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A
GLOSSARY
OF
PROVINCIAL WORDS
USED IN
HEREFORDSHIRE
AND SOME OF THE
ADJOINING COUNTIES

LONDON:
JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE-STREET.

1839.

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PREFACE.

THE following Glossary is intended to exhibit a collection of the provincial words and expressions used in Herefordshire and some of the contiguous countries.

The only collection of the provincialisms of Herefordshire which has been hitherto made is that inserted in Duncumb's topographical work on the county. As this list is meager and imperfect, and as it is contained in a scarce and expensive book, it seemed worth while to form a new collection and to print it separately.

In order that the nature of the following Glossary may be understood, it will be convenient first to define the classes of words which are included in it; and secondly, to state the extent of country which it comprehends.

A provincial word seems properly to mean a word which is not actually used in the written or spoken language of educated persons, but which is current in the familiar language of the inhabitants of some district.

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A provincial word, as so defined, may belong to any one of the four following classes:—

1. Words used by classical writers, but now obsolete. Examples of this class are furnished by the words *Cantle*, *Mirky*, *Pleach*, in the following Glossary.

2. Words not obsolete, but used only in poetry, or as technical terms. See *Craven*, *Dank*, and *To Oust*, in the following Glossary.

3. Words which are not known to have ever been used in the language of educated persons. Such are, for example, the words *Dar*, *Gorm*, *Niscal*, in the following Glossary.

4. Words substantially the same as words current in the language of educated persons, but modified in form. In some cases, the provincial form is more ancient than the literary form; as the preterits collected at the end of the following Glossary. In some cases, there is a variety of forms without any indication by which the greater or less antiquity of either can be determined: see the words *Keech*, *Pank*, *Queek*, in the Glossary. In other cases, the provincial form is a corruption: as *Atomy*, and *Rusty*, in the Glossary.

5. The Following Glossary is intended to comprise all words, coming within any of the classes just described,

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which are current in Herefordshire and parts of some of the adjoining counties. Many, if not most, of the provincial words current in Herefordshire are (as will appear from the references in the Glossary) current as provincialisms in other parts of England. This is likewise true of many words included in other provincial glossaries. Indeed, few provincial words are confined to any one locality. "In collections of this kind (Mr. Hunter remarks, in the preface to his Hallamshire Glossary), it is not to be expected that the words are all peculiar to the district in which they are gathered; or, indeed, that there will be many which are found there and not in other parts of the kingdom. A pastoral and agricultural region will preserve more of the terms which belong to husbandry: more of the ancient terms of art will be found in a manufacturing district. Peculiarities in local circumstances, in the structure of habitations, in the nature of the food, in the amusements of the people, may, in a few instances, have occasioned the preservation of words in some narrow district, and in that alone; but the great mass of archaical words in any particular district will, of course, be the same with those of any other district, since they are relics of a language once common to the whole of England, superseded by that new language which custom has gradually introduced," p. 26.

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Nevertheless, it appears that, from the accidents of tradition, the use of some provincial words is confined within very narrow limits, though they may perhaps be known in other and distant parts of the country. Hence it is difficult to make a complete list of the provincial words current over an extensive district; and although the following Glossary was compiled with the assistance of gentlemen resident in various parts of Herefordshire, it is not impossible that some peculiar words may have escaped the notice of all the contributors. The determination of the meaning of provincial words is likewise, in many cases, liable to doubt; since it is difficult by conversation alone, and that with illiterate persons, to obtain an induction sufficiently wide for fixing the precise import of a word.

The words included in the following Glossary are generally current in Herefordshire, and in parts of the contiguous counties of Brecknock, Radnor, Monmouth, and Gloucester. The Gloucestershire words entered in the following Glossary were collected by a gentleman whose residence is not far Gloucester; many of these words are marked in the Glossary as being peculiar to the latter county, and as not being current in Herefordshire. From an examination of these words, as well as of the short list of agricultural provincialisms used in the vale of Gloucester, which

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is given in Marshall's *Rural Economy of Gloucestershire*, vol. i. p. 323-32, it would seem that the dialect of Gloucestershire approaches more to that of Somersetshire than to that of Herefordshire. The provincial words used in the Midland counties, which are collected by the same writer in his *Rural Economy of the Midland Counties*, vol. ii. p. 433—45, agree more closely with the Herefordshire dialect; but no copious provincial Glossary, for any of the midland counties (as Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Worcestershire, Derbyshire, or Leicestershire) has hitherto been published.

A writer in the *Quarterly Review* has divided the provincial dialects of England in the following manner:—"1. Southern or standard English, which in the fourteenth cen-

tury was perhaps best spoken in Kent and Surrey by the body of the inhabitants. 2. Western English, of which traces may be found from Hampshire to Devonshire, and northward as far as the Avon. 3. Mercian, vestiges of which appear in Shropshire, Staffordshire, and South and West Derbyshire, becoming distinctly marked in Cheshire, and still more so in South Lancashire. 4. Anglian, of which there are three subdivisions: the East Anglian of Norfolk and Suffolk; the Middle Anglian of Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire, and East Derbyshire; and the North Anglian of the West Riding of York-

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shire, spoken most purely in the mountainous parts of the district of Craven. 5. Northumbrian.”— (Vol. 55. p. 354.) It does not, however, appear from this division, to which branch the writer would refer the Herefordshire dialect: nor does this dialect bear a striking affinity to any of the dialects exhibited in the Glossaries, of which a list is subjoined to this preface.*

It may be observed that the Herefordshire dialect is not so remote from the literary language, and does not contain so many provincial expressions, as some other local dialects; for example, the Lancashire and Exmoor dialects, as exemplified in *Tim Bobbin* and the *Exmoor Dialogues*.

It may be, moreover, observed, that the Herefordshire dialect, although spoken on the borders of Wales, and coming in contact with the Welsh language, contains few words borrowed from the Welsh; though it contains more words of Welsh origin than the dialects which are altogether removed from this contact, as, for example, the dialect of Norfolk and Suffolk. The words in the following Glossary, which appear to be of Welsh origin, are *to bag, flannen, gwethall, kevin, mawn, moiled, pant, pill, prill, ross, suck, tare, timsarah, and tump*.

London, October, 1839.

*Herefordshire was a part of the kingdom of Mercia. See Bosworth's Anglo-Saxon Dictionary, Preface, p.xvi.

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*List of Provincial Glossaries consulted in the
compilation of the subjoined Glossary.*

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- Ray's Collection of English Words not generally used (frequently reprinted).
- Grose's Glossary of Provincial and Local Words used in England. London, 1839 (with Pegge's Supplement incorporated), 1 vol.
- Dialogues, Poems, Songs, and Ballads, by various Writers, in the Westmoreland and Cumberland Dialects, now first collected, with a copious Glossary of Words peculiar to those Counties. London, 1839. 1 vol.
- Glossary of the Dialect of Craven. London, 1828. 2 vols.
- The Hallamshire Glossary, by the Rev. Joseph Hunter, F.S.A London, 1829. 1 vol.
- Ancient Words at present used in the Mountainous District of the West Riding of Yorkshire. By Dr. Willan. *Archæologia*, vol. 17. p. 138—67.
- An Attempt at a Glossary of some Words used in Cheshire. By Roger Wilbraham, Esq. London, 1826. 1 vol.
- Observations on some of the Dialects in the West of England, particularly Somersetshire. By James Jennings. London, 1825. 1 vol.
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- An Exmoor Scolding, also an Exmoor Courtship. A new Edition, with Notes and Glossary. London, 1839. 1 vol.
- A Dialogue in the Devonshire Dialect, to which is added a Glossary. By J. F. Palmer. London, 1837. 1 vol.
- Suffolk Words and Phrases. By Edward Moor. Woodbridge and London, 1823. 1 vol.
- The Vocabulary of East Anglia (Norfolk ad Suffolk). By the Rev. Robert Forby. London, 1830. 2 vols.
- Boucher's Glossary. London, 1833. 2 Parts (unfinished).

[NOTE,—The words marked (GL.) are used in Gloucestershire and not in Herefordshire.]

A.

A. *pron.* he, she, or it. “In Gloucestershire,” says Marshall, (Rural Economy of Gloucestershire, vol. i. p.324,) “an extra pronoun is in use, *ou*; a pronoun of the singular number, analogous with the plural *they*; being applied in a masculine, a feminine, or a neuter sense. Thus, ‘ou wull’ expresses either *he* will, *she* will, or *it* wull”. In Herefordshire a similar pronoun is in use, but its sound is that of the inarticulate *a*, and is nearly represented by the sound of *ir* or *ur* in *sir*, *bird*, *absurd*, &c.

A. In Gloucestershire, among the middling classes only, *a* is changed into *e*, when the sound is as in *spade*, *gave*, which are pronounced *spede*, *geve*. Among the lower classes it has generally a broader sound, as *spaad*, *gaav*.

To ABIDE, *v.* to bear, to endure. *E.g.* “the weather is so hot, I can’t *abide* it.”

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ABLE, *adj.* wealthy. An “able man,” means a wealthy man.

ABOOVE, *prep.* above.

ABUNDATION, *s.* abundance, a large number. Corrupted into BUNDATION, in Gloucestershire.

ABUSEFUL, *adj.* abusive.

AFEARD, *adj.* or *part.* afraid. An ancient classical word, still current as a provincialism in many parts of England. See Nares in To Affear, Moor and Forby in Afeard, Jennings in Affeard, Craven Glossary in Afeard and Feard. *Afeard* occurs ten times in Shakespeare, according to Ayscough’s Index. *Afered* is used by Chaucer, C.T. 12218. Troilus and Cressida, II.606.

AGAIN, or AGIN, *prep.* over-against, next to, opposite to. It sometimes means “before:” as “I will do it *agin* next Sunday,” *i.e.* “I will do it *before* next Sunday.” Also used in Somersetshire; Jennings *in v.* *Again* is used for *against* in Skelton’s Elegy on Henry, fourth Earl of Northumberland. (Percy, vol.i.)

“Provydent, discrete, circumspect, and wyse,

Tyll the chaunce ran *agyne* him of fortunes duple dyse.” st. 20.

See also Boucher’s Dictionary in *Again* and *Anent*, and *Forby* in *Again*.

AIDDLED, *part.* addled (GL.)

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ALL AS IS. “All as is to me is this,” *i.e.*, all that I have to say about it, or, all that I observe in it.

ALL ABOUT. “To get all about in his head,” to become light-headed.

ALL ABOUT IT. “That’s all about it:” that is the very point in question.

ALL B’EASE, *adv.* all by *ease*, *i.e.* quietly, gently, gradually.

ALSO, *prep.* a corruption of *all save*. Thus, “six-pence *also* twopence,” meaning, “six-pence all save (or all but) twopence,” *i.e.* fourpence.

ANTY TUMP, *s.* ant hill. See TUMP.

ANEAoust, NEAOUS, *adv.* almost, near to. (GL.) *Aneust* means about the matter, nearly, in Berkshire, according to Grose.

ANUNT, *prep.* against, over-against. This old word exists in lowland Scotch, and is current in the cognate dialects of Yorkshire and Cheshire. See Jamieson in *Anens*, Craven Glossary in *Anent*, Willan and Wilbraham in *Anent*, Boucher in *Again* and *Anent*. It is also used in Derbyshire, according to Grose in *Anent*: *over anunt* occurs in Gloucestershire; Grose in *v.*

APRICOCK, *s.* apricot. Also used in Somersetshire; Jennings in *v.* *Apricock* is used by Shakespeare in *Midsummer Night’s Dream*, act 3, sc. 1, and *Richard II.*, act 3, sc.4. It is the more genuine

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form; compare the Italian *abriccolo*, and the Portuguese *albricoque*, from the Arabic word *albarquqe*: Diez, *Roman. Grammat.* Vol. ii, p. 229. See Skinner and Junius in *v.* *Apricock*.

ARC, *s.* a mare's tail cloud, or cirrus, in the form of a streak crossing the sky. Probably the same word as *arch*.

TO ARG, *v.* to argue. "He would *arg* me that it was so." Also used in Somersetshire: Jennings *in v.* The latter dialect also has the compound verb, *to downarg*: *ibid.*

TO ARGUFY, *v.a.* to signify. Hence "of no argufication," of no importance. The verb *to argufy* is used in the same sense in Yorkshire, Norfolk, and Somersetshire: Craven Glossary, Forby, and Jennings *in v.*

AS. Used instead of the relative pronoun; e.g. "The man *as* I seed." "The child *as* was there." So similarly used in German:—

"Von allen *so* da kamen."

Bürger's Lenore.

See Grimm D.G. vol. iii. P. 197. Tooke, vol. i. p. 257.

ASIDEN, *adv.* on one side.

ASKEL, *s.* a newt, from *ask* or *esk*. The origin of the word is explained in the Quarterly Review, vol. lv. P. 374.

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ASP, *s.* the aspen tree. *Asp* is the proper form of the substantive; *aspen* is an adjectival form. See Bosworth in *Æps*, *Æsp*, and *Æspen*, and Johnson in *Aspen*; compare below in *ELMEN*. The form *aspen* appears to have been preferred to *asp*, in order to avoid confusion with the species of serpent called *asp*.

ĀTCHÖRN, *s.* acorn. "To *ātchörn*," to gather acorns. Also used in Cheshire: Wilbraham *in v.*

ÂTER, *prep.* after. Also used in Somersetshire and Norfolk: Jennings and Boucher *in v.*

ATOMY, *s.* (also pronounced *otomy*), a skeleton. This old corruption of anatomy is also used in other parts of England: see Nares and Boucher in *Atomy*, Moor and Jennings in *Nottomy*. The corruption has arisen from a confusion of the indefinite article with the first syllable of the succeeding word. Instead of saying *an anatomy*, illiterate persons said *an atomy*. Many similar corruptions have taken place in our own and other languages. Thus *a nadder* has become *an adder*; *a nawl*, *an awl*; *a napron*, *an apron*; *a nide* of pheasants, *an eye* of pheasants. So, being *an adept* at

anything has been corrupted into being *a dab* at anything, and *an abettor* into *a butty*. In like manner, *number* has in some dialects been corrupted into *umber*, (Grose *in v.*) and *nettle* into *ettle*, (See ETTLES.) See also

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Tyrwhitt's Glossary to Chaucer in Nale, and Boucher's Dictionary in An. In Italian, *una apечchia* has become *una pecchia*; *una aguglia*, *una guglia*; *l'Alamagna*, *la Magna*, and *l'anatomia*, *la notomia*. On the other hand, *l'onza*, *l'ondura*, have become *la lonza*, *la londura*. In French, *m'amie* has become *ma mie*, and *l'Apouille*, *la Pouille*; whilst *l'oisir* has become *le loisir*, and *l'endemain* has become *le lendemain*, (like *the tother* in English.)

AUDACIOUS, *adj.* not shy, insolent.

AUL, or ORL, *s.* an alder. *Alor*, *alr*, A.S. Pronounced *aller* in Devonshire and Somersetshire: Palmer and Jennings *in v.* The following are proverbial lines:—

“When the bud of the aul is as big as the trout's eye,
Then that fish is in season in the river Wye.”

In Yorkshire and Derbyshire, an alder is called an *owler*: Grose and Hunter *in v.*

AULEN, *adj.* of alder, as “the aulen coppice,” “an aulen pole.” Compare ELMEN.

To AWHILE, *v.n.* Used only in the expression, “I can't awhile,” I can't wait, I have no time, that is, probably, “I can't *have* while.”

To AX, *v.a.* to ask. This old form of the word (see Nares *in v.*) seems to be current as a provincialism in most parts of England. It occurs in the Craven Glossary, Hunter's Hallamshire Glossary,

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Moor's Suffolk Words, Forby's East-Anglian Vocabulary, Jennings's Somersetshire Glossary, and Palmer's Devonshire Glossary. It is also Scotch: see Jamieson *in v.* Compare Boucher *in v.*

BACKSIDE, *s.* the back; as, the *backside* of the wood, the house, &c. *E.g.* “Did you see maister?” “No: he went out at the *backside* now just.”

BAD, *adj.* “Bad to do in the world,” is opposed to “well to do in the world.” Poor, in the strained circumstances.

To BAG, *v.a.* to bag peas is to cut them with a hook, resembling the common reaping-hook, but with a handle long enough to admit of both hands being applied to it. This expression is used in a nearly similar sense in Gloucestershire, and also according to Boucher, in Shropshire. Boucher says, “I suspect the people of these countries borrowed this term (bagging hook) from their neighbours the Welsh; adding to *bach* a hook, the English of it.”

BAIT, *s.* a meal taken by a labourer in the middle of the day.

BALD-RIB, *s.* spare-rib. Also used in Gloucestershire. It is spelt *ballrib* in Jennings’s Somersetshire Glossary.

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BANKY, *adj.* “a banky piece,” a field with banks in it.

BANNUT-TREE, *s.* a walnut-tree bearing small fruit. This word is stated by Jennings, p.10, to be also used in the northern parts of Somersetshire. In Grose’s Glossary, the expression “bannet-tree” for walnut-tree is stated to be used in Gloucestershire.

BARM, *s.* yeast, from *beorma*, A.S. A word used in other parts of the country. See Boucher *in v.* It is pronounced *burm* in Devonshire: Palmer *in v.*

BASH, *s.* 1. the mass of the roots of a tree before they separate. In Grose’s Glossary, “bashy” is stated to be a north-country word for “fat, swelled.” In Norfolk, according to Forby, “to cut a bosh, is something stronger than the more usual expression to ‘cut a dash;’ something more showy and expensive.” Forby states that *bosen out* is rendered by *tumidus* in the *Promptuarium Parvulorum*; and he compares the French *bosse*. See also Grose in Bosh. The word *swell* is similarly used in modern slang language: Compare the description of the approach of Dalila, in *Samson Agonistes*, v. 710. 2. *Bash* is also used to signify the front of a bull’s or pig’s head. *Pash* is a ludicrous term for the head in Scotch: Jamieson *in v.* *Bash* in

this sense appears to be derived from to *bash* or *pash*, to strike, or push: see Todd's Johnson, Forby and

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Crav. Glossary, in Pash, and Jamieson in Bash. The word pash occurs in this sense in Winter's Tale:—

Leontes. How now, you wanton calf?

Art thou my calf?—

Mumillius. Yes, if you will, my Lord.

Leont. Thou want'st a rough *pash*, and the shoots that I have,
To be full like me.—*Act 1. Sc. 2.*

Which passage is correctly explained by Malone thus: "You tell me that you are like me; that you are my calf. I am the horned bull; thou wantest the rough head and the horns of that animal, completely to resemble your father." A mad-brained boy is called a *mad pash* in Cheshire (see Grose in Pash); which, as Henley remarks on the passage in Winter's Tale, is designed to characterize him from the wantonness of a calf that blunders on, and runs his head against anything.

BAT, *s.* a wooden tool used for battering or beating clods of earth.

To BAT, *v. a.* to strike with a bat.

BATH, *s.* a sow.

BEETHY, *adj.* soft, sticky, contrary to crisp, overripe. It is also said of a person in a slight perspiration. Grose *in v.* states that underdone meat is so called in Herefordshire; but this sense is not known

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at present. In Boucher's Glossary, to *beath* is explained to mean "to dry by exposure to the fire." To bathe is used by Chaucer, C. T. 15273, as equivalent to *bask*. From these uses it may be inferred that *beethy* means such a degree of moisture as is created in a porous substance by imperfect exposure to heat, sufficient to cause the steam to pervade it, but not to drive it off entirely.

To BELLRAG, *v.* to scold in a clamorous manner. “To ballerag” has the same meaning in the West Riding of Yorkshire; “to bullyrag” in Norfolk; “to ballirag” in Devonshire and Somersetshire: Willan, Forby, Palmer, and Jennings, *in vv.* “To rag” is used in the North in the same sense: Grose *in v.* Comp. Crav. Gl. In Bullyrag.

To BELLOCK, *v.* to bawl, to bellow. A cow which has lost her calf *bellocks*. Formed, as well as *bellow*, from *bellan*, A.S. *To bullock* is used in Norfolk: Forby *in v.*

BENT, *s.* the seed-stalk of grass. Hence the popular distich:

Pigeons never do know woe,
But when they do a benting go.

That is, pigeons are never in want of food except at times when they are reduced to the necessity of living on the seeds of the grass, which ripen before the crops of grain. In Jennings’s Somersetshire

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Glossary, “bennet” is “long coarse grass,” and “bennety, abounding in bennets.” In the Westmoreland and Cumberland Glossary, *bent grass* is explained to be long coarse grass, which chiefly grows upon the moors. See also Crav, Gl and Forby *in v.* *Bent* is used in the old ballad of Chevy Chace,—

“Bomen bickarte upon the *bent*,
With their broad aras cleare.”

Stanza 5.

And in the ballad of Sir Cauline, Par1, st.20, (percy, vol.i)

“Then a lightsome bugle heard he blow
Over the *bents* so brown.”

It is remarkable that the word *bent*, as used in the old ballad of Chevy Chace, to signify grass of field generally, was mistaken by the author of the modern ballad to mean *inclination* of the mind. See Percy’s Introduction to the modern ballad, vol. ii.

See further Boucher’s Glossary *in v.* *Bent* is also Scotch, and is used by W. Scott; *e.g.* in Thomas Rhymer, Part 3.

“But footsteps light across the *bent*

Bent is so called, because the seed-stalk of grass *bends*

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with the wind. In Chaucer, *bent* signifies the bending or declivity of a hill, Tyrwhitt *in v.*

BESSY, *s.* "Don't be a besy," said to a man who interferes with a woman's affairs or business. (Forest of Dean.)

BESOM, *s.* a birch broom. (In common use.) It is never applied to a hair broom. Used in other parts of the country; Grose in Beesom and Besom.

To BETT, *v. a.* to pare the greensward with a breast-plough, or *betting-iron*, usually with a view to its being burnt, and the ashes spread for manure. The sod when so pared is called "the betting:" thus "setting up the betting," "putting fire to the betting." The same process is known in Devonshire and other parts of England by the name of "beat," or "burning-beat," or "beat-burning" according to Boucher in Beate burning, and Palmer in Beat.

To "bete fires" is used in Chaucer for to prepare fires, C.T. 2255. 2294. In C.T. 3925, "to bete" means to mend; and in another place to "bete sorwe" is to heal sorrow. The original sense of the word seems to be that of *mending* or *setting to rights*; connected with *bet*, *bette*, (Chaucer, C.T. 7533,) and *better*. It may tend to confirm the notion that this is the original meaning of *bete*, if we consider that "bette," *adj.*, meant fertile.

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in old English. "Let the soil be as fertile and *bette* as any could wish," quotation from Holinshed in note to Southey's Life of Wesley, ii. P. 594. Now on looking to "till" we find the general sense of preparing, setting in order, narrowed to the agricultural meaning; and so it may have been with, *bete*, *bette*, and *bett*.

BETTER, *adv.* more numerous. As, "better nor ten." See Craven Glossary, *in v.*

To BEWRAY, *v.* to defile with ordure. "The birds *bewray* the church." It is used by old writers in the sense of discover or betray: see Junius, Nares, and Tyrwhitt *in v.*

BILBERRY, *s.* a small black bogberry, the wortleberry.

BLACK POLES, poles in a copse which have stood over one or two falls of underwood.

BLOB, *s.* a blister. *Bleb* and *blob* occur in the Craven Glossary, with the sense of a bubble or blister. *Blob* is also Scotch; see Jamieson in *Bleib* and *Blob*. In Suffolk, *blob*, according to Moor, signifies "a blunt termination to a thing that is usually more pointed. A parrot's tongue is said to be *blob-indid*, or to have *blob end*. A person who, by biting his or her nails, has injured the shape of the fingers, would be called *blob-fingered*," p. 35. See also Forby *in v.* The word *blob* is etymologically connected with the Latin

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bulbus, and other numerous words belonging the same root, in which the idea of *roundness* predominates. See the Philological Museum, vol. i. p. 405, *sqq.*

BODY, *s.* Used as a term of commiseration, to denote deficiency. As "A poor simple body." "I never seed such a poor helpless body in my life; she canna do nothing."

BODY-HORSE, *s.* the second horse of a team of four. E.g. "Smiler was *in the body* yesterday." (GL.)

BOGIE, *s.* a ghost. Not peculiar to Herefordshire. See Junius in *Bogie* and below in BUGABO.

BOLTING, *s.* A "bolting of straw" is a quantity of straw tied up into a bundle or small truss. When straw is sold by the weight, each bolting ought to weight 14 lbs.; but boltings of straw are often bought and paid for according to their apparent size. The word is also used in Gloucestershire. It is probably derived from the peculiar mode in which the band of straw is fastened down, ad, as it were *belted*, for the purpose of holding the truss together. See THRAVE. *Please-bolt* is used for pease-straw in Essex: Grose *in v.*

To BOODGE, *v. a.* to stuff bushes into a hedge. Probably a variety of *to push*.

BOOSY, *n. s.* the manger of a cattle-stall. From *Bosig* or *bosg*, A.S. Bosworth *in v.* Boose is explained

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by Johnson to mean “a stall for a cow or an ox,” but he gives no example of it in any writer. It is used in Cheshire, according to Wilbraham, and in Yorkshire, according to the Craven Glossary, and Hunter’s Appendix, p. 119. See Junius in Boose.

BOTTLE, *n. s.* Sometimes used in the same sense as costrel, which see.

To be BOUND, *v.* to be sure. “He is bound to be there,” he is sure to be there. Also used in Gloucestershire.

To BOX, *v. n.* to strike, as a gun which recoils. The word *box* signifies a blow, in the expression, “Box on the ear.” It has the same sense in Chaucer: Tyrwhitt *in v.*

BRAD, *n. s.* a nail with a small head. This word is used in Cheshire: see Wilbraham *in v.* Grose says, “Brod, a kind of nail, called brads in the south.” This word, though it occurs in other provincial glossaries, seems to be generally used, and is inserted in Johnson’s Dictionary.

BRAGS, *s.* “To make his brags” is to brag, to boast, to threaten to do great things, in a presumptuous and confident manner; as, “He *made his brags* as he would do for ‘em all if he met them at the fair.”

BRASS, *s.* copper coins. “I paid him eleven pence:

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sixpence silver, and five pennyworth of *brass*.” Also used in the northern countries: Grose, Crav. Gl., and Westmoreland and Cumberland Glossary *in v.*

To BREVET ABOUT, *v.* to beat about the fields in search of something. (GL.)

BREVETING, *adj.* gadding about. (Forest of Dean.)

BROUSE, *s.* (pronounced like *house*), cut brushwood, the smaller end of bushes. As, “I did na take the faggots; it was only some bits of *brouse* anunt the stack.” Also used in Gloucestershire.

BUCKING, *n.s.* the mode of washing so called. This old word appears to be derived from *buc*, A.S. a bowl or tub, from which *bucket* is formed: See Bosworth's A.S. Dictionary *in v. Bucato* in Italian, and *bué* in old French, signify washing.

BUD-BIRD, *s.* a bullfinch.

To BUFF, *v. n.* to stammer: whence "a buffer," a stammerer. This appears to be an imitative word, like *hiss*, *growl*, *murmur*, *buzz*, &c.

To play the BUGAN. To play the devil. *Bug* occurs as well as *bugbear* in old writers: Johnson *in v.* It is said to be derived from the Welsh *bwg*, a hobgoblin. See Jamieson in Boggarde and Bogill.

BUGABO, *s.* a bugbear, a ghost. Also used in Gloucestershire.

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To BUNT, *v.a.* (pronounced *boont*) to push with the head. A sucking calf, lamb, or colt, which strikes the udder with its nose, is said to bunt. The word is also used in Gloucestershire in this sense. Slightly modified from the word *pun*, which see. In Somersetshire "to bunt" means to bolt, or separate the flour from the bran: Jennings *in v.* "To bult" is used for to bolt in Yorkshire: Craven Glossary *in v.*

BUR, *s.* 1. The sweetbread, or pancreas, of a calf. This word is also used in this sense in Cheshire and Derbyshire: Wilbraham and Grose *in v.* 2. A tree cropped to produce poles. A "bur-oak" is a pollard oak. The latter sense is probably derived from a pollard tree having a round bristly look, instead of having spreading branches. A "bur-tree" means an elder tree in the north: Grose *in v.*

BURROUGH, or BURROW, *s.* the lee, the side sheltered from the wind. "Burrow hurdles" are wattled hurdles which the wind cannot easily blow through. (GL.) See Div. of Purley, vol. ii. P. 186.

BURSTED, or BUSTED, the preterit of to burst. *e. g.* "It *burst*ed open the door." Also used in Gloucestershire.

BURYING, *s.* a funeral. 'To fetch a burying' is to accompany the corpse. Pronounced *berring* in

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Yorkshire: Mr. Hunter doubts whether the word be not rather derived from *bear* than *bury*. The conjecture seems probable: see Boucher in Beoryng.

BUSTLE, *s.* a scolding bout. Thus, “to get into a *bustle* about a thing” signifies to get into a scolding about it.

BUTT, *s.* the lower part of the stem of a timber-tree. Also used in Somersetshire.

BUTTY, *s.* an assistant, comrade, helpmate, partner. Also used in Gloucestershire. Corrupted from *abettor*. See ATOMY.

BY YOUR LEAVE, or BY’R LEAVE. An expression of civility used by an inferior to a superior, in the act of causing him some slight inconvenience. It is nearly equivalent to *pardon* and *scusi*, as used in French and Italian.

BYTACK, *s.* a farm taken by the bye, in addition to another farm and on which the tenant does not reside; *e.g.* “Them bytacks be the ruin of the coutry.” Compare TACK.

C.

CADDLING, *adj.* false, insincere, cajoling with a view of buying anything below its value. Very often applied to butchers, but always in a bad sense:

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thus, “a little *caddling* butcher.” “Don’t be *caddling* so long about it.” “I don’t bid *caddling*, I bid fair.” (GL.) *Scaddle* means thievish, rapacious, in Kent, according to Grose *in v.*

CADGER, *s.* an itinerant dealer whose wares are carried in a small cart.

CAG, *s.* the stump of a branch protruding from the tree, the stump of a broken tooth. Compare SNAG.

To CANT, *v.* to backbite, without reference to religious hypocrisy.

CANTLE, *s.* a piece, a fragment (in common use); *e. g.* “a cantle of bread” means a corner off a loaf; “a cantle of a field,” a small piece of a field. The word is used by Chaucer, C. T. 3010.

“Of no partie ne *cantel* of a thing.”

And by Shakespeare, 1 Hen IV. Act 3, sc. 1.

The Salamanca Corpus: Glossary of Provincial Words Used in Herefordshire (1839)

“See how this river comes me cranking in,
And cuts me, from the best of all my land,
A huge half-moon, a monstrous *cantle* out.”

Antony and Cleopatra, act 3, sc. 8.

“The greater *cantle* of the world is lost
With very ignorance.”

See Nares in *Cantle*, Grose and Moor in *Cant*, and the Craven Glossary in *Cant* and *Canting*. The word *kante* or *kant*, for *edge* or *corner*, occurs

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in nearly all the Teutonic languages, See Meidinger's *Compar. Dictionary*, p. 193.

CANDLE OF THE EYE, *s.* pupil of the eye. In Norfolk and Suffolk the pupil of the eye is called the “bird of the eye;” Grose and Forby *in v.*, in which expression “bird” means damsel, or girl, (see Jamieson *in v.*) and is equivalent to *kóπη* in Greek and *pupilla* in Latin. The name is derived from the diminished image of himself which the beholder sees in the eye of the person whom he addresses. See Boucher in “Bird of the eye.”

CARLOCK, *s.* the weed charlock.

CAUVE, *s.* calf.

CHAR, or CHER, *s.* a job. “To do a char (or chair) for a friend,” is to do a job for a friend. “That’s a good cher,” that is a good job; expressive of approbation. Also used in Gloucestershire. See Nares in *Chare*. In Devonshire and Somersetshire this word is pronounced *choor*. See Jennings in *Choor*, Palmer in *Chures*. See Tooke’s *Div. of Purley*, vol. ii. P. 192.

CHARKS, *s.* charcoal.

To CHARK, *v.* to make charcoal, to char.

A CHARKER, *s.* one who makes charcoal.

To CHASTISE, *v.* to question closely, particularly as to some mischief done. A similar confusion of examination and punishment occurs in the line of

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Virgil, "Castigatque, auditque dolos, subgitque fateri." Æn. vi.

CHARTS, *s.* dead sticks. Accordig to Grose's Glossary, "chat" means "a small twig" in Derbyshire; "chats" means "keys of trees, as ash-chats, sycamore-chats," in the northern countries; and "chattocks" means "refuse wood, left in making faggots," in Gloucestershire. According to the present usage in Gloucestershire, the chips which fly from the axe when a tree is cut down are called *chats*; what the carpenter cuts off, *chips*. "Chats" is explained to mean spray-wood in the Westmoreland and Cumberland Glossary. According to the Craven Glossary, "chats" are "the capsules of the ash, sycamore, &c., called also *keys*." According to Moor's Suffolk Words, "chates," or "chaitis," are "broken victuals; the remnants of turnips or other food left by fattening sheep, &c., to which leaner or more hungry stock is turned in, *to pick up the chaitis, or orts.*" "Chats," or "chatter-bushes," are explained by Moor to be "protruding bushes of blackthorn, &c., running into a field from the fence; or the lower straggling branches of a tree, which we otherwise call *sprawls.*" Forby, *in v.*, says that *chaitis* is the

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same word as *chits*, whence the diminutive *chitterlings*. In German, *katze* has the sense of a bundle or bunch; and it also signifies the *keys* of a tree. See Adelung in *Katze*, No. 5. The English word *catkins* is a cognate form.

CHAWM, *s.* a crack in the ground caused by dry weather. Corrupted form *chasm*. (GL.)

CHEESE, *s.* Cider hairs filled with a must and piled in readiness to be pressed. A various form of *ease*. It may be observed that Italian *formaggio* is derived from *forma*, in the sense of a *case*, *i. e.* the case in which the cheese is pressed.

CHILVER, *s.* an ewe lamb. (GL.) Grose explains it to mean "the mutton of a maiden sheep."

CHIMBLEY, *s.* chimney. This pronunciation of the word is mentioned in the Craven Glossary, in Wilbraham's Cheshire Glossary, in Jennings's Somersetshire Glossary, in Palmer's Devonshire Glossary, and in Forby's East Anglian Vocabulary. It is also usual in Gloucestershire. The insertion of *b* after *m* occurs likewise in

homber and *sumber* in this glossary: see further, Lewis's Essay on the Romance Languages, p.79, and Donaldson's New Cratylus, p.292. Sometimes the provincial dialect omits the *b* after *m*: thus the Somersetshire dialect has *timmer* for *timber* (*Zimmer*, German), and

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the Somersetshire and Devonshire dialects have *emmers* and *yummers* for *embers*: Jennings and Palmer *in v.* Compare Boucher in Aymers.

CHUMP, *s.* a log of wood for burning. The thick end of sirloin of beef is called the 'chump end.' This word is also used in Gloucestershire and in Norfolk: Forby *in v.*

CHURM, *s.* a churn.

To CLAM, *v. a.* 1. To clog up, 2. to starve. In Gloucestershire "to clam" means to stick or to adhere, as clay or the like, so as to hinder work. If clay or earth sticks to the spade, so that a man cannot dig, he is said to be "clammed up." This old word (Nares in Clem) is still current in the north of England. See Willan in Clam, Craven Glossary in Clam and Clammed, and Wilbraham's Cheshire Glossary in Clem. In Suffolk the word is stated to be nearly obsolete; see Moor in Clammd. But see Forby *in v.* It does not occur in Jennings's Somersetshire Glossary, "to clum" or "clam" is explained, "to rumple or soil by handling, from clumian, Sax., to daub, foul, or besmear." From "to clam," is the sense of "to stick," is derived the adjective *clammy*.

CLEA, *s.* claw. Each division of the hoof of an ox or other cloven-footed animal is called a *clea*. This

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form is used in Yorkshire, Cheshire, and Norfolk: Craven Glossary, Wilbraham and Forby *in v.*

CLEACHING NET, *s.* a bag-net, attached to a semicircular hoop having a transverse piece, to the centre of which a pole is fixed. The net is put gently into the stream,

and drawn towards the bank when the river is in flood, and the fish draw to the sides. Called a *clinching-net* in Gloucestershire.

To CLEACH, *v.* to use a cleaching net.

COCKSHUT, *s.* a contrivance for catching woodcocks in an open glade or drive in a wood, by means of a suspended net. In some places, *cockshut*, from an appellation, has become a proper name, the meaning being extinct.

To COLLOGUE, *v. n.* to converse together (used in a bad sense). See Nares, Hunter, Craven Glossary, Forby, Moor, and Jennings, *in v.*

COLLY, *adj.* dirty, smutty, from *coal*. See Nares in Colly and To Colly, Wilbraham's Cheshire Gloss. in Collow. Steevens on "Othello," act 2, sc. 3, ("Passion having my best judgment collied,") states that the word *colly* was used in the midland countries in this time. In Gloucestershire, according to Grose, *colley* means the black or soot from a kettle. In Somersetshire, a *colley*, according to Jennings, means blackbird.

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To COME, *v.* applied to the increase of a river in flood, as "Wye's a coming."

COME BY NOW, used as an exclamation for "get out of the way."

To COME DOWN UPON, *v.* to reprove, to chide. The same as to "get over."

COMICAL, *adj.* ill-tempered. See STICK.

OUT OF THE COMMON, out of the common way.

To CONCEIT, *v.* and CONCEIT, *s.* (sometimes pronounced *consate*.) To suppose, a notion, as "I *conceited* it was so;" "I had no *conceit* of it."

To CONCEIT WITH, *v. n.* to meddle with.

COP, *s.* The "cop of a ridge" is the summit of a ridge in a ploughed field; compare *reen*. *Cop* signifies a top or summit in Welsh; but the word occurs in all the Teutonic languages, and it is doubtful whether its use in Herefordshire was derived from the Welsh. See Grose in Cop and Cope.

COPPY, *s.* a coppice; so called, according to Willan *in v.*, as being a round woody eminence, from *cop*.

CORNEL, *s.* a corner.

COSTREL, *s.* a small portable cask, used for carrying beer or cider into the field. This word is in the Craven Glossary, and Grose calls it a north country word. It may probably occur as a provincialism

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in other parts of the kingdom; for its usage is ancient. *Costrellus* occurs in Matthew Paris; see Ducange in *v.* *Costered* or *cousteret* is used in old French, in the sense of a measure for wine or other liquors; Roquefort in *vv.* This form of the word occurs in the Romance of Richard Coeur de Lion:

“Now, steward, I warné thee
Buy us vessel [*i. e.* vaisselle] great plenté,
Dishes, cuppes, and saucers,
Bowls, trays, and platters,
Vats, tuns, and *costret*;
Maketh our meat withouten let.”

Ellis's Romance, vol. ii. P. 213.

Costrel is used by Chaucer, Legend of Goode Women, 2655. A *costrel* is probably so called from being made of *costæ*, staves or ribs hooped together.

To COUCH, *v. n.* to squat, to sit as a rabbit or hare. From the French *coucher*.

To COWSE, *v.* to chase animals, particularly sheep and pigs. It may also be said of an idle person, that he “goes lompering and *cowsing* about.” Probably a corruption of *to course*.

COWT, *s. a.* colt.

CRATCH, *s.* a rack for hay in a stable. Cratch is also used in other countries: Grose Moor, and Hunter in *v.* An old word: thus Spenser, Hymn

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of Heav. Love, st. 33.

“Begin from first, where he encradled was
In simple *cratch*, wrapped in a wad of hay.”

See also Nares in Cratch. *Cratch* and *rack* are probably different forms of the same word.

CRAVEN, *s.* (pronounced *cravven*), a coward. In common use.

CRINK, *s.* a very small child. In Gloucestershire, according to Grose, a *crinch* means a small bit.

To CROWDLE, *v. n.* to *crouch*. "Crowdled up" is bent or doubled up, like a sick animal: from *to crowd*. This word has nearly similar sense in Yorkshire, Cheshire, Devonshire, Norfolk, and Suffolk. See Craven Glossary in Cruddle. Wilbraham and Moor in Crewdle, Forby, Grose, and Hunter in Croodle, Palmer in Crudle.

CUE, *s.* a coop, hatch, kennel. A variety *coop*.

CUE, (or KEW), *s.* an ox's shoe. Also used in Gloucestershire.

To CUE (or KEW), *v.* to fasten shoes on the feet of oxen. An old man resided many years ago at Michel Dean, in Gloucestershire, who was known by the name of the *Ox-cuer*, from his dexterity in this business, which requires skill and care, inasmuch as it is necessary that the animal should be thrown. The word *ox-kew* appears to have been originally *ox-skew*, and to have been derived from

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the oblique or crooked form of the iron plate which was attached to each division of the ox's hoof. The absorption of the initial *s* after a final *x* would, upon this supposition, be analogous to the corruptions explained under the word ATOMY.

To CURF *potatoes*, is to earth them up. From *to cover*.

CURIOUS, *adj.* strange; as "a curious temper." The adjectives, *comical*, *curious*, and *ridiculous*, imply blame.

CURST, *adj.* ill-tempered, cross-grained; applied both to men and animals. An ancient usage; see Nares *in v.*

CUTE, or CUDE, *adj.* sharp, acrimonious, corrupted from *acute*. Also used in Cheshire: Wilbraham *in v.*

CUTWITH, *s.* the bar of the plough to which the traces are attached. Compared LANTREE.

D.

DADDOCK, *s.* dead wood, touchwood; in Gloucestershire, dead wood is said to be “dad-docky,” or “all of a daddock.” In Somersetshire, according to Jennings, “dad-dick” is rotten wood, and “dadicky” is rotten. According to Grose, *dadacky* means *tasteless* in the western countries. *Daddock*

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has been derived from dead-oak; but the termination is probably similar to that in *bullock*, *paddock*, *mammocks*, and other words. See Philol. Museum, vol. i. p. 685.

DAFFISH, *adj.* shy, embarrassed, easily abashed. *Daftish* has the same sense in the Craven Glossary. Grose has *to daffe*, to daunt, as a north country word. “To daff” is to confound, in the West Riding, according to Willan *in v.* Daffe signifies a fool
Chaucer, C. T. 4206.

“I shall be holden a *daffe* or a cokeney.”

The Scotch *daft* is evidently the passive participle of *to daff*.

DAR, *s.* a mark, a mark set up in a field to measure by. “How did you measure it?”—“I did stick up my stick as a dar.” In Chaucer, *to dare*, is to stare:

“That lie and *dare*

As in a form sitteth a very hare.”—C.T. 13,033.

Thus *dar* may mean a thing stared at; as we call a colour a “staring colour,” which attracts notice.

DANDERING, *part.* twaddling. See Wilbraham in Dander.

DANK, *adj.* damp; also used in Gloucestershire. It is pronounced donk in the north.
Crav. Gloss.

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and Grose, *in v.*, and see Hunter *in v.* The word occurs in Shakespeare, (M. N. D. act ii. Sc. 3.—Julius Cæsar, act ii. sc. 2.) in Milton (Translation of Horace’s Ode, *Quis multa gracilis*), and other old writers; and it may still be used in poetry.

DARK, *adj.* blind. Also used in Devonshire: Palmer *in v.*

DASHED, *part.* abashed. Numerous examples of this sense of *to dash* are given by Johnson. It occurs in other provincial dialects: see Crav. Gl. and Forby *in v.*

DAWNY, *adj.* damp, as “dawny wheat.” Dawny, near Windsor, appears to be named from this word. *Thony* is damp in the Craven Glossary, and “thone, thony,” for “thawn, damp, moist,” is a north country in Grose. *Dawny* is a derivative of the root *thaw* or *dew*.

DAY-HOUSE, *s.* a dairy; the room so called. But the word dairy would be used in such expressions as “a dairy-farmer,” “a dairy-woman.” (GL.) Lye in Junius, *v.* dairie, derives it from *dey*, “quod majoribus nostris lactariam denotabat.” Todd, in Johnson, misquotes Lye, by making him say that *dey* formerly signified milk. Comp Richardson *in* dairy.

DEAD ALIVE, *adj.* very stupid. (GL.)

DEADLY, *adv.* very, exceedingly, like “mortal.” (GL.)

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DEAD MAN, *s.* a scarecrow.

DERGY, *adj.* (*g* hard), short and thick-set. From *dwearg*, or *dwerg*, A. S. Compare the German *zwerg*. The word *stuggy* appears to be used with a similar meaning in Devonshire: Palmer *in v.*

DEVIL-SCREECHER, *s.* the bird called a swift. (GL.)

DIERN, *adj.* severe, hard, stern, as applied to men. It is also used metaphorically, as “a diern frost.” In A.S. *dyrnan* means to hide; whence *dernunga* or *dearnunga*, secretly, and *dern-geligr*, a secret-lier, an adulterer (Bosworth *in vv.*) Hence too the *adj.* *dern*, which in Chaucer means secret: as C. T. 3200.

“Of *derne* love he cowed, and of solas.”

And again, *v.* 3297

“Ye mosten be full *derne* as in this cas.”

See also Junius *in v.* In Scotch, to *darn* or *dern* is to conceal, and *darn* is secret: (Jam. *in v.* See also the ballad of Robyn and Makyne in Percy.) In modern English, “to darn” is to mend, so as to conceal the hole by imitating the texture of the

stuff: see Todd's Johnson *in v.* From the notion of concealment is derived the sense *lonely, melancholy*, which *dearn* generally bears in the writers of the age of Elisabeth: see Nares in Dear and Dere, and Pericles, acct iii. sc. 1. Grose

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likewise says, that *dearn* means lonely, solitary, in the northern counties. From the same notion of concealment is also derived the sense of severe or stern; the ideas of close and uncommunicative, and severe or stern, being nearly allied. *Dearnly* has the sense of severely in a passage of the "Faery Queen," iii. 1. 14, cited by Nares.

"Long the thus travelled in friendly wise,
Through countreyes waste, and eke well edifyde,
Seeking adventures hard, to exercise
Their puissaunce, whylome full *dernly* tryde."

F. Q. b. 3 cant. 1. st. 14.

In b. 2. Cant. 1. st. 35, and in b.3. cant. 12. st. 34, *dernly* appears to mean *earnestly*. See Todd's Notes on the Passages.

The insertion of *i* before *e* (as in *diern* for *dern*) occurs in *fiern*, *piert*, and *tiert*, in this glossary. Compare *fiere*, *lieve*, *brieve*, &c., Italian. Other examples from the Romance languages are given in Diez, Rom. Gram. vol. i. p. 129.

To DISBURST, *v.* to disburse. Common among farmers; as, "I have *disbursted* all the money as was gathered into (within) sixpence." Also used in Norfolk: Forby *in v.*

To DIGEST, *v.* to digest. This is universal, and may of the country people appear to think that to *digest* or *dischest* is to pass the food out of the

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chest into the alimentary canal. Also used in Yorkshire: Craven Glossary *in v.*, and it occurs in old writers.

DITHER, *s.* a confused noise, a bother.

To DITHER, *v. n.* to tremble, to shake, to confuse. “A dithering noise” means a confused noise. This word is also used in the Forest of Dean; and it is current in Yorkshire and Cheshire: see Craven Glossary, Hunter’s Hallamshire Glossary, and Wilbraham in Dither, and Marshall’s Rural Econ. of Yorkshire, vol. ii. p. 316. “To didder” is to have a quivering of the chin through cold, in Norfolk: Forby in *v.* “To dudder” also signifies “to deafen with noise, to render the head confused,” in Somersetshire, according to Jennings. It corresponds to the German *zittern*.

DIVVY DUCK, *s.* a dabchick; *i. e.* a diving duck.

DOITED, *adj.* doting.

DONE, *part.* used for the preterit, as “I done it” for “I did it.” See KNOWN and TAKEN.

DORMEDORY, corruptly DROMEDORY, *adj.* a sleepy stupid person who does not get on with work. From *dormir*. *Dormitoire* was an adjective in old French, and is explained by Roquefort “qui fait dormir.”

DORMIT, *s.* an attic widow projecting from the roof. Probably a corruption of *dormitory*.

Dormer

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means a large beam in Norfolk: Forby *in v.* The latter word may perhaps be compared with *sleeper*, which Grose explains to be a “balk or summer supporting a floor.” The use of the latter word has lately become familiar from its being applied to the supports of the rails on railways.

DOUST, *s.* dust. DOUSTY, *adj.* dusty. DOUSTING, *s.* dusting. (GL.)

To DOUT, *v. a.* to put out, as a candle. “He is just douted,”—he is just dead. Also used in Gloucestershire.

DRAG, *s.* a fence placed across running water, consisting of a kind of hurdle which swings on hinges, fastened to a horizontal pole.

To DREATEN, *v.* to threaten.

To DRESH, *v.* to thrash. Also used in Gloucestershire. Pronounced *drash* in Devonshire and Somersetshire: Palmer and Jennings *in v.*

To DRIVE A BOAT, to propel a boat with a pole or paddle.

To DROP OUT, *v.* to fall out, to quarrel. (GL.)

DROUGHTY, *adj.* (pronounced *drufly*), thirsty; from *drought*.

To DROW, *v.* to throw.

DROXY, *adj.* the same as *daddocky*, which see (GL.)

DUBEROUS, *adj.* doubtful. Also used in Devonshire. Palmer *in v.*

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DUFF, *adv.* to fall heavily. *Dufian*, A. S. is to sink (Bosworth *in v.*) Perhaps that which falls as if it would sink to the bottom falls *duff*. See H. Tooke, i. 419.

DUNNY, *adj.* hard of hearing. See Jamieson in Donner and Donnard. *Dunch* is deaf in the Gloucestershire dialect; whence (and not from Duns Scotus), as Jennings observes, is derived the word *dunce*. Compare Adelung in Donner. *Dull* means hard of hearing in Somersetshire and Yorkshire, according to Grose and Crav. Gl.

To DUP, *v.* to do up, to fasten. (GL.) In Hamlet, act 4. sc. 5. it means to open, probably from raising the latch.

“Then up he rose and donned his clothes,
And *dupp'd* the chamber door.”

DYCHE, *s.* a mound, a dyke, the bank of a hedge.

DYSON, *s.* the flax, &c., on a distaff. This word appears to be connected with the first syllable of *distaff*.

E.

ELDER, *s.* udder. The use of this word extends to Gloucestershire and Worcestershire, and it also occurs in Yorkshire, Lancashire, and Cheshire. See Craven Glossary, Hunter, and Wilbraham *in v.*

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ELLEN TREE, or ELLERN AUL, *s.* an elder tree. The elder is called *eller* in Yorkshire and Cheshire: Craven Glossary, and Wilbraham *in v.* The older adjectival form of *el-larn* or *ellern* (used in Piers Ploughman's Vision) is preserved in Herefordshire, as it also is in Norfolk: Forby in Eldern.

ELMEN, *adj.* from elm. "Elmen tree," is elm tree. Used also in Somersetshire: Jennings *in v.* Compare AULEN, ELLERN-TREE, POPLEEN, and TINNEN, in this Glossary, which adjectives are formed like *oaken, ashen, treen, golden, &c.* *Dirten* and *hornen* are used in Somersetshire: Jennings *in v.*

To EMPT, *v. a.* to empty. This verb is also in Jennings's Somersetshire Glossary.

ETHERINGS, *s.* long roads twisted at the top of a hedge. *Edderings*, and *eder* are used in Cheshire, Wilbraham *in v.*; and ether in Yorkshire, Essex, and Norfolk: Craven Glossary *in v.* and in Yether, Forby in Ether, Grose in Edder. *Eder, edor, or eðor* is a hedge in A.S. (Bosworth *in v.*), and consequently *etherings* is a word regularly formed, and means *hedgings*, or materials for hedging.

ETTLES, or ETTLEYS, *s.* nettles. Also used in Gloucestershire. The common form is the correct one: *netele* A. S. (see Bosworth *in v.*), *nessel* H. German.

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F.

FAGGET, *s.* an "old fagget" is a term of reproach to emaciated old people, equivalent to the familiar expressions, "a bundle, or bag, of bones." In Gloucestershire, to call a woman an old faggot is almost the greatest insult that can be offered to her. Also used in Norfolk: Forby *in v.*

FAINTY, *adj.* faint.

To FALL, *v. a.* to throw down. As, "she *fell* the child." Also "to fall a tree." Compare *to Rise*. Also used in Norfolk: Forby *in v.*

FANCICAL, *adj.* fanciful.

FATCH, *v.* and *s.* thatch.

FATCHES, *s.* vetches.

FAT-HEN, *s.* a weed so called.

To FAULT, *v. a.* to find fault with. "I don't *fault* him for that."

FEATHERFOLD, *s.* the herb feverfew.

To FEAR, *v. a.* to frighten. See Nares *in v.*, and compare *afeard*.

FEAST, *s.* a day of merry-making for the country people. Each village has its *feast*, which occurs on a fixed day in every year. The use of this word in Herefordshire exactly resembles that described by Mr. Hunter in his Hallamshire Glossary.

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To FEED, *v. n.* to grow fat. Also used in the northern countries, Grose *in v.*

FEG, *s.* grass which has withered upon the ground, without being severed from its root.

Fog is used in a similar sense in Cheshire, Yorkshire, and other northern countries; and also in Norfolk and Suffolk. See Grose, Willan, Craven Glossary, Moor, and Forby *in v.* Feg is used in Worcestershire. According to Thoresby and Watson in Hunter's Appendix, p. 111, 146, *fog* in Yorkshire means aftergrass.

FELLOM, *s. a.* whitlow. The word "felon" is cited in Nares's Glossary, with the sense of "a boil or whitlow," from writers of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. *Fellom*, however, is probably the more correct form of the word, having arisen, by mispronunciation, from *film*. *Film* signifies a thin skin, and is sometimes applied to the morbid skin which covers an ulcer; this in Hamlet:—

"It will but *skin and film* the ulcerous place,
While rank corruption, mining all within,
Infects unseen."—*Act 3, sc. 4.*

The letter *m* does not combine easily with another consonant at the end of a syllable; and in several words where this combination occurs, a vowel has been interpolated before *m*, in order to assist the pronunciation. Thus the A. S. *besm* and *bosm*

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have, in modern English, become *besom* and *bosom*, and the A. S. word *hearmsceare* (Grimm, *Deutsche Rechtsaltertümer*, p. 681) has been corrupted into *harumscarum*. So *chrism* (from *chrisma*) was corrupted into *chrisom* and *kirsom* (Nares, *in vv.*), and alarm into *alarum*. The Cornish and Devonshire word *pilm*, which signifies dust, is pronounced *pilam* or *pillum* (Grose and Palmer *in*

v.). The Cheshire word *rism* is also pronounced *risom* (Wilbr, *in v.*); and the word *baron* (in the expression “baron of beef”) is derived from an older form, *birn* (Crav. Gloss. *in v.*). In like manner, in Italian, *chrisma*, *baptisma*, and *spasma*, became *cresima*, *battesimo*, and *spasimo*. If the words *sarcasm*, *schism*, and *chasm* had become popular in English, their pronunciation would probably have been changed. (See above in CHAWM.) Where *l* or *r* follows *a* and precedes *m*, the vowel is lengthened, and the following consonant is suppressed in pronunciation: thus *psalm*, *balm*, *calm*, *farm*, *harm*, are pronounced *sâm*, *bâm*, *câm*, *fâm*, *hâm*. The word *film* is probably connected with the English and German *fell*. In Yorkshire, the word *fellon* signifies a disease in cows: see Craven Glossary *in v.*

FELLOW, *s.* a young unmarried man.

To FETTLE, *v. a.* to settle, arrange, put in order. This

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word is also used in Cumberland, Westmoreland, Yorkshire, and Cheshire: Cumberland and Westmoreland Glossary, Grose, Willan, Craven Glossary, and Wilbraham *in v.*; and compare Nares *in v.* The word *fettle* occurs three times in the ballad of Robin Hood and Guy of Gisborne, in Percy, vol. i.

FIELD, *s.* a ploughed field as distinguished from grass ground. (GL.)

FIERN, *s.* fern. Compare DIERN.

FIERN-OWL, *s.* a goat-sucker.

FILDÈFARE, *s.* a fieldfare. This word is similarly pronounced in Somersetshire: Jennings *in v.* In Gloucestershire it is sometimes pronounced *vildéver*.

FILLER, or VILLER, *s.* the shaft horse of a cart or wagon. (GL.) Also used in Norfolk: Forby *in v.*

FILTHY, *adj.* In Gloucestershire this word is used in only two senses, viz., for a field full of weeds, especially couch grass, and for a person who has lice on his body.

FILTRY, or VILTRY, *s.* trumpery, filth. Particularly applied to weeds in a field or garden. (GL.) Also used in Somersetshire: Jennings *in v.* Another form of *filth*.

FIMBLE, *s.* a wattled chimney.

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To FIND, *v.* to stand sponsor to a child.

To FINEGUE, *v.* to avoid or evade a thing.

To FIRM, *v.* to affirm. So in Somersetshire, *to frunt* is used for *to affront*: Jennings *in v.*

Compare ABUNDATION.

FITCHUCK, *s.* a pole-cat. Called *fitcher* or *fitchet* in Gloucestershire. See Grose in Fitcher or Fitchole, and Nares in Fytchock.

FLANNEN, *s.* flannel. Pronounced *vlanning* in Somersetshire, and *flanning* in Devonshire: Jennings and Palmer *in v.*

FLATH, *s.* dirt, filth, ordure.

FLEAR, or FLAKE, *s.* a hurdle. This word is also used in Yorkshire: Hunter in Flake, Crav. Gloss. in Fleeok, Grose in Fleake. So called from being interwoven: compare the German *flechten*, Adelung *in v.*

To FLEE, *v.* to fly; as “the rooks *fled* away,” for *flew* away.

FLUMMOCK. *s.* a slovenly person. Also used in Gloucestershire. “Flammakin” is a blowsy slatternly wench, in Devonshire, according to Palmer *in v.*

To FLUMMOCKS, *v. a.* to maul, to mangle.

FLOUGHT, *part.* of *to fetch*. Also used in Gloucestershire and other counties.

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FRANY, *adj.* violent tempered. From *phrenzied*.

FRESH LIQUOR, hog’s lard without salt in it. (GL.)

To FRET, *v. n.* Cider, when fermenting, is said to fret.

FRETCHET, *adj.* fretful, peevish; or hot, fidgety (of a horse): from *fret*.

FRITFUL, or FRIGHTFUL, *adj.* fearful, timorous.

FRUM, *adj.* 1. Early. From the A.S. *frum*, which means original, primitive. *Frum-bearn* is first born. In Cheshire and Lancashire, *frim* signifies “tender or brittle” (Wilbr. *in v.*), which is probably the same word. 2. Numerous, thick. In Gloucestershire, *frum* means thick and strong, as mowing grass. In Oxfordshire, its meaning is rank, overgrown. *Frim*, in the north, means handsome, rank, well-living, in good

case, according to Grose. From the A. S. *from*, which means stout, strong, bold. *Fromm*, in high German, had originally the same meaning; “ein frumer schlach,” was equivalent to “ein frommer Ritter:” Adelung in v. The two distinct words *frum* and *from* are now confounded together, as the English word *light* corresponds to the German *licht* and *leicht*. The name of the *Fromey*, a stream in Herefordshire, appears to be connected with the latter sense of the word in question. It is thus described in Leland’s Itinerary,

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Vol. v. p. 12. “Fromey, a big broke, sumtyme raging, cummeth by Bromyard, as I remembre, and so into Lug; and *about it be very good pastures.*”

FUEL, *s.* garden stuff.

FUND, FUNDED, *part.* found.

GADAMAN, *adj.* roguish.

To GALE, *v.* In the Forest of Dean, to gale (*i. e.* to gavel) a mine is to acquire the right to work a mine from the officer called a *gaveller*, and to pay the share of the crown.

GALL, or GAUL, *s.* a place where water breaks out on the land. Compare SOAK.

GALLY, *adj.* wet, as applied to land, In Yorkshire, a *gall* means a spring or wet place in a field, and *gally* means spungy, wet; Crav. Gloss. *in v.* In Norfolk, a gall is a vein of sand in a stiff soil, through which water is drained off, and oozes at soft places on the surface; otherwise *sandgalls*: Forby *in v.* See also Grose in galls, gally-lands, and sandgalls. *Galle* has the very same menaning in German: “Nasse stellen auf den äckern, besonders wenn sie von kleinen quellen herkommen,” says Adelung *in v.*

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GALLY-TEAM, *s.* a team kept for hire.

GALLIER (or HALLIER), *s.* one who keeps teams for hire. From to *haul*.

GAMBREL, *s.* a cart with rails or thripples. In Suffolk, according to Moor, a “gambrel” is “the crooked piece of wood on which the carcasses of slaughtered beasts, hogs, and sheep are expanded and suspended.” The word is similarly explained in Jennings *in v.* In Devonshire, “gammerells,” or “gambrils” means not only a butcher’s stretcher, but also the hocks or lower hams of an animal: Palmer *in v.* *Gambrel* probably meant originally a piece of crooked wood; and was derived from the word which appears in different languages under the form *hamme*, *ham*, *gamba*, and *jambe*. Thus shipwrights speak of *knees* in ship-building. In like manner, the handle of a scythe is called *hamme* and *hammen* in Switzerland; Stalder, Schweiz. Idiot. *in v.* *Hames* (see below) has probably the same origin. *Cammed* is explained crooked, in the Westmoreland and Cumberland Glossary. In Welsh, too, *camm* or *gam* is crooked; it also means one-eyed, whence the name of Sir David Gam. This use of the word is analogous to the Spanish *tuerto* from *tortus*; “mas vale tuerto que ciego.” See likewise Crav. Gl. in *Cammerels*.

GAMUT, *s.* mischievous sport; from *game*. In Devonshire,

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gammet means fun, merriment: Palmer *in v.*

GAPESING, “To go a gapesing,” is to go sight-seeing. “We had a famous *gapesing*.” Probably from *to gape*, in the sense of to open; viz., to open the eyes. See Bosworth in Geapan. Compare *to trapes* (“to go *trapesing* about”), from *trape*.

GAUN, *s.* a measure or tub (*i. e.* a gallon). In Cheshire, according to Wilbraham, a *gaun* is a gallon.

GEARS and GEARING, *s.* horse-harness. In Gloucestershire, only used for filler’s or viler’s gears; the harness of the shaft horse of a cart or wagon. Compare Forby *in v.* *To GELD*, *v.* “to geld anty tumps,” is to cut off the tops of ant-hills, and to throw the inside over the land.

GIGLET, *s.* a giddy girl. In Devonshire, according to Palmer, a *gigglet* is a laughing romp, a tom-boy; for which reason wakes and fairs are sometimes called *gigglet* fairs. In Somersetshire, according to Jennings, *gigleting* means wanton, trifling, and is applied to the female sex. Grose states that *giglet* is a north country word

for laughing girl. In Norfolk, according to Forby, a *gig* means a trifling, silly, flighty fellow. From the A. S. *gægl*, or *gagol*, wanton: Bosworth *in v.*

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GIGLETING, *adj.* giggling. From *giglet*.

GIRL, *s.* an unmarried woman of any age.

GLAT, *s.* a gap in a hedge. Perhaps this word is the past participle of to *glide*, and meant originally a part of a bank between two enclosures which had slipped down, and consequently left a gap. At present, *glat* signifies a gap in a dead or quick fence.

To GROM, *v. a.* to smear, to dirty; also used in the West Riding of Yorkshire: Willan *in v.* From *gor*, A. S., whence comes the word *gore*. *Gor*, A.S., signifies mire, which sense it still retains in Norfolk; Forby in *Gore*.

GORSTY, *adj.* abounding in gorse or furze.

GOUT, *s.* a drain from a house. (GL.) Derived from the French *égout*, and allied to the German *guss*, the Femish *goot*, and the English *gutter*.

GOWND, *s.* gown. Compare *swound* for *swoon*, and *swounded* for *swooned* in the Cra-ven Glossary.

To GRAFF, *v. a.* to dig with a spade. Ground can be graffed, when it is soft enough not to require a pickaxe. "In Yorkshire (says Grose in *Dig*) they distinguish between digging and graving; to dig is with a mattock, to grave with a spade." In Gloucestershire, a "grafting tool" is the strong spade in the shape of a segment of a circle, used

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in digging canals, and other very heavy work. From *grafan*, A. S., to dig.

GREENSTONE, *s.* The soft slaty rocks in Radnorshire and the borders of Herefordshire are provincially called *greenstone*, and distinguished from free sandstone, or limestone. Greenstone is not so called from its colour, but probably from its being often moist, when used in buildings; in which respect it resembles *green wood*. It is

difficult to determine the sense of *green stone*, in the following stanza of Chaucer:—

“And by a river forth I gan costay [coast]
Of water clear as beryll or crystall;
Till, at the last, I found a little way
Toward a park, enclosed with a wall
In compass round, and by a gate small.
Whoso that woulde, freely mighte gone
Into this park walled with *grene stone*.”

Complaint of the Black Knight, Ellis's Poets.

vol. i. p. 218.

Perhaps its meaning in this passage may be newly hewn stone. Compare the use of the word green in the ballad of “Gentle Herdsman,” in Percy, vol. ii.,

“Thy years young, thy face is fair,
Thy wits are weak, *thy thoughts are green*;
Time hath not given thee leave as yet
For to commit so great a sin.”—*Stanza 4.*

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GRIP, *s.* a narrow trench or gutter. Also used in Gloucestershire and Yorkshire: Grose and Crav. Gloss. *in v.* See Todd's Johnson *in v.* See Todd's Johnson *in v.* From *græp*, A. S., a furrow or ditch, connected with *grafan*, to dig.

To GRIP, *v.* to make grips. (GL.) In Devonshire, “gripping” is the operation of water-furrowing a field: Palmer *in v.*

GRIST, *s.* This word has the common meaning, but the *i* is pronounced as in *grind*.

GRYZE, *s.* squeeze or abrasion. As, “see what a *gryze* this horse has had on his knee.”

To GRYZE, *v.* to squeeze or abrade. As, “to *gryze* a wheel against a post.” Also, to wear or annoy; as a “gryzing pain” for a constant pain. *To gryze* appears to be the same word as *to graze* used in a similar sense; and is probably the more genuine form, connected with a *grit*, A. S., and *grist*.

To GULE, v. to laugh; to glory or boast. As, "he comes *guling* like a lion." Also used in the Forest of Dean.

GULL, *s.* a gosling. The word has a more general signification in Cheshire. Wilbr. *in v.*

GURGEONS, *s.* pollard (between fine flour and bran). Also used in Gloucestershire.

GUSS, *s.* girth. (GL.) Also used in Somersetshire:

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Jennings *in v.* Pronounced *geese* in Devonshire: Palmer *in v.*

GWETHALL, *s.* household stuff. The word is used to denote an entire collection, like "bag and baggage." From the Welsh *gweddill*, remnants, orts. *Gweddilio*, Welsh, is to leave a remnant; and *gweddw*, is a widow or person left. *Gweddill* is therefore connected with the root of *widow*, which seems to exist in most European languages: see Adelung in Wittwe.

H.

HACKLE, *s.* the top covering of a small stack of corn, or of a bee-hive, made of straw.

HAIN, *s.* an enclosure. (GL.) See Adelung in *Hain*, which word had originally the same meaning.

HALF-NAMED, *adj.* a child privately baptized, but not christened in church.

HALF-MADE, *adj.* half-witted. Also used in the Forest of Dean.

HAMES, HAMESSES, *s.* pieces of wood on the collar of the horse to which the traces are fixed. Also used in Gloucestershire, as well as in Somersetshire and Yorkshire: Jennings and Crav. Gl. *in v.* See above in GAMBREL.

HAN. Have.

HANDLER, *s.* the second to a pugilist.

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HANDY, *adv.* nearly; as, "handy a mile." (GL.)

HATCH, *s.* a half-door. Not peculiar.

To HAUL, *v. a.* to carry in a wagon or cart, or simply to draw. Compare the German *holen*. To *hale* is used in the authorized version of Luke xii. 58. "Lest he hale thee to the judge:" μήποτε κατασύρη σε πρὸς τὸν κρίτην.

HAULM, or HâLM, *s.* used of potatoes, vetches, peas, and beans. That part of the plant which is above ground. In Suffolk, this word signifies wheat stubble: Moor in Hahm. According to Grose it is a south country word. In Gloucestershire, when the ears of wheat are cut off, and the best of the straw is picked out unbroken, and bound up for the best thatching, it is called *halm*.

HAUVE, *s.* the handle of an axe; *i. e.* the helve. "Helve" is still used in this sense in Derbyshire, Norfolk, and Suffolk: Grose, Forby, and Moor, *in v.* It occurs in Deuter. xix. 5, and see Johnson, *in v.*

HAY-MAKING, Gloucestershire. When first cut, it is in *swath*; it is next *tedded* or shaken about; it is then *hatched* in or raked into small rows to be put into *foot-cocks*, the smallest of all cocks. The next day, perhaps, it is again shaken about and *double hatched*, or raked by two persons into larger rows, and put into larger cocks; it is then spread again

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And *wallied in*, or put into still larger rows, called *wind-rows*, in order to be put into *hay-cocks*. These are carried together on poles, called *spicks*, and put into *wind-cocks*.

HEAD. See to TURN THE HEAD.

HEARTFUL, *adj.* in good spirits.

HEART-WHOLE, or HEART-WELL, *adj.* sound as to the vital powers, as well as to the appetite.

HEAVLE, *s.* a dung-heavle is a dung-fork. From *to heave*. "Yeevil" is "a dung-fork" in the Exmoor dialect (Grose).

HEFT, *s.* weight; also used in Somersetshire: Jennings *in v.* Formed from *heave*, like *weft* from *weave*.

HERENCE, THERENCE, hence, thence (Forest of Dean). *Herence* is also used in Somersetshire: Jennings *in v.*

HERN, *pron.* hers.

To HESPALL, *v. a.* to harass. This verb appears to be derived from *spillan* or *gespilan*, A. S.

HICKOL, or YACKLE, *s.* a woodpecker. Pronounce *heccl* in Gloucestershire.

HIDLOCK, *s.* a state of concealment; as, "he was in hidlock." Also used in Gloucestershire. *Hidlock* appears to be formed from *hide* by a mistaken

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analogy to *wedlock*. The latter word is compounded of *wedian*, and *lac*, a gift; and therefore the last syllable is not a suffix.

To HILE, *v. a.* to strike with the horns, as a cattle or deer. E. g. "You had best take Fillpail out of the leasows; she do *hile* them young haifers unmerciful."

HILT, *s.* a young sow kept for breeding, which has not had any young. (GL.)

HINDERSOME, *adj.* retarding, hindering; as, "the weather is hindersome." Also used in the Forest of Dean.

HINGE, *s.* the pluck. (GL.) Pronounced *hange* in Devonshire: Palmer *in v.*

HISN, *pron.* his, as "It's one of *his'n*."

HIT, *s.* a plentiful crop; as, "a hit of apples." The metaphor is borrowed from striking a mark.

To HOCKS, *v. a.* to cut in an unworkmanlike manner. Used principally in reference to cutting underwood; the stubs are *hocksed*, *i. e.* split and cut unevenly and irregularly by a person not used to cutting them. From *to hack*.

HOLT, *s.* hold, dependence on a person or thing; also a place of safety. "To have a holt:" to take hold. When two men are grappling with one another, they are said to be *in holt*. Likewise, used in Gloucestershire.

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HOLTLESS, or HOLDLESS, *adj.* careless, heedless.

HOMBER, *s.* a hammer. See CHIMBLEY.

HONGERED, *adj.* hungry. (GL.)

HOOLET, *s.* an owl. In Yorkshire the owl is called “hullet:” Craven Glossary, and Hunter’s Hallamshire Glossary, *in v.* See Grose in Howlet. The word is old: Nares in Howlet.

HOOP, *s.* a bullfinch. (GL.)

To HOOTCH, *v. n.* to crouch.

HOP-ABOUTS, *s.* apple dumplings. (GL.)

To HOPE, *v.* to help, *i. e.* to *holp.* (GL.)

To HOPPLE, *v. a.* to hopple an animal, is to confine its legs, so as to prevent it from wandering. Also used in Yorkshire and Norfolk: Crav. Gloss. and Forby *in v.*

HOUSEN, *pl.* of house. (GL.)

HOWGY, *adj.* huge, large. An old word: see Nares in Hugy. It occurs in the ballad of Sir Cauline, Part II. st. 18.

“A hugy giant stiff and stark,
All foul of limb and lere.”

Also used in the Forest of Dean.

HUCK, *s.* a hook.

HULL, *s.* the husk of a nut or a grain. This word is also used in Yorkshire and in Suffolk: Craven Glossary and Moor *in v.* and in Gloucestershire.

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HUNCH, *s.* a lump; as, “a hunch of bread or cheese.”

HURRY, *s.* “We shanna finish it this hurry,” *i. e.* this time, this about.

HURTLE, *s.* a spot. It is to be observed that *heurte* or *hurt* means a *round blue spot* in heraldry. “The field or; three heurtes in bende. These appears light blewe, and come by some violent stroke: on men they are called hurtles; but on women they are commonly called tunge moles.” Gerard Leigh, Accidens of Armory, fol. 150. “Heurtes, sorte de torteaux en termes d’armoirie.” Borel Dict. du vieux français, at the end of Ménage. Perhaps *hurtleberry*, the bilberry, is connected with this word.

HUMMOCK, *s.* a mound of earth. From the same root as *hum-p.*

HUTCH, *s.* a coop; as a rabbit-hutch. In Suffolk, a hutch means a chest: Moor *in v.* *Huche*, in old French, signified a chest or closet; and also a veil for the head:

Roquefort *in v.* In the will of Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, who died in 1361, it means a pall over a coffin: Royal Wills (1780), p. 45.

I.

To be ILL IN ONESELF is a very common expression for derangement of stomach or bowels, or slight

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fever. If a woman is asked how her husband's arm is, she may reply, "O his arm be better, but he's *ill in himself*, and canna eat his victuals." The expression is used when a person is affected by an internal disease, of which the speaker does not know the name.

ILL-RELISHED, *adj.* disagreeable, as, "an ill-relished person."

IMP, *s.* a bud, or a young shoot of a coppice which has been felled.

To IMP, v. a. to bud. See Nares *in v.* Comp. Adelung in Impfen. *Imp* is likewise a shoot in Welsh.

INNOCENT, *s.* a half-witted person.

To INSENSE, v. a. to explain to, to make to understand. This word is known in other parts of England: Grose *in v.* According to Ray, it is used about Sheffield in Yorkshire. See also Hunter *in v.*, and Preface, p. xxv. and see Crav. Gl. *in v.* It is also used in Gloucestershire. To "make a person sensible of anything," is use in a similar manner.

INTO, *prep.* within, short of. "It is not far *into* a mile."

INWARDS, *s.* the entrails of an animal. (GL.) Also used in Norfolk: Forby *in v.* From the A.S. *innewarde*, Bosworth *in v.* It occurs in Shakespeare.

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J.

JAG, *s.* a small quantity drawn as a load. The word is similarly used in Cheshire and in Norfolk: Wilbr. Grose, and Forby, *in v.* It appears to be derived from *jog*; a small

load *jogged* along. In Yorkshire, however, it means a large cart-load of hay: Crav.

Gl. *in v.*

JET, *s.* a descent, a declivity; as, “a bit of a jet to go down.” From the French *jet*, and therefore analogous to *pitch*, which see.

JOLLY, *adj.* fat.

K.

To KEECH, *v. n.* to cake, as wax or tallow. *Keech* and *cake* appear to be different forms of the same word.

KEECH OF FAT, *s.* the internal fat of an animal, as made up to be sold to a tallow-chandler. Also used in Gloucestershire. In the first part of Henry IV., Prince Henry calls Falstaff “a greasy tallow keech,” act ii. sc. 4., where the commentators assign to it the meaning first stated. *Kichel*, in Chaucer, means a little cake; “a goddess kichel,” C. T. 7329, where see Tyrwhitt’s note.

To KEEK, *v.* to be sick, or nearly so. (GL.) Probably connected with the German *keichen*, to pant.

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KEVIN, CAVEND, or CAVING OF BEEF, *s.* a part of the round of beef. The same joint as the *lift*, which see. From the Welsh *cefn*, back or ridge.

KEW, *s.* See CUE.

KIBBLE, *s.* a piece of wood 22 inches long, and split to a fit size for burning. (GL.)

KIND, *adj.* in good health, thriving, prosperous, promising; applied to animals, vegetables, &c., but not to men. As, “the horse’s coat do stare; he hanna been *kind* all the sumber.” “The weather do look very *kind*,” is also said.

KINDLY, *adj.* prosperous, doing well.

To KNOBBLE, *v.* to hammer feebly. As, “he canna do much; he do just sit *knobbling* over a few stones.”

KNOWN, for *knew*. “I known it very well.”

KYMENT, *adj.* stupid.

KYPE, *s.* a coarse wicker basket.

L.

LAGGER, *s.* a broad green lane, little or not at all used as a road. (GL.)

LAMMOCKIN, *adj.* (pronounced *lommockin*), slouching. Formed from *lame*: see Forby in Lammock and LummoX. “Lummakin” is clumsy, heavy, in the Crav. Gloss.

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LAND, *s.* the portion of land ploughed between the two water-furrows. (GL.)

LANDSHUT, *s.* a land-food. From the water being shot, or projected, over the land.

LANGET, *s.* a strip of ground. The same as *slang*, which see.

LANTREE, *s.* the bar hooked to a plough or harrow, to which the traces are affixed. Compare CUTWITH.

LAW, *s.* When a hare or other animal which is pursued is suffered to have a fair chance of scape, it is said to have *law given it*. This use of the word is so general, and so well established, that it ought not to be confined to provincial glossaries. See Hunter *in v. a.*

LEAPING-BLOCK, *s.* a horse-block. Called a leaping stock in Devonshire: Palmer *in v.*

A GOOD LEAPT HORSE or A BAD LEAPT HORSE is a good or bad leaper. This use of the past participle for the present is familiar in German in an adjectival (as in *verdienter*, deserving, *bedienter*, a servant) and in a participial sense (as in Schiller’s Graf von Hapsburg),

“Auf eine Au kommt *geritten*.”

Grimm D. Gram. Vol. iv. P. 129, says: “Zwischen *kam geriten* und *kam ritende* ist der unterschied fast unfühlbar.” Heyse D. Gr. p. 347, says, “Ebenso spricht man zwar richtig von *berittenen*

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pferden, aber sehr unrichtig und lächerlich von *berittenen reitern* und *unberittenen cavalleristen*.” In Milton, P. L. b. l. v. 501,

“The sons

Of Belial, *flown* with insolence and wine.”

Newton says, “Flown, I conceive, is a participle from the verb to fly,” and so Johnson’s Dictionary *in v.* understands it. The analogy of *high flown* renders this explanation probable. In Virgil we have

“Vestigia presso

Haud tenuit *titubata* solo.”—Æn. v. 332.

LEAR, *adj.* Horses harnessed, but drawing nothing, are called *lear horses*. Used in the same sense in Gloucestershire. In Dorsetshire, *leary* means empty, according to Grose. In Somersetshire and Wiltshire, *leer* has the same meaning: Grose and Jennings *in v.* In Devonshire, *leery* or *lary* means hungry, empty, unladen: Grose and Palmer *in v.* Compare to the German *leer*.

To LEASE, *v. a.* to glean; whence LESS, *s.* gleaned corn. See Adelung in Lesen.

To LEATHER, or LATHER, *v. a.* to beat. Not peculiar to Herefordshire. “To strap” is similarly used in other parts of the country. The German word *strafe* probably corresponds to the English

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strap; and, having originally meant corporal punishment with a whip, came to mean punishment generally. See Grimm’s D. R., p. 680.

To LEARN, *v. a.* to teach. Also used in Yorkshire and Norfolk; Crav. Gl., Hunter and Forby *in v.*

LET IT BE, leave it alone.

LIFT, *s.* a joint of beef; the same as *kevin*, which see.

LIGHTED, *part.* “To be lighted” is to be delivered of a child. Also a north country expression, according to Grose. Compare the Italian *sgravarsi*.

LIKE, *adv.* used with a diminutive force; as “her goes about and eats her victuals *like*,” *i. e.* “Though she is not well, she moves about after a fashion.” Also used in Yorkshire: Crav. Gl. and Hunter *in v.*, and in Norfolk: Forby *in v.*

LISSEN, or LIZZEN, *adj.* a cleft in a rock (GL.)

LISSOM, *adj. i. e.* lithesome, active and pliant. From *lithe*. In like manner *blissom*, which is used in Somersetshire, is contracted from *blithersome*: Jennings *in v.*

LIXIM, *adj.* amiable; formed from *to like*, as *buxom* is formed from *bugan*, A. S. to bow. The two latter words are also used in Cheshire: they are confounded by Wilbraham *in v.* *Lissom* is likewise used in Gloucestershire, as well as in Yorkshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Devonshire, and

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Somersetshire: see Craven Glossary, Forby, Moor, Palmer, and Jennings, *in v.*

LOCK, *s.* a puddle of water. Lake has the same sense in the midland countries, according to Marshall. Compare the Scotch *loch*.

LOCK, *s.* a “lock of wool,” and a “lock of hay,” are used in the same manner as a lock of hair. The same usage exists in Somersetshire: Jennings *in v.*, and in Cumberland and Westmoreland: Gl. *in v.* It also occurs in Drayton’s ballad of Dowsabel, in Percy, vol. ii.—

“The shepherd were a sheepe-gray cloke,
Which was of the finest *loke*,
That could be cut with sheere.”—*Stanza 10.*

LOGGY, *adj.* thickset, chiefly applied to cattle. From *log*.

LOMMAKING, love-making.

LOMPERING, *adj.* idling. In Yorkshire, to lomper is to walk heavily: Crav. Gl. A various form of *lumber*.

LONG HARNESS, or TRAVE HARNESS, cart harness, not gears. (GL.)

LONK, *s.* the hip-joint. From *link*. See Adelung in Gelenk and Lenken. *Lanky* is a word of similar origin.

To LOOK, *v.* “To look a thing” is to look for a thing.

LOOTH, *s.* warmth. Perhaps connected with the German *gluth*.

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LOST, *s.* loss.

LOST, *part.* famished. As, “to be lost for want,” my inside is lost.”

To LOT, *v.* “I lotted to do it.” I settled to do it. (Forest of Dean.)

LUG, *s.* a pole.

To LUG, *v. a.* The same as *to haul*, which see.

LUNCH, *s.* a lump.

LUNCHY, *adj.* lumpy. Hard ground, which turns up in large clods, is said “plough up lunchy.” In Suffolk, Essex and Devonshire, *lunch* or *luncheon* means a lump of bread, cheese, or other food; and hence it came to signify an extra meal formed of such a lump. See Moor in Lunch and Nunch, and Palmer in Luncheon. A *lunchin* has the same sense in Yorkshire: Thoresby in Hunter’s Appendix, p. 116.

LUNGEOUS, *adj.* quarrelsome. Also used in Derbyshire and Leicestershire, for spiteful, mischievous: Grose *in v.* From *to lunge*.

LURCHER, *s.* a potato left in the ground ; *i.e.* a *lurker*, from *to lurk*. See MOOCHER.

M.

MADAM is used instead of Mrs. as a mark of superior respect to ladies. The title would not be given to

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any but a person of some power or consideration. A farmer’s wife would be called *Missus*; *the Missus*, if the name were not added, and her servant or labourer spoke. An unmarried young lady, if spoken of by a cottager, would often be called *young madam*. For the use of this word in Norfolk and Somersetshire, see Forby and Jennings *in v.*

MAGGOTY, *adj.* frisky, playful. (GL.) Forby explains this word to mean whimsical, freakish, monkey-like in Norfolk.

MAGGOTY PIE *s.* a magpie. (GL.) A corruption.

To MAKE THE DOOR, *v. a.* to shut or fasten the door.

MAMMOCKS, *s.* (pronounced *mommocks*), scraps, fragments. This word is also used in Yorkshire, Suffolk, and Norfolk, and Somersetshire: Hunter and Forby in Mammocks, Moor in Mammuck, and Jennings in Mommacks. See further Skinner and

Richardson in Mammocks. *Mammocks* seems to be connected with the same root as the German *zermalmen*; concerning which see Adelung, *in v.*

To MAMMOCKS, *v.a.* (pronounced *mommocks*) is used by Shakspeare.

MATHER, *s.* (the first syllable pronounced like *scathe*) pl. *matheren*. Thre great ox-eyed daisy, a common weed in tillage-land.

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To MAUNDER, *v.n.* to talk in an incoherent manner, like a person in a state of half-consciousness from disease, sleep, or drunkenness. This word is used in a similar sense in Yorkshire: Craven Glossary, *in v.* It also occurs in Scott's novels, and *maundrels* is explained by Jamieson to mean "idle stuff, silly tales." Its etymology is obscure. From the old word *maund*, signifying *basket*, was derived *to maund*, or *to maunder*, in the sense of *to beg*. Hence, perhaps, *to maunder* came to signify to mutter indistinctly, as discontented beggars do; and then to talk in a confused, incoherent manner: see Nares in *Maund* and *Maunder*, Moor's Suffolk Words in *Maandren*, Palmer's Devonshire Glossary in *Maunder*. Or it might signify to wander about like a beggar, and then to wander in conversation: see Willan in *Maunder*, Westmoreland and Cumberland Glossary in *Maander* and *Maunder*, and Wilbraham in *Dander*.

MAUPLE. *s.* the maple. Also used in Gloucestershire.

MAWKIN, *s.* a scarecrow. Not peculiar to Herefordshire. See Forby *in v.*

MAWN, *s.* peat. MAWN-PIT, *s.* a peat-pit. Mawn, in the plur. Welsh, means "turf" or "peat," in a collective sense. The singular "a turf or peat" is "mawnen." It belongs to a curious class of Welsh nouns, in which the plural is the primary,

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(because the usual), and the singular, the secondary form made by the addition of the same syllable as is employed in the formation of diminutives, that is "yn" in masculines, and "en" in feminines. Thus "plant" is children, "plentyen," a child; "had," see, "hedyn," a grain of seed; "haidd," barley; "heidden," a grain of barley.

Mawnen seems somewhat irregular in not making the accustomed change of the diphthong into *o*, or *ow*. See Davies, *Ant. Ling. Brit. Elementa*. Oxonii. 1809. p. 61.

MAZZARD, *s.* the head or face. (G.L.) An old word.

MEAT, *s.* provender for horses and cattle.

To MEAT *v.* to feed. "To meat the things," to feed the animals.

MEATY, *adj.* fleshy, but not yet fat; as "Meaty things," fleshy cattle.

MENT, *part.* mended.

MADAM *is*

MIDDLING *adj.* in good health.* "But middling,"

*Diminutives are at all times used by the poor; but in a greater degree when they are conversing with superiors. The habit appears to have arisen from a desire to excite compassion, by making themselves appear ill off. They talk in the following way. If you ask, "What sort of crop of potatoes have you?" "I think I shall have a few taters." They would say no more if they expected the best possible crop. "How are you?" "Middling, or indifferent, well," would be the answer; though the person was not ill, and had not had an ailment for years. Though a man said "We do rent a little house and bit of garden of Mr Jones;" his cottage and garden might be the largest in the district. "I did take the man his *bit o' victuals*" would mean his ordinary dinner, and perhaps a large one too. So, "He do get a drop of drink" might mean six quarts of cider a-day. Ask a woman staggering under a load of wood what she has got on her head, she will answer, "I ha just been picking a few chats." (Chats is a diminutive, meaning small sticks.) On the same principle the cottagers amplify, when talking of those objects which are expensive to them. "How many children have you?" *Woman*. "A large family; I ha had ten." You do not discover, until you ask a second question, "but I ha buried six when they were babbies."

The habit of farmers and gardeners, in speaking of their respective productions, is likewise precisely analogous to that which has been just mentioned of cottagers. No farmer or gardener will admit times to be good, or weather to be altogether favourable. If you say to a farmer, "Wheat is as high now as any farmer can wish it," he will answer, "Ay, but look at barley, and we ha had no fruit this year." So if a gardener is told

that “these are fine warm days now for bringing things forward,” he is sure to find out that there is too much or too little sun, or that the nights are too cold or too damp. The reason of this, of course, is lest much should be expected of them. Walter Scott uses these words in a conversation between Frank Osbaldestone and Andrew Fairservice: “Gude een, gude een t’ye, Fine weather for your work, my friend.” “It’s no that muckle to be complained of,” answered the man, with that limited degree of praise which farmers and gardeners usually bestow on the very best weather. In like manner, if it were the best year of pheasants ever known, a Hereforshire keeper would admit no more than that he had a “smart few.” (See below in SMART.)

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however, means that a person is not in good health. These expressions are also used in Gloucestershire.

There is another expression usual among the country people, which is characteristic of their caution. “I suppose,” does not mean anything doubtful or hypothetical, but is used as a sort of veil, when the speaker after all is describing what he himself knows for certain. As, “There was a pretty noise and bustle there last night, I suppose.” “Where and who made it?” “Oh, I saw them fighting together at the public for half an hour.” This prevails among farmers as well as labourers. (See Crav. Gl. in Indifferent.)

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MILLET, s. a miller, probably softened from *millard*.

MIMMOCKIN, *adj.* an epithet applied to a puny weakly child; as “a little *mimockin* thing.” Probably altered from *minnock* or *minikin*. See Forby in *Minnock*, and *Philolog. Museum*, vol. i. p. 680.

To MIND, v. to watch, to look after. As “I ha left Bill at home to *mind* the children.”

MINT s. a mite., *adj.* MINTY full of mites.

To a MINUTE. Accurately, not only as to time but also as to knowledge.

MIRKSHUT, *s.* the end of an evening, the twilight. (GL.) From *mirk* and *shut*; the time when the evening *closes in*.

MIRKY *adj.* gloomy, (in common use.) As, “A mirky day,” “Mirky weather.” Concerning this word, see Nares and Jamieson in *Mirk*. It is used in Yorkshire: Willan *in v.*

MISHROOM, *s.* mushroom. (GL.)

MISKIN, *s.* a mixen. An ancient corruption: see

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Nares *in v.* It is also used in Kent, according to Grose *in v.*

MOGGY, *s.* a name used in fondling a calf. From *Margaret*.

MOIL, *s.* sticky, wet dirt. The *sae* as *mullock*. Also used in Gloucestershire. To *moil* occurs in Johnson’s Dictionary, where it is explained to mean, 1. to daub with dirt; 2. to toil or labour.

MOILED, *adj.* dirty with wet mud; stuck in the mud. Also used in Gloucestershire.

MOILED, *adj.* hornless. “A moiled sheep” is a sheep without horns. From *Moel*, Welsh, bare, bald.

To MOITHER, *v. a. and n.* to confuse, to perplex; to be weak in mind. MOITHERING, or MOITHERED, confused, willy; also lightheaded or delirious. This word, under the form *moider*, is also used in Yorkshire: Willan, Craven Glossary, and Hunter, *in v.* *Moithered* means “confounded, tired out,” in Gloucestershire, according to Grose; but it appears not to be known there at the present time.

MOMBLEMENT, *s.* confusion, disorder.

To MOOCH, *v.* to play truant. To *mouch* means to pilfer in Berkshire, and *micher* means a thief, a pilferer, in Norfolk according to Grose *in v.v.* It is corrupted from “to mich”, to conceal, an old word, which occurs in the expression “miching mal-lecho,” secret malice, in Hamlet, act. iii. sc. 2. See also

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Nares *in v.* *Micher* is used by Chaucer for a thief; Tyrwhitt *in v.*, and by other old writers for a truant; Nares *in v.* In Devonshire, to *miche* means to sculk or absent oneself from school without leave, and “*michard*” is a truant schoolboy: Palmer *in vv.* (who states that *to miche* is derived from the old French, but no such word as *micher* occurs in Roquefort). “*To meech*” and “*meecher*” have similar meanings in Somersetshire: Jennings *in vv.* In the Forest of Dean “*to mooche blackberries*,” or simply “*to mooch*,” means to pick blackberries; and blackberries have thus obtained there the name of “*mooches*.” The original meaning doubtless was, (as is stated by Grose *in v.*) to play the truant in order to gather blackberries. Compare 1 Hen. IV. act ii.sc.4. “*Shall the blessed sun of heaven prove a micher, and eat blackberries?*” where see the notes of the commentators. See also Crav. Gloss in Michin.

MOOCHER, *s.* a potato left in the ground which sprouts again. So called from its lurking in the ground. Compare LURCHER and TO MOOCH.

MOP, *s.* a fair at which female farm servants are hired. As, “*I hired Mary last Lemster mop, and she staid with me two year.*”

To MORTIFY, *v. a.* to tease or annoy.

MOSY, *adj.* mouldy, soft, tasteless by keeping. Said

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of a rotten vegetable. This word was also used in Gloucestershire, according to Grose *in v.*, but is not known there at present. *Moskered* means rotten in Yorkshire: Hunter *in v.*

MOSING, *adj.* burning, without a flame.

To MOUSTER, *v.n.* to moulder for compost.

Concerning the root of the three last words (which is the same as that of *moss*, *moist*, and *musty*), see Adelung in Moos and Most.

MOSTLY, *adv.* usually, generally a word used by Bacon.

To MUCH, *v.* to fondle, to make much of.

MUCK, *s.* manure. In Lincolnshire, the word *much* means *moist*, according to Grose *in v.*

Muck means wet dirt in Yorkshire: Hunter *in v.* See further Forby and Crav. Gl. *in v.*

MULLOCK, *s.* and MULLOCKY, *adj.* the same as *moil* and *moiled*, which see. *Mullock* is used by Chaucer, and is derived from *mull*, dust, rubbish: see Todd's Johnson *in v.*

MUNCORN CROP, *s.* a mixture of different seeds sown to come up as one crop. It is commonly applied to a mixture of wheat and rye, which makes bread of an excellent quality. The same word is used in Cheshire: Wilbraham *in v.* It is probably formed of the old word *meng*, or *ming* (whence *mingle*), and *corn*. So in Essex and Norfolk, "bullimong"

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means oats, peas, and vetches mixed; Grose and Forby *in v.*; and in Norfolk "barley-mung" means barley meal mixed with water and milk: Forby *in v.* See also Forby *in Mung*. The vowel in *meng* or *ming* is similarly changed in the preposition *among*. See Tooke, vol. i. p. 391.

To MUNJER, *v.n.* to mutter, to speak inarticulately. Compare to MAUNDER. To *munjer* is to speak obscurely from indistinctness of utterance; to *maunder* is to speak obscurely from confusion of ideas. Also used in Shropshire, according to Grose *in Munger*. The word is perhaps derived from the French *manger*.

MUST, *s.* ground apples, either pressed or not pressed. Also used in Gloucestershire.

N.

NA, not.

NAILPIERCER, or NAILPERCER, and corruptly, NAILPASSER, *s.* a gimlet.

NAN, an interjection, signifying that the speaker does not hear or understand what has been said to him. This word is also used in Gloucestershire and other parts of England: Craven Glossary, Jennings, and Palmer, *in v.* Forby *in Anan*.

NAST, *s.* dirt, nastiness. (GL.) Probably connected with *nass*, H. German.

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NEAR, *adj.* niggardly, stingy. Also used in the northern counties, and in Norfolk: Grose and Forby *in v.*

NESH, *adj.* dainty, delicate, tender. *Nash* and *nesh* are used in the same sense in Yorkshire: Craven Glossary and Hunter, *in v.* Skinner, *in v.*, says that *nesh* was, in his time, a common word in Worcestershire. From *nesh* (*nesc*, A.S.), and not from the French *niais*, is derived *nice*, which properly means dainty or delicate. (See Nares in *Nice*.) *Neshe* is used by Chaucer, *Court of Love*, 1092. See Tyrwhitt *in v.*

NICHIL, *s.* A person who pays nothing is sometimes called a *nichil*. Compare the Italian *annichilare*. The forms *nisgil* and *nisgul* are likewise used, both in Herefordshire and Gloucestershire. In Lancashire, “cry’d no child” means a woman cried down by her husband; in which expression *no-child*, according to Grose, is a corruption of *nichil* or *nihil*.

NISCAL, *s.* the smallest of a brood. Formed like the old word *nescocok*, from the A.S. *nesc* or *hnesc*, tender, delicate; see *Lye in v.* Other derivatives of this word have a similar sense in other provincial dialects. Grose has “*Nestling*, the smallest bird of the nest or clutch; called also the *nestlecock*, and *nestlebug*. North country word.” (The word *nestling* does not occur either in the Craven Glossary or

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in Hunter’s Hallamshire Glossary.) In Suffolk, according to Moor, the weakest bird of a brood is called *neest gulp*; the youngest or weakest pig of a litter is called the *barra-pig*; the youngest of other animals, *pitman*, or *pinbasket*. See also Forby in *barrow pig*, *nest gulp*, *pinbasket*, and *pitman*. In Somersetshire, according to Jennings, *nestle tripe* is “the weakest and poorest bird in the nest; applied, also, to the last born, and usually the weakest child of a family; any young, weak, and puny child, or bird.” In Devonshire, according to Palmer, *nestledraft* is “the last and weakest child of a family.” Other dialects possess different words to express this idea. The least pig of the litter is called a *cadma* or a *whinnock* in the southern counties, as an *anthony pig* in Kent, according to Grose.

NOB, *s.* a common name for a young colt.

NOISE, *s.a.* a quarrel, a scolding. As, "there was a great *noise* in the house;" "I shall get a *noise* for this." This was its genuine sense in Old French; see Borel and Roquefort *in v.* "Chercher *noise*" is still equivalent to "chercher querelle." *Noxa* is read by some for *rixa* in Petron. Satyr. c. 96, and *noise* is probably derived from this word.

NONSICAL, *adj.* corrupted from *nonsensical*.

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NOR, *adv.* than. As, "about the turkeys did you say? I dinna count 'em; but I'll be bold to say there were better *nor* 50."

NUB, *s.* a small lump of anything, a small swelling, the head. (GL.) "A *nub* of coal;" "a great *nub* of a boy," "a great stout boy (Forest of Dean. The same as *nob*."

To NUDGE, *v.* to give a slight knock or touch to a person. Not peculiar: see Crav. Gl. *in v.* and Hunter in Knudge.

NURPIN, *s.* a little person.

O.

To OBLIGATE, *v. a.* to oblige.

ODDMARK, *s.* The portion of the arable land of a farm which, in the customary cultivation of the farm, is applied to a particular crop, is called the oddmark: *e.g.* a farmer might say, "I have sown rather more than my *oddm*ark of wheat, or barley, this year." The explanation of this word, given in Duncumb's Herefordshire, vol. i. p. 214, is not correct.

ODDS, *s.* "of no odds," of no importance.

To ODDS, *v.a.* to alter.

OONT, *s.* See WONT.

ON, *prep.* for *of*, seems to be used only before pronouns.

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As, "He has got the start *on* him." "He ha seen the last *on* her." "He ha drank the bottle clean; he hanna left us a drop *on* it."

ON THE STREET, in the street. "I met him on the street."

ORNARY, *adj.* for *ordinary*. Shabby, mean-looking, bad. This word is also used in Yorkshire: Craven Glossary *in v.*

ORTS, *s.* bits, fragments, odds and ends. "Come, pick up your orts and away with you," might be said to a servant who misbehaved and was turned out of doors. Hay left in the cratch, and remnants and refuse of other things, are called orts. An old word, still used provincially in most parts of England.

To OSS AT, *v.n.* to set about doing, to begin to do, to show a sign of doing. Applied to inanimate as well as animate objects. This verb is used in the same sense in Westmorland, Yorkshire, Cheshire, and Lancashire; Westm. and Cumb. Gloss. and Hunter *in v.* Wilbraham in Oss, Craven Glossary in *Osse*. It is a north country word, according to Grose *in v.* It is said to be used in Shropshire with the sense of to dare; as "he does not *oss* to do it." Perhaps from the French *oser*.

OTOMY, *s.* for *anatomy*, a skeleton. See ATOMY.

OURN, *pron.* ours.

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To OUST, *v. a.* to turn out.

OUT, *adv.* fully. As, "not *out* ten years old," not having completely reached that age.

OVER THE DOOR. Out of doors. "To put a man over the door" is to turn him out of doors.

To OVERLIGHT, *v. n.* to alight from a horse.

To OVERLOOK, *v.* to bewitch. The expression occurs in other counties (see *e.g.* Palmer and Jennings *in v.*) and has apparently given rise to the proverb, "The devil *looks over* Lincoln." It is derived from the general superstition of the evil eye. See Grimm's D. Mythol. p. 623, and Crav. Gloss. in Evil Eye.

OVERSEE, *part.* mistaken. As, "I was much *overseen* in that business." The same sense is preserved in the conjugate noun *oversight*.

PANE, *s.* a bed of vegetables, or compartment in a garden. This word (which is commonly limited to compartments of glass in a window) is similarly used in Norfolk: Forby *in v.* In the will of the Lady Clare, foundress of Clare Hall, who died in 1313, “paane” is used for a skirt (Royal Wills, p. 35.) In the will of Henry VI. it seems merely to mean “side,” for speaking of Eton, he says,

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“The north *pane* of the college shall conteyn 155 feet within the walls” (Ib. p. 300). The old sense of compartments remains in the word “counterpane,” a coverlet of chequered panes. *Panel*, in the sense of a compartment of woodwork, or the square bit of parchment on which the jurors’ names are written, is a diminutive of *pane*.

To PANK, *v. a.* the same as to *polt*, which see. A *panking pole* is a long pole for beating apple trees. *Bang*, *bank*, and *pank* are different forms of the same word: see Palmer in *Bang*.

PANT, *s.* a hollow declivity on the side of a hill, generally without water. From the Welsh. *Pant* in Welsh means a depression, a hollow, a low place; *pannu* is to hem in, to make a depression; and *pannwyl* is a dimple. The idea, therefore, seems to be, something enclosed by a raised edge. Perhaps this root is connected with *pane*. In Northumberland, according to Grose, a *pant* is a cistern to receive falling water.

PARJETING, *s.* the plastering in the inside of a chimney-flue. See Nares *in v.* The plaster is made of mortar mixed with cowdung, and is used only where it is likely to be made hot; being more tenacious when so mixed than ordinary mortar. Comp. Jennings and Crav. Gl. *in v.* Probably from the French *parjeter*.

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PARJETER, *s.* a tiler and plasterer. (GL.)

PATIENATE, *adj.* patient. Sometimes pronounced almost like *passionate*.

PEA-ESH, *s.* pease-stubble. The words *edish*, *etch*, *arrish*, or *ersh* are used, in different parts of England, in the sense of *aftermath* or *stubble*. The root of all is the A.S. prefix *-ed*, which means “again.”

PEASE-BRUSH, *s.* pease-stubble, when harrowed or *brushed*, preparatory for sowing wheat.

PEAZEN, or PAZEN, *s.* pease. (GL.)

PEG, *s.* pig. (GL.)

PELT, *s.* the skin of a sheep, after the wool has been taken off. Not peculiar to Herefordshire: see Grose and Forby *in v.* Compare *peltry* in the fur trade, and *pelz* German.

PERAMBLE, *s.* a long tedious discourse. Corrupted from *preamble*.

PERKY, or PERGY (the *g* hard), *adj.* saucy, uncivil, impudent, obstinate. Also in a good sense: in spirits, as applied to a person recovering from sickness. In Norfolk, *perk* means brisk: Forby *in v.* “To spurk up,” is to spring, shoot, or rise up briskly, in the south, according to Grose. Connected with the words to *peer* and to *perk up*.

PERT, or PIERT *adj.* brik, in good health.

PETH, *s.* crumb of bread. The same word as *pith*.

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To PICK, *v. a.* to glean. To *pike* has the same sense in the midland counties, according to Marshall.

PIECE, *s.* a field. Sometimes applied to animals and men, as, “a sickly piece,” a sickly child.

PIKLE, *s.* a hayfork. Also used in Cheshire: Wilbraham in Pikehill. In Gloucestershire, a hay fork is called *pike* or *pick*. *Pike* and *pich*, or *pitch*, are different forms of the same word; and from *pike* comes *pikle*.

PILL, *s.* a small creek, capable of holding small barges for loading and unloading. From the Welsh *pil*, a creek. This word is used on the Severn, and is probably peculiar to that river, as an appellative; but it occurs elsewhere in Celtic districts as a proper name. Thus a village on the Falmouth river is named Pill; Pilltown, in the county of Kilkenny, is situated on a creek called the Pill near the Suir; and Pilltown, in the county of Waterford, is on the Blackwater.

PITCH, *s.* a steep hill, generally on a road. See JET.

PITCHATS, *s.* broken glass, china, &c. Perhaps a corruption of *potsheds*.

PISHTY, *s.* used in calling to a puppy, as *puss* is used in calling to a cat. Also used in the Forest of Dean,

PITOUS, *adj.* piteous, pronounced *pitis* in Somersetshire; Jennings *in v.* *Pitous* is the form used by Chaucer, C. T. 8962, from the French *piteux*.

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PLACE, *s.* a house with a small quantity of land attached to it. As, “What *place* have you got?” “I do live in a nice little *place* under the hill.”

To PLEACH, *v. a.* to make a hedge by partially cutting the upright shoots near the ground, and then bending them down and intertwining them between upright stakes. An old word (Nares *in v.*), still used as a provincialism in many parts of England: Grose and Moor *in v.* *Pleisseicum* is domus suburbana, Ducange *in v.* Hence Plessis les Tours and other places in France (Ménage *in v.*) *Pleissiare* is *pleclere*, and the name is derived from the pleached hedges round country houses of this kind.

PLIM and PLIMMER, *s.* a plummet.

To PLIM, *v. a.* to let down a plumb line.

PLIM, *adj.* upright, perpendicular. “A horse goes plim;” *i.e.* he is upright, well-balanced. The word *plum* is similarly used in Yorkshire and in Suffolk: Craven Glossary and Moor *in v.*; and the word *plim* in Cheshire: Wilbraham *in v.*

To PLIM, *v.* to swell. (GL.) Also used in Somersetshire: Jennings *in v.*, and see Grose *in v.* Probably connected with *plump*,

PLOCK, *s.* a small field. Equivalent to *croft*, as used in other parts of the country.

To POCHE, *v.* “To poche ground” is to tread it when wet. A gateway about which cattle and

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horses stand in winter, is *poched*. Fields are *poched* in like manner. See Grose in *Pochy*.

POPLERN, or POPLIN, *adj.* made of poplar. See ELMEN.

POPPET, *s.* a term of endearment, used to an infant. "Pretty poppet." The word is similarly used in Yorkshire, according to the Crav. Gloss, in *v.* In Suffolk, *poppet* is a term of endearment to a young girl: Moor *in v.* In Norfolk, *poppet* is equivalent to *puppet*: Forby *in v.* The word occurs in Chaucer's Sir Thopas, *v.* 13631.

"This were a *poppet* in an arm to embrace,

For any woman, smal and faire of face."

Compare Adelung in Puppe.

To POTHER, *v. a.* to shake, to poke.

To POULT, *v. a.* to strike the branches of a tree with a pole, in order to get the fruit. From *pole*.

POUND, *s.* a pond, particularly a mill pond. (GL.)

POUND-STAKLE, *s.* the floodgates of a pond and the posts and frame which support them. (GL.)

POUT-LEDDEN, *adj.* spirit-led, as by will of the wisp. From the Welsh *pwca*, a fiend or hobgoblin, whence the Puck of Midsummer's Night's Dream. "Pouke" is quoted as a spirit from the romance of Richard Cœur de Lion in Toome's Glossary.

To POUTCH, *v. n.* to pout.

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POVEY, *s.* an owl. (GL.)

POWER, *s.* a quantity. Similarly used in Yorkshire; Crav. Gl. and Hunter *in v.*, and in Norfolk: Forby *in v.* Compare the use of *vis* in Latin:

"Est hederæ vis

Multa qua crines religata fulges." — *Hor. O.*

PRETTY WELL, *adv.* expressive. As "He did *pretty well* tell him out," *i. e.* roundly or fully. It is applicable to actions as well as words.

PRICKED, *adj.* sour, as "pricked cider."

PRILL, *s.* a small stream of running water. From the Welsh *prill*, a rill.

PROMISCUOUSLY, *adv.* accidentally, by chance. A similar use of this word prevails in Suffolk: Moor in Pramiscas.

PUE, *s.* the udder. (GL.)

THE PUBLIC, *s.* the public house. The same abridgment is used in Norfolk: Forby *in v.*

TO PUG, *v. a.* to pluck out; as, “to pug a rick,” to tug out the projecting hay from a rick, in order to put it in shape; “to pug a horse’s mane or tail,” “to pug feathers from poultry,” &c. “To pug” also signifies “to pull” in Perthshire, according to Jamieson *in v.* *To pug* meant *to steal* in old English: Nares *in Pugging.*

PULFIN, *s.* “A great pulfin of a boy,” a large fat

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child. In the Norfolk dialect, “pulky” means “thick, fat, chubby, and short”: Forby *in v.* (*i.e.* bulky).

TO PUN (pronounced *poon*), *v. a.* to beat. This old word (Nares *in v.*) is also used in Cheshire: Wilbr. *in v.* In Yorkshire it is pronounced *pund*: Crav. Gloss, *in v.* According to Grose, “to poon” or “pun” is a north country word for “to kick.” The ordinary sense of *punning* is (as Nares observes) derived from repeatedly *striking* upon the same word.

PUNISHMENT, *s.* pain, in a general sense. As, “I was in great *punishment* with the toothache.” There is a similar use of the word in the slang language of the prize-ring.

PURE, *adj.* free from disease. An answer delivered by a servant to an inquiry after a lady’s health: “My mistress gives her service to you, and she is *pure.*” *Purely* has the same meaning in Norfolk: Forby *in v.*

TO PUT ABOUT, *v.* to teaze, or worry. As, “Now don’t go to *put me about*” (Forest of Dean.)

Q.

TO QUANK, *v.* to subdue. Probably the same as to *quench.*

QUAR, *s.* quarry. (Forest of Dean.)

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To QUAT, *v.* to squat. (GL.) *Quat*, as an adjective, for *squat*, occurs in Devonshire: Palmer *in v.*

To QUEEK, *v. a.* to press or squeeze down, to pinch. Probably *queek*, *queeck*, *squeeck*, and *squeeze*, are different forms of the same word.

QUEEST, *s.* a wood pigeon. This old word (Nares, *in v.*) is probably contracted, as well as the Scotch *cushat*, and the north country *cowshut*, from the Anglo-Saxon *cusceote*.

To QUILT, *v.* to swallow. (GL.)

To QUIRE, *v.* to inquire. (GL.) To “lay quirance,” means to inquire, in Herefordshire.

QUOB, *s.* a quicksand, a shaking bog. *Quābbe* is the Mecklenburg word for a marshy place. See Adelung in *Quabbeln*, and Schlegel, as below.

To QUOP, *v.* to throb, as a gathering. Also used in Gloucestershire, according to Grose. See Adelung in *Quabbeln*, which is used of the palpitation or quivering of fat or soft flesh. *Quabbeln* is the same word as *wabble*, which is applied to the irregular motion of an arrow through the air; see A. W. Schlegel’s remarks on a translation of a passage in *Romeo and Juliet*, *Krit. Schriften*, vol. ii. p. 120.

R.

RACK, *s.* a rude road, a narrow path, a track.

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To RAIL, *v.* to reel.

RAISTY, *adj.* rancid. Applied to bacon spoilt by long keeping. Used in other parts of England; see Crav. Gl. and Forby in *Reasty*, and Jennings in *rasty*.

RAITH, or RAIT, *s.* weeds, sticks, straw, and other rubbish in a pool or in running water.

According to Grose, “to rait timber, hemp, or flax,” means, in the northern counties, to put it into a pond or ditch, in order to water or season it. Compare Crav. Gl. in *Rate*.

RAMMILY, or ROMMILY, *adj.* tall and rank, as grass. Also applied to animals; as “a long, rammily colt,” means one leggy, loose, ill put together. This word is also used in Gloucestershire: Marshall’s *Rural Econ. of Glost.* vol. ii. p. 331. Its root is the same

as that of the verb *to ramble* (*rammeln*, German). *Ramile*, which means “underwood, twigs,” in the Craven dialect, is derived by the author of the Craven Glossary from the Latin *ramulus*; *rammel* which means “branchy” in Scotch, is derived by Jamieson from the French *ramillé*. It seems more probable that they are connected with the root of *ramble*.

RAMPAGING, RAMPAGIOUS, *adj.* riotous, ill-disposed. “To rampadge,” in Devonshire, means, according to Palmer, “to prance about, to scour up and down

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stairs.” From *to romp* or *ramp*: see Jamieson in Ramp and Jennings in Ramping.

RANDYROW, *s.* a disturbance. Corrupted from *rendezvous*.

RATCH, *s.* a subsoil of stone and gravel, mixed with clay. According to Grose, “rachel” means “broken stones found under mould,” in Derbyshire; and “ratcher” means “rock” in Lancashire.

RATHE, *adj.* early; *e.g.* a “rathe hatch of birds,” meaning an early hatch. Used in other counties: Grose *in v.* An old word: Nares *in v.* It occurs in Chaucer, as well as its comparative and superlative, *rather* and *rathest*. The former likewise occurs in Spenser:

“The *rather* lambs been starved with cold.”

Shepherd's Calendar, February.

The comparative form has remained in common use as an adverb. “I would *rather* do so,” is precisely equivalent to “I would *sooner* do so,” and corresponds to the German use of *eher*; “das hätte ich *eher* gethan.” The root of *rathe* and *ready* is the same: see Bosworth in *hræd* and *rað*. Horne Tooke, vol. i. p. 473.

To REBEL, *v.* to revel.

REEN, *s.* the interval between the ridges of ploughed ground. Compare Wilbraham in Reean. Hunter

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states that in Yorkshire, “a line across meadows which has formerly been a hedge or a road is called the *rain*.”

REMETIC, *s.* emetic. Some use the expression a “remetical man,” for “a medical man.”

Remetic is coined out of *emetic* and *remedy*.

REPROBATE, *s.* applied only to a common swearer.

RHEUMATIZ, or RHEUMATICS, *s.* rheumatism.

RID, *s.* earth removed from the top of a quarry.

To RID, *v.* to empty, as, “To rid the stomach,” for to vomit. Also to clear ground; whence “the riddings,” as the name of a field; ground which has been *ridded* of trees and bushes.

RIDICULOUS, *adj.* scandalous, morally wrong. Compare COMICAL and CURIOUS, which convey a similar meaning.

RIGHT, *s.* duty; as, “I have no right to pay,” meaning, I am not bound to pay, I ought not to pay. This use of the word also prevails in other parts of England; see *e.g.* Moor, Forby, and Hunter *in v.*

RIPPLE, *s.* a small coppice, or thicket of underwood. Perhaps the parish of Ripple, between Upton and Tewkesbury, in Worcestershire, derives its name from this word. There is still a quantity of waste ground overgrown with bushes and timber, forming “Ripple Common.”

To RISE, *v.* to raise. Compare *to fall* for *to fell*.

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ROCHLIS, *s.* rattle. “The *rochlis* in the throat,” *i. e.* before death. Compare the German *röcheln*.

“Wer scheidet dort röchelnd vom Sonnenlicht,”

Körner, Lützow's Wilde jagd.

See *Adelung in v.*

TO ROLLICK, or ROLLOCK, *v.n.* to romp or ramble in an irregular wayward manner, like a child or a puppy. Connected with *roll*. See *Crav. Gl. in Rallakin*.

ROOT, *s.* a rut. (GL.)

To ROUSE, *v. a.* to stir up, to turn out; as, “the chickens were in the barn; I did *rouse* them out.”

ROSS, *s.* a morass. From the Welsh *rhos*.

To ROW FOR, *v.* to look for. (GL.)

ROWCAST, *adj.* rough-cast. (GL.)

To ROWSTLE, *v. n.* to stir oneself up. Used of birds when dusting themselves in the sun. The same as *to rustle*, from *to rouse*.

RUBBLE, *s.* a mixture of stones and earth in a quarry. “Rubble” is explained in Palmer’s Devonshire Glossary to mean loose gravelly rubbish.

RUCK, *s.* 1. a heap; as “rucks of mawn,” heaps of peat. Chickens are “all of a ruck” when crowded under the hen. 2. A rut of a road. 3. A crease. Smooth linen, when tumbled, is “all of a ruck:” hence —

To RUCKLE, *v. a.* to rumple, to crease. In the Yorkshire

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dialect, *ruck* and *ruckle* signify “a great quantity, a heap of stones:” Crav. Gloss, *in v.*; and see Hunter *in v.* In Cheshire and Lancashire *ruck* is used, as a substantive and verb, in the same senses as in Herefordshire: Wilb. *in v.* The meanings of *ruck* in Suffolk are nearly similar: Moor *in v.* The form *reck* occurs in old English: Skinner *in v.* *Ruck* is also Scotch: Jam. *in v.* The German *rück*, the Scotch *rig*, and the English *ridge*, and *rick*, are other forms of the same word.

RUDGE, *s.* a ridge in a field. See RUCK.

RUMPLED SKEIN, anything that is in great confusion, as an account badly kept. (GL.)

RUNDLE, *s.* a hollow pollard tree. Probably a *roundle*, from round.

RUSTY, *adj.* intractable; corrupted from restive. The word used in Yorkshire and Norfolk is *reasty*: Craven Gloss. and Forby *in v.* — See above in *Reasty*. The desire of converting a strange into a familiar sound is a frequent cause of corruption in all languages. Changes of this sort are usually made without any reference to the meaning of the word. Thus the French *rondeau* became *round O*, and *bourdon* became *burden* (of a song); so *bumble bee* became *humble bee*, *kink-cough* became *chin-cough*, and *gorstberries*, *gooseberries*. The *craig*

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(i. e. throat) *end* of a neck of mutton became the *scrag end*; and *lustring*, a shining silk, so called from its lustre, was commonly written *lutestring*. *Livorno* was changed into *Leghorn*, *Coruña* into *the Groin*, and a *Prussian fir* into a *spruce fir* (Nares *in v.*) Compare DISGEST, RANDYROW, and REMETIC.

S.

S. The 's of the possessive case is used in Herefordshire where educated persons would use the particle *of*. Thus "Monnington's parish" would, in the mouth of a countryman, mean the parish of Monnington; in that of an educated person, it would mean the parish belonging to Mr. Monnington, or the parish in which he lived.

SAFE TO HAVE, sure to have.

SALLY, *s.* a willow. Also used in Gloucestershire; called *sallow* in Suffolk: Moor *in v.*

See Adelung in Sahlweide, Stalder in Sale. Compare the Latin *salix*.

SALTY, *adj.* rather salt.

TO SAUCE, *v.* to abuse. As, "He *sauced* me shocking." Also used in Norfolk: Forby *in v.*

A SAY SO, *s.* a merely nominal advantage.

SCALLAGE, or SCALLENGE, *s.* a detached covered porch

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At the entrance of a churchyard: Ducange *in v.* shows that *scalus* was sometimes used for *stallus*, in the sense of a seat. Hence perhaps may have been derived *scalagium*. Concerning the termination *agium*, see Diez, Rom. Gramm. vol.ii. p. 252.

SCAMBLING, *adj.* sprawling. "Shambling" means awkward in the gait in Derbyshire, according to Grose.

SCAR, *s.* a precipice, a steep bare bank. This word is also Scotch: Jam. *in v.* It is likewise used in Westmorland and Cumberland: Gloss. *in v.* and in Yorkshire: Ray, William, and Craven Gloss. *in v.* See Tooke's Div. of Purley, vol. ii. P. 173.

To be SCARIFIED, *v.* to be frightened out of one's wits.

To SCOG, *v.n.* to boast

A SCOGGER, *s.* a boaster

SCOTE, *s.* a dragstaff. (GL.)

To SCOTE, *v.* to plough up the ground by slipping in attempting to stop. (GL.)

To SCRAT, *v.* to scratch. Also used in Gloucestershire.

To SCRAWL, *v.* to crawl. The *s* prefixed, as in *slanget*; while in *quat* and *queech* it is omitted. Compare *cag* and *skag*.

SCRAWLING, *adj.* slight. "A scrawling frost" is a slight frost. (GL.)

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SCREECH, *s.* the missel thrush. (GL.)

SCREECHES, *s.* swifts. (GL.)

To SCROUCH, or SCROWGE, *v. a.* to crush, to press together, to make untidy; formed from *to crouch*. This word, according to Grose, is also used in Middlesex. A *scrudge* is a squeeze in Westmorland and Cumberland: Gloss, *in v.*

SCUTCH GRASS, *s.* couch grass. In Gloucestershire, according to Grose, *couch* (vulgarly pronounced *squitch*) means the roots of grass collected by the harrow in pasture lands, when first ploughed up.

SEEDNY, *s.* time of sowing the land.

SEG, *s.* sedge. This mode of pronouncing the word also obtains in Yorkshire and Suffolk: Craven Gloss. and Moor, *in v.* Nares, *in v.*, gives instances of it from old writers.

SELFISH, *adj.* self-conceited.

To SEND, *v.* to "go to send" is to accompany on the road; as "he is gone to send his sister to Hereford." In like manner to "come send," is to go to meet. Compare the Greek *προπέμπειν*.

To SHIFT, *v. a.* to move, to remove. A man who changes his clothes is said “to shift himself.” Also used in Gloucestershire: see likewise Hunter *in v.*

SHIMMY, *s.* shift; now used by cottagers. From *chemise*.

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SHOUL, *s.* shovel. (GL.) Also used in Somersetshire: Jennings *in v.* Grose in Shool; in Westmorland and Cumberland: Westm. and Cumb. Gloss, *in v.*, and in Yorkshire, Hunter and Crav. Gl *in v.* Compare the Scotch *deil* from *devil*.

SHUPPICK, *s.* a hay fork. Probably from *shove-pike*.

SHUT, *a.* a *shoot* or spout of water. See LANDSHUT.

To GET SHUT OF, to get rid of. This word is also used in Gloucestershire, as well as in Yorkshire and Cheshire: Craven Gloss., Hunter, and Wilbr. *in v.* See Tooke, Div. of Purl., vol. ii. p. 130.

SICH, or SISH, *such.* Also used in Gloucestershire.

SIGHT, *s.* a large number. “A sight of sheep, birds, &c.” Also used in Gloucestershire, and in Suffolk and Norfolk: Moor and Forby *in v.*

Of no SIGNIFICATION; of no importance. Also used in Gloucestershire.

SIMPLE, *adj.* sickly, feeble, helpless.

SKEG, *s.* the stump of a branch; also a rent in a piece of cloth such as would be made by a stump of a branch. (GL.) It is used in the latter sense in Somersetshire: Jennings *in v.* See CAG.

TO SKLEM, *v.* to steal slyly. It seems to be applied exclusively to animals, especially cats and dogs. Thus, “Lor, missus, if our cat hanna gone and *sklemmed* all our cream.” “Come out, dog, get bye, dog. If I hanna minded him, he’d ha *sklemmed* aw our victuals.” If this word originally

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meant to steal for purposes of gluttony, as a cat or dog does, it may be connected with the German *schlänmen*; see Adelong *in v.*

SLAB, *s.* the piece which is sawn from a tree in squaring it. Also used in Gloucestershire and other counties: see Grose, Crav. Gl, Wilbraham, Forby, and Moor *in v.*

SLADE, *s.* a valley.

SLAMMOCKIN, *s.* a slattern. This word is also used in Gloucestershire and in other parts of England: Crav. Gloss, in Slammocking, Moor in Slammaken, Jennings in Slomaking, Palmer in Slummaking. Formed from *lammockin* (which see), by prefixing *s.*

SLANG, or SLINGET, *s.* along, narrow piece of ground. Compare LANGET.

To SLART, *v. a.* to stain. "To slart" is explained to splash with dirt, in Thoresby's Yorkshire words, in Hunter's Appendix, p. 122 and see Craven Glossary *in v.*

To SLAT, *v.* to slit. *Slat* is evidently the past participle of *slit* (like *slate*), made into a new verb, like *hoist*, *throng*, *sloken* in Scotch, and many others. Compare to *Hope*, in this Glossary.

To SLEAVE, *v. a.* to tear down, as a branch of a tree or a cutting of a plant.

SLEAVING, *s.* a twig *sleaved off*. "To slive" means to split or to slice in Yorkshire, Lancashire, and

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Cheshire: Crav. Gloss, and Wilbr. *in v.* In Suffolk, a *sliver* is a splinter or a slice: Moor *in v.* The word is common in old writers: see Nares *in v.* Thus, in "King Lear," act iv. sc. 2: —

"She that herself will *sliver* and disbranch
From her material sap, perforce must wither."

And "Macbeth," act iv. sc. 1: —

"Slips of yew
Slivered in the moon's eclipse."

SLED, *s.* a sledge.

SLIKE, *adj.* slippery. Pronounced *sleek*, or *slick*, in Gloucestershire. *Slick* has become an Americanism.

SLINGER, *s.* one who steals cloth yarn or the like from clothiers, with a view to its being worked up or finished. (GL.)

To SLITHER, *v. n.* to slide. Also used in Yorkshire. Crav. Gl. *in v.* In Somersetshire, “to slitter” is to slide, according to Jennings. “To slather” is used in Cheshire: Wilbr. *in v.*

SLUDGE, or SLUSH, *s.* a wet or muddy place. As, “The field is all in a *slush.*” “The road be a complete *sludge.*” Hence SLUSHY, muddy.

SMART, *adj.* in good health. “A smart few” means a considerable number. The latter expression is also used in Gloucestershire.

To SMIRCH, or SMOUCH, *v. a.* to daub, dirty, stain. An old word: See Johnson in Smirch and Besmirch.

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It is formed from *mirk*. Compare SCRAWL and QUEEK.

SNAG, *s.* a rough projecting stump of a tree. Also used in Norfolk: Forby *in v.* In Somersetshire, *snag* means a tooth: Jennings *in v.* *Snag* is used in the United States for a tree lodged in a river, and projecting from the bottom so as to be dangerous to vessels. It is apparently the same word as *nug*, used in Devonshire for a knot or protuberance: Palmer *in v.* Compare CAG and SKEG. “To snag,” in Cheshire, means to cut off the lateral branches of trees: Wilbr. *in v.* The verb has the same sense in the Westmorland and Cumberland dialect: Gloss, *in v.*

TO SNAG, *v.* to teaze, to repeat the same thing several times. (Forest of Dean.) See Crav. Gl. in knag and snag.

TO SNITE, *v.* to blow the nose. (GL.) Also used in Yorkshire: Thoresby, and Watson in Hunter’s App. p. 123. 160.

SO, “She is so,” she is pregnant. An euphemismus. (GL.)

SOAK, *s.* A “green soak,” or “a warm soak,” is a small spot of marshy ground, in which a spring rises, or which is kept moist during the winter by the action of water. It differs from a *gall* (which see), as being generally a low hollow place, whereas a *gall* may be on a sloping bank.

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SOFT, *adj.* foolish. Thus we say “a hard-headed person,” meaning a shrewd or sagacious person. Used also in Yorkshire: Hunter *in v.*

SOLE, *s.* a collar of wood, put round the neck of cattle to confine them to the stelch. (See Stelch) This old word is also used in Cheshire: Wilbr. in Sahl. From the A.S. *sal* or *sæl*, a bond or rope (whence *seal*). Compare the High German *seil*, and in a narrower sense *sahlband* (Adelung *in v.*) The relation of this word to *sale* and *sally* (which see) makes it analogous to ἄλλας παρ’ Ἰωσὺν ὁ ἀπὸ λόγου δεσμὸς, Eustath. p. 834. 39. See Phil. Mus. vol. i. p. 413.

SOLID, *adj.* steady and serious. As “a solid child.” Used in the same sense in Gloucestershire. In Monmouthshire it is sometimes used with reference to the intellect, as “He is not quite *solid* in his mind.”

SOLLER, *s.* an upper floor. Also used in Norfolk: Forby *in v.* The loft on which the ringers stand is called a *bell-soller* in this county: Forby *in v.* It is a south country word, according to Grose *in v.* Anything placed in an upper room is said to be laid “*on the soller.*” The usage is old:

“*On a soleer, as Bevis looke out
At a window all about,
Helms he saw and brynnys bright.*”

Sir Bevis of Hamptoun, in Ellis's Romances, vol. ii. v. 160.

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“Some skilfully drieth their hops on a kell,
And some *on a soller*, oft turning them well.”

Tusser, c. 47. s. 53.

The word *solarium* belongs to the Latinity of the middle ages, and is probably derived from *solum*, (like “floor,” applied to the successive stories of a house.) Duncange explains it to be “*domus contignatio vel cubiculum majus ac superius,*” and he cites, “*Chronica Australis anno 869. — Ludovicus Imperator de solario cecidit.*” There was a hall at Cambridge, which

“Man clepe the *soler* hall at Cantabrege.”

Chaucer, C. T. 3988.

See Tyrwhitt's note to this passage, who says that it seems to have meant an open gallery or balcony, which is doubtful. Adelung in Söller discusses at length the meaning and etymology of this word, which he appears to consider of purely German origin, and connected with *sahl*. It seems, however, more probable that (like many other German words belonging to architecture, as *pforte*, *thurm*, &c.) it was borrowed from the Latin. Adelung himself states that Söller in Low German is equivalent to *boden* in High German. *Solár* in Spanish is the mansion house of a family. "Hidalgo de *solár* conocido" is, a gentleman of good family. Compare TALLET.

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SORE, *adj.* "A sore fellow" means a rogue, a rascal. "A sore time" means a sad time. It is a term of strong disapprobation: see Forby in Sore, and Wilbr. in Sorry.

SORT, *s.* "A thing of a sort" means a corresponding thing: "Words of a sort" means a quarrel.

SOULD, *s.* soul. Compare GOWND and LOST.

SPEDE, *s.* spade. (GL.)

SPILL, *s.* a splinter. Long thin splinters of wood used in farm houses for lighting caudles are called *spills*. Concerning the ancient use of this word see Bosworth A.S. Dict, in Spild, and Nares in Spel and Spil. The word now used in Yorkshire is *spelk*: Crav. Gloss, *in v.* from the A.S. *spelc*. Compare the German *spille*, and the Italian *spillo*. The game of *spillikins* is a diminutive from this word; see Phil. Mus. vol. i. p. 681.

TO SPILL, or SPALL, *v. a.* to splinter. It is used not only by carpenters to express the splitting of wood from surfaces, but also by masons to describe the breaking of the edges of worked stone. This word also occurs in Gloucestershire, and other counties.

See Grose and Palmer in Spalls.

SPITTLE, *s.* a spade. Comp. Crav. Gl. *in v.*

SPLAVIN, *s.* a great blotch of eruption.

TO SPOTTLE, *v. a.* to splash. From *spot*.

SPRACK, *adj.* lively, active. Also used in Gloucestershire,

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and see Grose *in v.* Shakspeare has the word: Merry Wives of Windsor, act iv. sc. 1.
“He is a good *sprag* memory.”

SPREADER, *s.* (pronounced *spreeder*), a cross-piece of wood, which prevents the traces of the fore-horses of a team from collapsing. Also used in Gloucestershire.

SQUILT, or SQUELT, *s.* an eruption or spot on the skin.

STACK, *s.* a flight of stone steps up to a hay-loft, or the like, on the outside of a building.

(GL.)

STAM, or STOM, *s.* stem. (GL.)

STANK, *s.* a dam which keeps back water; e. g. in a water-meadow turfs would be put in a shallow ditch used for irrigation, as a *stank* to turn or raise the water. A *stank* is sometimes made accidentally; stones, bushes, &c, accumulate in the bed of a brook, and *stank back* the water. This frequently happens where a fence of any kind crosses running water. A man shutting down a floodgate would *stank back* the water. Also used in Norfolk: Forby *in v.*

To STANK, v. The verb is most commonly used with the addition of the word *back*.

STEAN, *s.* an earthen vessel with straight sides. The word is also used in Devonshire: Palmer *in v.* and in Cheshire: Wilbraham *in v.*

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STEECKER, or STICKER, *s.* a stick to stop a wagon ascending a hill.

To STEEN A WELL, v. a. to line a well. STEENING OF A WELL, lining of a well. Also used in Gloucestershire, and sometimes applied to stoning a road.

STELCH, *s.* the upright post to which the sole (see the word) is attached by means of a with. Formed from *stele*.

STELE, *s.* the wooden handle of a rake or pitchfork. This old word (Lye and Nares *in v.*) is also used in Yorkshire, Cheshire, and Suffolk: Crav. Gloss., Hunter, and Wilbraham in Stele, Moor in Stale, Grose in Stale and Steal. The expression “rakestele” occurs in Chaucer: Tyrwhitt *in v.* The A. S. *stel* or *stele* means a column (compare $\sigma\tau\acute{\eta}\lambda\eta$ and $\sigma\tau\acute{\upsilon}\lambda\omicron\varsigma$); whence the origin of *stelch* is obvious.

STICK, *s.* a timber tree. A riding stick is commonly called a *rod* or *wand*. *Stick*, in the sense of a timber tree, is not peculiar to Herefordshire, but occurs in Gloucestershire and other counties. It is likewise used as a vituperative term; as “a comical *stick*” an ill-tempered person.

STIPE, *s.* a steep ascent on a road. As “when you come to the *stipe*.” (GL.)

To STOCK, *v. a.* to peck, as a bird. To strike and wrench with an axe having a flat end. Hence a *stocking axe*. Also used in Gloucestershire.

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STOCKEL, STOGGEREL, OR STOCKELD, *s.* an old pollard tree. From *stock*.

To STRIP THE COWS is to take the last milk from them. After calves have sucked all they can get, the cows stand a few minutes, and are then stripped.

STUB. A *bull stub* is a bull that has been cut.

STUCK, *s.* a shock of wheat.

STUPIT, *adj.* obstinate. Corrupted from *stupid*.

SUCK, *s.* a ploughshare, from *swch*, Welsh; whence *soc de charrue* in French.

SUITY, *adj.* (pronounced *shuty*), uniform. From *suit*. Likewise used in Gloucestershire.

Also UNSUITY, irregular. As “this barley is so *unsuity*, that it will not do for malting.”

SUMBER, *s.* summer. Compare HOMBER.

To SWALE, *v. a.* to split down or off. In sawing the bough of a tree, you must take care lest the weight should make it *swale down the tree*. Grose says, “*swale* or *sweal*, to singe or burn; as, to *sweal* a hog; a *swealed* cat, a cat whose hair or fur is singed off by sleeping in the ashes. *Sweal* is also sometimes applied to a candle that drozes and melts, called in Middlesex *flaring*. A north and south country word.” To *sweal*, or *swale*, in the sense of melting, like a candle in the wind, occurs in the Craven Glossary, in the Appendix to

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The Salamanca Corpus: Glossary of Provincial Words Used in Herefordshire (1839)

Hunter's Glossary, in Wilbraham, and in Forby. *Swelan*, A. S. means to burn, see Bosworth *in v.* In high German, *schwelen* means to burn slowly; Adelung *in v.* How *to swale* obtained in Herefordshire the sense of splitting, does not appear.

SWELTERED, *adj.* very hot. Also used in Gloucestershire. In Devonshire, "to swelter" is to perspire, to be overcome with heat: Palmer *in v.* In Yorkshire, "to swelt" is to overpower with heat, so as to be ready to faint away: Crav. Gl. *in v.* "Swelted" and "sweltered" mean overpowered with heat, in Derbyshire, according to Grose. "Sweldersome" or "sweltersome" is overpoweringly hot, in Norfolk and Suffolk: Forby *in v.* In the Westmorland and Cumberland Glossary, to *swelt* is explained to overcome with heat and exercise, to faint, to swoon, to die. See also Johnson in Swelt and Swelter. From *sweltan*, A. S., to die: Bosworth *in v.* *Swelten* in old low German meant *deficere*, *languescere*, *ibid.* The word *sweltered* is used in a well known passage of Macbeth:

"Toad, that under coldest stone

Days and nights hast thirty-one

Sweltered venom sleeping got,

Boil thou first i' the charmed pot."

Act 4, sc. 1.

The meaning of *sweltered* in this passage is correctly explained by Steevens. "The word (he

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says) seems to be employed by Shakspeare to signify that the animal was moistened with its *cold exsudations*"

To SWILL, *v. a.* to rinse, to wash out. *Swilian* is to wash in Anglo-Saxon: Bosworth *in v.*, and *to swill* has this meaning in Shakspeare:

"Let the brow o'erhang it,

As fearfully, as doth a galled rock

O'erhang and jetty his confounded base,

Swill'd with the wild and wasteful ocean."

Henry V., act 3, sc. 1.

From washing or drenching, the transition was easy to drinking inordinately, which is the common meaning of *swill*. See Johnson, Grose, Moor, and Crav. Gl. *in v.*

To SWINGE, *v.* to singe. (GL.) Also used in Yorkshire: Grose and Crav. Gl. *in v.*

T.

TACK, *s.* hired pasturage for cattle, sheep, or horses. Used in such expressions as “taking cattle into tack,” “he has found tack for his cattle.”

To TACK, *v. a.* to hire pasturage for cattle, sheep, or horses. “He has tacked out his cattle.” This and the preceding word are similarly used in Gloucestershire. The use of *tack*, in the general sense of a lease, is well known: see Wilbraham and Jamieson *in v.* Compare BY-TACK.

TACK, *s.* timber at the bottom of a river. Hence,

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when a net catches in timber at the bottom of a river, it is said to be “tacked.”

TAIL, *s.* *Tail* wheat or barley is refuse small grain, usually given to the farmers’ wives for their poultry.

TAKEN, *part.* used for “took;” as “I *taken* it away.” This use of the participle (see DONE and KNOWN) is exactly like the elliptical form in German where the auxiliary verb is omitted:

“Hier, wo mir nichts als du *geblieben*,
Hier ist mein Vaterland.”

Heyse, D. Gramm. p. 477.

The origin of the Herefordshire idiom however is probably quite independent, and is to be attributed to mere rustic carelessness; for in High German it is a modern practice only, chiefly allowed in poetry, and in relative and dependent sentences. It only occurs when the auxiliary verb *follows* the participle. In Swedish, the omission occurs frequently in relative and conjunctive sentences, but not in Danish; which, as Grimm remarks (D. G. vol. iv. p. 173), is a curious discrepancy in two closely allied languages.

TAKING, *s.* a gathering, an ulcer, an attack of sickness. It is also used metaphorically for distress of mind; as, “to be in a taking about something.”

TALLET, TALLARD, TOLLET, TOLLARD, *s.* a space over a stable or cowhouse, from which it is usually divided

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by a rough flooring made of branches. It bears the same relation to a stable or cowhouse which a *soller* bears to a house. The word is also used in Somersetshire and Devonshire: Grose, Palmer, and Jennings in Tallet. This word is probably contracted from *tabulata*: “Ædícula tabulis compacta, vel in quâ plures sunt tabulæ usibus rusticæ domus destinatæ (seu potius stabulum.)” Ducange *in v.* Compare SOLLER. Or it may be derived from the Welsh *tavlawd*, which signifies a loft, or the space next to the roof in a building; Owen’s Dict, *in v.* *Tavlawd* is itself formed from *tavlu*, to throw or cast.

To TANG, *v. a.* To *tang bees* is to make a clatter in order to draw a swarm of bees into a hive. An old word: Nares *in v.* The word used with the same sense in Norfolk is *to ting*: Forby *in v.*

To TANSEL, *v. a.* to punish. From *tancer* or *tencer*, French, which meant to dispute, to reprimand, to scold, or to correct: Roquefort in Tencer,

TANTADLINS, *s.* apple-dumplings. (GL.)

To TAP SHOES, *v.* to new sole, or mend shoes.

TAPLASH, *s.* bad small beer. Also used in Gloucestershire. It is likewise known in Yorkshire: Grose and Crav. Gl. *in v.*

TARE, *adj.* eager. “How tare the flies be!” From the Welsh *taer*, eager, ardent, urgent.

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TATER, *s.* potato.

To TATER, *v.* to dig or raise potatoes.

To TED, *v. a.* To ted hay is to scatter hay. The word is inserted in Johnson's Dictionary; and it is used provincially in other parts of England: Ray, Willan, and Craven Glossary *in v.* See HAYMAKING.

To TERRIFY, *v. a.* to torment. For example, flies *terrify* a horse that has a sore back; stones in the ground *terrify* a man digging it. This word is similarly used in Gloucestershire, and also in Norfolk: Forby *in v.*

THAVE, *s.* a female sheep, in the second year, which has ceased to be a lamb, and is not yet an ewe. It corresponds to *heifer* among cattle; a heifer being a female of the ox-kind, which has ceased to be a calf, and is not yet a cow. *Theave* does not appear to be used in the northern counties; it occurs in Moor's Suffolk Words, and Ray attributes it to Essex. It is also used in Gloucestershire: see, however, Grose *in v.*

THE, used as for the demonstrative pronoun *this*. "The day, "for" this day." This usage is also Scotch:

"What would' st thou do, my squire so gay,

That rid'st beside my rein,

Wert thou Glenallan's earl *the day*,

And I were Roland Cheyne?"

Elspeth's Ballad, in W. Scoffs Antiquary.

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THESE, for *this*. THESUN, these.

THICK, (th hard), *pron.* this. (GL.)

THICKUN, *pron.* this one.

THIS'N, this.

THRAVE, *s.* (*drave*, GL.) A "thrave of boltings" is 24 boltings or bundles of straw. See BOLTING. In Lancashire and Cheshire, a "thrave" is generally 12, but sometimes 24 sheaves of corn: Wilbraham *in v.* Grose likewise explains a thrave to be a shock of corn, containing 24 sheaves. The word *threave* is also used in Yorkshire: Hunter's App., p. 126. From þreaf, A. S., a handful.

THRESHAL, *s.* a flail. From Thresh.

TID, *adj.* playful, skittish. (GL.) It is applied to a spoilt child, in the Forest of Dean. It denotes the possession of the qualities which naturally belong to an animal or child which is *tiddled*, or petted.

To TIDDLE, *v. a.* to nurse a young animal by the hand, to pet. Also to entice, as “to tiddle him on.”

TIDDLING, *s.* a young animal nursed by the hand, a pet. *Tid*, *adj.* and *to tiddle*, are derived from *tydr*, A. S., tender, weak; and *tydrian*, to nourish or feed: Bosworth *in vv.*

TIDY, *adj.* honest, well-disposed. A “tidy man” is a good kind of man. It also signifies a person who is “well to do in the world.” *Tidy* meant originally “punctual,” “attending to tide,” or time. See Bosworth,

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A, S. Dict, in *Tid* (corresponding to high German *Zeit*) and *Tidlic*, and Jamieson in *Tydy*. From *tide* in this sense is derived *titter*, more timely, sooner, earlier, used in the northern counties: see Westmorland and Cumberland Glossary, Crav. Gl., and Watson in Hunter’s App., p. 162, *in v.*

TIERT, *adj.* tart. A “tiert blow” is a sharp blow. Compare DIERN.

TILLED UP, *part*, propped up, set up. As, “the pole was *tilled up* against the house;” “that horse is *tilled up* too high on his legs,” meaning that his legs are too long. (GL.) *Tillian*, A. S., is to prepare in a general sense, as well as to till or prepare ground. “*Teeled*” is used in Cornwall for “ready.” “Are you *teeled*?” means, are you prepared. “To *teel* wires” is to set wires; “to *teel* a gun,” to cock it. It has accordingly, in the Gloucestershire usage, a general meaning of to put or set. “On *tille*,” in A. S. is, “in a fixed station:” Bosworth *in v.* Compare Bosworth in *Tealtian*, and Forby in *Tild*.

TIMBERSOME, *adj.* timorous. *Timersom* is used in Yorkshire, Devonshire, and Somersetshire, and *timbersome* in Suffolk: Craven Glossary, Hunter, Jennings, Palmer, and Moor, *in v.*

TIMMY, *adj.* timid, irritable.

TIM SARAH, *s.* A sledge touching the ground in front, and having wheels behind, is called a *Tim*

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Sarah. This singular word appears to be derived from the Welsh *tim*, a little, and *saerni*, Wright's work (from *saer*, a wright), Owen's Welsh Dict. *in v*. The composition is regular, according to the Welsh practice, which resembles that used in the Romance languages, as *hôtel-dieu*, *fête-dieu*, &c. See Diez, Rom. Gram., vol. ii. p. 338.

TINE, *s*. prong. The "tine of a pikle" is the prong of a hayfork. "Harrow tines" are the teeth of a harrow. The word had the latter sense in old English, Junius *in v*., and the branches of horns were called the "tines of horns:" "protuberantiæ cornuum obliquæ," according to Skinner *n v*. This word is still used in the latter sense in Yorkshire: Hunter *in v*. From *tynan*, A. S., to separate.

To TINE, *v. a*. To "tine a glat" is to mend a gap in a hedge with dead wood.

TINTH, or TINNET, *s*. wood for tining. The verb *tine* and substantive *tining* are used in the same sense in Cheshire: Wilbraham *in v*. "To *tyn*e adhuc pro seipre in quibusdam Angliæ partibus usurpatur, si Verstegano fides sit;" Skinner, cited by Horne Tooke, vol. ii. p. 205, who also quotes a letter from Dr. Beddoes, in which it is said, "to tyn a gap in a hedge," means at present "to fill it up," referring to Cornwall. From *tynan*, A. S., to separate, to hedge in.

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TINNEN, *adj*. made of tin. Compare AULEN and ELMEN.

TITTER-WREN, *s*. a wren. (GL.)

TO, *adj*. almost. As" she is eighty to," *i. e.*, almost eighty.

TOADY, *adj*. hateful. From *toad*.

TOPS, *s*. a term of endearment applied to children, "Little tops."

TOSTICATED, *part*, intoxicated; also puzzled or confused.

TO-YEAR, *adv*. in this year. Used like the expressions, "To-day," "To-night," "To-morrow." The same idiom occurs in Norfolk and Suffolk: Forby and Moor in Ta. It is also used in Gloucestershire.

TOWARDLY, *adj.* prosperous, doing well. Same as *kindly*. In Gloucestershire, it means tractable, as applied to a colt being broken; in which sense it is used by Bacon: Johnson *in v.* It is the reverse of *frowardly*.

TREE, *s.* The “tree of a spittle” is the handle of a spade. *Tree*, in old English, was commonly used for wood, and *treen* for wooden.

To TRIM, *v. a.* to scold.

TRIN, *s.* a flat tub, used to receive the cider from the press.

TROLLY, *s.* a sledge used in husbandry. In Gloucestershire, a *trolly* is a sort of dray, with two

[112] wheels, used only in a town. From *to troll* or *trawl*, to drag or roll: and see Adelung in Trolen.

TROUSE, *s.* the cuttings or trimmings of a hedge. Nearly the same as *tinth*, which see. According to Grose, “trousing a hedge or faggot” means “trimming off the superfluous branches,” in Warwickshire. Perhaps this word is connected with *to trounce*; compare the two senses of *to trim*.

TUMP, *s.* a mound, a hillock. From the Welsh *twmp*. See ANTY-TUMP.

To TUMP, *v.* to put into small heaps; as, “to *tump* scrapings on the side of the road.” Johnson has “to *tump*,” and explains it to be an expression used among gardeners, in the sense of fencing trees about with earth; but he cites no instance of it from a writer.

TUN-DISH, *s.* a wooden funnel, through which liquor is passed into casks. From *tun*. *Tunnel* is used for *funnel* by Bacon, cited in Johnson *in v.* See also Palmer *in v.*

TUNNING-DISH, *s.* a wooden dish used in dairies.

TUP, *s.* a ram. This old word is also used in Gloucestershire. Johnson *in v.* states that it was likewise used in Staffordshire and other counties in his time. See also Hunter and Forby *in v.*

TURMIT, *s.* a turnip. Sometimes abbreviated into

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mit, mip, and nip. Also used in Gloucestershire and other counties: Grose and Palmer *in v.*

To TURN THE HEAD, to tend in sickness; as, “my woman’s bad a-bed, and there’s nobody *to turn the head of her.*” Hence, to attend to, to direct; to take care of, to educate. As, “no wonder the boy dunna do well, poor thing; it ha neither father nor mother, nor any one *to turn the head of it*”

TURNPIKE, or TURN PICK, *s.* the turnpike road.

To TUSH, *v. a.* to move a heavy body along the ground without mechanical power.

To *be* TUSSICATED, *v.* to be driven about, to be tormented.

TUSSOCK, *s.* a tuft of grass or weeds. An old word: see Nares in Thussock, and Todd’s Johnson in Tussock. It is also used in Norfolk and Suffolk: Forby and Moor *in v.*, and in Gloucestershire. *Tusw* is a wisp or bunch in Welsh.

TWICHILD, *adj.* doting, in second childhood. This word is pronounced *twitchel* in Cheshire, where it has a similar meaning. It is supposed by Wilbraham to be an abbreviation of *tway-child*; but this etymology seems to be doubtful. *Twitchil*, in Yorkshire, means a narrow passage in a town: Hunter *in v.*

To TWITCH, *v.* to touch. (GL.)

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U.

Un, *pron.* him.

UN, used for *in*, in composition, as *unproper, undecent, illegal.*

UNDER ONE. When one thing is done on the same occasion as another, the two are said to be done “under one.”

UNKIND, *adj.* the reverse of *kind*, which see.

UNKIT, or UNKERT, *adj.* 1. awkward, inconvenient, froward. “Uncard,” awkward, occurs in Grose’s Glossary. See also Westm. and Cumb. Gl. *in v.* From Uncuð, A. S., uncouth, strange. 2. Used in Gloucestershire with the sense of lonely, solitary, dull, which it also has in Somersetshire: Jennings *in v.* *Unkit*, in the latter sense, is the modern form of *uncwyd*, A. S., quiet, or solitary, from *cwyde*, speech. See Bosworth

in v., who says of the last, “hence the provincial word *unkid*” Skinner has “awkward; solitarius.”

UNSUITY, *adj.* See SUITY.

UNTIDY, *adj.* dishonest. See TIDY.

UP IN ONE’S SITTING, sitting up in one’s bed.

UPROAR, *s.* confusion, disorder, without as well as with noise, as, “the garden is all in an *uproar* with weeds.”

URCHIN, *s.* a hedgehog. Also applied as a term of

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reproach to a little dirty child. It is a north country word, according to Grose; and see the Craven Glossary *in v.*, and Hunter’s App., p. 126. It is likewise used in Gloucestershire. It is an old word, and occurs in Chaucer (See Tyrwhitt *in v.*), and in Shakespeare, Johnson *in v.* It may be derived from the French *oursin*.

V.

VEERING, *s.* Ploughed land is said to be laid out into broad *veerings*, when many furrows are turned up on each side against the same ridge. From the *veering* or turning of the plough.

VERN, *s.* a partner in a mine, in the Forest of Dean. See the Fourth Report of the Forest of Dean Commission, p. 8. Probably from *fera*, *gefera*, A. S., a partner. Hence *Fere* in old English; and “in *ferē*,” in company. Chaucer, C. T. 4748.

“And when assembled was this folk in *ferē*”

Fere or *feer* is a Yorkshire word for wife: Thoresby, in Hunter’s Appendix, p. 110. *Fere* is used for wife, and also for husband or lover, several times in the ballad of Sir Cauline, in Percy, vol. i. It also occurs in the ballad of Adam Bell, Clym of the Clough, and William of Cloudesly, (Percy, vol. i.)

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“Two of them were single men,

The third had a wedded *ferē*.”

Part 1, st. 5.

and in the ballad of the Tournament of Tottenham, (Percy, vol. ii.)

“Therfor faine wyt wold I,
Whych of all thys bachelery
Were best worthyē

To wed her to hys *ferē*.” — St. 3.

W.

WAD, *s.* a burden, a thick piece or mass confusedly pressed together. As, “He ha got a *wad* o’ hay upon his shoulder.” “He be rubbing the table with a *wad* of cloth.”

WAITER, *s.* water. Similarly pronounced in Cheshire: Wilbraham *in v.*

WALKER’S EARTH, or SOAP, *s.* fuller’s earth. See Murchison’s Silurian System, p. 204.

Compare Grose *in v.* From *wealcere*, A. S., Bosworth *in v.* See also Adelung in Walker.

WALLOWY, WALLOWISH, *adj.* nauseous, faint or sickly tasted. Compare Crav. Gl. *in v.* From *to wall*, that which makes the stomach or gorge rise.

WANKLING, *adj.* weakly; as, “a little *wankling* child.” *Wankle*, according to Grose, is a north country word for weak, limber, flaccid, ticklish,

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fickle, wavering. See also Crav. Gl. and Westm. and Cumb. Gl. *in v.* In Scotch, *wan-kill* means unstable: Jamieson *in v.* *Wankle* or *Wanky* is weak, pliant, in Norfolk: Forby *in v.* *Wankel* is old high German for tottering, unsteady: Adelung *in v.*

WARM, *adj.* having a higher degree of heat than *hot*. (GL.)

WARMSHIP, *s.* warmth.

WARTH, *s.* On the banks of the Severn, a flat meadow close to the stream is so called; *e. g.*, the Warth opposite Blakeney. Warod, warad, werod, or weard in A. S. is shore or coast: Bosworth *in v.* Werder, Werd, Waerder, or Wörth, in German, is explained in the Conversations Lexicon to be “properly an island in a river; and secondarily, a cultivated and inhabited marsh district. In the latter sense, the large *werders* situated

in western Prussia, viz., those of Danzig, Marienburg, and Elbing, are well known. They are strips of land between rivers and standing waters, without hills, and very fertile in corn and grass." See also Adelung in Werder, and Grimm D. R. A., p. 184. Many names of places near rivers in England, as well as in Germany, end in *worth*, as Warkworth, Chatsworth, Tamworth, Isleworth, Wandsworth: See Crav. Gl., and Grose in Warth, where it is

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explained to mean a ford in Yorkshire, but is incorrectly derived from *to wade*. The Scotch *haugh* seems to be nearly synonymous with *warth* or *worth*.

To WASTLE, *v. n.* to wander.

WATCHARD, *adj.* wet shod. (GL.)

To WAUVE OVER, *v.* to cover over, as dishes are covered at table.

WENCHEN, *s. pl.* wenches. (GL.)

WHATSOMEVER, or WHATSOMDEVER, whatever. Also used in Yorkshire: Hunter *in v.*

WHICH is used in Gloucestershire with a sense between a conjunction and a relative.

Thus, "He told the landlord to bring him some beer; *which* he drew it and brought it to him." "He said, I went to Gloucester yesterday, *which* I did no such thing." "I gave him two shillings yesterday; *which* I have given him five shillings a-week ever since our last vestry meeting."

WHINDERS, *s.* Only used in the expression "to break to whinders," to break to pieces.

Flinders has the same meaning in Scotch and in the West Riding dialect: Jamieson and Willan, *in v.*

WHITTY-TREE, *s.* the mountain ash. Called *wiggen* in Yorkshire: Hunter *in v.*

WISKET, *s.* a round open basket, made of flat bands of wood. This word appears to be also used in

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Suffolk: Moor *in v.* In Yorkshire it signifies a small clothes-basket: Craven Glossary, vol. ii. p. 256. Grose calls it "a basket, skuttle, or shallow pan."

WICKED, *adj.* fierce, savage. As, “a wicked bull or dog.” *Wicked* is used in the same manner in Norfolk, and probably other parts of England. The usage is analogous to that of *vicious*, as applied to a horse.

WIG, *s.* a small cake. Jamieson explains *wyg*, *weig*, or *whig*, to be a small oblong roll, baked with butter and currants. This word appears to be different from the Scotch and north country word *whig*, meaning *whey*.

WITH, *s.* (pronounced *weeth*) a twisted band of wood. Also used in Suffolk: Moor *in v.* Called *widdy* in Yorkshire: Craven Glossary *in v.* The word *with* is used in this sense by Lord Bacon in his Essay on Custom and Education. It also occurs in the authorized version of Judges xvi. 7, 8, 9. See Johnson in *Withe*. Mr. Frere has recently introduced the word into poetry, in his translation of the Birds of Aristophanes:

“But the strangest sight to see
Was a huge exotic tree
Growing, without heart or pith,
Weak and sappy, like a *with*.” — p. 84.

Compare SOLE.

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WITHY-TREE, *s.* a sort of osier. Also used in Gloucestershire, according to Grose, and in Devonshire, according to Palmer. The word occurs in Johnson. From *widrig*, A. S.

WIZZENED, *part.* withered, shrivelled. A word used in other parts of England: Grose, Hunter, and Forby *in v.*

WONT, *s.* (pronounced *oont*) a mole. This old word (Bosworth in *Wand*, Nares in *Want*) is also used in Suffolk, Somersetshire, and Devonshire: Moor and Palmer in *Want*, Jennings in *Wont*. It is likewise used in Gloucestershire.

WONTY-TUMP, *s.* (pronounced *oonty tump*) a mole-hill. Called a *wont-heave* in Somersetshire: Jennings *in v.* Compare ANTY-TUMP.

WORLD. “If the world was on it,” means utter impossibility.

To WORSEN, *v.* to grow worse.

WOUNDY, *adj.* very, exceedingly. Also used in the southern counties: Grose *in v.*

To WROBBLE, *v. a.* to wrap up. A frequentative, from *to wrap*.

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YAFFIL, *s.* the same as *hickol*

YARBS, *s.* herbs.

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YAT, *s.* a gate. Also used in the north: Westm. and Cumb. Gloss. Willan and Craven
Glossary, *in v.* Compare Nares in Yate.

YEAD, *s.* head.

YELLOT, *s.* the jaundice.

YOURN, *pron.* yours.

To YOWP, or YAP, *v.* to yelp, as a dog. In the Exmoor dialect, “to yeppy” is to make a
chirping noise, like chickens or birds; Exm. Gl. *in v.*

Several ancient preterits (of the form called by Grimm *strong*) are still current in
Herefordshire. The following are the most common: —

Climb	. . .	clomb.
Heave	. . .	hove.
Pick	. . .	puck.
Shake	. . .	shuck.
Squeeze . . .		squoze.

Many similar forms occur in other provincial dialects; see, for example, Moor’s
Suffolk Words, p. 59.

All the words contained in the foregoing Glossary have been collected from actual
usage. A few words inserted in the list in Duncumb’s Topography of

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Herefordshire have been omitted, as not being known to be now current. For the same reason, the word “Shackle,” which is said by Grose to mean stubble in Herefordshire, and the word Songal, or Songle, which is explained in Bailey’s Dictionary (1735) to mean a handful of gleaned corn in Herefordshire (see Wilbraham in Songow), have been omitted. Boucher *in v.* states that the word *ammāt* is used in Herefordshire, where it denotes a sort of pancake, and that it is there pronounced *oamat* or *auma*. This word appears also to be no longer known.

The following are old sayings current in Herefordshire: —

“If the sun shines on Christmas-day, there will be accidents by fire all the year after.”

“If the fire blows (*i. e.* makes a flaring noise from the escape of gas), wind will soon follow.”

“When the wind blows on Candlemas-eve, it will continue till May-eve.”

The superstition respecting the cure of rupture, referred to by Grimm, *D. Mythol.*, p. 676, and supported by a quotation from White’s Selborne, exists in Herefordshire.

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ADDENDA.

[Note. — The articles to which an obelus is prefixed contain additional illustrations of words explained in the Glossary.]

BABBY, *s.* baby. Also used in Yorkshire: Crav. Gl. and Hunter *in v.*

BACKER and BACKY, *s.* tobacco.

BAY, *s.* a division or compartment of a barn or loft. Used in a nearly similar sense in Norfolk: Forby *in v.*

†BASH, *s.* The Crav. Gl. explains a *mad-pash* to be a deranged person, stalking or *pash-ing* idly about the country.

†To BETT, *v.* Two distinct words appear to be confounded in the explanation given in the text. To BETT, in the sense of paring turf, appears to be derived from *peat*. In the Exmoor Glossary, *beat* or *peat* is explained to be turf burnt for the improvement of cold land, commonly called *burn-beating*. The paring of the turf was called *peating*

or *beating*; the operation of burning the turf so pared was called *beat-burning*; the heaps of turf were called *beatings* or *beat-barrows*, and the instrument

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used in paring the turf was called a *beating-axe* or *iron*. See the copious explanation and illustrations in Boucher in *Beate-burning*, and Palmer in *Beat*. Mr. Stevenson, in Boucher, seems to think that the expression was derived from the custom of burning the heath and then *beating* the ashes into the ground; but the word *beating* or *betting* is applied to the operation previous to the burning; nor does this derivation explain the expressions *beat-burning* and *beat-barrows*.

The Anglo-Saxon verb *betan*, and the modern verb *bete*, means to make better, to mend, to repair; and it was frequently used with *fyr* or *fire*, in the sense of mending or making a fire. See Bosworth in *betan*, and Chaucer as quoted in the Glossary. To “*beet the fire*” is still used for to mend the fire in Yorkshire: Crav. Gl. *in v*. The expression is also Scotch: see Jamieson in *beit*; it is used by Burns —

“‘Tis plenty beets the lover’s fire.”

(Cited in the Crav. Gl.)

The term *bote* in our law appears to be derived from *To Bete* in the sense of improving or repairing generally, and especially of kindling a fire. “Common of estovers or *estouviers*, that is, *necessaries*, (from *estoffer*, to furnish,) is a liberty of taking necessary wood for the use or furniture of a house or farm, from off another’s estate. The Saxon word *bote* is used as synonymous to the French *estovers*; and therefore house-bote is a sufficient allowance of

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wood to repair, or to burn in, the house, which latter is sometimes called *fire-bote*: plough-bote and cart-bote are wood to be employed in making and repairing all instruments of husbandry; and hay-bote, or hedge-bote, is wood for repairing of hays, hedges, or fences.” — Blackstone’s Commentaries, vol. ii. p. 35. Compare Spelman’s Glossary in *Bota*, p. 86.

†To BEWRAY. “*Beray*, conforire. *Berayed* with blood, dirt, &c. Pollutus sanguine, luto, &c.” Junius *in v.* The word is used by Pope in the sense of defiling with ordure: —

“Full in the middle way there stood a lake,
Which Curll's Corinna chanced that morn to make...
Here fortun'd Curll to slide; loud shout the band,
And Bernard! Bernard! rings through all the Strand.
Obscene with filth the miscreant lies *bewray'd*,
Fall'n in the splash his wickedness has laid.”

Dunciad, book 2.

In Cotgrave's French Dictionary, *to beray* is explained *salir, souiller*; *berayed*, *sali, souillé, merdeux*; and a *beraying*, *soiillure, salissure*. *To bewray*, or *beray*, in the sense of “to defile,” appears to be derived from the French *raier*, or *rayer* (from *rigare*), which Roquefort explains to mean “couler,” “fluer.” Compare Cotgrave in *raier*.

BLOW, *s.* blossom. As, “the trees are in *blow*.” Compare Forby *in v.*

†BOLTING, *Pease-bolt*, as used in Essex, is derived from *to bolt*, to separate (the word employed by

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millers); *i. e.* straw which has been separated from the peas.

†BROUSE. Compare the French *bourrée*, brushwood.

BUMBLE, *s.* a large waterworn stone, found among gravel. As, “Have you got enough stone to finish that wall?” “No, but I can make him out with a few of these *bumbles*.”

†BUR. Ray has “bore tree,” an elder tree, from the great pith in the younger branches, which children commonly bore out to make pop-guns of them.

†CADDLING is probably corrupted from *cajoling*, and has no connexion with the word *scaddle*, which, as Ray *in v.* remarks, is derived from *scade*, or *scathe*, mischief. In Yorkshire, *scaddle* means wild, skittish; Crav. Gl. *in v.*

†CANDLE OF THE EYE. Compare the French *prunelle* from *pruna*, a burning coal.

†CHATS. “Love of lads and fire of *chats* is soon in and soon out.” — Derbyshire proverb in Ray.

To CHEVY, *v. a.* to chase; as “to chevy sheep”. Compare Forby *in v.*

†To CLAM. A Herefordshire version of “care killed the cat,” is, “care *clammed* the cat.”

CLINKER, *s.* a hard burnt brick. Compare Forby *in v.*

CLIP, *s.* A “clip of wool” is the produce of the year’s shearing.

To CLIP, *v.* to shear wool. Compare Forby and Crav. Gl. *in v.*

DESPERATE, *adv.* very. As, “the smoke do come down the chimbley desperate bad.”

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EYE.

“Blessed is the eye,
That’s between Severn and Wye.”

Not only (says Ray) because of the *pleasant prospect*; but it seems this is a prophetic promise of safety to such as live secured within those great rivers, as if privileged from martial impressions.” — Ray’s Proverbs. The word *eye* in this proverbial distich appears to have no connexion with a prospect, but to be the same as the first syllable of *iland* (*eiland*, German), whence is derived *eyot*, an islet.

†FITCHUCK. *Fiskatte* is the name given by the Swedes to the American skunk: Penny Mag. lxvi. p. 358.

†FLANNEN. This form betrays its origin from the Welsh *gwlanen*, derived from *gwlan*, wool. *Gwlanen* signifies flannel in Welsh.

FRESH. 1. Beginning to show the effects of better keep. Applied to cattle improving in condition. It denotes a less advanced stage of fattening than *meaty* (which see). An ox may be *fresh* which is not yet *meaty*. 2. Excited by drinking, but not intoxicated.

FROSTED, *adj.* frozen. As, “the turnips be all *frosted*”

FRUIT, *s.* apples.

†FRUM. *Fram* or *frim* likewise means tender or brittle in Yorkshire: Crav. Gl. *in v.*

†To GRAFF. In Yorkshire, a *graft* is the depth of earth pierced by one insertion of the spade, called a *spade-graft*: Crav. Gl. *in v.*

GRAVES, *s.* The refuse which remains at the bottom of the melting pot used in making tallow candles, is

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collected and pressed into oblong cakes. This refuse is called *graves*. It is generally boiled with water as food for dogs.

HAM, *s.* a flat meadow by the side of a river, as “Tewkesbury Ham.” (GL.) *Ham* in this sense appears to have no connexion with *ham* for *hamlet* (the German *heim*) but to be a corrupt form of *holm*, A.S., which means a great plot of ground environed by water, and just rising above it: Bosworth *in v.* *Holm*, *horn*, &c, are common in names of places in Herefordshire. The word is nearly equivalent to *warth* (which see), and the Scotch *haugh*.

To HOG, *v.* To “hog a hedge” is to trim it up closely, so as to make it narrow at the top; like hogging a horse’s mane.

LATTAGE, *s.* “To have lattage in his speech” means to have an impediment in his speech. From *to let*, in the old sense of to hinder.

†LEAR. In the Exmoor dialect, the “leer,” or “the leer-ribs,” means the hollow under the ribs: Exm. Gl. *in v.*

LEASOW, *s.* a pasture-ground, generally containing trees or bushes. In many places it has become a proper name. From *læs* or *læsuw*, A. S.

MAISTER, *s.* master. The same pronunciation prevails in Yorkshire: Crav. Gl. *in v.*

†MUNCORN. A “muncorn team” means a team of horses and oxen *mixed*. *Mengkorn* in High German, *mankkorn* in Dutch, and *mischkorn* in Swabian, likewise mean mixed corn: Adelung in Mengen.

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†NOR seems to be stronger than “than.” The latter is merely “then,” and thus asserts that the quality predicated by the adjective exists in a weaker degree in the one object than in the other; while “nor” denies its presence altogether in the second of the two. The use of *μᾶλλον ἢ οὐ*, where one would expect *μᾶλλον ἦ*, is probably to be ex-

plained in the same way. The former would be “rather nor” the latter “rather than.” See Thucyd. ii. 62., iii. 36, and Arnold’s note to the first passage; also Herod, vii. 16. v. 94. The French use of “ne” after comparatives is based on the same principle. “Vous écrivez mieux que vous ne parlez.” It is quite consistent with this view that when “que” follows “tant,” “autant,” or “aussi,” the negative must not be added. The same idiom exists in Italian (see Lewis on the Romance Languages, p. 267), and in Spanish; as

“Blanca sois Señora mia mas que *no* el rayo del sol.”

Romancero Duran. 1.13.

OUT OF HAND. Immediately, off-hand. Like the German *aus der hand*.

†PANE, in the sense of a skirt, may be derived from *pannus*.

To PITCH, *v.* to raise hay or corn with a fork. Hence a PITCHER, for the labourer who pitches. Likewise used in Norfolk: Forby *in v.*

PLANT, *s.* a cabbage. PLANT LEAVES, cabbage leaves.

Compare FRUIT.

†RIDICULOUS. See the letter cited (p. 132) in WHICH.

TO SAG, *v.* to hang down, as a beam. The word is old,

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and is also used in Yorkshire and Norfolk: Crav. Gl. and Forby *in v.* Johnson inserts the word, and explains it, 1. To load, to burthen. 2. To hang heavy, referring for the latter sense to Macbeth.

“The mind I sway by, and the heart I bear,
Shall never *sag* with doubt, nor shake with fear.”

Act v. sc. 3.

Where Mr. Tollet remarks that it was common in Staffordshire to say, “a beam in a building *sags*, or has *sagged*” In the Promtuarium Parvulorum “*saggyng*, or *satlynge*,” is explained *bassatura*, *bassatio*. Junius has “*sagge*: *gravitare*, *oneribus deprimere*.” See also Nares in *Sagg*. The Scotch dialect likewise has this verb both in an active and a neuter sense: Jamieson explains “to *sag*” by to press down, and “to *seg*” by to fall down. The Low Latin *assagium* (see Ducange *in v.*), and its Romance

derivatives *saggio*, *assaggiare*, *essai*, *essayer*, are doubtless derived from *to sag* in the sense of weighing. “*Saggio* dicesi anclie a quelle bilancette con cui si pesano le monete.” *Dizion. di Lingua Ital.* (Bologna, 1824) *in v.*

SCOWLES, *s.* excavations caused by the workings of old mines, now generally overgrown with wood. (Forest of Dean.) In the Fourth Report of Dean Forest Commissioners, p. 3, this word is said to be derived from the British *ceawll*, caves.

SIDELAND, *adj.* A farm on the slope of a hill is called a sideland farm. *E. g.* “A troublesome *sideland* place.”

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†SLUDGE, or SLUSH. In Norfolk, *slush* means loose mud, and figuratively loose talk; *slushy* means miry, and also foul-mouthed: Forby *in v.* In Yorkshire *slosh* means snow in a melting state, like pulp, and *sloshy*, in a state of slosh: Crav. Gl. *in v.* *Slush*, or *slosh*, appears to be formed from *lush*, or *losh*; from which (in the sense of clammy and cloying) is probably derived the adjective *luscious*. (Compare SCRAWL.)

†SOLE. In Yorkshire, to seal, or sele, is to bind or fasten cattle in their stalls: Crav. Gl. *In v.*

SPIT, *s.* the depth of a spade in digging; thus, fresh garden ground may be dug “two spit deep.”

†STANK. “*Stanca*: agger aquis oppositus, vel id quo aqua continetur.” Ducange *in v.*; and *stancare* is to staunch, which is the same word as to stank. The Spanish *estanco* means a dam, and also (most appropriately) the shop where tobacco, salt, and other commodities monopolized by government are sold. *Stancare* is probably altered from *stagnare*, and *stanca* has been formed from the altered verb. “Stank” in Yorkshire means a boggy piece of ground: Crav. Gl. *in v.*

†STICK. In Yorkshire, a “comical stick” means a queer, sly, sarcastic fellow: Crav. G. *in v.*

SWAG-BELLIED, *adj.* having a loose prominent belly. See Johnson in swag.

†TAIL. “Tail end” corn was so called from its being the lightest part of the corn, which was driven furthest from the fan.

†To TAP SHOES. A heel-tap was a small piece of

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leather fixed by pegs to the end of a high heeled shoe. Hence the figurative expression “to clear away heel-taps,” applied to drinking the wine remaining in a glass, as being the small layer at the bottom,

†TILLED UP. The sense of raising or setting up is seen in tilt, the covering of a wagon. See Horne Tooke, vol. ii. p. 73.

YEAR, *s.* Used for the plural as well as the singular; as, “I hanna seen him this twenty *year.*” This old usage also exists in Yorkshire: Crav. Gl. *in v.*

†WHICH. The use of which, explained in the Glossary, is further illustrated by the following authentic letter, lately written in Gloucestershire: —
“Mr. _____ and Gentlemen Present.

“I have Taken the Oppertunity of writeing Those few Lines to your worships to inform you that I have been served most *Rediculous* By the Managers of the Parish of North Nibley. The Occurrence is this: that I Rents a house at Three Pounds Per year, and they Charges 2 Shillings per Rate; *which* at the same time my Neighbours that Rents Six or 7 Pounds Per year is only 18 Pence per rate. This, gentlemen, is my Refuse for not Paying the Poor Rates, because i think it is very unlawful, as i have been informed by other Magistrates that is very improper and Impossible for me to Do it, and Because i was Persuaded not Do it; & they Said that i must & Should Support my Father and have Done it for a month; *which* i am Sure I cannot Do it, and that people knows very well.”