into hay.

Hobble, Hopple.—To move with difficulty, an unpleasant predicament. *Ex.* I am in a precious hobble to-year.

Hobby.—A favourite pursuit, a roadster or hack. Such horses used to be bred in the fens of Lincolnshire, and were called Wildmore hobbies.

The hobby-horse, which every-body is said to ride in his own manner, was an idea of Lawrence Sterne's, and first introduced in his *Tristram Shandy*.

Hobble-de-hoy.—An overgrown youth.

"Hobble-de-hoy,

Neither a man, not yet a boy."

Hobby-horse.—An imitation of a horse, a light vehicle.

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Hob-goblin. — A supposed bogie to frighten children.

Hob-nail.—A flat nail, a nail used for boots.

Hob-nob.—To save expense by living on your friends, to drink together.

Hockle.—To cast lots for sides in a game by means of coin or any other article.

Hoff.—To scoff at, to laugh at, to imitate.

Hog.—A lamb weaned from the ewe, but not shorn.

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- Ho-go*.—An expression used by labourers, meaning "How goes it."
- Hog-me-ditherum*.—A confused mass, many things mixed together. A corruption of *omnium gatherum*.
- Hoick*.—Lift up. *Ex.* Now, then—hoick.
- Hoining*.—Moaning, complaining, a dissatisfied expression. *Ex.* I don't like to go to see her because of her hoining.
- Holus bolus*.—All at once.
- Holl*.—To throw, to hurl. *Ex.* Holl the tennis ball to me.
- Hollo*.—To shout. An interjection calling upon a person to stop.
- Hollow-gouge*.—A curved chisel of unusual length, a gouge which will make a round hole.
- Holt*.—A small plantation. *Ex.* The osier-holt
There is a small wood or holt in Burton Fen called the Burk-holt, or Birch-holt. Some etymologists have asserted that Holborn, London, is Holt-bourn, from the bourn or river having its source or spring in a holt
- Hood-ends*.—See Hob, No. 1.
- Hoof*.—An acre.
- Hookeys*.—An unmeaning ejaculation.
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- Hook-Fish*.—Such fish as are ordinarily caught with hooks.
- Hook-it*.—A vulgar expression signifying go or run away, to abscond.
- Hooky, Hookey*.—An expression signifying "Catch me at it," "See me do it," and the like.
- Hoop*.—Vain ostentation, boasting.
- Hopper*.—A large oblong basket, pendant from the shoulders of the husbandman, from which he scatters the seed when he sows the land.
It was anciently a custom with farmers to give a supper called "hopper-cakes" (in which spiced cakes steeped in ale formed one of the chief viands, or delicacies), at the end of seed time, when the grain was finished being sown.
- Hoppet*.—A fruit basket.
- Hopple*.—To encumber, to tie the legs of a cow at milking time.
- Hopples*.—A rope made of hair about a yard and a half long, used for tying a cow's legs at milking time.
- Horse-godmother*.—A large, coarse, vulgar, woman.
- Hot*.—To heat, to warm. *Ex.* Hot these potatoes.
- Hotch*.—To pack roughly and carelessly, to jog along, to trot.
- Hot-pickles, Hot-water*.—Scolding, trouble. *Ex.* I've got into hot water.
- Hough*.—To disable an animal by cutting its houghs.
Thou shalt hough their horses.—*Josh. ii. 6.*
- Housen*.—Houses; also a piece of upright leather attached to draft-horses, formerly extensively used in this county.
Housen, the old form of the plural of house. The pendant drapery covering the horse and reaching

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down to the hocks or first joint of his legs, on which the knight sat in his saddle, was, in the times of tilting and tournaments, and often also in serious wars, designated a housing. It was generally emblazoned with the armorial bearings of the rider, and is yet seen on the Monarch's horse on the great seal.

House-warming.—A general feast given to friends and workmen on the occasion of entering a new house.

Housing.—A petticoat.

Hoven. — Overburdened with food, painfully fed, "heaved with food."

Howelled, Howery.—Dirty, muddy, unpleasant as applied to the weather, foul and thick.

Ex. The weather is cazzelty and howery.

Howlett, Hullet.—A young owl. *See* Meg-owlet.

Hub-end, Hud-end.—The hob of a fire place. *See* Hob.

Hub it.—Hot it *Ex.* Hub the frummenty.

Huck.—The hip bone.

Huddle.—To hug, to dress carelessly. *Ex.* See how she has huddled on her clothes.

Huff.—Offended, easily offended, a pet *Ex.* I told him he had a hanged-gallows-look and he went off in a huff.

Hug.—To carry.

Hugger-mugger.—Comfortless, without method or order. *Ex.* I dislike having my meals in such hugger-mugger ways.

Hugging.—Tiring, or hard. *Ex.* This is hugging work.

Hulk, Hulking.—Big, idle, loitering. *Ex.* That hulking fellow came begging.

Hull.—To shell grain.

Hulls.—The shells of peas or beans.

Humble-bee.—A drunkard.

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Humlock. — The hemlock, sometimes called the stinking humlock.

Humours.—Sores or spots on the skin.

Hunch.—To put upon, to be angry, to snub. *Ex.* Did they hunch her?

Hunchy.—Cold, frosty.

Hunge-stone.—A quartz pebble.

Hurched.—A half-shut door.

Hurd.—To cut the "clagged" wool from sheep. *See* Dock.

Hurn.—An angle in a town or parish. *Ex.* Spalding-hurn.

Hurn or hirn is the original of horn, a point or angle, and is the component of several towns names in this and other counties, as Horncastle, the fortress on the sharp angle caused by the confluence of two streams; Irnham, Aswardhurn, &c. There is Gedney hurn, Holbeach-hurn, and other hurns in this county. What the nautical people of Southern Europe call a cape or head, and the Northern or Scandinavian call a ness, noss, or nose, the Dutch and English call a horn, a name equally applicable.

Hurted.—Hurt. *Ex.* I'm arf you've hurted the bunny.

Hurtle. — To obtain shelter by crawling on the ground, to move violently.

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"His harmful club he 'gan to hurtle high."

Fairy Queen.

Husk.—To slink or creep stealthily about.

Husking.—A clod-hopper, a beating. *Ex.* That husking axes too much for his pokes.

Husking.—Idle, walking idly about.

Hut, Hutton.—The finger of a glove used to protect a cut or sore on the finger or thumb.

This finger protector, or, as it is generally called, "thumb-stall," is known by the name of "cot" in the East Anglian parts of England.

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Hutch-up.—To lift or move upwards, generally applied to dress, move upwards or on.

Ex. See how you've hatched-up your under-clothes.

Huther.—The state of fermentation. *Ex.* The berry wine is in a huther.

Huvvers.—Ridges of land separating, in unenclosed lands, one tenant's fields from another.

Hype.—A person's gait.

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I

I-ad-na.—I had not,

I'd foast.—I was forced, compelled. *Ex.* I'd foast to change the flimsy.

Idle-back.—A stand, having forks projecting, placed before the fire to toast bread.

Idle-backs, Idle-warts. — Skin stripped from the finger nails. *See* Nagnail.

Ill-conditioned.—Ill-tempered. *Ex.* I shall not buy that ill-conditioned animal.

I'll-powd-it.—I will uphold it, I declare, I warrant. *Ex.* I'll-powd-it she will come betimes.

Ill-thriven.—A delicate person, a person of a haggard appearance.

Ill-turn.—Damage, mischief. *Ex.* He said that he should do me an ill-turn some day.

Imbrangle.—To confuse, to entangle.

With subtle cobweb cheats

They're catch'd in knotted Law, like nets

In which, when once they are imbrangled.

The more they stir, the more they'r tangled.

Hudibras.

Incense.—To advise, to inform, to give a notion of anything. *Ex.* I was incensed to do it by my gaffer.

In-door-servant.—A servant in a farm house, who does not work in the fields.

Ings.—An open meadow (very common).

Ings is used generally to express meadow-land in low grounds.

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Inkle.—A narrow tape.

Inner-girl.—A house-maid in a farm house.

Innocent.—Pure (as applied to flowers). *Ex.* The crocus is an innocent flower.

Insense.—To make a person understand. *Ex.* I insensed him what it was about.

Insult.—An assault. *Ex.* He first insulted me.

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Intake.—Land enclosed from a common, or the sea.

Iring.—Rennet.

Iserum.—A long, stupid story. *Ex.* I was surfeited with his iserum.

Issle.—Near the stone, in a pit.

Item.—A hint, an idea. *Ex.* When I got the item, I bought the shares.

Few Latin derivatives have, by use, or, more properly, abuse, lost its original meaning so much as this word. It simply means "also," and being in old Latin records the initial word, describing all added particulars, such additional paragraphs assumed the name of items, thus arbitrarily used as above-mentioned. The word more generally occurs in the plural than the singular.

Ither.—The udder of a cow, mare, or goat

Izles.—Smuts, floating particles of soot.

Izram.—A round-about story, a tedious yarn.

Izzard.—The letter Z.

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Jabber.—Voluble, senseless talk.

"We scorn for want of talk to jabber of parties."—*Swift*.

Jacketing.—A beating. *Ex.* School-boys sometimes deserve a good jacketing.

This is said to allude to the dorsal article of clothing worn by youths.

Jacket-it.—To leave a place without warning. *Ex.* King said if he did not suit us he would jacket it.

Jack-straw.—A straw elevator, the man who carries the straw from the thrashing-machine to the straw stack.

Jacobines.—Loose, disorderly, persons, malcontents, &c.

Persons of this description were called Jacobites at the commencement of the French Revolution, because they held their seditious meetings in the suppressed convent of the Cordeliers, dedicated to St Jaques or St. James; but the word Jacobines, which has a like meaning, had its name from Jacobus, and is, by some, said to have been first given to the adherents of King James the Second, and the opposers of the Hanoverian succession, at the beginning of the last century.

Jack with the lanthorn, Jack-o'-lantern.—*Ignis fatuus*, or phosphorescent light occasionally seen in fen districts.

Jacky-long-legs.—The *Tipula oloracea*.

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Jam.—To crush or bruize. *Ex.* The door which was age slammed to and jammed his fingers.

Jangle.—To wrangle. *Ex.* Those brothers and sisters are always jangling.

Jannack, Jonnick.—Jolly, satisfactory, honest, obliging, good, agreeable. Sometimes used to signify nonsense and humbug.

Jasnack.—A donkey. *Ex.* "Two pence more and up goes the jasnack."

Jasper.—A louse. *See* Dicky-bird.

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Jaum, Jam.—The posts of a door, the side or splays of a window, doorway, or chimney-piece.

Jaunders.—The jaundice, yellow in colour.

Jaw, Jawbation.—Voluble talk, scolding. *Ex.* She nearly drove me scranny with her jawbation.

Jaw-breakers.—Words difficult to pronounce, words of many syllables.

Jaw-him-over.—Talk him over, by talking to persuade a person to espouse a particular cause.

Jawmotry.—In disorder, out of order.

Jawp.—The sound produced by liquids in a half empty vessel.

Jazzen, Jazzup.—A donkey.

Jemmy.—A sheep's head.

Jenny-with-the-wisp.—*Ignis fatuus.*

Jericho.—Far away. *Exs.* I wish he was at Jericho. Go to Jericho.

Jersey.—A blue woollen waistcoat with sleeves, coarse worsted.

Jersey-school.—A place where jersey was manufactured.

The Old Grey Friars, in Lincoln, was used as a jersey-school at the close of the last and early in the present century.

Jet—To throw a stone by a peculiar jerk of the arm.

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Jet.—An instrument used to draw water from a cistern.

Jetty.—A narrow passage in a village.

Jew-trump.—The Jew's harp.

Jib.—Butter-Scotch, or toffee; applied to a horse that starts or shies.

Butter-Scotch or toffee (? toughy), and Black-jack, have probably got the name of jib from their bitterness and hardness. We have heard that of the best quality being recommended by its vendor (an old garrulous dame), because it was as hard as the Rocks of Gibraltar.

Jiffling-about.—Moving, not standing patiently.

Jiffey.—Immediately.

Joan.—To bemean yourself (applied to a female).

Job.—To grub-up. *Ex.* I must put some women in this field to job up the burrs.

Jobber-noule.—A blockhead, a stupid person.

And like the world, men's jobbernowls

Turn round upon their ears, the poles.

Jog-on.—Move on, trot on, go at a quicker or faster pace.

"Jog on your gait, and vend your skate,

My name is Maggy Lawder."

Old Scottish Ballad.

Jog-trot.—Gently, a pace between an amble and a trot.

"While he might still *jog-on* and keep his *trot*."—Milton.

Johnny Raw.—An inexperienced person.

Join-giblets.—Go shares, half-and-half in a transaction, even partnership.

Joist.—Agist, or to hire for a season certain pasturage for feeding cattle.

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Jolly.—Comfortable, an expression of delight or satisfaction, fat or large.

Jolter-head.—Stupid. *Ex.* What a jolter-head yah are.

"Fie on thee, jolt-head, thou canst not read."

Jopping.—Jeopardy. *Ex.* I've had so bad an ailment on that my life was in jopping.

Jorum.—A large quantity.

Joskin.—A country clown, a raw youth. *Ex.* Take no notice, they are only Joskins.

Joss.—Pay, treat. *Ex.* Come, now, stand joss.

Jowl.—Pig's face, a fat hanging cheek.

Jowtin.—To jolt, as by a cart without springs.

Judy. A fool.

Jumblement.—Confusion. *Ex.* After our May-day cleaning all my papers were in a jumblement.

Junky.—Lumpy. *Ex.* Cut me a nice junky piece of bread.

Junk.—Salt meat.

Just-now.—Directly, soon. *Ex.* I'll do it just now.

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K

Kades.—Sheep dung.

Kaffle.—To prevaricate. *Ex.* If you kaffle, I'm sure to find you out.

Karl-cat.—A male cat.

Keak.—Sickness.

Keak-up.—To tilt up a cart, by taking out the "tipe stick."

Keal.—A cough. *Ex.* I have got a bad keal.

Keb.—Shortness of breath, sobbing and catching for breath. *Ex.* Listen how she kebs.

Kebbing.—To cry with sobbing.

Kecky.—Hollow like the stem of the Kex. *See* Kex.

Kedge.—The stomach.

Kedge-bellied. — Full stomach—almost bursting, strained stomach.

Keep-company (to).—To court, to pay addresses to.

Keeping.—Farm cropping grown for the maintenance of cattle, such as grass, turnips, & c.

Keeping-room. — The room usually occupied by a family.

Keggy.—Decaying vegetables which are pulpy.

Keg-meg.—Food, provisions, also inferior food. *Ex.* I cannot eat such keg-meg.

Kelch.—A blow, nonsense.

Kell.—The inner fat lining of an animal, the caul of any slaughtered animal.

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Kelter.—Rubbish, money, easy circumstances. *See* Baggerment.

Kelterment.—Rubbish, lumber. *Ex.* Why preserve all this kelterment.

Kembing.—An utensil used in brewing.

Ken.—To know.

"'Tis he, I ken the manner of his gait."—*Shakespeare*.

Kene's-club, Kenny's-club.—An artificial fool's club.

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- Ken-speckled*.—Readily recognized, marked, known.
Ken's-spect.—Conspicuous. *Ex.* He was ken's-spect amongst the crowd.
Kep.—To catch, kept.
Kerks.—Corks.
Kerse.—A crease in linen. *See* Crease.
Keslop.—The dried stomach of a calf used for curdling milk.
Ket, Ketlock.—The charlock or wild mustard.
Kevassing.—To run about, to bustle, to roll about, a beating. *Ex.* What are you kevasing about?
Kex.—The hemlock, as also the dry hollow stems of the same plant
Kibble-and-knor.—A game popularly known as "spell and knor."
Kick.—To solicit (used by workmen when asking for spending money). *Ex.* Kick him for his footing.
Kick-the-bucket.—A vulgar expression for to die.
Kick-up.—A disturbance, a dancing party.
Kid.—A faggot or bundle of sticks. *Ex.* How much per hundred do you pay for tying kids?
Kid-on.—To lead, to entice by conversation, to make a person believe an untrue statement
Kiff.—The letter Q.
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- Killing*.—Captivating, charming, well dressed. *Ex.* Oh! is he not killing?
Kill-cow-joy.—A discourager, one who always takes the dark view of a question.
Kill-pint.—A lover of beer.
Kimbo (A).—Bent.
 "Was forced to sit with his arms *a-kimbo*, to keep them asunder."—
 Arbuthnot.
Kinch.—A small portion or quantity. *Ex.* Give me a kinch of bread.
Kindle.—To bear young (only applied to hares and rabbits).
Kiney.—*See* Foety.
Kindling.—Fire wood. *Ex.* Kindling has been scarce to-year.
Kindly.—*Ex.* "I take it kindly of you," *kindly* referring to the giver and not the receiver.
Kindly.—Friendly disposed, very much. *Ex.* I thank you kindly.
King's-cough.—The hooping-cough.
King-cruise.—A stoppage in any matters, when one person detains others whilst he accomplishes something not connected with the work they called upon.
Kissing-crust.—That portion of a loaf of bread which has ran over the baking tin; also the bottom crust of a loaf.
Kit.—A wood milking-pail, a large assemblage of people, an abbreviation of Christopher, a clown.
Kit.—An outfit for a voyage, or foreign service.
Kittling.—To bear young. *Ex.* The lally-wow is kittling.
Kittling.—A kitten.

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- Kits and Cats.*—Dirt, saturated with perspiration, which rubs from the hands.
Klick-up. To snatch anything up quickly. *Ex.* The peeler knabbed him directly he had klicked it up.
Knabbed.—Taken, caught.
Knack.—Ability to do a thing well. *Ex.* He has got the knack of keeping double entry sooner than I thought.
Knacker.—A buyer of worn out horses, a saddler.
Knag.—To gnaw.
Knap-kneed.—Knock-kneed. When the knees turn inwardly.
Knatch.—To strike or knock.
Knattering.—Finding fault in a provoking manner. *Ex.* I know what the end will be, as he is knattering.
Knavish.—Nervous, timid. *Ex.* She is a knavish little lass.
Knaw. — Knew. *Ex.* "Now, then, I should have thought as how you knawed better."
Knife-gatz.—Hospitable. *Ex.* The late Mr. — was most knife-gatz.
Knocked-it-of.—Closed a bargain, finished his business.
Knocking-about,—Bustling, hurrying. *Ex.* I am knocking about to get my work finished.
Knopped.—Clothes which are not thoroughly dry. *Ex.* If these clothes are knopped I shall get a bad keal.
Knot, Knut.—*Tringa Canutus*, a kind of curlew, said to be so called after Knut, or Canute.
 This bird had the name of Knut given it, because, like Canute or Knute, it came from Denmark. Some old author has said that it never had a Latin name,

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though it was fit for the table and food of heroes. It frequents the Lincolnshire coast, but never breeds in England."

- Knurr.*—A hard round wood ball, used by boys in their games, the head.
Kylpse, Kypse.—A mean object of any kind.
Kye.—Cows.

In medieval English, Kye and Kyne or Kine were the more general forms of the plural of cow than that which is now adopted.

L

- Lace.*—To beat, also to mix spirits with tea, coffee, &c.
 "Go you and find me out a man that has no curiosity at all, or I'll lace your coat for ye."—*L'Estrange*.
Lad.—A boy.
Laddie.—A little boy. *Ex.* Where are you going, laddie?
Lads-Love.—Southernwood, a well-known sweet leaved garden plant.
Ladies' fingers.—The kidney-vetch; also called "cows and calves."
Lag.—To loiter, to stop behind. *Ex.* You lag to be late for school.
 Lag is a word in very general use, and is thus used by Chatterton:—
 Around the sun the tardy Saturn lags,

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And six attendant luminaries drags.

Laking-about.—Idling, wasting time.

Lalder.—To sing drawlingly, to put out the tongue.

Lallop. — To chastise. *Ex.* Do not lallop the jazzen.

Lally-wow.—The cat.

Lambskin.—A kind of cloudy sediment sometimes found in vinegar.

Land.—A portion of a field, *i. e.*, a ridge thrown up by the action of a plough.

In old leases, & c., this "land" is designated a sellion or selion.

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Langrel, Lanky.—Over tall, long, slender. *Ex.* A lanky lad wanted to clean the Crystal Palace windows.

Lant.—A game at cards called "Loo."

Lape.—An awkward gait.

Lapt.—Wrapped up. *Ex.* The child found in the river was lapt up in a brat.

Lap-up.—To inter, to bury, to wrap up. *Ex.* When she is dead I must get you to lap-her up.

Lap-eared. —Large eared (like a rabbit).

Lareabel.—A sun-flower.

Lark.—A game or romp. *Ex.* I shall have a lark when it's blind man's holiday.

Lark-heel. —Long-heeled. *Ex.* Look at that lark heeled gaw-maw.

Larrup.—To beat. *Ex.* Larrup him well.

Larum.—A long pointless tale, a yarn.

Lash-out.—Said of the kicking of a horse. *Ex.* The reins got under the horse's tail, and he lashed-out.

Lass.—A girl. *Ex.* That lass is always gadding.

Last-of-oats. — Twenty-one sacks of four bushels each.

Lat.—A lath. *Ex.* Fetch a lat to repair the rig.

Lath.—To set down, to deposit, to place. *Ex.* Lath the pancheon on the rack.

Lathe.—A barn.

Lather.—To besmear or cover with anything filthy. *Ex.* He lathered me with dirt.

Laugh-and lay-down.—A peculiar game at cards.

Laughing-cratch,—The mouth. *Ex.* Shut your laughing-cratch.

Launching.—Propelling a boat in a stream with a "poy."

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Lawing.—Going to law. *Ex.* What are you lawing about?

Lawk!—An interjection of surprise.

Lawks-a-me.—An expression used when fatigued.

Lay.—A parochial rate, a sum laid upon a parish ioner. *Ex.* The lay will be heavy this year, and with short wottle-days, the brods will be scarce.

Leach-foot.—Neat's foot. *Ex.* Fetch a pint of leach-foot oil.

Lead.—To cart or carry home farm produce. *Ex.* We shall begin leading next week.

Leaf—As soon. The inner fat lining of a duck or goose. *Ex.* I would as leaf go as stay.

"I had as lief the town crier spoke my lines."

Shakespeare.

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Lean-to.—A building whose roof depends or leans from a wall without rising into a ridge.

Leather.—To beat, to punish. *Ex.* Give him a sound leathering.

Leather-head.—A stupid fellow. *Ex.* Arglement is thrown away on that leather-head.

Lection.—Probability, likelihood. *Ex.* In all lection he will go abroad.

Leet-on—Light on, to meet with. *Ex.* Where did you leet-on him.

Leke.—To Stick or adhere. *Ex.* Leke that bill on the wall, doesn't it leke.

Leke. —A grimace, a grin.

Lench.—An awkward gait

Lerry.—A whim or fancy. *Ex.* What lerry shall you have next?

Lesk. —The groin. *Ex.* Touch the horse in the lesk and make it kick.

Let.—Leased off from adjoining property.

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Letch. —An absurd fancy, a foppish peculiarity.

Let-drive.—To attack, to vituperate. *Ex.* Let drive at him.

Let-go. — Leave hold. *Ex.* Let-go, and I'll go quietly.

Lether.—A ladder. *Ex.* Don't fix that lether on the gault, it will slip.

Let-in.—Taken in, *i.e.*, deceived. *Ex.* When he smashed I was nicely let-in.

Let-out.—A threat to communicate a something desired to be kept secret.

Lezzar.—A meadow or pasture.

Liabile.—Responsible, likely. *Ex.* I'm not liable to do it.

Lick.—To surpass, to excel, a blow. *Ex.* My horse will lick anything shown against him.

Lick-spittle.—A mean fellow, one who will undertake any dirty work.

Lidgitts.—Gates used in Lincolnshire to prevent cattle straying upon arable land.

Liever.—Sooner. *See* Leaf.

Lift.—Assistance. *Ex.* Now then, look sharp, and give me a lift.

Lig.—To lie, to lie down. *Ex.* Lig down, and keep quiet.

This is a good English word, much used by the old poets. It is now, in polite society, accounted vulgar to use this very expressive monosyllable.

Ligged-in.—Said of a woman in her confinement. *Ex.* "I've six bairns, and my wife's just ligged-in."

Ligger.—A counterpane, or bed coverlet.

Light-ripe, Night-ripe.—Corn which has ripened too soon, and the grain of which is milky.

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Lights.—The lungs of an animal. *Ex.* What are you asking for the sheep's lights?

Like.—Used after an adjective. *Ex.* It was lively like.

Liken.—Likely, in danger of. *Ex.* I had liken to be drowned.

Liking.—According with taste. *Ex.* This frumenty is to my liking.

Lilley-low, Lilly-low.—State of perspiration.

Limbo.—A place of detention, a gaol. *Ex.* He was very obstroperous and they took him to limbo.

" And in the self-same limbo put

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The knight and squire where he was shut."

Hudibras.

Limmick, Limber.—Pliant.

Linch.—To punish, to beat.

Linch-law.—Summary judgment, illegally administered.

Line.—Flax. *Ex.* The line looks well.

Ling.—Heather.

Lingo.—Peculiar talk or pronunciation. *Ex.* Shut up for I do not wish to hear your lingo.

Lints.—Tares, or vetches.

Lire.—To plait a shirt.

Lithe.—To thicken liquids by means of flour or meal.

Lite.—To meet or overtake any one. *Ex.* How did you manage to lite upon him.

Little and little.—By degrees. *Ex.* The Alps may be tunnelled, little by little; it is only a question of time, perseverance, and doits.

Loaf.—To loiter. *Ex.* Don't loaf about

Lob.—To lean. *Ex.* The stack lobs heavily on the props.

Lobscouse.—Thin water gruel. *See* Skillygalee.

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Lobsgoose.—Irish stew.

Lob's-pound.—A gaol, or house of correction.

Locks.—Tufts of wool clipped from sheep's fleeces.

Lode, Load.—A fen drain. *Ex.* Whap-lode.

Lodge.—To snare or catch, by means of a trap, any animal.

Loft.—A gallery, the highest garret of a house, or chamber over a stable where hay and straw are kept

In many parts this loft is known as the "false roof" or "cock-loft."

Loiter-pin.—A stick or piece of wood "whittled" for pastime.

Loker.—A carpenter's plane.

Lolloping.—Unwieldy, as applied to human beings.

Long.—To desire very greatly, great.

"Like as the hart desireth the water brooks, so longeth my soul after Thee,
O God"—*Psalms* 42.

Long-crown.—A cunning man, a clever, calculating, man.

Long-life.—A pig's milt.

Long-settle.—A high backed seat or form usually provided in public houses.

Long-tails.—Fox-hounds, or grey-hounds (a sports man's expression).

Look-sharp.—Be quick. *Ex.* Fetch me a ball of band, and look-sharp.

Loose-end.—Without employment, and likely to get into trouble.

Lop.—A flea.

Lope.—To jump. *Ex.* I saw him lope the grip.

Loppard.—Sour, curdled. *Ex.* The cream is loppard.

Loud.—Showily, gaudily, dressed, so as to attract

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attention. *Ex.* Considering his position, he is loudly dressed.

Lough.—A cave in a hill or rock (more commonly called fox-hole).

There is, in the field near St. Giles', Lincoln, a subterraneous passage (opened when the Archaeological Society of England held their meeting at Lincoln), and which has always since been called "Fox-hole."

Louk.—Coarse grass on sea banks, and fen and moor lands.

Lout.—An unmanly fellow. *Ex.* He has got lots of tin, but he is a great lout.

Low.—A flame or blaze.

Lowance.—A corruption of allowance. Beer allowed to labourers or workmen in part payment of their wages.

Lubbard.—A dolt, a blockhead, said of a boy without courage when fighting with another less than himself.

Luck.—Good fortune. *Ex.* I shall make money by those hogs if I have luck.

Luck-money.—Money given to bind a bargain.

Lug.—To drag or carry. *Ex.* Lug this poke of corn.

Lugs.—The ears; also to pull. *Ex.* Pull him by the lugs.

Luggery-bite, Lug-at-a-bite.—A game with fruit amongst boys—one bites the fruit and another pulls his hair, until he throws the fruit away.

Lumber.—To beat; also useless articles.

Lumbering.—Beating. *Ex.* "I have been lumbering a fellow."

Lumbish.—Awkward, heavy, the contrary of "Heppen." *Ex.* He is the most lumbish man I ever had on the premises.

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Lunging.—Idle, lounging.

Lungeous.—Rough and rude. *Ex.* You should not be so lungeous.

Lurdan.—An idle man. *Ex.* The father is a lurdan and all the childer are lunging.

Lush.—Ale, spirits, &c., any spirituous drink.

Lushy.—The worse for liquor, having imbibed too much "lush."

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M

Mad.—Angry. *Ex.* Now then, lass, did yah do it to make me mad.

Made, Make.—To fasten (applied to gates, doors, &c). *Ex.* Make that door. *See* Making.

Made-work.—To injure or partially destroy. *Ex.* The pigs have made work with my garden.

Maffling.—Said of a dog running after, and barking at, sheep.

Mag-owl, Mag-owlet, Meg-owlet.—An owl, a large moth.

Maiden's-hair.—A peculiar kind of grass. The *Aira cristata*.

Mains.—Very greatly. *Ex.* He assisted me mains.

Make-bold.—To venture, to take a liberty, to presume. *Ex.* The first time I meet him I shall make bold to tell him my mind.

Make-count.—To expect. *Ex.* I make-count upon his vote.

Make-shift.—A substitution of anything for the particular article required. *Ex.* If I cannot have it, I must make-shift with what I have.

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Making.—Fastening. *Ex.* He is making the entry door.

Malak, Malech.—A game, a romp, a squabble.

Malking.—A Mawkin.

In Lincolnshire, mawkin is the name given by the rustic population to a stuffed effigy resembling the

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human figure, generally movable, and stuck on a pole to frighten away birds from the ripe grain, &c. In the southern counties this name is given to the mop used for cleansing the heated oven before the dough is put in.

Mallerag.—To abuse. *Ex.* He could not have his own way, so he malleraged me.

Mam, Mammy.—Mother.

Like the word Dad, this also is of equally remote usage, it being the name given by the ancient Britons to the maternal parent

Management.—Farm yard or other manure. *Ex.* The crops are luxuriant all-along-of the management.

Mander, Maunder, Manderer.—Kind, description, manner. *Ex.* It is no mander of use going on in this way.

Mangles.—Mangold wurtzel.

Mangy. — Ill-conditioned in appearance, derived from a cutaneous disease affecting dogs and other animals. *Ex.* What a mangy looking fellow that chap is.

"Away, thou issue of a mangy dog!

I swoon to see thee." *Timon of Athens.*

Manner.—Manure. *Ex.* The manner is full of super-phosphates.

Manner.—Kind. *Ex.* It's no manner of use your trying, you cannot succeed.

Manners.—Behaviour, deportment. *Ex.* Mind your manners when you go out.

Mannie.—A term applied to a man of diminutive stature.

Mantle.—To ape the fine lady, and to rave about angrily.

Marfer.—The grass which grows close to the hedge side or bottom.

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Market.—Price. *Ex.* I have made a good market of my corn.

Marketing.—Purchasing articles for food on market day. *Ex.* I have been out marketing.

Market-place.—The front teeth. *Ex.* If you bullyrag me I'll knock your market-place down your throttle.

Marl. —A tarred string, commonly called tar-marl.

Marls.—Marbles used by boys.

Marriage-lines.—A marriage certificate.

Marrow.—The centre, the merits or full meaning of anything. *Ex.* Now I have got at the marrow of the thing.

Martin.—A twin female calf.

Martlemas.—Martinmas.

"Martilmas beef doth bear good tacker.

When countrey folke do dainties lacke."

Tusser.

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This is a corruption of Martinmas (Nov. 11th), so called from the prayers or masses said on that day, which were dedicated to St. Martin. In former times May-day and Martlemas, were periods like Lady-day and Michaelmas, Christmas and Midsummer, for the settling and auditing of biennial accounts. Martlemas-day, in old records, is generally called St. Martin in Yeme, or St. Martin in the Winter. It is said that in whatever direction the wind may be on Martlemas eve, it is sure to continue in the same quarter for many weeks.

Marvels.—Marbles

Mash (to).—To rush about.

Mash-tub.—A tub used in brewing.

Master.—A husband. The wife said, "My master will soon be home to tea."

Masty.—See Banging.

Matters.—Consequence. *Ex.* It's of no matters, I can skelp the load without him.

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Mattler, Mattle.—A match, one of a pair, an equal. *Ex.* This is a mattler to that.

Mattled.—Mottled, speckled, grizley. *Ex.* The animal was of a matted colour.

Maul.—To besmear with dirt, the marsh mallow.

Mavis.—A thrush.

This is the name given by old authors for the Song Thrush—the *Turdus musicus*—also called the Throstle.

Mawing.—Sticky. *See* Foety.

Maundering.—Muttering to oneself, murmuring, to wander about thoughtfully.

Maunge.—See Mange.

Maw.—The stomach.

This most probably owes its origin to the digestive organ of birds—the craw—usually called the maw.

Mawkin.—A scarecrow, a dirty slovenly female. *Ex.* We mun have a mawkin up to keep the birds off the line. *See* Malking.

Mawk-fly.—A large "blue-bottle" fly.

Mawks.—Maggots. *Ex.* Get some mawks, they make the best baits for fishing.

Mawky.—Changeable. *Ex.* It is very mawky weather, but Noah's Ark is in the right direction, and I'll powd it won't rain.

Mawm.—In mixing ingredients to scatter or overturn a portion.

Mawping.—Moping. *Ex.* What are you mawping about.

Mawps.—A foolish person. *Ex.* All his talk proves him to be a mawps.

Mawpuses.—Money.

May.—The blossom of the hawthorn, so called be cause it appears in the month of May.

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"She watched him when the bonny *may*
Was on the flowering thorn,
And she waked him when the forest green
Of every leaf was shorn."

Bardran's Dirge, a Ballad.

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May-be.—Perhaps, a hazarded opinion. *Ex.* May-be I shall call upon you.

Mazarded.—Stunned, amazed.

Mazing.—Light in the head, giddy.

Mazzle.—To confuse, perplex, or muddle. *Ex.* The figures really mazzle me.

Meadow-creak.—The corn craik—*Crex pratensis*.

Meal.—A yield of milk from a cow, flour.

Mealy-mouthed.—Shy or frightened of expressing an opinion.

"She was a fool to be so mealy-mouthed when nature speaks so plain."—

L'Estrange.

Mean.—Poor, stingy, shabby; also signify, consequence. *Ex.* There are no weeds in this field to mean anything.

Means.—Income from property, &c. *Ex.* Peter is living upon his means.

Measlins.—The measles.

Meath.—Option, preference. *Ex.* If anything, I gave him the meath.

Meat.—Applied to fat cattle. *Ex.* I shall want a deal more for them beasts for they are meat now.

Meg.—To peer about.

Meggar.—To get over a difficulty or illness. *Ex.* I meggard over it at last

Megrims.—Meagrimms, oddities, antics, freaks. *Ex.* None of your megrims with me.

Mell.—A mallet.

Melch, Mulch.—Close, hot, sultry, damp. *Ex.* This

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is a very melch day, and I am mulfered and faldered.

Mench.—To pound, to mix. *Ex.* Mench it up.

Mens, Ments.—The best part of the wear or use of anything.

Mere.—A large sheet of water.

"Meres stored with both fish and fowl."—*Camden*.

This word by some Etymologists is believed to be derived from the Latin, *mare*; but others deny such derivation, and affirm that it was in use among the Scandinavian tribes in the North Western parts of Europe long before their intercourse with the Romans, and that these meres (or marshes, otherwise called markes) were the natural boundaries of districts. We have the marshes between England and Wales (giving title to the ancient Earles of Marshe), Denmark, & c.

Mercury.—A garden vegetable, the wild orach, the *Atriplex hortensis*.

Mercury.—Arsenic. *Ex.* The Garners of Mareham-le-Fen were poisoned with mercury.

Meslin, Blend-corn.—A mixture of wheat and oats.

If worke for the thresher ye mind for to have
Of wheat and of meslin unthreshed go save.

Tusser.

Mess.—A quantity. *Ex.* I have got a nice mess of peas.

Mess.—A difficulty, a blunder, to bedaub.

Met.—A coal measure of two bushels.

Metrienty.—Heart's-ease.

Midding.—A dung-heap. *Ex.* He is cock of the midding.

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Midge.—A gnat of small size, a small fly.

Miffed.—Displeased, "tifted." *Ex.* He was miffed and left without making his obedience.

Might-and-main.—With all power or strength. *Ex.* He is working with might and main to obtain the situation.

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Mike.—To "skip" work, to play or loiter. *Ex.* Don't mike to-day.

Milder, Mulder.—To moulder away, to turn to dust. m

Mind.—Inclination, determination, be careful, do not forget. *Exs.* I have a good mind not to go. Mind to come.

Ming.—Property of different owners intermixed.

Misset.—Not missed.

Missis.—The mistress of a house, the wife of the tenant of a house.

Mistain.—Mistaken. *Ex.* I've seen you afore if I'm not mistain? Very like; I often goes there.

Mithers.—Drunk.

Mizzle.—To decamp, a command to go. *Ex.* None of your chap, mizzle.

Mizzling.—Raining slowly and almost imperceptibly, going away.

Moaky.—Hazy, dull, dark, weather.

Moant.—Must not, may not. *Ex.* I moant go.

Mog.—Move, proceed forward. *Ex.* Mog-on and let the statesman pass.

Moiling.—Toiling, working. *Ex.*

See the sexton toiling, moiling,

O'er the consecrated ground.

Debenham's (Stamford) Poems.

"To moil" is in general use. Some etymologists say it is a word of recent coinage to express incessant labour, from that anciently imposed upon the mule. It appears, however, not unlikely to have been derived from the Latin, *molior* having the same meaning.

Moke.—A donkey, a mist, foggy, thick, weather. *Ex.* Will you have a ride on our moke?

Molds.—Earth or soil. *Ex.* Foety meat buried in the molds is rendered sweet and fit for food.

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Molly-noggin.—Idling after women and drink.

Moo.—The bellow of an ox or beast.

Moonlight-flit.—A secret flight from a house (with the furniture) during the night

Moonshine.—See Fiddle.

Moorish.—Appetizing, causing desire for more. *Ex.* The noyeau was so good, that they felt moorish.

Moozles.—A slow person, a stupid sloven. *Ex.* She was such a poor moozles we had to get rid of her.

Moppet, Mopsy.—A term of endearment, applied to children.

Morgs.—Money. *Ex.* He has plenty of morgs.

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Morris-dancers.—Plough boys, who dress themselves fantastically on Plough-Monday.
See Plough Bullocks.

"There went about the country a set of morris dancers, composed of ten men, who danced, a maid Marian and a tabor and pipe."—*Temple*.

Mort.—Many; also a great quantity. *Ex.* There was a mort of folks there.

Mortal.—Any kind or description of article, possible, very. *Ex.* So long as I can do it in any mortal way I shall prove victor.

Moskered.—Decayed, to peel off (applied to skin, bark, &c.) *Ex.* I have moskered all the bark from the oak trees.

Mot.—The mark made for pitching and hurling in certain games. *Ex.* Your quoit is two inches from the mot.

Mothery.—Damp, dirty. *Ex.* "What mothery weather we have had lately, like.

Mothering.—Ropey or stringy (applied to bread or

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beer). *Ex.* I don't know how it happens, but we have got mothering bread in the house.

Mouching.—To munch, to eat ravenously, shy, timid. *Ex.* I never saw a man mouching so in all my born days.

Moudy-warp.—A mole, the earth thrown up by a mole.

"With gins we betray the vermin of the earth, namely, the fichat and mouldwarp."—*Walton*.

Much-matter-it.—An expression of indifference. *Ex.* Some folks may think it good, but I don't much-matter-it.

Muchness.—No difference, much the same. *Ex.* I cannot distinguish the difference, to me they appear much of a muchness.

Muck.—Manure, mud. *Ex.* Now, you bairns, get out of the muck.

"Morning insects, that in muck begun,
Shine, buzz, and fly-blow in the setting sun."

Pope.

By the admirers of what is called refined English, the use of muck for mud has fallen into disuetude, and he who would speak of a mucky road or a mucky town would be thought very low bred and ill-educated. The word, however, is found in some of our best authors, and was used by the last translators of the Bible.

Muckender.—A pocket handkerchief.

Muct.—A mule, the sire being a horse.

Mud.—Must, might. *Ex.* Mam said as how I mud go.

Mud-and-stud.—Walls made of laths and mud.

Mud-suckle, Mud-scutcheon.—A dirty person, one who likes dirt, fond of being anything but cleanly.

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Muffle.—To dress up closely or warmly. *Ex.* Why muffle yourself up, the weather is sweltering?

Mug.—The face or physiognomy. *Ex.* I knew him by the cut of his mug.

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Mug.—An ale jug.

Mugging.—A beating. *Ex.* I gave him a sound mugging, he was so chappy.

Mulfared and faldered.—Worn out with fatigue, exhausted, and heated.

Mull.—To spoil, a blunder.

Mullies.—Ill temper. *Ex.* He's got a fit of mullies.

Mully-grubs.—A pain in the stomach, an ill temper.

Money-grabler.—A money hunter.

Mull-mully.—A call for a calf.

Mum.—Silent.

Mumper.—One who solicits alms on St. Thomas's day. The act of begging on this day is called "mumping." *See* Goodying.

Mun.—Must, man. *Ex.* But I mun go.

Murkey.—Wet and dirty, cloudy and damp.

The murkiest den,
The most opportune place, the strong'st suggestion,
Shall never melt mine honour unto lust.

Shakespere.

Murphy.—A potato.

Mus.—The mouth.

Mush.—To break, to crush. *Ex.* He fell to mush all the things in the house.

Muss, Muz.—To seize unaware, a scramble.

Mushroom.—A hat or umbrella. *Ex.* Use your mushroom as well in the sun as in the mizzle.

Musta.—Must. *Ex.* I musta have one.

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Mustna.—Must not, dare not. *Ex.* I mustna go with Alik.

Mute.—A mule whose sire is a horse.

This name is said to have been derived from the circumstance that the animal cannot utter distinctly the neigh of a horse or bray of an ass.

Muzzle, Muzzy.—Slightly inebriated. *Ex.* It was palpable that he was muzzy.

My-eye.—An exclamation of astonishment, surprise, *Ex.* "It's all my-eye and Betty Martin." Supposed to be derived from a few words of a Latin service book, viz.—"Mihi et beate Martine."

The prayer referred to was an invocation to the blessed Martin, often addressed to that Saint in the hearing of those, who, not understanding the meaning of the words, applied them to all nonsensical and unmeaning sentences.

My-own-mind.—Distracted with grief. *Ex.* When I said so I was not in my own mind, as my master was only just lapped-up.

Mysen.—Myself. *Ex.* I did not do it mysen.

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N

Na.—Not, than, no, surely not, in an interrogative sense. *Ex.* He will lay an information against him. Na!

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Nab.—To catch. *Ex.* He was nabbed taking off the cag-mags.

Nack.—Habit, method. *Ex.* It's a nack he's got hold of.

Nacker.—A horse slaughterer.

Nag.—To gnaw, to cut unevenly. *Ex.* Don't nag that tough stuff, have some more.

Nag.—To worry. *Ex.* She is always a nagging me.

Nagging.—Gnawing, worrying.

Nailed.—Caught

Nail-passer.—A gimlet, brad-awl, or pricker.

Name.—To christen, because the Christian name is then given.

Namby-pamby.—Weak and vapid, neither one thing nor another.

Nancy.—The head. *Ex.* He gave him a crack over the nancy.

Nang-nail.—An "idle back" on the fingers or toes, a nail growing into the flesh, a corn, a bunion.

Nappery.—Linen of any description.

Nap.—To knock. *Ex.* Nap his knur.

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Nape.—The back of the neck. *Ex.* She seized him by the nape and ejected him from the house.

"Turn your eyes towards the napes of your necks, and make but an interior survey of your good selves." *Shakespeare.*

Nap-kneed.—Knock-kneed.

Nappers.—The knees. *Ex.* Go down on your nappers and beg the beak's pardon.

Nasty.—Ill-tempered, cross-grained. *Ex.* What a nasty old fellow he is.

Nation.—Very, exceedingly. *Ex.* It is nation hot weather.

Natly.—Certainly, naturally. *Ex.* You need not go for he'll natly supper-up the horses.

Natter.—Worrit. *Ex.* Oh! he's in such a natter.

Natty.—Tidy, neat, trim. *Ex.* That is a natty dress.

Nattering.—Finding fault in a provoking manner.

Nature.—The natural moisture or "succus" of grass and other products. *Ex.* Expose it to the sun and get all the nature out on it

Natural.—A fool, kind and charitable.

"That a monster should be such a natural."

Shakespeare.

Navy.—An excavator, often called a banker.

Nawp.—To knock down, the head.

Nawpy.—Shrewd, clever, knowing, intelligent, cute.

Nawpy.—A new pen. *Ex.* Ask the schoolmaster for a nawpy.

Nay.—No, to refuse. *Ex.* I asked him for some mawpuses, and he was not the man to say me nay.

Nazzle.—A peevish, disagreeable, person, a nasty mean fellow.

Near.—Mean, stingy. *Ex.* He was always reputed

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to be very near, and his misses is a regular skin-flint.

Near-fat.—The kidney fat of any animal.

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Near-hand.—Close by.

Nearre, Ne'er.—Neither. *Ex.* It was nearre one nor the t'other.

Near-side.—The left-hand side of the road, an expression used in driving, &c.

Neb, Nib.—A bird's bill. *Ex.* The snipe has a long neb.

Neb-bucking.—Jutting out awkwardly. *Ex.* A nasty neb-bucking corner.

Neck-and-crop.—Entirely, head-over-heels. *Ex.* He fell from the bulker neck-and-crop.

Neck-cowel.—*See* Neck towel.

Neck-towel.—A small cloth used for drying crockery, &c.

Needful.—Money. *Ex.* The needful is very scarce, because of the war.

Nepping.—A horses bite.

Nesp.—To bite. *Ex.* Nesp him if he does not lose his hold.

Nestle.—To seek for warmth and protection from another. *Ex.* The chickens nestle under the hen.

Nestling.—The smallest bird of a clutch. *See* Reckling.

Neets.—Nights (so pronounced). *Ex.* The neets are very short.

Netting.—Urine used in washing, old urine *Ex.* She threw a pail of netting over me, and I want to have the law on her.

Never heed.—Never mind, do not care. *Ex.* You have good sense, so never heed their circum bendibus stories.

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New bare.—A cow that has lately had a calf (pronounced newber). *Ex.* This is new-bare cow's butter.

New-fangled.—New-fashioned. *Ex.* I can't abide their new-fangled ways.

This word is in general usage, and is supposed to have derived its name in the reign of Henry VIII. Neuf or neu evangelia—neu 'vangelia—or new gospels, stigmatized by the retainers of the Old Faith, as whimsically novel and utterly unworthy of adoption.

Nib.—To cut up in small portions. *See* Nag.

Nick-knack.—Small articles, trinkets. *Ex.* He always spends his morgs in nick-knacks.

Nick-o'-fidge.—A term of jocularly to an infant.

Nick-of-time.—Just in time, at the time when required. *Ex.* I caught the train in the nick-of-time.

Nick-on-the-head.—Not sharp witted. *Ex.* We have always said that he had a nick-on-the-head.

Niderling.—A parsimonious man. *Ex.* He is reputed to be wealthy, but he is a niderling.

Nigh-hand.—Most probably, very likely. *Ex.* He'll nigh-hand come.

Night.—A pony. *Ex.* Come at the darklins and ride home on the night.

Night-cap.—Liquors taken just before retiring to bed. *Ex.* You can't sleep without a night-cap.

Night-ripe.—Ears of corn without grain.

Nim.—A rocking of the knee.

"Here my lady went nim, nim, nim."

Old Rhyme.

Nimming.—A peculiar gait, not firm, affected, not regular, walking affectedly but nimbly.

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Nind.—Needs must, compelled. *Ex.* Nind when the devil drives.

Nine-corns.—A small pipe of tobacco. *Ex.* If I have time I'll just have nine corns.

Ninny-nonny.—A fool. *Ex.* Don't go out with him, he is such a ninny-nonny.

Nip.—To pinch, also to be squeezed or bruised as in a drawer or hinge of a door. *Ex.* I have had a nip of the finger.

Nipped. — In an ill-temper. *Ex.* I asked her a question, and she was nipped.

Nip-it.—Go away, a term for an errand boy. *Ex.* Nip-it, fetch a nail-passer.

Nip-it-up.—Eat it up, take it up. *Ex.* Here is some custard, nip-it-up.

Nipper.—A little boy who runs errands. *Ex.* Where are you off to, nipper?

Nipping.—Penurious; when applied to the weather, cold (frosty). *Ex.* They are on the nipping tariff.

"It is a nipping and an eager air."—*Hamlet*.

Niste.—Nice. *Ex.* We had a very niste dinner.

Noah.—No. *Ex.* Do you know who was saved at the flood? "Noah, sir."

Noah's-ark.—An appearance in the cloud like a portion of a boat, betokening rain. If the end point to the sun, a sign of rain if across the sun, to fine weather.

Nobut, Nobbud. — Only, nought but. *Ex.* It's nobbud the soldiers come to defend the "old women," who are arf.

Nobs.—The gentry. *See* Big-wigs.

Nobby.—A foal.

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Nobby.—Fine, showy. *Ex.* That's a nobby suit of clothes you are wearing.

Nobbing.—Drinking with a companion.

Nob-nobby.—A call for a foal.

Nod.—A bed. *Ex.* He's gone to nod.

Noddle-box.—The head.

"My head's not made of brass,
As Friar Bacon's noddle was."—*Hudibras*.

Noddy.—A fool.

Noggin.—A lump, a mug of beer, a small mug. *Ex.* Give him a noggin for he's siled the milk.

Nointed-one.—A mischievous lad.

No-matters.—In indifferent health. *Ex.* The rheumatics is worse, and I am really no-matters.

Non-plunge.—In a hurry, suddenly. *Ex.* He fell sick all of a non-plunge.

No-nation-place.—An out of the way place.

No-odds.—No consequence. *Ex.* Oh, it's no odds, I can do without it.

Noodles.—A stupid person, not handy. *Ex.* Rebecca always said that the girl was a poor noodles.

Nookins.—The corners of a sack. *Ex.* I've lost a bob, look in the nookins.

Nor, Na.—Than. *Ex.* I have got more-na you.

Nose-thurles.—Nostrils. *Ex.* He is very broad in the nose-thurles.

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Not-at-all.—Not quite, scarcely. *Ex.* I am not at all in the humour to go out for the week.

Nowt, Note.—Nothing.

Notch.—A run in cricket.

Nought-o' -sort.—Nothing of the kind. *Ex.* Yah may tell me so, but I know it's nought-o' sort

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Nouse.—Sense. *Ex.* I should have thought that he had had more nouse.

Nowp.—A blow (similar to clout), generally on the side of the head.

Nudge.—To touch with the elbow. *Ex.* I gave him a nudge so that he might keep squat.

Nuffen.—Sufficiently cooked, well done, in cooking sufficient.

Nunty.—Neat and precise in dress, stiff. *Ex.* He is very nunty in his dress.

Nur. — A wooden ball used in the game of "hockey."

Nye. — Miserly. *Ex.* Although holding a good position in the county he is a nye man.

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O

Oat, Owt.—Anything. *Ex.* I am ready for owt.

These two words meaning aught or ought, a contraction for anything, are both good English words.

Ob.—The mark at which quoits are hurled. *See* Hob, and Mot.

Obedience—A bow or curtsy. *Ex.* I saw his reverence and made my obedience to him.

Obseve.—To observe. *Ex.* I obseve that it is so.

Obstropolous.—Obstreperous. *Ex.* He is a very obstropolous lad.

October-summer. — Little summer, or St. Luke's summer, so called because it occurs about the period of St Luke's day, October 18th.

Odd.—Single, lonely. *Ex.* It is an odd house on the ramper.

Odd-man.—A game played with coins. If a man be cheated, it is a common expression to say we "odd-man'd him."

Odd-or-even.—A boy's game, played with coins, buttons, marbles, or anything which may be conveniently held in the hands.

Odds.—Consequence. *Ex.* What's the odds so long as you get plunder.

Odds-and-ends.—Fragments. *Ex.* At school they have a "resurrection" pie on a Saturday, and on Monday the odds-and-ends.

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Odlin.—An orphan, one left out of a clutch of chickens or ducks. *Ex.* It's a poor wankling thing, it's an odlin.

Odment.—Trifles, fragments, snips, leavings. *Ex.* You may keep the odments for yourself.

Od-rabbit-it.—A good natured ejaculation, similar to "Confound it."

Oftens.—Often. *Ex.* I oftens do it.

Off-and-on.—Undecided, vacillating.

Oh worser start.—A bad job.

Old Nick.—The devil.

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This word is said to be derived from Nök, an evil spirit

Old shop.—A prison. *Ex.* He has been to the old shop.

Old farraned.—Crafty, deep. *See* Old fashioned.

Old woman's luck.—Wind blowing in the face both when going to and from a place.

Ollibut.—Halibut, a kind of sea fish.

Ommost.—Almost. *Ex.* Poor thing its ommost done for.

On-end.—Sitting up. *Ex.* When I got in, although she was ailing, she was on-end, *i. e.*, sitting up in bed.

Ony.—Any.

Ony-how.—Any way. *Ex.* From all I can see, he can live ony-how.

Oogh.—Crooked. *Ex.* The woodman said that the stuff was kind, but all I've seen was oogh inclined.

Original.—Inventive, witty, sharp, peculiar.

Orts.—Wasteful leavings of food, refuse of any kind.

Orve.—*See* Hawve.

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Othersome.—Others. *Ex.* All the gentle folks were there and othersome besides.

Out.—An expression to show that an apprentice has served his time, when he generally gives a feast to his fellow-workmen, called his "outing feed."

Out-and-out.—First rate, entirely. *Ex.* The last circus in the town beat all the others out-and-out.

Outdacious.—Audacious. *Ex.* He's the most outdacious and obstropolous lad I know.

Out-en.—Strange. *Ex.* Don't bother the poor rabbit, it's out-en to its hutch.

Outing.—Visiting, a holiday. *Ex.* I am going for an outing this back-end.

Outner.—A stranger, a resident out of the town. *Ex.* "I don't see why outners should have all the best standings in the Exchange."

Out-of-fettle.—Out of order, out of condition. *Ex.* My drill is out-of-fettle.

Outward girl.—A girl in a farm house, who also does farm work.

Oven.—The mouth. *Ex.* Shut your oven.

Ovend.—Dried up, "ailing." *Ex.* The eddish is very ovend.

Over-flush.—Too much. *Ex.* The fact is he was over-flush of doits.

Over-set.—To recover. *Ex.* He has over-set his last ailment.

Overtaken.—Drunk.

Over-the-left.—A term implying disbelief.

Over-weltd.—A sheep over-thrown. *See* Far weltered.

Ower.—Over. *Ex.* It's all ower with her now.

Own.—To confess, to acknowledge, to admit. *Ex.*

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I'll own to what I did do, but you cannot make me own to what I never did.

"Others will own their weakness of understanding."

Locke.

Owryish.—Wet, dirty, draggling, marshy.

Out.—Anything, ought.

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P

Paces.—Footsteps. *Ex.* We heard paces following us.

Pack-off.—Be-off. *Ex.* Come, pack-off, or I'll send for the police.

Pack-thrzad-gang.—A set of men (associated for some special purpose) who are not likely to hold together.

Packy.—Dull and cloudy weather.

Pad.—A footpath. A track through the snow or newly-ploughed land is said to be padded.

Paddle.—To wade, to play with water.

Paddle.—A pasture. *Ex.* The Cow-paddle adjoining Lincoln Canwick Common has just been cut up by the new railway from Lincoln to Honington.

Pad-the-hoof.—To walk, to go a journey on foot.

Pag.—To carry on the back (from pack, to carry like a pack). *See* Pick-a-pack.

Pag-rag-day, *Pack-rag day*.—The 14th of May, the time when the servants in Lincolnshire pack up their clothes and change their places.

Palaver.—Flattery or persuasive talk. *Ex.* None of your palaver with me, for I am not to be done in that way.

This word is said to be of African origin and signified a treaty or conference.

Pale.—An inclosure for cattle.

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Palings.—Fencing. *Ex.* We are going to put down new palings to our garden.

Pall.—To satiate. *Ex.* You will pall him with "good things."

Palm.—Willow twigs in blossom, used in olden time on Palm Sunday as representatives of Palm branches.

These catkins of the osier are often designated by the children who gather them as "cats and kitlings.

Palter.—To shift or dodge, to prevaricate. *Ex.* When you go before the beaks you must not palter.

Be these juggling fiends no more believ'd,
That palter with us in a double sense;
That keep the word of promise to our ear,
And break it to our hope.

Macbeth.

Pam.—The knave [servant] of clubs in a pack of playing cards.

Pammy.—Applied to persons who have thick or gummy legs.

Pancheon.—An earthenware pan, called in Warwickshire a jowl.

Panel.—A woman dead to all sense of decency. *Ex.* She's a regular panel.

Pannikin, *Pantron*.—A small earthenware pan. *Ex.* Fetch a pannikin for some beastlings.

Par.—A hencoop. *Ex.* Put the poulander under the par.

Parl.—A parley or conversation. *Ex.* We have had a long parl.

"Our trumpet call'd you to this general parle."

Shakspeare.

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Parrille.—A hole. *Ex.* The "bees" have gone in a parrille.

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Parson corn.—Corn affected with the smut, and thus dark in appearance.

Parson's-nose.—The strunt of a fowl.

Party.—A person. *Ex.* A party told me you were there.

Pash.—Some decayed or rotten substance (generally applied to wood).

Pasticump.—Shoemaker's wax, or heel ball.

Pat.—Ready, expert, clever. *Ex.* He goes very pat about the business.

Pattens.—A kind of clog with a raised iron ring below, to keep the wearer out of the wet.

Pawky.—Offended dignity, sly, artful, cunning. *Ex.* You need not be so pawky.

Pawt.—A corruption of paw, the hand. *Ex.* Keep your pawt off me.

Pawted.—To touch or pull about with the hands.

Pawm.—To maul, to pull about, to handle, to palm. *Ex.* You should not pawm the child about.

Pax-wax.—The tendons of the neck.

Several parts peculiar to brutes, are wanting in man; as the strong aponeuroses of the neck, called pax -wax.—*Ray*.

Pay.—To beat. *Ex.* Pay the bezen moke.

"I follow'd me close, and, with a thought, seven of the eleven I paid."—*Shakespeare's Henry IV*.

Pay-attention.—To act the part of an eves-dropper.

Payment.—Harm or damage, hurt. *Ex.* Never heed, he'll take no payment.

Peagle.—The cowslip. *Ex.* The peagle grows luxuriantly in the fields in the Monk's Liberty.

Peart.—Lively. *Ex.* How peart the nobby is.

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Peart.—Obtrusively loquacious. *Ex.* We don't like peart girls for servants.

Peck.—Food, appetite. *Ex.* He mun be ailing for be is off his peck.

Peck-of-apples.—A fall on the ice.

Peck-of-troubles.—Manifold troubles, dilemma.

A tradesman at Boston has a "peck-skep" full of human teeth exposed in his window, and labelled "a peck of troubles."

Peckish.—Hungry. *Ex.* I'm not very peckish.

Peck-skep.—A peck measure.

Peder.—A cottager who "farms" a few acres of land.

Peedins, Pallins.—Intensive.

Peel.—A baker's long shovel used for taking bread out of the oven.

Peer.—Tender, thin, delicate.

Peffling, Peff.—Teasing, tickling. *Ex.* He has got a peffling cough.

Peggy-lantern.—*Ignis fatuus* or phosphorescent light

Pelt. A sheep skin without the wool.

A scabby tetter on their pelts will stick,
When the raw rain has pierc'd them to the quick.

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Dryden.

Pelting.—Heavy. *Ex.* We had pelting rain all the way to the stais.

This word is applied to hail and rain which, when violently augmented by the wind, strikes the persons exposed and unprotected in a storm of them, like sharply thrown or pelted stones.

Pendolly.—A doll, called by a child a "dolly."

Pen-feathered.—Fully feathered. *Ex.* Are the birds bubs or pen-feathered? *i e.*, have they got their quill feathers.

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Penny.—Feathery. *Ex.* The hair of the foal looks very penny.

Penny-grass.—The panick-grass

Pepper.—To shower shot upon. *Ex.* Did not the Prussian's needle-gun pepper the Austrians?

Peppering.—A heavy shower of rain.

Perished.—Starved with hunger. *Ex.* I am perished, get me some fat shag.

Perky, Porky.—Uppish, proud, or saucy.

My ragged ronts

Wont in the wind, and wag their wriggle tails,

Peark as a peacock, but nought avails.

Spenser.

Persecuted.—Commonly used for "prosecuted." *Ex.* Trespassers will be persecuted.

See notice near the Foss-dyke, Lincoln.

Pet.—Ill-humour, a favourite. *Exs.* Don't put yourself in a pet. She's a great pet of mine.

Petty.—A necessary

Pewit, Pywipe. — The lapwing or green plover. *Tringa Vanellus*.

Pick.—To eat with an appetite, to lift or pitch sheaves of corn with a fork into a cart, the man so doing being called the *picker*, and the fork, a *pick-fork*. *Exs.* I can pick a bit to-day. I've been picking in the harvest field all day long.

Pick-a-back, Pick-a-pack.—To carry a child on the shoulders with the legs round the neck of the person carrying.

"In a hurry she whips up her darling under her arms, and carries the other a pick-a-pack upon her shoulders."—*L'Estrange*.

Pick and hotch.—Pitch and toss.

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Pick-at. —To speak against, to back-bite. *Ex.* It is her nature to pick-at everybody.

Pickle.—A miserable or ludicrous position. *Ex.* Suspended mid earth by the breeches, he was in a pretty pickle.

"How cam'st thou in this pickle?"—*Shakespeare*.

Pickling.—Fine canvas. *Ex.* Get some pickling to make a sile.

Pick-purse.—An injurious weed amongst corn. *Ex.* The pick-purse is smothering the wheat.

Pick-sport.—To get up a laugh at another person's expense, to hold up to ridicule the peculiarities of a person.

Pictur.—A picture.

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Pie.—A heap of potatoes or other roots, covered first with straw, and then with earth.

Piece.—A short space of time. *Ex.* I shall return in a piece, *i. e.*, after a while.

Pig-cheer. — Pies, sausages, black-puddings, and mince pies, made from pork.

Piggin.—A small pail with an erect handle, a pipkin.

Pig-headed.—Stubborn, obstinate. *Ex.* You need not be so pig-headed.

Pike.—A hay cock.

Pilling.—Peel, rind.

Pillion.—A saddle, used until the commencement of the present century, by farmers and others, when they took their wives behind them to market on horse-back.

Down to the beginning of the last century, the cushioned saddle (the pillion) was, at times, patronized by the highest rank, even by royalty itself, as there is mention of Queen Anne riding to Parliament on a pillion behind her Lord Chancellor.

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The horse and pillion both were gone;
Phyllis, it seems, was fled with John.

Swift.

Pimping.—Small. *Ex.* What a pimping piece for a peckish chap.

Pin.—To fasten. *Ex.* If he do but palter, pin him.

Pinch-gut.—A stingy man, one who starves his belly to fill his purse.

Pind.—To impound a stray animal, or put in the parish pin-fold.

Pinder.—The man who has charge of the pound or pin-fold.

Pined.—Starved. *Ex.* The bunny was pined.

Pingle.—A small piece of land.

Pink.—The chaffinch. *Fringilla Coelebs.*

Pinky-eyed-John. Heart's ease. *Viola tricolor.*

Pinking. — Peeping, peering, small. *Ex.* What pinking eyes he has got.

Pintlety-paniletty.—A continuous, monotonous, regular noise.

Pip.—A disease to which birds are subject.

Pipe.—To cry, shed tears. *Ex.* Now, then, pipe away.

Pipe.—Seeds of apples, pears, &c., the spots on cards or dominoes; also, each flower of the cowslip.

Pipkin, Pippin.—A round and deep earthenware pan. *Ex.* Put the bread loaf in the pippin.

Pismire.—An ant.

The mounds raised by ants, called "pismire's beds," are termed "everlasting hills" by Clare, the poet.

Pit.—To back, to venture, to support. *Ex.* I'll pit my word against yourn.

Pit-a-pat.—The excited beating of the heart *Ex.*

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"And my heart went pit-a-pat, pit-a-pat, o'er the grave of Ellen Taylor."

Plain.—Homely. *Ex.* They are plain people.

Planets.—Partial showers.

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Planet-ruled, Planet-ta'en.—An expression used by a quasi-astrologer, referring to the influence planets are supposed to exercise over men.

Planet-stroke, Planet-struck.—A paralytic affection, or other seizure, superstitiously supposed to arise from the adverse influence of a planet.

Plant.—To thrash. *Ex.* I'll plant a stick on his back, *i. e.*, to thrash him.

Planish.—To disarrange, out of order. *Ex.* Don't planish the things about.

Plash.—To cut a hedge, to cut the thorn stems nearly through and lay them obliquely.

"Plant and plash quick-sets."—*Evelyn.*

Plat.—To plait, such as straws of which hats are made.

Plat-up.—To calculate, to estimate. *Ex.* I've plat up my earnings, and I calculate by ta'en work I've made three bob a-day.

Play-laking.—Companion, play-fellow. *Ex.* Whose your play-laking now?

Playing-up.—Boisterous conduct. *Ex.* He came home beery, and playing-up, broke the dolly.

Pledget.—A plug, applied to the nostrils to prevent a flow of blood.

Plessery.—A flower garden. *Ex.* The plessery looks better now than ever.

Plough-boys, Plough-bullocks, Plough-jags.—Morris dancers.

Plough Bullocks are characters now almost unknown, but there are persons living who well remember these itinerant Thespians, about the period of Plough Monday

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(Jan. 8th), exhibiting their performance wherever they found people's doors not barred against them. Like the mummers of the "olden tyme," they had the wild man and the jester, combined in one character, who, with his conical cap, and in a dress entirely covered with shreds of various coloured cloth, seemed to be the chief *persona dramatis*. Another character, designated "Sweet Sis," was undertaken by one of the more juvenile of the company, and a third, named "old Joan," both habited in female costume, the former to represent an attractive young lady, and the latter a repulsive, brazen-faced woman, were the most conspicuous of the performers. The others, some half-dozen youths, having their rustic attire covered with bunches of gaudy-coloured ribbons, being merely supernumeraries. The blundering manner in which each performed his part, made the plot or theme almost unintelligible, except that the former of the two lady characters, by her fastidiousness, lost her lover (he in shreds with a conical cap), whom the coarse homeliness of "old Joan" won. The amount collected by these plough-bullocks was often considerable, and was expended in giving a treat to their friends, male and female. These rustic balls gave rise to results that caused their suppression, and the custom of maurice dancing or plough-jagging (another name it had) ceased.

Pluck.—Courage. *Ex.* He has got plenty of pluck.

Pluck.—The heart, liver, and lungs, of any animal. *Ex.* Buy a jemmy and pluck.

Plumb.—To infect. *Ex.* "W. spoke about plumbing the Scriptures."

Plunder.—Profit. *Ex.* Shall you get much plunder by the undertaking?

Plunket.—A vessel made of wood for holding yeast.

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Plucksh.— An expression used to drive off fowls.

Pluff.—To blow or shoot peas through a tube made of tin or alder. *Ex.* Several people were fined

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for pluffing peas at policemen, when coming from Epsom races, last May.

Plumb-bob.—A mason's plummet

Pochit—A pollard tree.

Pockard.—Pock-marked.

Podart.—A young sheep.

Poff.—See first definition of Bat.

Poke.—A sack or bag. *Ex.* Don't buy a pig in a poke.

I will not buy a pig in a poke.—*Camden's Remains.*

Poke.—Scurf in the head.

Pokey.—Sly, cunning, shrewd, *Ex.* I shall not be deceived, I'm pokey.

Poking.—Making. *Ex.* For why are you poking a hole in that poke.

Poll.—To cheat. *Ex.* Two poll one, *i. e.* two confederates to cheat another person.

Polly-cot.—An effeminate man, one who busies him self about such domestic matters as are usually assigned to women.

Polly-cow.—A cow without any horns.

The cow is so called in allusion to the pollard, or male deer, when it has shed its horns. Pollard was also the name given to "clipped coin," at a time when the coin was simply stamped and had not the milled-edge. Some Jews were executed at Lincoln for taking off the outer edge of coin in the city.

Pontic.—An abbreviation of "upon tic," a slang word for credit.

Poor-luck.—Cat's dung.

Pop.—Ginger beer.

Popped—Vexed, annoyed. *Ex.* I spoke my mind, although I could see that he was popped.

Popple.—The seed of the catch-weed.

Porpus.—A fat man.

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Porringer. — A small earthenware mug, with a handle.

It is said that there is no word in the English language, copious as it is, that will rhyme with porringer.

Poser.—A puzzler. *Ex.* Answer that if you can, it's a poser!

Pother.—A bustle, tumult, smoke or steam.

Some hold the one, and some the other,
But howsoe'er they make a pother.

Hudibras.

Pot-noddle.—A tadpole.

Pot-luck.—Any way, as it comes. *Ex.* If you like to take pot-luck, you can come agate-house with me.

Potter, Pottering.—Slow, idle, indolent.

Poulcher.—A poacher.

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Poulander.—A species of domestic fowl.

Power.—A great deal of, a great number of. *Ex.* During the night, there has been a power of rain

Poy.—A pole, with an iron end, with which water men force their craft along.

Praged with things.—Having a great abundance.

Prate.—To talk overmuch. *Ex.* How that brat prates.

Prayer-time.—The time of Divine service in church.

Precious.—Numerous. *Ex.* There were a precious lot of people present.

Preg.—A peg. *Ex.* A thack preg.

Prenny.—A plough match. *Ex.* Aist go to Donnington preenny.

Prime.—Good, superior. *Ex.* This is prime swizzle.

“Nor can I think, that God will so destroy
Us his prime creatures dignified so high”.

Milton.

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Primed.—Slightly inebriated.

Priming. — Prying, "pinking."

Primp.—The privet in hedges. The *Ligustrum vulgare chlorocarpum*.

Prise, Pase.—To lift or force upwards or open by leverage. *Ex.* Prise open the door.

Prise.—An expression of indifference or contempt.

Proct.—A prop made of wood.

Prod, Prog.—A stick, to prick with a stick. *Ex.* Prod the moke along.

Prog.—Victuals. *Ex.* It is a good place to "bate" at, there's good prog.

Pronkus.—A donkey. *Ex.* The pronkus race have little rest at Cleethorpes in August.

Pross.—Chat, talk. *Ex.* Come and smoke a pipe, and we'll have a little pross.

Proud. — Inflated, conceited. *Ex.* They are of "mushroom" origin, and are very proud.

"If thou beest proud, be most instant in praying for humility."

Proud-flesh.—Unhealthy flesh in a wound or sore. *Ex.* Proud flesh is often burned out with nitrate of silver.

Pucker.—Embarrassment, trepidation, a term used in sewing. *Ex.* I was in a pretty pucker.

Puddings.—The intestines. *Ex.* He slit open the poor fellow's belly, and let out the puddings.

Puddle.—A hole full of water. The act of filling a useless hole would be "making a puddle."

To puddle is to work clay round a pond or cistern so as to make it hold water.

Pudge.—A shallow hole, full of mud and water. *Ex.* Strind over the pudge.

Puff.—Breath. *Ex.* I can't run faster, I'm short of puff.

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Pull.—An advantage. *Ex.* I have the pull of him.

Pulid.—The hawk, kite, glade, or harrier. The *Circus cyaneus*.

Pulled.—Applied to fowl when cut up into small pieces from the bones, but not minced.

Pulk.—A coward.

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Pull-over.—A carriage way over the sea bank. *Ex.* There is a broad, but very heavy, pull-over opposite the New Inn and Vine Hotels at Skegness.

Pulse.—Chaff from corn.

Pump.—To endeavour to obtain information by questioning, and when unsuccessful "the pump is said to be *dry*."

Pummel.—To beat. *Ex.* Pummel him well, or plant a stick on his back.

Grose says: Originally confined to beating with the hilt of a sword; the knob being, from its similarity to a small apple, called pomelle; in Spanish it is still called the apple of the sword.

Pun.—*See* Skillet.

Punch.—To beat. *Ex.* Punch his head.

Punchy.—Short and thick set, perhaps a corruption of paunchy.

Punctual.—Upright, straight-forward. *Ex.* Though poor, he was always punctual in his dealings.

"He was punctual and just in all his dealings."

Atterbury.

Pur or Por.—The fire poker. *Ex.* Take the pur and crack his knur.

Purely.—Quite, nicely, favourably. *Ex.* He was purely disposed.

Purr, Pur. — The noise made by a cat when pleased.

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Purtenance.—The inner meat of an animal sold with, or belonging to, another part. *Ex.* The sheep's head and purtenance, *i. e.*, that portion sold as "*pluck*."

"Roast the lamb with fire, his head with his legs, and with the purtenance thereof—*Exodus*."

Purvil.—To supply, to furnish.

Put-on.—To excite to a faster speed. *Ex.* Put-on the pronkus.

Put-upon.—To encroach upon any one. *Ex.* Being a younger brother he was put-upon.

Pyclet, Pyflets.—A kind of muffin, made and baked upon a marble slab.

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Quack.—To talk, to "cackle," after the manner of ducks.

Quad.—Prison. From quadrangle, or an enclosure within four walls.

Quag.—A bog. In all probability simply an abbreviation of quagmire

Quail-mutton.—Disease sheep, killed for food.

Quality.—Gentry. *Ex.* Many of the quality were there.

I shall appear at the masquerade dressed up in my feathers, that the *quality* may see how pretty they will look in their travelling habits.—*Addison*.

Quarrel, Quarry.—A pane of glass, so called from its square form.

Quarel was also the name given to those bolts or short, thick, bluntly-pointed arrows, shot from the cross-bow. Before, and even after the discovery and application of gunpowder, the quarel did essential service to those who were skilful in the handling and use of it, the "garba quarelarum," consisted of a sheaf or quiver containing two or three dozen of these bolts, and is often mentioned among the war accoutrements of former times.

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Quandary.—A difficulty.

Quarter-jacks.—The small bells (on which the quarter hours are struck) hung in the broad tower of our Cathedral. *Ex.* What time did the quarter-jacks say? Half-past.
Such bells were occasionally struck by *figures* or

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jacks, holding hammers, as in the case of the clock bell formerly within Lincoln Cathedral, whence the name Jack is probably derived. A similar arrangement of "Jacks" may be seen outside Mr. Bennett's establishment, Cheapside, London. In 1610, the clock bell in Lincoln Cathedral was superseded by a larger one, designated, at that period, as several other such bells were, "Great Tom." It was hung in the north-western tower, and, unlike its predecessor, could be heard in parts far and wide, around the Cathedral. Although the old wooden Jacks were then no longer to be used, their name was preserved in the clock work that periodically struck two of the bells in the neighbouring tower. This Great Tom was, in 1835, succeeded by a Greater Tom, who, with his accompanying quarter bells, ate up and usurped the places of the fine old peal called the Lady-bells that hung in the rood or central tower, and from this lofty structure the ponderous vessel, now regularly and unerringly tells us of the irrevocable lapse of time.

Quaver.—To equivocate; also, to reel as a drunken man. *Ex.* What is he quavering about?

Que, Quee.—The female. A word only used in distinguishing the gender of calves.

Queer-street.—In want or in difficulty. *Ex.* If we have hard winters, our poor are soon in queer street.

Quern.—A handmill, used from the earliest period in England and in most other countries.

Skim milk, and sometimes labour in the quern,
And bootless make the breathless huswife churn.

Shakespeare.

Quick.—Thorn plants; also a thorn hedge, so called because it is a *living* hedge as opposed to an artificial one. *Ex.* The quick grows nicely.

Quick-sticks.—Hastily, directly. *Ex.* I can go in quick-sticks.

Quiff.—A puff. *Ex.* Should you like a quiff?

Quilt.—To beat

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Quions.—A machine used for grinding malt.

Quirky.—Tricky.

There are a thousand quirks to avoid the stroke of the law.—*L'Estrange.*

Quisite.—To ask questions. *Ex.* Did he quisite you? From quest, inquest, or inquisitive.

Quize.—A prying person, a Paul Pry.

Quiz.—A queer looking or queerly dressed person.

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Rackapelt.—Properly a worry-skin, but used in the sense of a troublesome rascal. *Ex.*

The rackapelt has broken a rung of the stee (*i. e.*, a round of the ladder).

Rack-and-manger. — To live plentifully or without stint.

Racket.—A disturbance (from the game of racket). *Ex.* Don't make such a racket.

Rack-of-mutton.—Neck of mutton.

Rack-and-ruin.—A corruption of wreck. *Ex.* They allow every thing to go to rack-and-ruin.

Rack-yard.—A farm yard in which cattle are fed from racks.

Raddle.—Ruddle, from the colour red.

Rade.—The maw of an animal.

Raff.—From rafter, applied to a timber-yard; also, a contemptuous term applied to persons. *Ex.* All the raff of the town were there.

Raffle.—To confuse, to entangle. *Ex.* The flax on the rock is in a raffle.

Raffled.—Entangled.

Rafty.—*See* Foety.

Rag.—To tease. *Ex.* Rag him well.

Rag-a-muffin.—A dirty lad, in tattered garments.

Ragged. —A tree bearing a profusion of fruit. *Ex.* The berry trees were well ragged.

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Rag-rime —A rime frost.

It is said that if there be three rag-rimes in succession it is a sure sign of rain.

Raisment.—An increased charge. *Ex.* Our landlord will make a raisment in rent to-year.

Rake-up—To collect together, to bring forward, to repeat. *Ex.* Don't rake up all you know of him.

Ram.—Rank, offensive to the smell. *Ex.* The kex is ram.

Ram.—To push forcibly. *Ex.* Ram the bread down your throat.

Rame.—To thieve, to steal. *Ex.* He is said to rame everything he can put his pawt on.

Rammel.—Rubbish, nonsense. *Ex.* They cart the rammel away for nothing.

Rammin.—Big, great. *Ex.* That bairn of yourn is of rammin size.

Derived from a ram as being larger than a ewe.

Rampantus. — Rampant, overbearing. *Ex.* You need-na be so rampantus.

Ramper.—The highway (from Rampart). *Ex.* The ramper has cost a sight of brods this back-end and boonmaster has had another lay.

"Though, perhaps, exclusively provincial, ramper is a word that might with propriety be more generally used, not for lack of a better (for this is a short and sonorous one), but because the word in lieu of it, to express its meaning, is borrowed, and is less proper, and less significant. Ramper is almost unknown in Middlessex. You shall ask the distance of Barnet from Highgate, and you will be told that it is — miles by the fields, and — by the *turnpike*. The same inquiry shall be made at Lincoln respecting the distance of Waddington, and the rustic, so interrogated, will

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answer, that "across the closings, it is little morena four mile, but along the *ramper* it is full five."

Rampire.—A marsh road. *Ex.* The rampire is very mucky.

Ran-dan.—To ride the stang (or pole) connected with agricultural lynch-law, usually applied to husbands who have beaten their wives.

Ran-dan.—Idle, intemperate. *Ex.* Oh! he's a ran-dan fellow, and now out on the randy.

Randan.—A light river boat, propelled by two oarsmen and a sculler.

Randy.—A drunken spree, boisterous.

Randying. — Brawling. *Ex.* You need not be randying there.

Ranish.—Rash, precipitate, giddy, wild. *Ex.* No wonder he struck the docket, all his schemes were ranish.

Rank.—Coarse, strong, very, real. *Ex.* He was a rank bad one.

That should you, if I were your mistress, or I should think my honesty ranker than my wit.—*Shakespere*.

Rap-out.—To rage, to let out. *Ex.* They bullyragged him and he did rap-out, surely.

Rap and Rend.—By fair or foul means.

Their husbands robb'd, and made hard shifts
T' administer unto their gifts,
All they could rap and rend and pilfer,
To scraps and ends of gold and silver.

Rapid.—Severe, stinging (applied to pain). *Ex.* The pain was so rapid she could not move.

Rapscallion.—A mischievous lad.

Perhaps derived from "a rascally scullion."

Rarely.—Well. *Ex.* He lives rarely.

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Rashen.—To ripen. *Ex.* The crumptlety apples rashen earlier than the others.

Rasper.—Extraordinary, first-class. *Ex.* That's a rasper, often applied to a high leap in hunting.

Rasps.—An abbreviation of raspberries.

Set sorrel amongst rasps, and the rasps will be the smaller.—*Bacon*.

Ratch.—To lie, to equivocate. *Ex.* He is sure to ratch.

Rate.—To rail, to scold.

Go rate thy minions, proud insulting boy.

Henry VI.

Ratherly. — Rather. *Ex.* It's ratherly raw this morning.

Rather-of-the-Ratherist. — The sooner of the two. *Ex.* I would rather-of-the-ratherist have the reckling.

Rave.—A rout out or a pulling down. *Ex.* The Black-boy inn fell down, and there was a great rave.

Raving.—Rummaging, pulling down, tearing up. *Ex.* They will soon rave up the streets for the under ground sough tiles.

Rave-up.—To bring up old grievances, stories, &c. *See* Rake-up.

Raw.—A corruption of row or disturbance.

Raw.—Inexperienced. *Ex.* He is only a raw lad.

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Raw.—Ungenial or cold. *Ex.* It's uncommon raw to-day.

Rawm, Raup.—To low as a cow, to shout. *Ex.* "I cannot speak no louder, unless I rawm out."

Ray.—Frost. *See* Rag-rime.

Razzling.—A very hot, sun-shiny day. *Ex.* I sweat like a brock, it is such a razzling day.

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Reach-to.—To help oneself. *Ex.* When I want anything to eat, I will reach-to.

Ready.—To prepare for a visit or journey. *Ex.* I am going to get ready.

Reap.—To spread, to invent, to take in. *Ex.* They are always reaping some report about me.

Reaping-hook.—A sickle. *Ex.* The Irishmen always use a reaping-hook.

Reast.—To lift, to shake, to thrust, to force; also, to be angry. *Ex.* Reast open the door.

Reasty, Reisty.—Rusty, rancid, restive. *Ex.* The bacon is very reasty.

Reckin-hook, Reckon-hook.—The chimney-hook on which pots, &c., are suspended over the kitchen fire. *See* Gally balk.

Reckleys, Recklins.—A corruption of directly. *Ex.* I'll catch you recklins.

Reckling.—The youngest or weakest of a litter or clutch. *Ex.* The reckling has been ailing, but it will meggar it.

Reckon.—To calculate, to expect.

We may fairly reckon, that this first age of apostles, & c.—*Addison*.

Red-gown.—The appearance a child presents shortly after its birth.

Reeak, Reaking.—Smoke or steam. When any article of food has been smoked in cooking, it is said to be smoke-reeked or smoke-reeked.

Reed.—A kind of swelling on a cow.

Reef.—A sore in the head. *Ex.* Gaffer has got a bad reef

Reel.—A spool on which to wind silk, cotton, and the like.

Reesome.—To place peas in small heaps, to ted them.

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Refertory, Reffatory.—Rebellious or refractory.

Refuge.—The refuse or remnants. *Ex.* Why don't you clean away all this refuge.

Refusal.—The first offer or chance of buying. *Ex.* I will give you the refusal of my horse.

Re-jumble.—The "working" of the stomach. *Ex.* My stomach is all of a re-jumble.

Reke.—A small heap. *Ex.* As the weather has been so cazzlety, set out the hay in rekes to dry.

Remble.—To move or remove.

Remble the stones.—*Tennyson*.

Rench.—To rinse. *Ex.* Rench out the flacket.

Render.—To melt fat. *Ex.* I shall have a good lot of drippings, as I have rendered all the fat.

Rere.—Under done. *Ex.* The meat is very rere.

Resp.—A disease in sheep.

Respy-mutton.—Diseased mutton, the flesh of sheep having died of the "resp."

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Retchy.—Elastic. *Ex.* The strap broke; I thought it was more retchy.

Returns.—The inferior flour returned from the sieve when the finest has passed through.

Reverences.—The clergy. *See* Obedience.

From the usual prefix given to clergymen, derived from *Vir Reverendus*.

Many now in health
Shall drop their blood, in approbation
Of what your reverence shall incite us to.

Shakespere.

Rhino.—Money. *Ex.* Rhino has been very scarce.

Rib.—A wife, from the first origin of women.

Rid.—Quit. *Ex.* Get rid of the nuisance.

Riddance.—Quittance, shutness.

By this, the cock had a good riddance of his rival.— *L'Estrange.*

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Riddener. — To talk incessantly, volubility of speech.

Riddle.—A wire sieve.

Riddler.—A wool-stapler. *Ex.* What has the riddler offered you for the wool?

Ride.—A bridle road through a wood or plantation. *Ex.* There are many rides in the plantation.

Ride-and-tie.—Alternate walking and riding, as when two travellers or excursionists have but one horse between them.

Riff-raff.—The lowest and most disorderly people, such as pick-pockets and idle vagabonds.

Rift.—To belch.

Rig.—Caper, trick. *Ex.* Go the rig tea-pot, *i. e.*, keep the game alive.

Rig.—A ridge, the top of a roof, to tease.

Rightle.—To put to rights, to arrange, re-adjusted, to correct. *Ex.* Do rightle this room.

Rightle-comb. —A pocket-comb.

Right-on-end.—Sitting up in bed. *Ex.* When I got to the loft I fun him right-on-end.

Rights.—Due. *Ex.* If I spend all my doits, I'll hev my rights.

Right-sharp.—Sharp witted, in one's senses. *Ex.* Is the man right-sharp.

Rightle, Right-up.—To arrange in order. *Ex.* Right up the house for the quality are coming.

Rile.—To irritate. *Ex.* I could see by his looks that he was riled.

Rime-up.— To count up, to increase. *Ex.* It is an easy matter to rime up an account.

Rind.—*See* Render.

Rine.—The skin of the human body.

Ring.—A circular piece of ground in front of a house.

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Ring-in-a-clergyman.—To induct him into a living, by giving him the right over the key and bells of a church.

Rip.—To rage, to storm. *Ex.* He did rip out and swear.

Rip.—A vagabond. *Ex.* He was a great rip.

Ripper.—First class, very good.

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- Ripping*.—Excellent, shouting. *Ex.* You gaw-maw don't go ripping there.
- Rip-stick*.—An emery strop for a scythe. *Ex.* Why don't you use the rip-stick.
- Riptorious*.—Refractory, uproarious. *Ex.* He always was a riptorious rapsallion.
- Rip-up*.—*See* Rip.
- Risle*.—A rise or bank. *Ex.* You cannot plough that risle.
- Ristle*.—A shelf or place on which to rest any thing.
- Ritler*.—A cutler.
- Rive*.—Set Rift
- Riven*.—Ill-conditioned. *Ex.* Their bunney is sadly riven.
- Roak*.—Thick mist like smoke, another definition of the sea-harr.
- Roaring*.—Crying. *Ex.* You young brat, what are you roaring about.
- Roast-beef-coat*.—A superior coat *Ex.* If I go to the bun feast, I mun put on my roast-beef-coat.
- Rock*.—A distaff, the flax wrapped upon a distaff.
Flow from the rock, my flax, and awiftly flow,
Persue thy thread, the spindle runs below.
Parnel.
- Rodner*.—Any large or good thing.
- Roil, Rile*.—To irritate the temper.
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- Roil*.—To be thick like beer. *See* Foxy.
- Roily*.—Rather the worse for liquor, slightly inebriated, muddy water.
- Roley-poley*.—A pudding made of paste, spread out, covered with preserves, and then rolled up in a long form.
- Roman Willow*.—A garden plant *Syringa coeruleo flore*.
- Roost*.—To retire to bed, as the fowls retire to the hen house. *Ex.* I shall go to roost
- Root-and-stump*.—Entirely, completely. *Ex.* The poor fellow died and they were ruined root-and-stump.
- Ropey*.—Stringy. Applied to bread that breaks into strings, and to beer which is thick and glutinous.
- Rosil*.—Resin. *Ex.* "Come, rosil the bow."
- Rot*.—Nonsense, or worthless talk. *Ex.* Don't talk such rot to me.
- Rot-gut*.—Bad small beer, unripe fruit. *Ex.* Don't eat such rot-gut as them fallings, *i. e.*, fallen apples.
- Rough-music*.—The clashing of pots and pans. *See* Ran-dan
- Rousing, Roosing*.—A roaring-hot or fierce fire. *Ex.* And they lighted a roosing fire.
- Routed*.—An animal having been pounded, and afterwards allowed to graze until claimed.
- Rowan-tree*.—A mountain ash.
- Rowen*.—*See* Aftermath.

#

In many of the Southern counties, the farmers obtain two crops of hay from their meadow-lands, and the second is known by the name of rowen. In Lincolnshire this aftercrop is seldom obtained, so that the name is seldom or never used; but, in many of the Midland counties, viz.—Huntingdon, Bedford, Hertford,

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& c., the rowen hay seasons affords to the agricultural peasantry an extra employment.

Rout.—A noise.

Rub-stone. A white stone for sharpening scythes.

Ruck.—To gossip, to repent. *Ex.* She is always on the ruck.

Ruck.—All, every one. *Ex.* The ruck attended the races.

Ruckatown.—That portion of the spinning-wheel that makes the noise.

Rucket.—A gad-about. *Ex.* What a rucket she is.

Rucking.—A hen which makes a peculiar noise when she wants to sit. This noise is also called clucking.

Rud.—Venetian red. *Ex.* I want some rud to color my floor.

Ruddle.—Red ochre. *Ex.* The sheep were marked with ruddle on the near side.

Rue-bargain.—A bargain repented of.

Rue, to repent, is nearly obsolete; and rue, to pity, is quite so. Though the meanings are diverse, they are probably arbitrarily given to one and the same word. Chaucer uses it in the latter sense, as also its derivative "ruth," compassion.

Ruggling.—Reeling, staggering. *Ex.* I saw him go ruggling down the street.

Rully.—A low kind of goods wagon. *Ex.* Tell the man to fetch a rully for the goods.

Rum.—Odd. *Ex.* That's a rum idea of yourn.

Rumun.—A queer, odd, or droll person, *i. e.*, a rum one.

Rumbustical.—Pompous, obstreperous. *Ex.* You needna be so rumbustical, you'll have to go to limbo.

Rumple.—To crease or tumble. *Ex.* How rumpled your coat is.

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Rumpton.—A noise, a disturbance. *Ex.* The lads created such a rumpton.

Rumpus.—A disturbance.

Runnagate.—A runaway. *Ex.* Don't trouble about him, he's only a runnagate as isn't worth his salt

Rung.—The round or step of a ladder.

Runty.—Bad tempered, obstinate. *See* Stumpy.

Russel.—To wrestle, to argue. *Ex.* I'll russel you any day you like.

Ruttle.—To make a gurgling or rattling noise in the throat, such as is often made by dying persons.

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S

Sack.—Notice to quit, a dismissal. *Ex.* He has got the sack.

This word is said to be derived from sacking corn, previous to sale.

Sackle.—To loiter, to wander idly about

Sad.—Heavy. *Ex.* It is very sad bread.

Sad-bad.—Extremely bad, very. *Ex.* He is a sad bad man.

Sadden.—A corruption of sodden, compressed, as earth is, by trampling or heavy rains.
Ex. The land is very sadden.

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- Safe*—Sure, certain. *Ex.* He is safe to come.
Saffle.—Melancholy. *Ex.* He is in a saffling way.
Sag.—To bend, to sink under a weight. *Ex.* The plank sags a good deal.
Sag-bar.—A cross bar of a gate.
Sagged.—Settled, sunk. *Ex.* The wall has sagged as much as it will.
Saig.—To saw. *Ex.* Take it to the mills to saig.
Saim—*See* last meaning for crazy.
Saime. — Lard.
Saint Monday.—A term used by sluggards and drunkards, who seldom work on this day, and hence its similarity to a "saint's day."
Salamander.—An iron kitchen implement used in cookery. *Ex.* Hold the salamander over to brown it.

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- Sallacking*.—A clumsy mode of walking.
Sallop.—A slight blow. *Ex.* He'd gen him a sallop.
Sallow.—A bilious-looking complexion, the flower of the marsh willow.
What a deal of brine

Hath washt thy sallow cheeks for Rosaline.

Shakespere.

- Salt*.—High in price, expensive. *Ex.* Meat is at a salt price.
Salve.—Undue flattery. *Ex.* At mayor's dinners they salve every one.
Sap-skull.—A simple person.
Sarmint.—A sermon. *Ex.* His reverence gave us a good sarmint, there's pleasure in sitting under him.
Sarn-sure.—Certain, sure. *See* Sartin.
Sartin.—Certain. This is very often used and pronounced thus—I'm sarn-sure he'll come.
Sattling.—Settling. *Ex.* It's about time we had a sattling.
Sauce.—Impudence. *Ex.* You vagabond, have none of your sauce, or I'll send you to Lob's pound.
Sauce-box.—An expression used to a forward or impudent child.
Sawmpy.—Weak-minded.
Sawney. — A simpleton. *Ex.* Don't be such a sawney.
Sax.—A knife.

"Seaxa," or scythe-sword, the weapon by which it is stated was perpetrated the slaughter at Ambresbury of the unsuspecting Britons by their crafty opponent Hengist, as is related in the following history of the transaction:—

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" * * * Ordered all his knights that with him then were,
That in his hose stealthily should each a knife bear,
And when they in the assembly among the Britons came,
That each of them a high man in counsel to himself should take,
And thus fair speak with him: and when he (Hengist) said
'Draw your swords [saxes]; then, anon with that ilk counsel

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Each should draw his knife and slay his fellow unawares."

Robt. of Gloucester's Chronicle.

Say.—An equivalent to speech, as "I shall have my say."

"He no sooner said out his say, but up rises a cunning snap."—*L'Estrange.*

Scad.—A winter plum.

Scafe.—To lead a roving, gipsy-like life.

Scag-magly.—*See* Cag-mag.

Scalp.—An oyster bed. *Ex.* Boston-scalp.

Scaly.—Penurious, mean. *Ex.* He is a very scaly fellow.

Scambling.—Scrambling. *Ex.* He leads a scrambling kind of life.

Some scrambling shifts may be made without them. —*More.*

Scamp.—An idle vagabond. *Ex.* We knew that he was a great scamp.

Scamper.—To run away. *Ex.* The dogs made the lads scamper.

Scamp-it—Work performed in an inferior manner.

Scar.—To frighten or scare. *Ex.* He jumped up to scar me.

Scarped.—Parched. *Ex.* The land is very scarped.

Scarred.—Frightened. *Ex.* I'm scarred to death.

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Starters.—The teats of a cow.

Scattled.—Scared, frightened.

Scaud.—To scald. *Ex.* Scaud him.

Schill, Skell.—To upset, to overturn. *See* Skelp.

School.—A corruption of school. *Ex.* A school of mackerel.

Scoop, Scope.—A wooden "kit," attached to a long handle used for lading water.

Scopperil.—A skip-jack, a toy made by putting a peg through the centre hole of a common bone button, a teetotum, the button itself.

Scotch.—A wheel stop. *Ex.* Put a scotch under the cart wheel.

Scotch.—To deduct. *Ex.* He owes me morgs, and I shall scotch it from his aidlings.

Scot-free—Quite free, without interruption or impediment, *Ex.* He got off scot-free.

Scouring.—Diarrhoea in animals, particularly applied to sheep.

Scout.—To scald. *Ex.* Have you scout the pig.

Scrabble.—To scratch with the finger nails.

He feigned himself mad in their hands, and scrabbled on the doors of the gate.—1 *Sam.* xxi. 13.

Scrag.—The neck of a sheep.

Scraggling.—Wild, untidy.

Scraggy.—Very thin, bony. *Ex.* She is a scraggy woman.

Scran.—Food of any kind, wild. *Ex.* I shall be ready for my scran.

Scranky.—Tall, awkwardly lanky.

Scranny.—Crazed, light-headed. *Ex.* Those people will drive me scranny.

Scraps.—The remainder of any animal matter after all the fat has been extracted by "rendering," particularly applied to pork.

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Scrat.—To live hardly, to scratch. *Ex.* They try to scrat along.

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Scratch.—A stratum above a stone bed.

Scratch.—The starting point or post, a word used to deter a person from running back.

Ex. Come up to the scratch.

Derived from the idea of a field post, against which cattle rub themselves.

Scratch.—See *Cratch*.

Scrawl.—The young of the dog-crab.

Scrawm.—To scratch, to crawl. *Ex.* He scrawmed his brother down the face.

Scrawmy.—Awkwardly tall, said of one "all legs and wings like a giblet pie."

Scree.—To scream, to shout loudly. *Ef.* He did scree.

Screechy.—Applied to land when the soil is close upon the rock or stone. *See* *Scratch*,

No. 1.

Screed.—A narrow strip of anything. *Ex.* I have ta'en a screed of garden land.

Screens.—This cry entitles a boy in his games to a temporary respite.

Scrend.—A screen used to keep off draughts.

Scrimmage.—A fight, a skirmish. *Ex.* They have had a scrimmage.

Scrimp.—To act niggardly. *Ex.* Oh! he is such a scrimp—a regular gnarl-band.

Scrog.—The wild ground on which any stunted shrub or bush grows.

Scrudge.—To squeeze. *Ex.* Don't scrudge us up.

Scrudging.—Squeezing, crushing. *Ex.* In London crowds there is a deal of scrudging.

Scrunch.—Crush. *Ex.* Scrunch it up.

Scuff.—The nape of the neck, to beat. *Ex.* Scuff him well.

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Sculvering.—Skulking, attempting to hide by crawling on the ground.

Scum.—Intoxicated. *Ex.* "He has got the scum over his eyes."

Scumfish.—To overpower. *Ex.* Sayers was able to scumfish Heenan.

Scutch.—To whip. *Ex.* Scutch the lads off the trolly.

Scutchel.—A long, dark, passage. *Ex.* There is a scutchel in Hungate, Lincoln.

Scuttle.—A wicker basket used in garden and stable work.

Scuttle.—To run. *Ex.* Now then, scuttle.

She went with an easy scuttle out of the shop.— *Spectator*.

Sea-harr, Sea-aur.—See *Harr*.

Seam, Same, Saime.—Lard.

Seam-of-wheat.—Eight bushels.

Seamly.—Seemingly, apparently. *Ex.* Seamly it is so.

Sean.—A good-sized fishing net, larger than a Donny. *See* *Donny*.

Seat.—The usual number of eggs on which a hen sits.

Secket, Sink-it.—Words expressive of contempt or annoyance. *Ex.* Odd, sink-it, I cannot roquet him.

Seconds.—An inferior kind of flour, the second best.

Seed.—To see. *Ex.* I seed some wheel-marks near the door.

Seeds.—Artificial grass or grain crops, as opposed to permanent grass.

Seeves.—Rushes. *Ex.* There are many seeves in the ings.

See-yah-here-now.—Attend to me.

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Seg.—An old boar pig.

Seld.—Sold. *Ex.* I've seld all my meslin.

Seln, Sen —Self. *Ex.* He my do it his sen.

Selvidge.—Corruption of self-edge, an edge which does not require hemming.

Serry.—Foolish, silly, sorry. *Ex.* He is a serry kind of man.

Serry.—Small, slight, worthless.

Serve.—To wait upon, and hence to feed animals. *Ex.* Have you been to serve the pigs.

Serve-out.—To punish or retaliate. *Ex.* I'll serve you out the first chance.

Set agate.—Set agoing, or begin.

Set-upon-end.—Sitting up in bed. *Ex.* When I went to see him he was set-up-on-end.

Settle.—To lessen in price or value.

Settle.—A seat. *See* Long-settle.

From the bottom to the lower settle shall be two cubits. —*Ezek.* xliii. 14.

Sewer.—Sure. *Ex.* I'm sewer it was so.

Shack.—A scamp, to loiter. *Ex.* Don't shack about there.

Shack-bags.—An idle vagabond, one who leads a loose life.

Shaff.—Nonsense. *Ex.* Such shaff.

Shaffle.—To prevaricate (probably a corruption of shuffle). *Ex.* Don't shaffle with me.

Shaffling.—A person whose word cannot be relied on, a man without visible means of subsistence. *Ex.* He is leading a shaffling life.

Shag.—Oats in full ear.

Shag-foal.—A young foal.

Shag-foal.—A hobgoblin which is supposed to haunt certain parts of this county.

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Shakes.—Prosperity, things. *Ex.* I am no great shakes, *i. e.*, in a poor way.

Shaky.—Feeble through illness or old age. *Ex.* He is getting very shaky.

Shamacking.—A slovenly, awkward gait

Shammacks —The legs. *Ex.* What bad shammacks he has.

Shams.—Gaiters. *Ex.* I mun have a new pair of shams.

Shan.—Shy, bashful, wild, frightened. *Ex.* My horse is very shan.

Shank of the evening.—The latter part of the evening, approaching the "wee small hours."

Shank's-nag.—Upon foot *Ex.* I shall go a journey on shank's-nag.

Shar.—Coarse grass used for thatching.

Share.—To make laughter at another person's expense.

Shaul.—Disputing. *Ex.* When you deal with him there is sure to be a shaul.

Shear.—To reap. *Ex.* The Irishmen mostly shear the corn.

Shear-sheep.—A shearling or sheep between one and two years old, having been but once shorn.

Shed.—To shell naturally. *Ex.* The peas are shedding through the heat.

Sheeder.—A female animal, but particularly applied to ewes.

Shell-out.—Turn-out, pull out. *Ex.* Shell out and pay the shot

Shelvings.—The ledges on the sides of a cart or wagon.

Shepherd's purse.—A common weed, so called from the form of its seeds, which resemble a bag tied up.

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Shepherd's weather-glass.—The pimpernel.

This small flower appears to be affected by any change in the weather.

When fully open it is said to be a sure sign of a fine, sun-shiny, day; and if closed, as certain a prognostication of rain.

Sheriffed.—A red or yellow appearance in the sky portending rain or wind.

Sherry.—Be off. *Ex.* You have been long enough, sherry.

Shift.—To provide for oneself. *Ex.* I have ta'en a house and am going to shift for mysen.

Shift.—Economical.

Shifty.—Crafty, deceitfully idle. Said of one who would resort to any shift to exculpate himself. *Ex.* He is a very shifty servant.

Shill.—To shell. *Ex.* Shill those peas.

Shindy, Shine.—A disturbance. *Ex.* The Irishmen made a shindy on Sunday.

Shinny, Shinty.—A boy's out-door game played with sticks and a *knurr*.

Shire.—An egg without one of its usual ingredients.

Shirk.—To get rid of, to omit to perform as applied to work.

Shirt.—Short. *Ex.* "These are very shirt days."

Shiry.—Sharp and coarse, applied to grass of a similar character to that growing on the banks of the Welland, where the tide occasionally overflows the banks.

Shiver.—A splinter. *Ex.* I have got a shiver in my finger.

For there it is crack'd in an hundred shivers.

Shakespere.

Shoo.—Pshaw.

Shooter.—"A spunger."

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Shooling.—Living upon friends. *Ex.* He is such a shooler, he will get on by shooling.

Short.—Hasty. *Ex.* He has a short temper.

Short-leg.—A masterman of any trade in a small way of business.

Short-of-puff.—Short winded. *Ex.* Going up the Steep-hill, Lincoln, tells on all who are short-of-puff.

Shorts.—Fine bran. *See* Chisels.

Shot.—The sum total of anything which has to be paid.

He touch'd the pence when others touch'd the pot;

The hand that sign'd the mortgage paid the shot.

Swift.

Shottles.—The moveable rails in a fence.

Shout.—A large wherry-formed boat.

Shucky.—Mean, shy, crafty. *Ex.* He is very shucky.

Shut.—To be rid of, to quit. *Ex.* Try to get shut of it.

Shuther.—To shudder or to shiver from excessive cold.

Shut-of—Rid of. *See* Shut

Shutness, Shutten, Shutance.—Quittance, riddance.

Shy.—To throw or pelt. *Ex.* Shy a stone at the dog.

Sib.—A relation or companion.

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Sich,—*Such*. *Ex.* "Sich rubbish."

Side.—A long coat. It is very common in this county to say, "your gloves, & c., are in your *side-coat* pocket"

Side-boards.—Stand-up collars.

Side-wipe.—A hint or rebuke given aside.

Sidle.—To lounge about for some ulterior purpose.

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Sifter.—A kitchen shovel.

So called because it *sifts* the dust from the cinders.

Sight.—Many. *Ex.* There were a sight of people at the review.

Sile, *Soyle*.—To strain (particularly with regard to milk), so used in the *Heart of Midlothian*.

Sile-away.—To faint or drop.

Silly-bank.—A corruption of sillabub.

Silt.—Fine sand. *Ex.* Silt makes a hard and good road.

Sin, *Sen*.—Since. *Ex.* It's many a long day sin I saw him.

Sing-small.—To give in, or retract, in word or deed.

Sinker.—A drain to carry off dirty water, &c. *Ex.* The rat has run down the sinker-hole.

Sipe.—To dribble out or over, to ooze from. *Ex.* The beer sipes from that-ere barrel

Siss.—To hiss. *Ex.* The kettle begins to siss.

Sissing-mixture.—An effervescing powder.

Sit-under.—Attending the ministrations of a particular minister in church or chapel.

Sivver.—Howsoever. *Ex.* Sivver it was so I'm sarn-sure.

Shafe.—A knife.

Skell.—To overturn, to hit on one side. *Ex.* Skell him on the head.

Skellet, *Skillet*.—A funnel shaped vessel, used principally for heating beer and milk.

Skelly.—Thin and light, probably a corruption of another provincialism, skilly.

Skelp.—To throw down, to upset, to strike. *Ex.* Skelp that load of manure on the eight hoof.

Skelping—Large or fine, also a beating. *Ex.* It's a skelping bairn.

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Skelve.—Awry, uneven (applied to saucepans and other kitchen utensils which have slipped from their original position on the fire).

Skep.—A wooden measure, a scuttle.

Skerry.—A boat which would only hold two persons, used in the Lincolnshire fens about a century ago.

Skew.—To start or jump aside, as applied to horses.

Skew-ball.—Applied to a red and white horse.

Skew-boglish.—A shying horse. Halliwell says used, but not very commonly.

Skiffer.—A kind of cooler.

Skilly.—Broth, thickened with oatmeal.

Skiliy, *Skilly-galle*.—Weak gruel prepared for prisoners.

Skime.—To squint, to "cock the eye" in looking at a person.

Skimping.—Scanty. *Ex.* This is a skimping skep.

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Skinch.—To stint, short measure. *Ex.* You need not skinch me of skilly.

Skinching.—Stinting.

Skin-flint.—A miser, one who would skin a flint if he could make any profit by it.

Skiny, *Skinny*.—Mean, stingy.

Skippet.—A wooden shovel used for lifting water. *Ex.* Look sharp and fetch me a skippet.

Skit.—Diarrhoea in animals.

Skittish, which in probably a cognate word, has a meaning wholly unconnected with this complaint.

Skit.—A squib or lampoon, written, printed, or said.

Skive.—Uplifted eyes. *Ex.* He skives like a dying duck in a thunder-storm.

Skorrick, *Skerrick*.—An atom. *Ex.* I will not have a skerrick more.

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Scotch.—A stone or piece of wood placed behind the wheel of a cart to prevent it going back wards.

Skrike-of-day.—Dawn of day.

Skrimisher.—A dwarf. *Ex.* What skrimisher is that?

Skuff.—The nape of the neck. *Ex.* He took him by the scuff and put him out of doors.

Skuffling.—Bustling, wrestling. *Ex.* There is a deal of skuffling.

Skunk.—A polecat.

Skuttle.—Be off, go away. *Ex.* Now you lads, skuttle.

Slabs.—A Yorkshire stone pavement; also the stones themselves.

Slack-trace.—A sloven. *Ex.* Do not associate with that slack-trace.

Slack-tracely.—Slovenly.

Slake.—Smeared, badly washed and dried. *Ex.* You have slaked these plates—they're none washed, you've only gen them a lick and a promise.

Slake.—Spoken of a cow rapidly eating grass.

Slamacking.—See Shammacking.

Slammacked.—Ill-fitting clothes. *Ex.* She was slamacked out

Slap.—To slop; also to strike once. *Ex.* She slapped the brat upon the back.

Slape.—Slippery, sly, smooth, cunning, tricky. *Ex.* You mun look after him for he is slape.

Slape.—Strong, soft and sweet (applied to ale).

Slape-faced.—A deceitful man, one who by his tongue would be supposed to be your friend, but is your enemy.

Slape-shod.—Badly shod; also applied to horses' shoes worn smooth and bright.

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Slapped.—A corruption of slopped, spilt.

Slap-up.—Very good, excellent, superior. *Ex.* He drives a slap-up pair of horses.

Slare.—An ironical remark, to smear. *Ex.* That was a nasty slare.

Slate.—To scold. *Ex.* That woman does slate her master.

Sleck.—To quench either fire or thirst. *Ex.* Cyder is slecking.

Slew.—To swerve. *Ex.* The horse slew on one side and threw me.

Slewed.—Intoxicated.

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Sling.—To suspend. *Ex.* Sling it across your shoulders.

Slick.—First class, excellent.

Slip.—To run away, a pinafore. *Ex.* He gave the police the slip.

Oh, sir, Lucentio slipp'd me like his greyhound,
Which runs himself, and catches for his master.

Shakespeare.

Slip-shot, Slip-shod.—Untidy about the feet, slovenly.

Slipe.—To strip in lengths, a slight blow.

Slither.—To slide. *Ex.* Let us slither down the hill.

Slithering.—Slipping, slinking about, quitting work.

Slive.—To sneak away, idling away time, to slink. *Ex.* He is on the grand slive to-day.

Sliver.—A slice. *Ex.* Give me a sliver of bread.

Sliver.—A workman's linen jacket, a short blowse. *See* Blowse.

Sliverly.—Crafty. *Ex.* He's a sliverly man.

Sliving.—Idling. *Ex.* He's sliving away his time.

Slockened.—Choked, suffocated with mud.

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Slogging.—In cricket, to strike a ball a great distance.

Sloomy.—Dull, sluggish, stupid. *Ex.* Some apprentices are very sloomy.

Slop, Slop-frock.—A farm-servant or labourer's smock-frock, made of thick blue, drab, or white cotton, elaborately worked on the breast and back. *See* blowse.

Slope.—To run away.

Slot.—Wet, sticky clay.

Slot.—To shut quickly, to bolt. *Ex.* Slot the door.

Slot.—A tuck in any article of dress, in which a string can be placed.

Slotten, Slockened.—Smothered in mud.

Slough.—To throw off, to slip off. *Ex.* The mouse has sloughed its tail.

Slough.—A liquid quagmire.

Slubber-de-gullion.—A mean, dirty fellow.

Slur.—To slide. *See* Slape, No. 1.

Sludge, Slush.—Wet mud; also to cleanse. *Ex.* Limestone used for booning, after rain, is soon sludge.

The earth I made a mere soft sludge or mud.— *Mortimer.*

Slush, Sluther.—Mud, dirty water.

Sly-boots.—A sly, cunning fellow.

Smack-smooth.—Totally cleared; also reckless, as used in *Jack Brag*.

Smart-money.—The money paid to liberate a person who has enlisted into the army.

Smash.—To break. *Ex.* Smash his head.

Smell-a-rat.—To have corroborative evidence of what was only suppositious.

Smilor.—A red-hot poker.

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Smit.—To infect. *Ex.* He will smit him with the fever.

Smit.—Attracted, marked, adorned. *Ex.* He was smit with the lass.

Smitherines, Smitheres. Fragments. *Ex.* He broke the crockery into smitherines.

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Smithy.—A low, dirty place. Probably derived from a blacksmith's smithy.

Smittle.—To give a person a disease, to infect

Smittling.—Infectious. *Ex.* The disease is smittling.

Smock.—A countryman's blowse. *See* Slop-frock.

Smock-faced.—Pale. *Ex.* What a smock-faced lad he is.

Smoke-reeked.—Smelling or tasting of smoke.

Smoot.—A narrow, covered passage.

Smouch.—A "smacking " or loud kiss.

Smours.—To smother. *Ex.* Smours the apples and they'll soon ripen.

Smouse.—To caress.

Smoward.—Smothered.

Smuce.—A hare or rabbit run.

Smudge, Smutch.—To bedaub, to smear.

I do not hope to escape the learned anger of some, who must quarrel with my booke for my sake, and *smutch* it with a scorne of my profession, their pallats being so curious, as can digest nothing but from delicate hands; and by a natural disposition, vote all things down, not sweetened to their choice opinions.—*James Yorke's (Lincoln Blacksmith) Union of Honour*, 1640.

Smuch.—A cover, a hiding place.

Snacks, Snaggs.—Halves or shares, equal partnership.

Snaffle.—To speak through the nose, having a defective

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utterance, as if with a snaffle-bit in the mouth.

Snag.—The remaining part of a shortened branch of a tree.

Snag.—To irritate or scold in an "aggravating" manner.

Snaggy.—Cross, pettish, irritable, ill-tempered. *Ex.* The librarian is so snaggy.

Snape, Sneep.—Not right sharp, silly.

Snape.—To correct sharply, to snub.

Snare.—To cut large boughs off a tree.

Sneck.—The latch of a door or gate. *Ex.* Sneck that door, *i. e.*, put down the latch.

Sneel.—A snail.

Sneely-snawl put out your horn,
The beggars are coming to steal your corn
At six o'clock in the morning.

Old Rhyme.

Sneel-gallop.—A slow pace, compared to the crawl of a snail.

Sneet.—To sneer.

Snickle.—A snare, a noose; also, to smother. *Ex.* If he goes on that how, he'll get his neck in a snickle.

Snick-a-sneeze.—An indefinite expression used to frighten children.

It is said to owe its origin from "snick and snee," meaning a combat with knives.

Sniff.—Snuff.

Sniggering.—Giggling, a half-suppressed laugh. *Ex.* Don't stand sniggering there.

Snithe.—Great numbers.

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Snook.—To scent. *Ex.* The pointer will snook it out.

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Snooze.—To nap. *Ex.* I am going to have a snooze.

Snoozling.—Nestling.

Snow-ball.—The Guelder rose, *Viburnum opulus*.

Snow-broth.—Melted snow.

Snug.—Close. *Ex.* He kept too snug at his work.

So, Soa, Soe, Seaw, Soah.—A kind of brewing tub, carried on a pole, called a stang.

Soak.—To bake sufficiently, to steep in water.

Soaker.—A sly old fellow fond of beer. *Ex.* He's a regular old soaker.

Soaking.—Saturated with water. *Ex.* We have had a soaking rain, *i. e.*, the ground is saturated.

Sob.—To scare.

Sock.—The drainage from land. Derived from soak.

Socky, Sopp.—Wet or soaking land.

Sod.—A piece of turf.

This word is not exclusively provincial. Though of ancient usage in England its origin is Italian, and being monosyllabic, has been found convenient for metrical composition. Tomkins thus uses it:—

"The woodbine that decks the cool bowers,
The myrtle that springs from the *sod*,
Trees, plants, cooling herbs, and sweet flowers,
All rise to the praise of their God."

Sod bauk.—The mirage.

By this elegant expression the fishermen of Skegness and the adjoining villages on the coast, designate a species of the mirage, which in fine calm weather is seen by them in perfection. On these occasions, the sea is like glass, and the horizon is bounded, as it were, by a high dark wall, upon which may be seen, highly magnified, every object on the water.

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Sodgering.—A soldiering, enlisting into the army. *Ex.* He's been gone a sodgering a long time.

Soft.—Foolish, half witted. *Ex.* Don't be soft.

Sogger, Sogging.—Anything large or fine. *Ex.* That mangle is a sogger.

Sold.—Taken in or deceived. *Ex.* The people of Boston were sold by a pretended Hussar.

Sole.—The floor of an oven or the seat of a window.

Solid.—Grave. *Ex.* The bairn looked as "solid as a judge."

Solid.—Very. *Ex.* It's solid hot to-day.

Someats.—Something. *Ex.* Give us someats for andrew.

Soodling.—Muddling, half drunk.

Soole.—An expression used to incite dogs to fight, to knock or strike.

Sope.—A foolish fellow.

Sore.—Bad, sorry. *Ex.* He's made a sore job of it.

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Sorger.—More sorrowful. *Ex.* No one could be more sorger than he was.

Soss.—Precipitately. *Ex.* He left in a soss.

Soss.—To slop, water, water which has fallen from any vessel.

Sough.—A drain, a covered drain.

The terminal letters "ough," do not appear to have ever obtained a fixed or settled pronunciation. Through is sometimes, or rather by some persons, pronounced *thruff*, enough pronounced *enow* (which lexicographers say is right in the plural), sough, *sow*, though, *thoff*, and many others, including proper names. For instance, Brougham, *Bruffham*, Hough, *How* (so enunciated from the lips of a former Bishop of Lincoln), though it is more generally pronounced Hoff, as the adjoining village Hougham is called *Hoffham*, and never Howham, but Haugh, in the Marsh, is never *Haff*.

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Soughing.—To drain by "gripping" or tiles.

Sour.—Green. *Ex.* The hay is too sour to lead.

Sour-grass, *Sour sauce*.—The ground sorrel, *Oxalis pratense*.

Souse.—A blow, to deluge with water, "to swaul."

Sow, *Sow-louse*.—The wood-louse.

Sow-drunk.—Very drunk.

Span.—To measure a distance by flattening the hand and stretching the thumb and middle finger.

Spang.—To jerk, to throw. *Ex.* Spang it down.

Spang-wen.—To force into the air from a knur spell.

Spank.—To beat.

Spanking.—Tall, powerful, a beating. *Ex.* Chang was of a spanking size.

Span-new, *Spang-new*.—Quite new.

Sparrow grass.—Asparagus.

Spec.—Speculation, chance-sale. *Ex.* These goods were sent to me on spec.

Speched.—Spoke to. *Ex.* Your worships, I never speched her.

As a sea term, this word is in general use.

Speer.—To peer.

To *speer*, to inquire, is in common use amongst the old-fashioned people of Scotland.

Spell.—A trial, an attempt. *Ex.* Have a spell.

Spell.—The trap used in the game of trap-ball.

Spell.—A piece of paper rolled or folded for lighting pipes or candles.

Spell.—The transverse bars of a chair.

Spelt.—To split.

Spelting.—Split. *Ex.* The coin is spelted.

Spick-and-span-new.—See *Span-new*.

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Spicket.—See *Faucet*

Spile.—A spigot

Spile-hole.—The hole in a barrel into which the spile is placed.

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- Spill*.—A fall, an accident (a modern flash term). *Ex.* They have had a spill.
- Spinney*.—A small plantation.
- Spirit*.—Disposed. *Ex.* I'm not in the spirit to do it.
- Spit*.—A spade.
- Spit-of-earth*.—A shovel-full of earth. *Ex.* I shall have my garden dug over two spits deep.
- Spittle-staff*.—A spud, used for stubbing thistles.
- Splather*.—A drunken frolic, a state of abandon ment
- Splats*.—Short gaiters.
- Splatter-dashes*.—Splatter-dashes or gaiters.
- Splaw*.—A hand or foot. *Ex.* I did not move a splaw.
- Splawder*.—To spread out *Ex.* For why do you splawder your things about?
- Spliced*.—Married. *Ex.* When were they spliced?
- Spluther*.—Whine, stutter, inability to properly explain. *Ex.* Hold your spluther.
- Spool*.—A reel on which to wind cotton, &c.
- Spoony*.—In love, silly. *Ex.* He is spoony on the inner-girl.
- Sponge*.—To encroach upon. *Ex.* He sponges on his friends.
Derived from the absorbing nature of the sponge.
- Sporry*.—To publish the banns of marriage in church.
- Spree*.—A merry frolic.
- Spread*.—To grow fatter. *Ex.* I am sure the beasts spread.
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- Sprig*.—A small, headless, nail used by shoe makers.
- Sprinke*.—To sprinkle or splash. *Ex.* The horse sprinked me with mud.
- Sprunge*.—To spurn.
- Sprunny*.—A sweetheart.
- Spud*.—*See* Spittle-staff
- Spuds*.—Potatoes. *Ex.* Are the spuds diseased?
- Spurn*.—A piece of wood fastened to the foot of a gate-post to strengthen it
- Spurrings*.—Tracks, foot-prints. *Ex.* We could see the spurrings across the closins.
- Squad*.—Mud. *Ex.* How squaddy the roads are.
- Squatch*.—To crush.
- Squaitched*.—Crooked, awry, twisted. *Ex.* The chimney of the mill at Odder, near Lincoln, was squaitched, but has been straightened.
- Squalmish*.—Over nice, particular, sickly. *Ex.* I felt squalmish when I went out for a sail on Boston Deeps.
- Square*.—To stand aside, to assume a fighting attitude.
- Squasened*.—Bent, crushed. *Ex.* All the oranges are squasened.
- Squash*.—Liquid of an indifferent character. *Ex.* That broth is such mean squash.
- Squash*.—To destroy, to suppress, to crush. *Ex.* He squashed it at once.
- Squat*.—Silent. *Ex.* Keep squat
- Squat*.—Thick-set or of low stature.
Alma in verse, in prose the mind
Throughout the body, squat or tall,
Is *bona-fide* all in all.

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Squib.—To hide, to run away. *Ex.* He'll squib out of your sight

Staddling.—The bed or foundation upon which stacks of agricultural produce is placed.

See the note to Belfry.

Stag.—A colt, a cockerill.

Stag or stagge (as it is spelled in old wills, wherein the term is of frequent occurrence) is now almost obsolete, not improbably because precisely the same word expresses the male deer also.

Staggarth.—A stack-yard.

Compounded of "stagh," a corruption of stack and "garth," a yard. *See* Garth.

Stalking-horse.—A real or artificial horse, behind which sportsmen secreted themselves in wild goose shooting.

Stall.—To surfeit, to tire of anything, to satisfy. *Ex.* You stall me with so much pudding.

Stall-fed is often applied to people of fastidious and dainty appetites.

Stan.—A stone. *Ex.* Fetch a four stan weight

Stanard.—A yard in which stones are deposited.

Stanch.—A lock or stop for water, much used in the fen districts.

Stand-still.—A dead stop, fast. *Ex.* He has come to a stand-still at last.

Stang.—To sting, to throb. *Ex.* The pain stangs a good deal.

Stang.—An eel spear, a forked staff with which to catch eels in rivers.

Stanchions.—Protective iron bars in front of windows. *Ex.* He broke into the house by moving the stanchions.

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Stan-up.—A corruption of stand-up, to defend. *Ex.* I'll stan-up for him.

Starchy.—Stiff, proud, formal.

Stark.—Stiff. *Ex.* "Mrs. B., whose shoulder had been dislocated and set, said, 'My shoulder is stark.'"

Many a nobleman lies stark and stiff
Under the hoofs of vaunting enemies.

Henry IV.

Stark.—Difficult; also cold.

Starkish.—Somewhat stiff (applied to land).

Starn.—A portion. *Ex.* It is your starn.

Starnel.—A starling, *Sturnus guttatus*.

Star-shot.—A glutinous substance often found in fields after a storm of rain, and vulgarly supposed to have fallen from the stars.

I have seen a good quantity of that jelly, by the vulgar called a star-shoot, as if it remained upon the extinction of a falling star.—*Boyle*.

Start.—The long handle of a saucepan.

Starved.—Chilled with cold. *Ex.* I am starved to death.

Statesman.—A landed proprietor.

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Statis, Statters.—The statutes held in this county, in May, for hiring servants.

Stauter.—To waver, to reel, to stagger. *Ex.* He is done up, he stauters.

Stavers.—The staves or rounds of a ladder.

Stay, Stee, Stie, Stey.—A ladder.

The word stie is now used, perhaps exclusively, by the northern rustics, but it was formerly the common term for a ladder in the northern parts of England. A locality in the city of Lincoln had the name of Sainte Maries Stie, so called, probably, on account of the declivity or steepness of its situation, from the Anglo-Saxon *Stigan* to climb.

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Steel.—The stalk of any fruit.

Stedle.—To stain. *Ex.* Don't stedle the cloth.

Steddled,—Not clear, applied in washing. *Ex.* How stedded my dress looks.

Steddle.—See Staddle.

Steddle.—A supporter placed under a table or any such article to make it stand firmly.

Steeping.—Soaking, applied to rain. *Ex.* A steeping rain, *i.e.*, a soaking rain.

Steer.—A beast in its third year.

Nor has the steer,
At whose strong chest the deadly tiger hangs,
E'er plow'd for him.

Thomson.

Steil.—A leisurely pace. *Ex.* He did not hurry, he walked at a steil.

Stem.—To binge or steep any leaky wooden tub. See Binge.

Stetchel, Stichel.—A troublesome child.

Stew.—A bustle, fright. *Ex.* He pounced out and put me in a stew.

Stick-and-lift.—A person who can only just acquire means of subsistence.

Still.—Quiet. *Ex.* She is a still woman.

Stilted.—Stockings which are "new-footed," bedaubed.

Stint.—A small plover.

Stinted.—Not fully grown.

Stitch.—A pain in the side. *Ex.* I have got a stitch in the side.

Stitch-up.—To plough very deeply.

Stithy, Stid, Stiddy.—A blacksmith's anvil.

My imaginations are as foul
As Vulcan's stithy.

Hamlet.

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Stiherum, Stithom.—A long, stupid story.

Stivers.—Money. *Ex.* How get you on for stivers? Derived from the name of a small Dutch coin.

Stiving.—A quick walk. *Ex.* You go along at a stiving rate.

Stockend.—Stopped in growth. "Stinted."

Stodged.—Well filled. *Ex.* The moke was stodged with thistles

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Stoling.—A large lump of anything, sufficient to eat *Ex.* You have given me a stoling of rud.

Stool.—An expression made use of to explain the number of shoots issuing from a grain of sown corn.

Stook, Stouk, Stouck. — A shock of corn of ten sheaves.

Stope, Stoup.—A post. *Ex.* Hold on by the stoup.

Stope (in old Lincolnshire records) meant a post or pillar, and is spelt *stulp*, probably the etymon of the name given to the holy-water font, anciently placed in the porch of most parochial churches, and resembling in its proportion and shape the stoup or wooden pillar.

Stope-and-deal.—A fence made of posts and planks of American pine.

Stopper.—An advanced state of intoxication.

Storm.—A long-continued frost or fall of snow, without wind.

Storm.—To rage.

Stot. — A young ox.

Stow.—To put away. *Ex.* Where can we stow all these things.

This is from the Saxon *stow*, and means a resting place.

Stower.—See *Poy*.

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Straddle. — Astride. *Ex.* Get a-straddle on the horse.

Straddy-beck.—A frog. *Ex.* What's sport to you is death to us, poor straddy-beeks.

Straight-up-and-down.—Honest in dealing, candid in speech.

Strange.—Very, exceedingly. *Ex.* It is a strange good dobbin.

Stranny.—Wild, excited, daft; also going away. *Ex.* Aye, mun, he is stranny.

Strapping.—Tall, powerful. *Ex.* She is a strapping wench.

Strappings, Streakings, Strokings.—The last milk given by a cow.

Strat.—To cover with mud.

Strats.—Mud.

Strene.—The shoot of a tree.

Strickle.—A piece of wood with which the superfluous quantity is struck off a measure of grain.

Strickle.—A whetstone for a scythe.

Strickle-back.—A little fresh-water fish, with a prickly dorsal fin.

Striddle.—To stride. *See* *Straddle*.

Strike, Strike-skep. — A measure containing four bushels.

Strine, Strind.—To stride. *Ex.* Strind ower the grip.

This is an old expression, that "the days are now a cock's strine longer that they were."

Stripe.—A knife used by woodmen.

Stroom.—A brewing vessel.

Struncheon.—A ditty or pretty story.

Strung.—A small oblong instrument of wicker work, fixed by brewers over the bung-hole

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within their mash-tub, to prevent the grains or hops passing through when the liquor is drawn off.

Strunt.—The rump of a bird.

Stubble-goose.—A goose fed upon the stubbles.

Stud-and-mud.—A term applied to cottages and hovels built of wood and plastered.

Stuff.—To feed or cram. *Ex.* You can stuff that gaw-maw with owt.

Stuffins.—A coarse meal used for feeding cattle, especially pigs.

Stump.—A term applied to the tower of Boston church, noted all over the kingdom for its height and beauty.

This word is said to have been suggested from its resemblance, when viewed from a distance, to the tall stump or trunk of a tree, when deprived of its branches.

Stumps.—Legs. *Ex.* Move your stumps.

Stumpy.—Short, thick-set

Stun.—A stone.

Stunner.—Extraordinary, as to size or quality. *Ex.* Well, that stirk is a stunner.

Stunning.—Extraordinary. *Ex.* This is a stunning good bush.

Stunt.—Peevish, reserved, sulky, sullen.

Stunt.—Short (in manner) blunt. *Ex.* He is as stunt as a hammer.

Stupe.—Stupid.

Stupid.—Obstinate. *Ex.* You needna turn stupid.

Sturdy.—*See* Giddy.

Sturk, Stirk.—Beasts from one to two years old.

Sturky.—Short, undergrown. *Ex.* She is a sturky piece of goods.

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Stuttle.—A hurry. *Ex.* For why are you in such a stuttle!

Summer-tilled.—Fallowed, uncultivated.

Summuts.—Something. *Ex.* Give us summuts to eat.

Sun.—Intoxicated. *Ex.* He's in the sun.

Sup.—To drink. *Ex.* Come, sup it up.

In the south of England, a person desirous of relieving his thirst would ask for a *drop* of drink, whilst in the north, a person so affected would ask for a *sup* of drink, the latter, perhaps, a more expressive term than the former.

He called for drink; you saw him sup
Potable gold in golden cup.

Swift.

Swab.—A large drinker, a vulgar fellow.

Derived, probably, from the "soaking" character of the mop of this name.

Swad, Cosh.—The pod of a pea or bean.

Swall, Swaul.—To deluge with water.

Swag.—A load, money. *Ex.* He had such a swag, he ommost siled away.

Swage.—*See* Remble.

Swap, Swop.—To exchange.

Swarm.—To climb. *Ex.* He swarmed up the tree.

Swat.—Quantity. *Ex.* Oh! what a swat!

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Swath, Swarth.—Sward, the rind of bacon, the rind of anything.
Swathe.—Lines of corn or grass, formed by the regular sweep of the scythe.
Swathe-rake.—The rake used for gathering up the swathe.
Swazzing.—Swaggering.
Sweat, Swale.—To melt, waste, or burn away (applied

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to the melting of fat, or the wax or tallow of a candle exposed to a draught.)

Sweat.—To melt away.

Swedged.—Drank off, gulphed.

Sweety.—Sweet.

Sweltered.—Perspiring through heat *See* Mulfered and faldered.

Round about the caldron go;
 In the poison'd entrails throw,
 Toad, that under the cold stone
 Days and nights hath thirty-one,
 Swelter'd venom, sleeping yot,
 Boil thou first i' the charm'd pot!

Macbeth, Act iv., Scene I.

Swift.—Quickly, fast. *Ex.* "Mrs. P. complained that her hams were eaten up swift."

Swig.—Drink. *Ex.* Give us a swig.

Swill.—Hog-wash.

Swinge.—To singe. *Ex.* Swinge the bristles.

Swinging.—Large, heavy. *Ex.* That's a swinging load.

The countryman seeing the lion disarmed, with a swinging cudgel broke off
 the match. —*L'Estrange.*

Swipes.—Thin, poor, or sour beer; also weak tea, & c.

Switch.—A thin stick, a lash with a whip.

Fetch me a dozen crab-tree staves, and strong ones; these are but
 switches.—*Henry VIII.*

Switching.—Great, heavy.

Swither.—To melt or sweat.

Swivel-eye.—A cast in the eye, a squint.

Swiz.—Force, rush, impetus.

Swizzle.—Any kind of intoxicating liquor.

Swizzing.—Whining, whizzing.

Syled.—Filtered or strained.

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Tab.—A piece of leather in the front of a boot, a latchet, the ear.

Tab-cat.—A tabby or brown and grey cat. *Ex.* Do yah see that there big tab-cat?

A tabby-cat sat in the chimney corner.—*Addison.*

Tack.—Unpalatable food. *Ex.* This is queer tack.

Tackle.—To seize or attack by words or actions. *Ex.* If no one else will beard him, I'll
 tackle him.

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Taen-work.—Work taken at a given price. Johnson says that "Taen " is the poetical contraction of taken.

Taffled.—Entangled. *Ex.* My kite band has got taffled.

Tags.—The tinned ends of boot laces.

Tailings, Tail-ends.—Refuse grain, seeds, & c., given to poultry. *See* Hinder-enda

Tail-slough, Tail-shot.—The outer skin of the tail of a rat or mouse, frequently left in traps, indicating the danger to which their owners have been subjected.

Tain.—Taken. *Ex.* He has tain to his old haunts again.

Take.—A lease. *Ex.* I have got a take of the premises.

Taken-aback.—Unawares, by surprise. *See* Aback.

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Taking.—A particular piece or thing, taken by a person on certain conditions. *Ex.* That's my taking, and I'll mow it soon.

Talk-over.—To talk wildly as in a fever.

Tally-iron.—An Italian-iron, used by laundresses in getting up frills, & c.

Tallow-crawk, Tallow-core.—Tallow refuse, used as food for pigs.

Tan.—To beat *Ex.* Tan his hide.

Tang.—The sting of an insect, the prong of a fork.

Tantadlin-tart.—Food of an unpalatable character.

Tantling-jobs.—Small or trifling jobs. *Ex.* I cannot abear such tantling-jobs.

Tantrums.—Whims, airs, freaks. *Ex.* She is in her tantrums again.

Tap-blash.—Weak and inferior ale.

Tar.—A childish expression, intended for Thank you.

Tar-marle, Tar-marling.—Tared string, used by labourers and gardeners.

Tars.—Tares. *Ex.* These tars look wonderful

Tartar.—A cross or passionate woman.

Task-work.—Contract work.

Tatched-end, Tatching-end.—A cord, made of twisted hemp and stiffened with shoemaker's wax, having attached a hog's bristle, used for stitching leather.

Tater-trap.—The mouth. *Ex.* Shut your tater trap.

Tates, Taters, Tatoes.—Potatoes.

Tauntling.—Tossing the head. *Ex.* She is tauntling and playing up.

Tave.—To rage.

Taving-about.—"Tewing," restless (through delirium), fidgety.

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Taw.—A kind, of marble used by boys, of which there are several kinds.

Tawdered-up.—Dressed in fine clothes. Probably from a peculiar kind of lace which was bought at St Audry fair, Cambridgeshire.

Tazzle.—To entangle.

Team, Teem.—To pour liquor from one vessel into another, a number of horses drawing an agricultural implement or vehicle; also applied to a heavy shower of rain.

I am in love; but a team of hone shall not pluck that from me, nor who 'tis I love.—*Shakespere*.

Teamer.—The man who empties the grain from a laden cart to the stack.

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The picker, loadener or loader, the teamer and the stacker, are certain officials for whom work is plentiful during the harvest season.

Teamful.—Quite full, full to the brim. *Ex.* The pancheon is teamful.

Teaming.—Pouring. *Ex.* It is teaming with rain.

Tearing.—Romping, boisterous.

Teather, Tether.—To attach by a string, as animals are, to keep them within a limited space. *Ex.* Teather the moke to the crew-yard stoup or it will get upon the ramper.

Teathy.—Restless or fractious, like a "teething" infant. *Ex.* What a teathy fellow thou art.

Teaner, Twoner, Toaner, Turner, Toan, Tother.—The one or the other. *Ex.* I'm sarnsure it were him or his tother brother.

Tecken.—Taken. *Ex.* Tecken aback.

Ted.—A small hay cock, to burn wood. *Ex.* Gath man mun go out and ted the hay, *i. e.*, place it in small cocks or heaps.

Teds.—Socks.

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Teeny, Tiny.—Very small. *Ex.* It is a very teeny thing.

Tell-clat.—A tale bearer. *Ex.* Oh! you tell clat.

Tems.—A fine riddle or sieve, used for dressing flour; also a wooden vessel for carrying water.

Tent.—To look after, to watch. *Ex.* A lad must be put in the 10-hoof to tent the birds.

This word is probably an abbreviation of tend, or attend, and means attend to, lest harm should result from neglect.

Tenter.—One who looks after or attends to cattle to prevent their straying.

Tenting.—The act of the tenter. *Ex.* Bill is tenting the pigs.

Tetsy.—An abbreviation of Elizabeth.

Elizabeth, Betsy, Tetty, and Tes,
They all went a hunting to find a bird's nest;
They found a bird's nest with two eggs in,
They each took one and left one in.

Old Saying.

Tew.—To shake or toss about, applied to the shaking of a bed or hay. *Ex.* Go and tew over that hay.

Tew.—To trouble or vex oneself. *Ex.* I need-na put myself into such a tew.

Tewed.—Teased, vexed.

Tew and tave.—To pull or tumble about, to exercise violently.

Thack.—Thatch.

This word is, in modern speech, superseded by thatch, excepting in Lincolnshire and the northern provinces. It is, nevertheless, a good English word giving, as is instanced in many other words, a hard instead of a soft sound to its terminal letters *ch*.

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Thack-and-mortar.—In good earnest. *Ex.* He went at the work thack-and-mortar.

Thacker.—A thatcher.

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Thack-peg.—A wooden peg used in thatching. *Ex.* I'll lay this thack peg about your back.

Tharms.—The small entrails of a pig, used, when cleaned, for encasing sausage meat

That-there.—That, or that-one. *Ex.* Bring me that there mell.

That-there and this-here are provincialisms, and not only in Lincolnshire, but in other counties. Although pleonasm they seem to add emphasis to the expression.

Theave.—An ewe a year old, not in lamb.

Thecking.—Thatching.

Thee-à-ter.—Theatre. *Ex.* Art a-going to the thee-à-ter?

*There-about*s.—Very-nearly. *Ex.* Nettleham is there-about four miles from Lincoln.

There-aways.—Nearly at the place indicated. *Ex.* I flung it down in that corner, and its there-aways.

Thick.—Very friendly. *Ex.* I know he is very thick with the party.

Thick-end.—Greater part. *Ex.* It's the thick end of a mile further on.

Thick-of-hearing.—See Dull of Hearing.

Think.—Thing, a very common word used thus, any-think, every-think, for any thing, every thing, & c.

Think-to.—Think of. *Ex.* What do you think-to my new dress?

Thirl.—To bore or make a hole. *Ex.* Fetch a nail passer and make a thirl through this board.

Thiter.—A manure cart.

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Thoff.—Than if. *Ex.* It's better thoff he came.

Thone.—Thawed or damp.

Thorpe.—Derived from the Saxon *teras*, of a village or settlement, and hence often forming part of the modern name of a village, such as Cleethorpes, Culverthorpe, & c.

Thrallage.—Perplexity. *Ex.* He was in such a thrallage.

Thrave.—To urge.

Thrawl.—A barrel rest.

Threap.—To assert obstinately, to threaten; also to urge, to press. *Ex.* She threaped me down that I did not see her.

Three-shear.—A sheep which has been thrice shorn.

Three-square.—Triangular.

Three-thrums.—The continuous purring of a cat.

Threp, Thrape.—A report. B. said "there have been many thrapes about me."

Threshing.—A beating. *Ex.* Give him a good threshing.

Thribs.—Three.

Throng.—Busy. *Ex.* We are very throng this Martlemas

Thropple.—To throttle. *Ex.* Let go, you'll thropple him.

Throstle.—A thrush.

The throstle with his note so true,
The wren with little quill.

Shakespeare.

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Thruff.—Through. *Ex.* Last night's downfall went thruff my new stack.

Thrum.—The tufted part, beyond the tie, at the end of the warp in weaving.

Thumb.—Awkward. His fingers are all thumbs, *i. e.*, he is very awkward.

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Thumb-ring.—A ring anciently worn on the thumb by Bishops and other dignitaries.

There is a thumb-ring belonging to the regalia of the Lincoln Corporation—
the mayor being married to the city for his term of office.

Thump.—A blow, with the hand or fist.

The man that hails you Tom or Jack,
And proves by thumps upon the back
How he esteems your merit.

Cowper.

Thumping.—Of large size. *Ex.* That's a thumping load for that hobby.

Thunder-bolts.—Belemnites found in gravel.

Thundering.—Huge, or unusually great. *Ex.* He told a thundering lie.

Thusker.—A large or fine object of any kind.

Thwack.—A blow.

Tib.—An ear.

Tibbet.—The peak in front of a bonnet.

Tickle.—Uncertain, not firmly set *Exs.* It is a very tickle time. The trap is set tickle.

The state of Normandy

Stands on a tickle point, now they are gone.

Shakespeare.

Tickle-tail.—A rod used by a schoolmaster to correct his pupils.

Ticky-touch-wood.—A game played by children, who are free from all penalties when touching wood.

Tid.—*See* Ted.

Tidy.—A light garment worn by children over their clothes to preserve them, a pinafore.

Tidy.—Tolerable in health, neat, orderly. *Ex.* I'm tidy to-day.

Tiddy.—Small. *Ex.* It's a pretty, tiddy thing.

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Tied.—Bound, compelled. *Ex.* He's a friend of mine, and I feel tied to go.

Tift, Tiff.—A slight quarrel; also to irritate.

Tight.—Intoxicated. *Ex.* "I should not say that he was tight, he was sharp-fresh."

Tight.—Neat, tidy.

Tilly-willy.—Thin, slight, or wanting in substance.

Tilt.—To incline (as casks are when nearly empty), to raise one end of anything.

Tilt.—A covering for a cart or wagon upon frame work. *Ex.* For sale, a tilted carrier's cart.

Tine.—The prong of a fork. *Ex.* I have some three-tined forks.

Tine.—A fine. *Ex.* "Tines and forfeits."

Ting-tang.—A small unmelodious bell, a worthless, rubbishy article.

Tiny.—Small. *See* Tiddy.

Any pretty little tiny kickshaws.—*Shakespeare.*

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Tip-cat.—A boy's game.

Tipe —To tip-up or overturn. *Ex.* Tipe it up, and skelp the load in the muck.

*Tipe.--*To throw. *Ex.* Tipe me that ball.

Tipe-stick, Slot-stick.—The stick in front of cart body fastening the cart to the shafts, and so preventing it upsetting.

Tipple.—Liquor; also used for tip. *Ex.* This is very good tipple.

While the tipple was paid for, all went merrily on. —*L'Estrange.*

Tippling-house.—A low inn.

From this came tippler, the name of a drunkard. Such epithet has ill-naturedly, but perhaps not untruly, been given to Queen Anne by the satirists of her own and subsequent times. In 1515 there were twenty tippling-houses in the City of Lincoln, and

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their owners had to find surety for the good behaviour of those who frequented them.

Tip-top.—First rate. *Ex.* I can assure you this article is of tip-top quality.

Tit.—A favourite horse. *Ex.* That tit of mine trots well.

Titivate.—To dress up, to polish, to adorn.

Tit-for-tat.—A "Rowland for an Oliver," a blow for a blow. *Ex.* He struck me, and I gave him tit-for-tat.

Tit-tat-toe.—A child's game, played by two players. A square is drawn having nine compartments, in which each player alternately draws a circle and a cross, and he who first gets three of these in a line wins the game.

To.—This; also for. *Ex.* We shall have peaches to dessert to-year.

Tod.—Twenty-eight lbs. of wool; before the weight was fixed by Act of Parliament the quantity was uncertain.

Toddle.—To walk feebly (applied to young children and old persons). *Exs.* How nicely that child toddles. " Old Joe came toddling in."

Todlowery.—A hobgoblin.

Toft-stead.—A piece of land on which a house has stood.

The old word toft, which is probably synonymous with tuft as now used, was that by which an isolated tuft or enclosure was known, but since the universal enclosure of land, there are no tofts, and they are only now preserved in the names of Wigtoft, Brothertoft, Fishtoft, Langtoft, & c., & c.

Toggery, Togs.—Clothes. *Ex.* He put on his best toggery.

Toldered up.—Gaudily attired.

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Tom boy.—A romping, rude girl.

Tommy-tailors.—The long-legged crane-fly; also called Father, Daddy, Jacky, and Harry Long legs. *See* Jacky Long-legs.

To-month.—This month. *See* To.

Tom-poke, Turn-poke.—To stumble head first, to stumble head over heels, to capsize.

Tom-sawl.—The dark colored inner meat on the backs of fowls, & c.

Tom-tawdry.—Useless finery. *Ex.* Why dress yourself in such tom-tawdry.

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Tom-tit.—The wren.

Tongue-tied.—Silent. *Ex.* He might have told who threatened to shoot the gaw maw, but he was tongue-tied.

Tonup, Tournups.—Turnip.

Tool.—A spade. *See* Spit.

Toot.—The devil.

Tooth-and-egg.—An alloy of which the common spoons are made, and much used in the country. A kind of German silver.

Said to have been derived from the ornaments around the handles of spoons, for the manufacture of which it was first used.

Tooting.—Peering, peeping.

I cast to go a shooting,
Long wand'ring up and down the land
With bow and bolts on either hand,
For birds and bushes tooting.

Spencer.

Tootle.—To blow a horn. *Ex.* Now then, tootle up, and scar the birds.

Topping.—Excellent, clever, in good health. *Exs.* That is topping. Thank you, I'm topping.

Tops-it.—To excel, to distance, to over-match.

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Top-up.—To complete a work, to conclude any business.

Torn-down. — Boisterous, romping, as applied to children.

Toss-pot.—A great drinker.

Tot.—A small can of ale, the vessel in which it is brought in is also called a tot. *Ex.* Can you drink a tot of ale?

Tother.—The other. *Ex.* It was nearre one nor the tother.

Tot-nottle.—A tad-pole.

Tottering.—Variable, a dangerous illness. *Ex.* I have had a tottering time of it.

Touchy.—Irritable. *Ex.* All the share-holders are so touchy.

You are so touchy, and take things so hotly. I am sure there must be some mistake in this.—*Arbuthnot.*

Toudman.—The old man (used in Yorkshire and Durham).

Tout.—A "grip" or tunnel under a road.

Towel.—To beat *Ex.* I should towel him well.

Town.—A village or even hamlet. *Ex.* I'm going up town, *i. e.*, into the village.

Toying.—Carding wool.

To-year.—This year. *Ex.* I grow oats to-year.

Trail.—Draw or drag. *See* Lead. *Ex.* That horse will near trail you there.

Trail-trips.—A slovenly, dirty woman.

Trame.—"Gillery."

Tramp.—To walk, a beggar. *Exs.* I shall tramp there in time. Your nobbud a tramp.

Tranching.—Walking about

Translator.—A cobbler or a mender of shoes.

Trapes.—A slovenly, dirty woman. *See* Trail-trips.

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Since full each other station of renown,
Who would not be the greatest trapes in town?

Young.

Trapesing, Trapess.—To walk in a slovenly manner, to wade, to wander.

Trash-bags.—A worthless person.

Travellers'-joy.—The Clematis, a well-known climbing plant.

Tray.—A wooden hurdle. *Ex.* Trays are dear now, if made with oak posts or heads.

Trice.—Quickly. *Ex.* I'll be with you in a trice.

He could raise scruples dark and nice,
And after solve them in a trice.

Hudibras.

Trice, Trise.—To lift, to raise. *Ex.* Trise up the shafts of the cart.

Trig, Trim.—Neat, precise, tight, closely fitting. *Ex.* Trig as a drum.

Trod, Trop.—A foot-path. *Ex.* Keep on the trod and you'll reach the thorpe in time.

Trollops.—A slovenly, dirty woman; also a string of horses.

Trollope and Hussey, the surnames of two of our oldest aristocratic families, singularly enough are also epithets applied to untidy women. The latter, pronounced huzzey, is a corruption of housewife, and is generally coupled with an adjunct, as a saucy huzzey.

Trolly.—A railway truck, used in the delivery of goods.

Trottles.—Sheep or rabbit dung.

Trout.—Truant. *Ex.* I shall play trout to day.

Truck.—Concern with, connection. *Ex.* Have no truck with him.

Tumbril, Tumbrel.—An open rack for hay or corn, used in crew yards

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Tunnel.—A funnel.

Tuneable.—Able to sing. *Ex.* I'm not tuneable to day.

Tup.—A ram.

Turn-trencher.—A game, generally played in Lincolnshire at Christmas time.

Turps.—Turpentine. *Ex.* Turps ran up during the American war.

Tush.—A tooth.

Tussle.—A struggle, either in act or words. *Ex.* We had a good tussle, and I got the best on it.

Tussock.—A tuft or bunch of coarse grass; also called a "Hassock."

The first is remarkable for the several tussucks or bunches of thorns wherewith it is armed round.— *Grew.*

Tut, Tut-gut, Tom-tit.—A hobgoblin.

Tutting.—A feast, a treat, a tea party.

A landlady who wished to have a "tutting," gave notice of her intention to all her female acquaintance, whether married or single. On the day and at the hour specified the visitors assembled, and were regaled with tea (so far so well), but on the removal of that, the table was replenished with a bowl and glasses, and, exhilarated with potent punch, when each guest became a

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new creature. About this time the husbands and sweethearts arrived, paid their half guineas each for the treatment of themselves and partners, joined the revelry, and partook of the amusements proposed by their dear loves. Each female then, anxious to please her partner for the evening, displayed every captivating charm, either the enlivening catch, the witty *double entendre*, the dance, or the beating of the tambourine, till every decency was often forgotten, and the restraints of modesty abandoned. This custom, which was confined solely to the lower orders, is now very properly

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almost abolished. We are only surprised that it should have been so long continued, to the bane of every principle of decorum and good manners.—
Lincoln in 1800.

Twang, Twinge.—Pain. *Ex.* I had such a twang just now from rheumatize, I reckon.

Twang.—A savour or taste. *Ex.* This tea has a nasty twang about it.

Twee.—Trepidation *Ex.* I was put into such a twee.

Twicer.—A thing worth two of any other thing.

Twig.—Understand. *Ex.* I twig you, now that you speak plain.

Twill.—Thread upon a reel.

Twilt.—To beat, a quilted coverlid.

Twink.—Immediately, at once, *i. e.*, in the twink or twinkling of an eye.

That in a twink she won me to her love.

Shakespeare.

Twinkle.—To hew or chip.

Twist.—Appetite. *Ex.* What a twist that man has, he could eat a peck of taters.

Twitch.—Couch grass.

Twitch.—An instrument serving to hold horses by the upper lip.

Twitch.—To tie tightly. *Ex.* Twitch it up.

Twitter.—Nervous, frightened, to tremble. *Ex.* I was in such a twitter when master came.

Twizzle.—To twist, *Ex.* I have twizzled all the cotton.

Twike.—Twitch grass.

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U

Under, Under-grip.—A drain or "sough " under ground.

Under-handed.—Too little help, small in stature, unfair.

Under-lout.—A lazy man-servant

Under-cum-fun, Under-cum-stumble.—To understand

Under-the-roof.—In the house. *Ex.* I thought that he was under the roof.

Undernean.—Beneath. *Ex.* It's undernean the bed I'll powd it.

Ungainly, Unsheppen.—Awkward, clumsy. *Ex.* What an ungainly lad thou art.

Probably a corrupted pronunciation of inept.

Unkind.—Strange, lonely.

Unkind.—Rough or crooked. *Ex.* These poles are very unkind

Unlicked.—Unpolished. *Ex.* Oh! he's an unlicked cub, and what can you expect of him?

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Unmeansome.—Untidy, ragged like an old carpet.

Unplunge.—Unexpectedly. *Ex.* He came upon me all at an unplunge.

Unpied.—Unearthed *Ex.* We have unpied the taters.

Impossible.—Impossible. *Ex.* It is impossible for me to do it.

Unready.—Not ready, not dressed.

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This word is in general use, and was by the old chroniclers and writers of English history, a name given to one of our Saxon Kings (Ethelred), to whose procrastinating and dilatory habits, have been ascribed the ruin of the Saxon and uprise of the Norman power in England.

Unsneck, Unmake.—To unfasten. *Ex.* Unsneck the door, and let the gaw-maw in.

Upraid.—See *Abraid*.

Uphold.—To maintain, to assert.

Up-on-end.—See *On end*.

Upper-story.—The head. See *Noddle-box*.

Uppish.—Proud, haughty. *Ex.* Those brewers are so uppish.

Upsydaisy.—An expression made use of when lifting a child.

Upshot.—The result. *Ex.* Well, the upshot was that I had to pay.

Here is an end of the matter, says the prophet, here is the upshot and result of all; here terminate both the prophesies of Daniel and St. John.—*Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Uptake and felling.—Total cost. *Ex.* No one knows what it will be until they come to the uptake-and-felling.

Upon-the nestle.—Excited about anything.

Up-to, Up-to-it—Equal to. *Ex.* Oh! he's up-to it I'll uphold it.

Urchin.—A lad, a hedgehog.

Us.—We, our.

Use.—Interest. *Ex.* Overend, Gurney, & Co., promised good use, but they have not used us well after all.

Used to could.—Used to do, *i.e.*, as I had done before.

Uvvers.—Ridges of land separating the land of one tenant from another.

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Vagabondize—To wander. *Ex.* Don't vagabondize about the streets.

Vails.—Gratuities to servants.

Value.—A space of time. *Ex.* I was not there for the value of five minutes.

Vardy.—Verdict. *Ex.* Have the jury returned their varyd?,

Vapouring.—Threatening violence. *Ex.* She was in the kitchen vapouring about, so I left her to hersen.

Varmint.—Vermin; also applied in anger to a child, as—Oh! you little varmint, I'll warm you if I catch you.

Vartiwells.—A part of a hinge to a gate.

Vast.—Many, or great. *Ex.* There were a vast of people there.

Vemon.—Venom.

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Wabble, Wobble.—To tremble, to reel, to shake, to totter. *Ex.*

"Oh Colly-wobble, Colly-wobble,
To think you do not know your part
Makes my heart go
Wibble-wabble, wibble-wabble."

An actor on the Lincoln stage.

Wacken, Wackenish.—Sharp, intelligent, lively. *Ex.* He is a wacken lad, I know.

Wackensome.—Wakeful, easily awakened.

Wad.—A guide, a director.

In ploughing land, it is no unusual thing to use a wad or wad-stick to keep the plough in a direct line.

Waddle.—A lounging "duck-like" walk.

Waffle-bags.—A great talker.

Waffy.—Weak, maudlin.

Waft.—A disagreeable flavour.

Waits.—Street musicians who play at Christmas tide. The Lincoln waits had formerly silver badges to distinguish them.

This name is said to have been derived from the fact of these musicians being always in waiting to celebrate weddings and other joyous events occurring within their districts.—*Grose.*

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Wake.—A village feast.

"Wakes," so called by our Anglo-Saxon forefathers, who thus translated the "vigiliae," or night watchings, celebrated and observed by the early Christians when they dedicated their churches, and so applied to the anniversaries of such dedications, which in lapse of time became, instead of the period of vigils and devotion, that of feasting and reveling.

Wale. —To drive away.

Waller. — Watery. *Ex.* Vegetable marrows are very waller.

Wall-eyed.—Squinting; also a person who has a blotch, spot, or film over the pupil of one of his eyes.

Wallop.—To beat or slap; also to be slatternly.

Walloper.—*See* Whacker.

Wallow.—Tasteless, or watery. *See* Waller.

Walsh —A building having a lean-to-roof.

Wamble.—Unsettled.

Wankle.—Weakly, ill, inconstant, debilitated.

Wankling.—Weak. *Ex.* It's a poor wankling thing.

Wantle.—*See* Wankle.

Waps.—The fan used for dressing grain, a draft

Ware.—To spend money, to wear clothes.

Warning.—Notice. *Ex.* I have given missus warning to leave.

Warth, Wath.—A ford.

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Waspish.—Testy. *Ex.* Oh! he is very waspish.

Wass.—Nonsense.

Water-bewitched.—Weak liquor of any kind.

Waters.—The sea-side. *Ex.* They have all gone to the waters.

Water-slain.—Drowned.

Water-springs.—A disorder in the stomach, causing fluid to rise into the mouth.

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Wath-stead,—A farm on a ford.

Wath-stead, or more properly waith-stead, derives its name from its situation on a wade or ford. Wade or waith, derived from the Latin *vadum*, though now almost out of use in colloquial English, is preserved in the names of places situated on these shallows or river passages. In Lincolnshire we have Waith, on the Tetney rivulet; and probably Waddingham, Waddingworth, Waddington, Washingboro', are so designated as being situated on or near wades or waiths of this kind.

Wattle-days.—Week days or work days.

Wax.—To grow. *Ex.* The lad waxes.

Waxy.—Peevish, cross, irritable. *Ex.* You need-na be so waxy.

Way-gate.—A gate across a road.

Weant.—Will not. *Ex.* I weant go.

Wear.—To spend. *See* Ware.

Wearing.—A consumption. *Ex.* He's in a wearing.

Weazin,—The throat. *Ex.* That stuck in his weazin.

Weather-breeder.—A very fine day in February, which was supposed to usher in fine weather.

Weedle — To coax.

Weigh.—To spend money. *Ex.* I shall weigh my money well.

Weld, Welt.—Spoken of the sun killing the grass so as to make it hay.

Welking.—*See* Hulking.

Well-to-do.—Comfortably rich. *Ex.* Oh! he's very well-to-do in the world.

Welting.—A beating. *Ex.* I gave the young varmint a good welting.

Wemble.—To remove; also to turn upside down.

Werrit.—To fidget, to tease. *Ex.* You werrit my life out.

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Werry.—To give birth, to parturiate.

Wetchered.—Wet-shod, having wet feet. *Ex.* I ran in a puddle and am very wetchered.

Wether.—A female sheep.

Wether-hog.—A male or heeder sheep.

Wezzling.—Giddy, thoughtless. *Ex.* She is a very wezzling lass.

Whack— Allowance, allotted quantity. *Ex.* This is my whack of bread and cheese for andersmeat.

Whack—To beat, a blow. *Ex.* He's gen him a whack on the back.

Whacker.—A large or fine object. *Ex.* That's a whacking peagle.

Whang.—*See* Bang.

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Whang-teeth.—Grinders or double teeth.

Whap.—To beat *See* Wop.

Whapper.—Very large. *Ex.* That mangle is a regular whapper.

Whap-straw.—A country farm servant.

What-for.—For what reason, for why.

Whatten.—What. *Ex.* Whatten do yah say.

Wheal.—To mark as with blows from a whip.

Wheamley.—Cunningly, deceitfully. *Ex.* He's wheamley idle.

Wheat-plum.—A large fleshy plum, sometimes called a bastard Orlean's plum.

Whelk.—Force, impetus. *Ex.* He ran against the lamp-post with a great whelk.

Whelking.—Huge.

Whet.—A drink. *Ex.* Where are you going to have a whet.

Wheuks.—Sickly. *Ex.* I feel wheuks.

Wheuls.—Weevils, an insect found in malt.

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Whew-faced.—Pale in countenance. *Ex.* He's a poor whew-faced lad.

Whewt.—A whistle.

Whiffling.—Uncertain, vascillating. *Ex.* Don't count upon his vote, he's very whiffling.

Whig.—Buttermilk.

While.—Until. *Ex.* Stay while I come back to you.

Whimble.—To turn, to be upset, topsy turvy; also a carpenter's auger.

Whimsey.—A whim. *Ex.* He's got another whimsey in his head.

Whimper.—To fret. *Ex.* She is whimpering again.

Whim-whams.—Oddments, trifles.

Whinny.—The neigh of a horse.

Whining-about.—*See* Whitter.

Whins.—Furze, gorse. *Ulex Europoeus*.

Whip.—Money collected by subscription to pay for drink.

Whip-belly.—Thin, poor, or weak liquor. *Ex.* She's a regular skinflint, and supplies her customers with whip-belly.

Whipper-snapper.—An insignificant person.

Whippet.—Small in size (applied to human beings).

Whisk.—To beat or whip (applied to culinary operations). *Ex.* Whisk the eggs.

Whistle-jacket.—Small beer.

White frost.—A hoar frost

White herring.—A fresh herring.

White light.—The light of a candle, so called, because of its non-actinic rays.

White-wash.—*See* Grease.

Whitherer.—A powerful person.

Whitling.—Cutting a stick with a knife. Inferior

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cutlery is known by the name of Sheffield whittles.

Whitter.—To fret peevishly, to complain. *Ex.* They get on fairly, but still they whitter.

Whittower, Whitlet.—A maker, or repairer, of harness.

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Wick.—Quick, lively. *See* Wacken.

Wicken-tree.—The mountain ash. The *Pyrus aucuparia*.

I had a little wicken-tree, nothing would it bear,
But a silver apple, and a golden pear.
The King of France's daughter came to visit me,
All for the sake of my little wicken-tree.

Nursery Rhyme.

Wickish.—Bright (a token of health).

Wiggle.—To wriggle. *Ex.* The eels were wiggling after being skinned.

Wikes.—The corners of the mouth.

Wild-goose-chase.—An unprofitable errand or pur suit. *Ex.* They sent me off on a wild-goose-chase.

Wile-away.—To loiter, to pass away. *Ex.* I'll just have nine corns to wile away time.

Whelk.—A common sea shell-fish.

Will I, nill I.—Whether I will or no. *Ex.* They say they will make me go, will I nill I.

Willow-biter.—The blue tit. *Parus coeruleus*.

A willow-biter built its nest in the skull of Tom Otter (who was executed at Lincoln for murder, and afterwards gibbeted at Drinsey Nook). The bird had young ones, which were reared in the skull of the skeleton, and the following riddle was made on the subject:

There were ten tongues all in one head,
The tenth went out to find some bread,
To feed the living in the dead.

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Will-with-the-wisp, Will-o'-the-wisp.—*Ignis fatuus*.

Wind-a-bit.—Halt awhile, *i. e.*, give breathing time.

Wind-bags.—A great talker.

Windle.—Drifting snow.

Windrow.—Tithe. *Ex.* The estate is windrow free.

Winger.—To rumble about.

Wink.—A nap, synonymous with Nod, which has a wrong meaning attached to it at page 138.

Winney.—To dry or burn up.

Wippet.—A person of low stature.

Wire, Wire-in.—To work hard. *Ex.* Wire-in my lads.

Wirt-springs.—*See* Nang-nails.

Wise-acre.—A person wise in his own estimation, although the very reverse of wise.

Wise-man.—An astrologer, quack, or conjuror. Some years ago there was a wise woman, who resided at Wing, near Oakham, upon whom the following couplet was made;—

The wise woman lives at Wing,
She tried to hedge the cuckoo in!

Withy.—A willow twig.

Wizened.—Dried up, shrunk, withered.

Wo, Woh, Woy.—Stop (applied to horses).

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Wolds.—The name by which is known that continuous lofty ridge of land in the eastern part of our county, extending parallel with the sea coast, from the Humber in the north to the verge of the Fen (known formerly as the East Fen) in the south. The name is probably traceable from the Saxon times, and the word is another form of "wild " which in the south ern parts of England is weald. The wolds of

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Lincolnshire and Yorkshire, and the wealds of Kent and Sussex are districts well known.

Wonderful.—Very, many. *Ex.* There were a wonderful lot of people at the wake.

Wong.—Low land, such as The Wong, at Horncastle.

Wonten.—To accustom.

Woodbine.—The honeysuckle. The *Caprifolium*.

Woodenly.—Awkwardly. *Ex.* You frame so woodenly.

Wood-hacker.—A woodman.

Woolley.—Inspid or tasteless *Ex.* This is poor, woolley tea.

Wop.—A fan for corn.

Wop.—To beat with the open hand.

Wopping.—A large or fine object of any kind. *Ex.* It's a wopping brat.

Working.—The fermentation of malt liquor.

Worritt.—*See* Werrit.

Worry.—To bother, to tease. *Ex.* Don't worry me.

Worser-start.—An expression of sorrow.

Wots. —Oats. *Ex.* "Do you bruize your wots?" " No, I brews my beer."

Wow.—To mew as cats do.

Wrap and wrung.—To obtain all you can get.

Wrinkle.—A new idea

Wud.—Mad. *Ex.* The beast has gone wud.

Wykings.—The corners of the mouth; also *wikes*.

Wyme.—To coax, to sneak.

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Y

Yack—To snatch. *Ex.* Don't yah yack it from me.

Yaffling.—Snarling or barking. *Ex.* Their dog is always yaffling.

Yah.—You. This word is generally used in a contemptuous manner. *Ex.* She began to yah me, and ended by calling me anything but a lady.

Yammer.—To yearn after.

Yanks.—Gaiters. *Ex.* I must put on my yanks to-day.

Yar.—To snarl.

Yard.—An enclosure adjoining the dwelling-house. *See* Garth.

Yard of clay.—A pipe. *See* Churchwarden.

Yar-nuts.—Earth or pig nuts.

Yarm.—A discordant or disagreeable sound.

York.— To jerk.

Yate, Yeat—A gate. *See* the note appended to Garth.

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Yaup.—To shout. *Ex.* Yaup out.

Yellow-belly.—A fen-man, said to be derived from the eels with which the fen ditches abound.

In the adjoining districts of the counties of York and Lincoln, we hear the rural inhabitants, namely those of the former calling their neighbours of the

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latter, "Lincolnshire Yellow-bellies," who respond in the same jocular ill-nature, by calling the people beyond the Humber "Yorkshire Bites", the epithet originating, perhaps, in the over-reaching propensities said to be the characteristic of many of them.

Yellow-ammer, Yellow-hammer.—The German for Bunting, *Emberiza citrinella*, a well known British hedge bird.

Yeo.—An ewe sheep.

Yerk.—To jerk.

Yock.—To attach (as horses are in a "team"); to harness.

Yock-stick.—A hook stick; also a fork or spoon.

Yock-yall, York-yall.—Yarrow.

Yokes.—A wooden bar, widened and shaped in the middle to fit on a person's shoulders, so as to aid him in carrying two buckets, suspended by chains from the ends of the bar.

Yon.—Yonder; also a particular object. *Ex.* What's yon?

Yorkshireman.—A fly drowned in ale.

Yourn.—Yours *See* note to *Hern*.

Yow.—An ewe sheep.

Yowl.—To howl; also a cat-call.

Yuck.—The hip; also to beat or conquer.

Yuck.—To hitch.

Yule.—Christmas.

Yule-cake.—Christmas cake.

Yule block, Yule clog.—A great log or block of wood formerly placed with some ceremony upon the hall fire on Christmas eve.

In former times (and the custom is perhaps still continued in some parts) the unconsumed part of the Yule block was carefully preserved and re-placed on the fire to burn with the new one.

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OUR LITTLE TED—A LINCOLNSHIRE TALE.

I'LL tell ye of a hoamly tåle,
An' it's a tåle 'at's true,
For thowts on't oftimes mäke mé quåil,
An' my wifé shuther too!—

Th' first eight year, 'at we wer wed—
We livd daan i' the Fen,—
We'd stiffish wo'k ta arn wer bread;

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Though boath wer' young folk then.

For we'd six little mouths ta fill—
Six little backs to gear—
An' shoe the'r feèt, 'twer a-bit-on-a-pill—
When méat an' méál wer dear!—

Bud still the childer' throve an' gréw,—
Wer allus teight an' cleän,—
For Mary hed some mettle too,—
Shed hed—or I'm mistéan!

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Ta see 'em cuddled in a row
O' threes, wi' roasy fâces
So plump an' dimpled,—ye mun know,
My Mary call'd 'em "Grâces!"

Sometimes she couldn't ho'd her soft,
When we got up ta béd;
She'd hug 'em round,—bud one most oft,
An' that wer little Ted.

He wer'n't the o'dest, nor the next,
Bud next ta Nancy came,
Yet he could rëad out ony text
'At boggled th' rest wi' shâme.

It mädé no odds which way wé dropt,
Fro' church or Sunday walk,—
The parson, ni-bors, allus stopt
Oür Ted—to hév a talk.

Ye see he hed such shiney locks
Fell glisterin' down his neck,
Like wävin' go'den barley-shocks,
When sunbéams on 'em fleck!—

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For days he'd wander down the läne,
An' sittin' on a stoane,
Up i' th' sky he'd speer an' sträin,
A some'at, I dóánt know on.

I dóánt méán to say as we
Lov'd him more than the rest,

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Bud Mary felt the sãme as mé—
A diff^rence in wer breast—

For the lad wer' only wanklish mãde,
His strength seemd in his head,
An' that I thowt on Mary præyd
But why, she nivver sed.—

Well!—I went dyke-in',—down Low Lands,
It wer a threshin' dãy.—
The Mester said he'd plenty hands,
Soa I'd noa call to stay—

Now I remember, then ther' cãme
A queerish feel about më,
As if to goa, I wer to blãme,
Though they could do wi'out mé

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Hows'iver, down I goas, an' wo'kt,—
I'd drawn a chéan o' spits—
When comes 'ur biggest lad,—
He lookt hawf freighen'd inta fits!

O Feyther—feyther—come—mãke häste!
Our Teddy's gotten crusht!—
I heard no moré, laid hoame I rãc't,
An' intó th' cottage rusht—

And there upon his little béd
I see 'ur pratty child
All scruncht—an' bloody, like he hed,
Been torn by tigers wild—

An' not a limb of Mary's shook—
An' not a wo'd she sed—
Bud I nivver shall forget her look,—
I thowt she wer struck dead!—

Dead as 'ur Bairn,—bud our'n no more,
Whose silken curly hair
Wer dabbled in red clotty gore
Right down his face so fair.

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Her sister helpt to lig him out,

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But Mary would be there,
Though all the time she mov'd about,
She nivver shed a tear.

At night some ni-bours kindly took
The childer hoame to sleep;
I set aloane, wi' that Great Book
'At all men ought to keep.

I wonder'd how my Mary could
Keep up her mettle soa—
While in my daz'd eyelids would
Hot tears comê, whether or noa—

She browt a candle in her hand,
An' led me up the stair—
An' then she browt me to a stand
Afore our Teddy there;—

Afore his waxy cheeks an' brow
Wi' curls smooth'd round his héad,
—They wer' not fleckt wi' gold tints now—
Bud clam an' cold instéad!—

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She läid the candle down, to shew
It's leight full on his fâce
It lookt soa peaceful, none would know
Of sufferin' thére a trâce!

She turnd to me her blue eyes, bright
As I nivver seed afore,
Her cheeks wer päle as moon at night,
Her lips wer' trem'lin' sore;—

" O Thomas tell me—éase my mind—
Hev I sin' we wer' wed,
Neglected thee, or been unkind—
By wilful passions led?

"Or hev I to our childer been
A heedless mother? say,
O Thomas say, if thou hast seen
My Love, my Duty stray?—"

God bless her heart?—what could I do,

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But grip her to my breast?—
An' tell her she wer' kind and true
As ivver man caress'd!—

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Up Heavenward then she räis'd her head,
(Laid on my shoulder broad,
And in a calm low voice she sed,
"I thank Thee—Mighty Lord!"

An' turnin' to the little cot
She dropt her fäce ta Ted,
An' on the cheeks 'at felt 'em not,
Her tears down-pourin' sped—

"My bairn—my darling, now I know
Thy mother's tears may fall,
Upon thy ängel cheeks may flow
Not to come back as gall!

I couldn't speak, I couldn't weep—
My Evil heart I fear'd,
Hed browt this trouble at a léap—
—It made me daft and skeard.—

I durs'n't touch his yallar hair,
Nor kiss his lips, so thin,
Nor bless him with a mother's prayer,
For fear of the mother's sin!

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But now dear Thomas, I can kneel
With thee down by my side—
That *méáns wer good*, 'at *mäkes us feel*,
Our Faith, our Patience bide!—"

And dearer, tenderer if ought,
Hes my wife Mary been,
Sin' the day that Teddy's corpse was brought
Hoame, from the Threshing Machine!

J. B. SMEDLEY.

Gayton-le Marsh.

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ETYMOLOGY OF TOWNS' NAMES, &c.

*The Salamanca Corpus: Provincial Words and Expressions
Current in Lincolnshire (1866)*

THE following correspondence has appeared in the *Stamford Mercury* during the publication of the present work;—

SIR,—An American writer in your paper (excursioning in England) lately wanted to know the meaning of the word "Lynch," in reference to Alwalton Lynch, with which I am well acquainted, though I cannot say I ever saw the white lady there. Lynchet in Bailey is a line of green-swards which separates ploughed lands in common fields; in Lincolnshire called a baulk. In the case at Alwalton the lynchet has been planted. 2. The word "sough" for drain is very common, I should say, in Lincolnshire. At least it is, or was, in the neighbourhood of the Cliffe. I had expected to find it in Bailey, but failed. I account for it thus. I think it is the same word with "sock," a word veneered into "sokeage." This in wet lands was an open drain, made by the plough, and taking its name from sock, a ploughshare (*soc vomer*), from which comes soke jurisdiction, as the soke of Peterborough, the soke of Grantham, &c., and the tenure in common soccage, and I take it to be only the softer pronunciation, the old pronunciation being hard and guttural, as Hough in old writings is written Hac, showing that it had a similar pronunciation to the guttural pronunciation of Drogheda, which only an Irish man can pronounce. Hough is pronounced Hoff, but the letters do not carry this pronunciation. Take Hougham. Some railway porters, according to the counties they come from, called it Hoyham, Howham, Hoffham, whereas anciently it was Hacham. I therefore take sough to be sock. I have heard slight underdraining called soughing, that is, done with sticks and sods, as I think it was thirty years ago. I think, therefore, that deep draining is best expressed by under draining. I am not a farmer, but if I were I certainly

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would not call *mangel* (wurtzel) mangold, which may do very well for the *Times* newspaper, but is as correct as calling Italian clover Talen clover, or Tartarian oats Tentarians. Neither would I spoil my mouth with such a word as gu-an no, but call it Wannow, as pronounced by the Spaniards. 3. I remember seeing some remarks from the hand of the late William Hopkinson, F.R.S., which at the time I did not agree with. This was a year or two ago. They related to the proper spelling of Helpstone, as it was spelled when I was a boy and read Clare's poems. This town's name is not in Doomsday. I take therefore Helpo's town to be purely imaginative. By reference to Doomsday it will be abundantly seen that the towns' names are spelled with the *e* final, and as this finale has dropped out from the names of towns, it may be that where it has been retained, it is because the name has another derivation, and not from *ton*. The late Mr. Hopkinson's amended spelling of "Hepstone" is with me anything but conclusive. Helpstone may be in the same category with Overstone, the origin of which I have much pleasure in leaving to the consideration of the learned, but I have a reverence for the name as written by the poet. The late Mr. Hopkinson was also instrumental in changing the name of Orton into Overton, but why, since the language retains the word oer as well as over, I don't recognise. Neither do I think that railway directors or general managers are any greater authorities than railway porters upon questions of etymology, syntax, or prosody.

GRAMMATICUS.

June 28th, 1866.

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SIR.—I am glad to find that the provincial words of England interest not only the foreigner, but also residents in this and adjoining counties. Having, as you are aware, paid some attention to "The Provincial Words current in Lincolnshire," I may give some additional information to that supplied by your last week's correspondent. *Lynch* is what in Lincolnshire is known as an unploughed ridge of land, and it is also known as a linchet and lincher. The word *sough* is common in this county, but I take it to be a good, though now provincial, word. I find it in Fenning's Dictionary, published above a century ago, with the meaning attached, "(from the French *sous*) a drain under-ground;" and Kennet

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explains it to be a wet ditch. Dr. Johnson, in the earlier editions of his dictionary, gave the same derivation, and explained the word by "a subterranean drain." Your correspondent imagines that *sough* is derived from *sock*—a plough share, but, as is the case with most words of uncertain origin, so in this opinions will vary. The drainage under a "crew"-yard, or water oozing from land into a "deyke," will be called in Lincolnshire the *sock*, although no plough may have been near, and no "sough" be made or laid to carry away the "sock." Mr. Halliwell, quoting Kennet, says with respect to *sock* (to which your correspondent Grammaticus refers) "originally from the Anglo-Saxon *soc*, whence is derived the law-latin word *soca*, a liberty or franchise for holding a court and exercising other jurisdiction over the socmen or soccage tenants, within the extent of such an honor or manor." With respect to the corrupt pronunciation of words, I do not think that you need go so far as Hough-on-the-Hill or Hougham to cavil with any one. I remember, when residing in your borough, many of the inhabitants pronounced Stamford, *Starmford*; then again there were Croyland, Crowland; Edithweston, Edyweston; and many more. Farmers, as a rule, take the pronunciation of a word as they may have heard it before, and *gu-an-no*, in the northern part of this county, will be often heard pronounced *gwarno*.

Yours truly,

J. ELLETT BROGDEN.

Newland, Lincoln, July 10th, 1866.

SIR,—I am much obliged to your correspondent for his etymon for "sough," viz., *sous* (French), for which he gives Fenning's Dictionary as an authority. I accept it, and withdraw mine, framed on analogy to the meaning of a sokeage and the pronunciation of Hough. I took it to be an old word, and should not have ventured a derivation if I had found it in the dictionary I usually refer to. This word "sough," then, is not in "Bailey," but is, according to the testimony of your correspondent, in the earlier editions of Johnson. It is in Fenning and not in my edition of "Walker." Is it then a modern word? and have we derived the original practice as well as the word from the French? My edition of "Bailey," was published in 1731. I do not

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know the exact date of Fenning. Let me add, without the least intention of provoking a controversy, that Croyland has from time immemorial been pronounced Crowland, and I cannot doubt that it is the correct pronunciation. Some of the letters of the alphabet had varying or uncertain sounds, and Y was one of them. At a little distance from me there is a farm which bears this name, and from the same cause, the fenny or moorish nature of the soil. V, W, and X are the same, of uncertain sound in ancient times in different localities. Every body now goes by the spelling, but reading and writing were not every-day accomplishments in ancient times. But the pronunciation of towns' names, except by authority or new custom, has not varied from the most distant times. As to Starmford, I remember when I was a boy and living there that we used to consider it excessively vulgar to give the letter *a* in Stamford what we considered a broad sound. But "Starmford" is nearer the original name of the town, Stain-ford, pronounced with a broad *a*, than Stamford, which unfortunately has no meaning whatever; and there was an extract from some public document two or three weeks ago in the *Mercury* which very convincingly showed that the townspeople were nearer the correct pronunciation of their town than polite strangers well got up in Lindley Murray. The letter *n*, for euphony, had got changed into *m*. And just permit me to say that I consider farmers as good authorities for the immemorial pronunciation of their towns' names as any other class of the community.

Yours, & c.,

G.

MR. EDITOR,—Your correspondent "G" asks whether *sough* is a modern word. I did not imagine, because it might be derived from the French *sous*, and is found in *Fenning's Dictionary* of 1763, that it was a modern word. I find *sough* in the *Imperial Dictionary*, published a few years ago, with the following meaning and explanation attached to it. "A subterraneous drain, a sewer, a box drain. (Not *in use* or *local*.) In Scotch it is written *seuch*, *sheuch*, or *sheugh*, and retains the guttural sound." With respect to the other portion of G's letters, I would say, without setting myself up as more than an investigator as to the etymology of towns'

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names, that I think from the written evidence it would appear that Croyland is right and Crowland is wrong. Upon reference, I find from the charter of Ethelbald's, granted in 716, that the Abbey was spoken of as "Croyland." I cannot find any book in my possession which gives an earlier name to the place. In Doomsday, it is written Cruiland. On Buck's prints, issued about 1720-3, the place is called Croyland, but I know that since this time, and even before, it was called Crowland. With respect to Stamford, I think your correspondent must be in error. I find the place called Steanforde, Staniford, Staunford, and Stamford; but nowhere can I find the word Stainford. Gibson and Allen speak of Steanforde as being correct, and from the Anglo-Saxon "stean, a stone, and forde, from the passage across the Welland being paved with stones." Speed spoke of the place as Stamford, and he is the earliest author I find so calling it. Leland, in his *Itinerary*, spells it Staunford; Dugdale, in his *Troubles of*

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England (published 1681), speaks of the Earl of Stamford, and Sir Richard Baker in his work of the Earl of Stamford. From this I think it will be seen that the Anglo-Saxon name has been gradually and easily corrupted. I consider Starmford (so pronounced) to be incorrect; but Leland's mode of spelling would appear to give an authority (which Lindley Murray could not deny) for the pronunciation of that town's name with *a* broad.

Yours, &c.,

J. ELLETT BROGDEN.

30, *Newland, Lincoln*,
August 10th, 1866.

THE END.

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[NP]

ERRATA.

Page	8,	line	25, for <i>lexographers</i> read <i>lexicographers</i> .
„	14,	„	12, after boiling, omit the remainder of the sentence, and read <i>confirmed</i> ,
„	45,	„	12, for <i>is'n</i> read <i>his'n</i> .
„	55,	„	13, for <i>cognati</i> read <i>cognate</i> .
„	72,	„	7, for <i>flurthered</i> read <i>fluthered</i> .
„	72,	„	23, for <i>Teutonicks</i> read <i>Teutons</i> .
„	77,	„	31, for <i>Bable</i> read <i>Babel</i> .
„	80,	„	26, for <i>yow</i> read <i>you</i> .
„	82,	„	1, for <i>perons</i> read <i>persons</i> .
„	104,	„	16, for " <i>lost its, & c.</i> ," " <i>lost their original meanings</i> ."
„	113,	„	8, for <i>medioeval</i> read <i>medioeval</i> .
„	131,	„	12, for " <i>Mihi et, & c.</i> ," read " <i>O mihi beate Martene</i> ."
„	144,	„	5, for <i>thrzad</i> read <i>thread</i> .
„	175,	„	5, for " <i>school</i> " read " <i>of shoal</i> ."
„	189,	„	29, for <i>bauk</i> read <i>bank</i> .
„	192,	„	17, (in the meaning) for <i>splatter</i> read <i>spatter</i> .
„	207,	„	3, omit " <i>of</i> ."
„	232,	„	6, for <i>getten</i> read <i>gotten</i> .