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Text type: Glossary

Date of composition: 1890

Editions: 1890, 1965, 2007, 2010, 2018, 2019

Source text:

Robertson, J. Drummond. 1890. *A Glossary of Dialect and Archaic Words used in the County of Gloucester*. London: Published for the English Dialect Society by Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner, & Co.

Access and transcription: January 2021 and 2022

Number of words: 50,749

Dialect represented: Gloucestershire

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VNIERSITAS
STVDII
SALAMANTINI

A
GLOSSARY
OF
Dialect and Archaic Words

USED IN THE
COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER.

COLLECTED AND COMPILED BY

J. Drummond Robertson, M.A.

EDITED BY
Lord Moreton.

London:
Published For The English Dialect Society
By Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner, & Co..

1890.

[NP]

PREFATORY NOTES.

THE following Glossary is the outcome of an eight years' residence in Gloucester, during which my business brought me into contact with all sorts and conditions of people from the various parts of the county, but principally with those who spoke the dialect of the vales of Gloucester and Berkeley, the Forest of Dean, and the North Western district. A great deal of fresh matter has been collected, which has not appeared in any previous glossaries or word-lists; but at the same time I have been greatly indebted to the labours of others who have worked before me in the same field.

First and foremost amongst such publications I must mention "A Glossary of the Cotswold Dialect," by the Rev. R. W. Huntley, published in 1868. All those words in it which were not known to me, or which I could not verify, have been given on the author's authority, and are marked "Huntley."

The next in importance of Gloucestershire Glossaries is contained in "Collectanea Gloucestriensia," by John Delafield Phelps, Esq., of Chavenage House, Dursley, published in 1842. Words given on his authority only are marked "Phelps." I have also excerpted the Gloucester words in Halliwell's and Grose's Dictionaries, and these are similarly marked "Halliwell" and "Grose" respectively, when they could not otherwise be corroborated. A short Glossary is also appended to each of the

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volumes of *Dialect Prose and Verse*, issued by Mr. Savory, of Cirencester. A Glossary, published anonymously in 1839 by the late Sir George Cornwall Lewis, entitled, "A Glossary of Provincial Words used in Herefordshire and some of the adjoining Counties," also contains a number of Forest of Dean and Gloucestershire words. These have been similarly marked "Heref."

Some word-lists were published in the *Gloucester Journal* for May 29 and June 17, 1880, under the name of "Ryknield." These contained a great deal of worthless matter, but such words as seemed worth retaining, and which I had not otherwise noted, have been inserted under the same *nom de guerre*. Another list of words was also

published in the same Journal, and subsequently reprinted by Mr. F. G. Baylis in 1870, which I have utilised.

Morton's Cyclopædia of Agriculture, 1862 (E. D. S. 1880), Marshall's Provincialisms of the Vale of Gloucester, 1789 (E. D. S. 1873), Messrs. Britten and Holland's Plant Names (E. D. S. 1878, 79, and 84), and the Rev. Charles Swainson's Bird Names (E. D. S. 1885), have also been laid under contribution.

The following Glossaries of the dialects of the neighbouring counties have also been of the greatest service in recalling words which might otherwise have been forgotten, and which it might therefore have been supposed were foreign to the county:—Mrs. Chamberlain's West Worcestershire Words (E. D. S. 1882); Rev. Robert Lawson's Upton-on-Severn Words (E. D. S. 1884); Mrs. Parker's Oxfordshire Words (E. D. S. 1876 and 1881); Mrs. Francis's South Warwickshire Words (E. D. S. 1876); Wiltshire Words (E. D. S. 1879); and the Rev. Prebendary Havergal's Herefordshire Words and Phrases (Walsall, 1887).

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In employing the above mentioned publications of the English Dialect Society, I have as far as possible adopted the definitions given in them, where I have found them to agree with the Gloucestershire usage, instead of substituting others of my own; as I conceive that this identity will considerably facilitate the work of the future compilers of the English Dialect Dictionary. I must at least bear testimony that it has lightened my own task; for it is palpably much easier to accept a good definition, than to cast about for one; and dialect words are often extremely difficult of correct explanation.

I have also found the Glossaries of my fellow-workers in adjoining fields of great assistance in determining the range of words, a matter which I consider to be of very great importance. And in this connection I would say that I have found myself obliged to admit a good many words—in self-defence, so to say—which I should personally have preferred to omit, on the ground that they are words in common usage all over the country, although perhaps not sufficiently polite to find a place in the dictionary. Had I altogether omitted them, it might in the future be supposed that they

were not used in this County, and thus a false idea of their range would necessarily arise.

I have found myself unable to give Glossic equivalents, partly from want of the time necessary to master the system, and partly because the pronunciation in different parts of the county varies very considerably. The same must be said of its grammatical peculiarities; and I felt that it would be hazardous, for one who is not to the manner born, to embark upon so difficult a subject, and one too requiring the most extreme care to avoid mistakes. For this reason, however, I have admitted a fair proportion of mere “pronunciations” which a more competent and scientific worker would have relegated to a Glossic

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Appendix. Such as I have given are rendered as nearly as possible by means of our ordinary spelling.

I have great pleasure in acknowledging assistance received from many willing helpers, and I here beg to tender each and all of them, on my own behalf and on that of the Society, its and my best thanks. The following is a list of those who have thus contributed to the work:—

Lord Moreton, who first introduced me to this Society, sent me a valuable list of words used at Tortworth, which he had spent some years in collecting. He also made a list of those words given in Huntley’s Glossary, which were familiar to him at Tortworth. I am also indebted to him for much other advice and help. All words marked “Tortworth” are given upon his authority.

Mrs. Crompton Hutton sent me a considerable number of words collected by her a good many years ago at her home at Dumbleton, in the N.E. of the County. These words, where they do not occur in general use, are marked “Dumbleton.”

Mr. Charles King, now of Gloucester, proved to be a most valuable contributor, and without his help the Glossary could never have assumed its present proportions. A native of North Nibley, and for over sixty years resident in the county, during the greater part of his life engaged in farming, and intimately acquainted with the speech of the agricultural labourers of the Hundred of Berkeley, he has been able to give me the

greatest assistance, not only in verifying the words of other collectors, but also in adding a large amount of fresh matter. I cannot too gratefully acknowledge his assistance.

Mr. Edwin Ashbee, now of Gloucester, has assisted me with contributions of words used in the Forest of Dean, and in verifying word-lists.

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Mr. Charles Dancey, of Gloucester, has rendered considerable help with words used in Gloucester and the neighbourhood, and in checking the accuracy of lists compiled by others, which his life-long acquaintance with the district and the people made him very competent to do.

The late Mr. Wm. Byard, an old Gloucester citizen, also gave me much assistance in this direction, and his death deprived me of a valued adviser.

Some words have been communicated by Professor Harker, of the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester, by Miss K. Curtis Hayward, of Quedgley, Gloucester, and by Mr. H. W. Bruton, of Gloucester.

The Rev. A. S. Page, whose name appears amongst the clergy who have sent communications, deserves more than such scant recognition. He has at great trouble sent me a number of carefully prepared lists of words in use in his parish of Selsley, Stroud, accompanied by valuable notes and apt illustrations. Many of these have been incorporated and are marked "Selsley."

Mr. H. Y. J. Taylor, whose name is a household word in regard to Gloucester and local tradition, has also favoured me with several contributions.

Mr. J. Moore, Surgeon, of Bourton-on-the-Water, has furnished me with a list of words used in that locality; marked "Bourton."

Dr. Paine, of Stroud, sent me a list compiled by his son; these are marked "Stroud."

In July, 1888, I issued 331 circulars to all the rural clergy of the County, pointing out the importance of rescuing dialect words from oblivion, and earnestly invoking their aid, and that of their school teachers in this work. I regret to say that the

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response was disappointing, showing a general lack of interest on the part of men whose education and surroundings should best fit them to help us in preserving the speech of the people in whose midst they live, and to whom they minister. I therefore acknowledge with all the greater pleasure the names of those who replied to my appeal. Where the name of the parish is stated in the Glossary it refers to these contributions, and the word is given on the authority of the contributor.

Rev. S. R. MAJENDIE (a few words),

Brookthorpe, near Gloucester.

“ PELLEW ARTHUR (list),
Tortworth, Falfield.

“ O. C. HUNTLEY (no words),
Rockhampton, Falfield.

“ A. H. AUSTEN LEIGH (good list),
Winterbourne, Bristol.

“ W. H. COTES (list),
Westbury-on-Trym.

“ H. MORGAN (list),
Compton Abdale, Cheltenham.

“ A. H. STANTON (list),
Hasleton.

“ J. G. MERCIER (good list),
Kemerton, Tewkesbury.

“ CANON WOOD (few words),
Newent.

“ A. R. WINNINGTON-INGRAM (list),
Lassington, Gloucester.

“ W. BRYAN-BROWN (no words)
Amberley, Stroud.

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- Rev. A. C. JENNINGS (a few words),
Kingstanley, Stroud.
- „ A. S. PAGE (a number of full and valuable lists),
Selsley, Kingstanley, Stroud.
- „ W. E. HADOW (good list),
South Cemey, Cirencester.
- „ R. NOBLE JACKSON (a few words),
Sudeley, Winchcombe.
- „ H. K. ADKIN (list),
Salperton Cold.
- „ W. J. PANTIN (list)
Westcote.
- „ H. MARSTON (good list),
Icomb, near Stow-on-the-Wold.
- „ D. ROYCE, Nether Swell, Stow-on-the-Wold.
(A valuable contribution from his schoolmaster,
Mr. GEO. T. SPINK, with notes and additions by
himself; marked “Stow-on-the-Wold.”)
- „ J. T. ALLEN (a few words),
St. Briavels, Forest of Dean.
- „ W. BARKER (good lists),
Holy Trinity, Forest of Dean.
- „ H. H. HARDY,
Micheldean, Forest of Dean.

In an Appendix I have added a few illustrations of the dialect, which will I hope be of interest. Those who would become further acquainted with its literature, I would refer to the publications of Mr. Savory, of Cirencester, to whom I am indebted for courteously permitting me to make any use I might wish of the books issued from his press.

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I have also included in the Appendix what I imagine to be one of the earliest, if not the very earliest, Dialect Glossary ever compiled. Written nearly 300 years ago by a man who was a keen observer, a careful recorder, and all his life an inhabitant of the Hundred of Berkeley, it cannot fail to be of the greatest interest and value.

As I am on the point of quitting Europe for perhaps several years, it becomes impossible for me to bring this work to a conclusion. I leave my rough draft in the hands of Lord Moreton, who has kindly undertaken the thankless task of transcribing and editing it. Under these circumstances I must claim the kind indulgence of the Society for him and for myself.

J. DRUMMOND ROBERTSON.

25th March, 1889.

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VNIVERSITAS
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A GLOSSARY OF DIALECT
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USED IN THE COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER.

A

THE letter "A" is pronounced "AH" in repeating the alphabet. In Gloucester and some other parts of the county the long A is pronounced "EE" by the middle classes; thus, "I'll take a halfpenny cake for the baby" becomes "I'll teek an eepenny keek for the beebey." On the other hand, the broad A sound as in "father" is frequently farther broadened in "AW;" thus, "The spaw," "a fawthing." In some parts of the Hundred of Berkeley the A has not the long broad sound of "father," but the short A of the German "man." In this

way all words ending in “ange” are pronounced as “change,” “range,” “mange,” “strange,” “danger,” etc., that is like “flange,” but with the above short broad A.

“A” is pronounced “OR,” and *vice versa*. Mr. John Bellows gave me a good illustration of this. He wanted to dispatch a small box, and asked one of his men to fetch a card to address it. The man returned with a cord. The mistake being explained, the man said, “Oh! you want a cord; I thought you wanted a card to tie it up with.”

A common phrase to denote a person’s extreme ignorance is, “He don’t know a big A [AH] from a bull’s foot.”

AARON’S BEARD. *Hypericum calycinum*. L. [Britten & Holland.]

AARON’S ROD. *Verbascum Thapsus*. L. [Britten & Holland.]

ABEAR. *vb.* To tolerate, endure. [V. of Glos.] [N.E.] [Bourton.]

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ABOOVE. *prep.* Pronunciation of “above” [Glouc.] [F. of D.] [Hund. of Berk.]

ABOUT OF or ABOUT A. The. “OF” is always added before a numeral. “ABOUT OF sixteen.” [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.] [S.W.]

ABOVE A BIT. *adv.* Extremely, more than enough. [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.] [E.]

ABUSEFUL. *adj.* Abusive. [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

ACCORDING. In proportion. [Selsley.] “He’s the biggest according,” *i.e.*, in proportion to his age.

A-CHATTING. Picking up chats or small sticks. [Dumbleton.]

ACKERN. *sb.* Pronunciation of “acorn.” [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

ACQUAINTANCE. *sb.* A sweetheart. [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.]

ADONE! *Excl.* Have done! Leave off!

ADRY. *adj.* Thirsty. [S.] [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

ADVOCATE. Partiality, liking for. [Glouc.]

AFEARD. *vb.* Frightened. [General.]

AFTER. *prep.* Along side of. [Hund. of Berk.]

“Go athirt that ere ground, and you’ll find the path AFTER the hedge.”

AFTERCLAPS. *sb.* Consequence, results, generally of a disagreeable kind. [Glouc] [E.]

“For had he been a merchant, then perhaps
Storms thunderclaps or fear of AFTERCLAPS
Had made him long ere this the food of worms.”

Taylor. Life of old Parr.

“So that hit was a sory happe,
And he was a-gast of AFTER-CLAPPE.”

MS. Dounce 236, f. 14.

AGATE, or ALL AGATE. *Adv.* Astir, in hand, going, agog, on the “qui vive.” [V. of
Glos.] [Bourton.]

AGEN. *prep.* Opposite to, also, by the time. [V. of Glos.] [Bourton.]

“I’ll have it already AGEN you come back.”

“Even AGEN France stonds the centre of Chichester.”

Rob. of Gloucester.

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AGREE WITH. *vb.* To put up with.

“What! be you washing the dumb animal [*i.e.*, dog]? a’ seems to AGREE
WITH it very well.”

AGROUND. On foot. [Dumbleton.]

A-HOPPING. Fretting. [Dumbleton.]

AICHEE or AKEE. *sb.* The hedge sparrow. [Stroud.]

AIDDLED. *prep.* Addled. [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.]

AILS. *sb.* The beards of barley. [V. of Glos.]

AIM. *vb.* To throw stones. [Westbury on Trym.]

AIM. *vb.* To try, endeavour, intend. [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.] [E.]

“I AIMED to come to Gloucester last wick.”

AIRSENS. *sb.* The berries of the hawthorn. [Selsley.]

“Fat AIRSENS” [*i.e.*, large haws].

ALL. Tasting or smelling of. [Stow-on-Wold.]

“This pan is ALL onions.”

“What is this bottle ALL?”

ALL ABOUT. In a state of confusion. [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.] [S.]

ALL AS IS. All there is to be said. [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.]

ALLOW. *vb.* To reckon, consider. [Tortworth.]

ALMONDS. *sb.* Glands. [Selsley.]

“The ALMONDS of my ears came down.”

ALONG OF. On account of.

AMINDED. Disposed, inclined. [V. of Glos.]

“You can do about that as you’ve got AMINDED.”

ANANT. *prep.* Near. [V. of Glos.]

ANCHOR [of a buckle]. *sb.* The chape of tongue. [Hund. of Berk.] [S.]

ANEARST, ANEAWST, ANIGHST or ANIGH. *prep.* Near. [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.] [E.]

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ANENT. *prep.* Opposite [Tortworth.] [Bourton] [N.E.] [Stow on Wold.]

ANEOUST OF ANEOUSTNESS. Much of a muchness.

ANGLEBERY. *sb.* A wart on cattle. [Tortworth.]

ANKLEY. *sb.* Ankle. [Selsley] [Stow on Wold]

ANONT. *prep.* Over against along side of. [Hund. of Berk.]

ANUNST. *prep.* Opposite to. [Humley.]

ANUNT. *prep.* Over against opposite. [F. of D.] [S.]

ASPARAGUS FOXTAILED *Equisetum maximum*, Lam. [Britten & Holland.]

APEREN. Pronunciation of Apron as “Ackern” for Acorn. [F. of D.] [E.]

APPEAR. *sb.* Appearance [Phelps.]

APPLE PIE. *Epilobium hirsutum* [L.] [Britten & Holland.]

APS. *sb.* The aspen tree. [Hund. of Berk.]

ARCHANGEL. The LAMIUMS are so called in Gloucestersire. [Britten & Holland.]

ARG. *vb.* To argue. [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

ARGIFY. *vb.* To signify, to matter, used with a negative. [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

ARL or ORLE. *sb.* The alder tree. The berries of this tree are used medicinally for boils and gatherings. A quart of berries is stewed in two or three quarts of water and

simmered down to three pints. A little liquorice is added to give an agreeable flavour. The dose is a wineglassful in the morning.

ARREST. *sb.* Harvest. [Hund. of Berk.]

ARTISHREW OR ARTISTROW. *sb.* The harvest mouse. [Hund. of Berk.] [V. of
Glos.]

AS. Used instead of a relative pronoun. [General.]

ASGALL. *sb.* A newt. [Dumbleton.]

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ASH. *sb.* The lilac. [Glouc.]

ASH SPANISH. The lilac. [Selsley.]

ASH SWEET. *Anthriscus sylvestris*. L. [Britten & Holland.]

ASHEN TREE. *sb.* The ash. [Hund. of Berk.]

A-SHOR. Ajar. Also a SHARD, *i.e.*, Gap. [General.]

ASKER. *sb.* A newt. [Dumbleton.]

ATHERT. *prep.* Across. [Common.]

“He lives ATHERT the park.”

ATHOUT. *prep.* Without. [Hund. of Berk.] [S.]

ATTER. *prep.* After. [Phelps.]

ATTERN. *adj.* Fierce, cruel, ill-natured. [Grose.]

ATVORE. *prep.* Before. [Hund. of Berk.] Vide AFORE.

AUBETY-OY. *sb.* Hobbledehoy. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

AU FAIT. I only give this phrase, which may be heard in Gloucester from people of very little education, and who have not the least knowledge of its foreign origin, to show how easily strange words may be assimilated.

AUTHOR. *sb.* Authority. [Glouc.]

“Mr. C. is my AUTHOR.”

AVELS. *sb.* The beards of barley. Hence, AVELLER, a machine for dressing barley.

AVOOT. *adv.* On foot.

AVOORD. *vb.* Pronunciation of afford. [Hund. of Berk.]

AVORARD. *adv.* Beforehand. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Glos.]

AVORE. *adv.* Before.

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AWAY WITH. *vb.* To suffer, to put up with. Generally used with a negative.

[Common.]

“The new moons and sabbaths, the calling of assemblies I cannot AWAY WITH.”—Isaiah i. 13. In the “Breeches” Bible this is rendered “I cannot suffer.”

“Shallow. She never could AWAY WITH me.”

“Falstaff. Never, never; she would always say, she could not abide Master Shallow.”—2. *Hen. IV.*, III., 2.

“Have you enough sugar in your tea?

Well, ‘twould AWAY WITH a bit more.”

“My ‘eads bin that middlin, I don’t know ‘ow to AWAY WITH un.”

AWHILE. *vb.* To find time for anything. [Common.]

AW WHOOP. *Excl.* An order to a horse to go on. [Sudeley.]

AX. *sb.* To ask. [General.]

AXEN. *sb.* Ashes. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [S.]

AYFER. *sb.* Pronunciation of heifer. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [Selsley.]

AY-GRASS. *sb.* Old pasture ground which has not been eaten down for a long time.

[Hund. of Berk.]

AYE-NO-BENT. *vb.* Long grass with alternate seeds, used of the perennial rye grass.

[Hund. of Berk.] From “aye” and “no.”

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B

BACHELOR’S BUTTONS. *Scabiosa arvensis*. L. *Scabiosa succisa*. L. *Centaurea Scabiosa*. L. [Britten & Holland.]

BACKEN. *vb.* To retard, keep back. [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.] [E.]

BACKER. *adv.* Farther back.

BACKFRIEND. *sb.* A hang nail. [Glouc.]

BACK-LET. *sb.* The back premises of a house. [King.]

“What pretty BACK-LETS these old houses have got.”

BACKRACKETS. *sb.* Fireworks.

“Samson ketched dree hundred foxes, and tied squibs and BACKRACKETS on their tails.” *Roger Ploughman’s Second Visit to London.*

BACKSIDE. *sb.* The back of a house. [S.] [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.] [V. of Glos.]

BACK YOUR FANCY. To change your mind. Alter your opinion. [Selsley.]

BAD or BOD. *sb.* The green outer husks off walnuts, etc.

BAD or BAND. *vb.* To take the husks off walnuts, etc. [Hund. of Berk.] [V. of Glos.]

[S.]

BADGER. *sb.* A jobbing dealer in fruit, coal, etc. [Hund. of Berk.] [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.] [S.]

In old times a person buying up butter in Gloucester Butter Market for the purpose of selling it again in the neighbouring markets was called a

BUTTER BADGER.

vb. To BADGE. To hawk.

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BAFF. *vb.* To stammer. [Selsley.]

BAG. *vb.* To bag peas is to cat them with a reaping hook with a long handle. [Heref.]

BAILEY. *sb.* A farm bailiff.

BAKE. *vb.* To toast, of bread. [Hund. of Berk.] [E.]

BALDERDASH. *sb.* Abusive language. [Phelps.]

BALDRIB. *sb.* The spare-rib. [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

BANDORE. *sb.* A violoncello or bassoon. [Huntley.] [Phelps.]

BANDY. *sb.* A tool used for spreading cow dung in the fields.

It is made of an oblong bit of quarter with a pole fixed in obliquely. [Hund. of Berk.]

BANDY. *vb. n.* To get about, to knock about. [Glouc.]

BANE. *vb.* To wither. [Cotswolds.]

BANGE. *vb.* To bask, of birds, and feathering in the dust. [Hund. of Berk.] [V. of Glos.]

BANGONG. *adj.* Large. [Phelps.]

BANNER. *sb.* The stickleback. [Hund. of Berk.]

BANNUT. *sb.* The walnut. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.] [S.] [S.W.]

BANTER ABOUT. *vb.* To potter about. [Hund. of Berk.]

BANTER DOWN. *vb.* To haggle, cheapen.

BANTY. *sb.* A stickleback or minnow. [Stroud.]

BAR. *sb.* A crow-bar. [Tortworth.]

BARNEY. *sb.* A row, disturbance. [V. of Glos.]

BARROW-PIG. *sb.* The hog, a gelt pig. [Huntley.]

BARU. A gelt boar. In Rob. Glouc., p. 207, a giant is described as running a spit through a “vatte BARU” for his meal. [Halliwell.]

BARTON. *sb.* Hay raked up in rows. [Stow-on-Wold.] [Bourton.]

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BARTON or BARKEN. *sb.* A farm-yard, also specifically “the cow BARTON,” a yard with a shed. [General.]

BAT-BIRDING or BAT-FOWLING. *vb.* Taking birds by night in hand nets. [Hund. of Berk.]

BATHE. *vb.* To toast. [Dumbleton.]

BATHER. *vb.* 1 [*n.*] To go hither and thither in quest of anything. To fuss after. [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.]

2 [*a.*] To flutter in the dust as birds do.

BATHY. *adj.* Sodden [of food]. [V. of Glos.] Half withered, of grass, etc., from the heat. [V. of Glos.] [Hund of Berk.]

“I likes to spread the vetches out a day or two to get BATHY, and get some of the moister out of “em.” [Glouc.]

“The grass is that BATHY, as it bawds the scythe”

BAVON. *sb.* A faggot. [Winterbourne.] [Tortworth.]

BEEALL. *vb.* To abuse. [F. of D.] [E.] [N.E.]

BEAN HELMS. *sb.* Bean Stalks. [Hund. of Berk.]

BE'ANT. *vb.* Am not, or not.

BEAR'S BREECH. *Acanthus*. Mr. Boulger writes: "The name occurs in a vernacular list of names of indigenous plants in Rudder's Hist. of Gloucestershire. I am inclined to think a *Helleborus* is meant." [Britten & Holland.]

BEAR'S EARS. *Primula auricula*. L. of gardens. [Britten & Holland.]

BEAR'S FOOT. *Helleborus viridis*. L. [Britten & Holland.]

BEDWIND. *Convolvulus sepium*. L. [Britten & Holland.]

BEECH-MEATS. *sb.* Beech mast. [Selsley.]

BEEST THEE, THEE BEESN'T. Thou art, thou art not. [Tortworth.]

BEGGAR LICE. *Galium Aparine*. L. [Cotswolds.] [Britten & Holland.]

BELCHE. See DEBUT.

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BELLOCK. *vb.* To bellow, roar. [F. of D.] [S.] [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

BELLOWS, BELLERS. Used of the lungs and throat, as "To be took bad in the BELLERS."

BELLS CANDLEMASS. *Galanthus nivalis*. L. [Britten & Holland.]

BELLUS. *vb.* To hurry, evidently to puff and pant along. [V. of Glos.] [Bourton.]

BELT. *vb.* To racket or bustle about. [V. of Glos.] [Icomb.]

BELTINS. [Hund. of Berk.] *sb.* The long foul tags of wool on a sheep.

"As in the time of Henry Vth [when the estate was at the highest, and hee in old age] they accompted, not only for the broken wool, but for the taggs and locks arisinge at the BELTING of his sheep in the folds."—*Smyth's lives of the Berkeleys*. Vol. 2., p. 7.

BELVER. *vb.* To belch. [Bourton.]

BENNET HERB. *Geum urbanum*. L. [Britten & Holland.]

BENT or BENTS. A term of general significance applied usually to the old stalks of various grasses. [Britten & Holland.]

BESOM. *sb.* Used as a term of reproach to a woman, as "Thee auld BESOM."

BESSY. *sb.* A man who meddles in woman's affairs. [Heref.] [F. of D.]

BEST. "I'll give you BEST at that"—I'll allow your superiority. [Glouc.]

BEST. *vb.* To get the better of a person, to cheat. [E.] [S.] [F. of D.] [V. of Glos.]

BETEEM. *vb.* To indulge with. [Huntley.]

“I can beteeme shée any thinge [*i.e.*, I can deny her nothinge].”

Smyth’s Berkeley MSS.

BETHWINE. Clematis Vitalba. L. [Britten & Holland.]

BETS. Used of a dog having worms.

[11]

BETTER NOR. More than, of distance or time.

BETWIX. *prep.* Between.

BEZORS. Primula Auricula. L. Of gardens. A corruption of “Bears’ Ears.” [Britten & Holland.]

BEZZLE. *vb.* To squander money on drink. [V. of Glos.]

BIB. *sb.* A small drink, a sup. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

“A BIB of cider.”

BIBBLE. *vb.* To drink, tipple. [Hund. of Berk.]

BIDE. *vb.* To stay, to dwell, to remain. *p.p.* BID. [General.]

“Let I BIDE, I be right, be’nt I?”

“Except these ABIDE in the ship, ye cannot be saved.”—*Acts.* 27, 31.

BIG. *vb.* To make big, magnify.

BILLY. *sb.* The tray used for carrying iron ore. [F. of D.]

BILLY-BOY. *sb.* One who carries the “billy.”

BIN or BEN. Seeing that; contraction of “being as.” [Hund. of Berk.] [S.]

BIRD-BATTING. *sb.* Bird snaring. [V. of Glos.] [S.]

BIRDS-EYE. Veronica Chamæ drys. L. [Britten & Holland.]

BIST. *vb.* Thou art. [General.]

“Where BIST gwine.” “Thee BIS’NT.”—Thou’rt not.

BIT. See “GRAFF.”

BITTLE. *sb.* 1. A beetle.

2. A large mallet used to drive wedges, ram pavements, etc. [Common.]

“As deaf as a BITTLE.” [Tortworth.]

BIVVER. *vb.* To quiver, used of the lips. [Hund. of Berk.] [V. of Glos., but
obsolescent.]

BLACKSMITH'S DAUGHTER. *sb.* A lock or key to a door or gate, a padlock. [Hund.
of Berk.] [V. of Glos.]

[12]

BLACK STEER or STARE. *sb.* Starling. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]
[Bourton.]

BLACK THORN. *Prunus spinosa*. L. [Britten & Holland.]

BLARE. *vb.* To flare, as gas. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

BLATCH. *sb.* Soot or dirt. [Hund. of Berk.] [V. of Glos.] [S.]

BLATCH. *vb.* To smirch with black.

BLATCHY. *adj.* Black, dirty. [Hund. of Berk.]

BLATHER. *vb.* To talk indistinctly. [Hund. of Berk.]

BLEEDING HEART. *sb.* The wall flower. [Hund. of Berk.]

BLIND. *adj.* Used of blossom which does not set. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

BLINK. *sb.* A spark of fire, a glimmering light, [Hund. of Berk.]

“When I come in there wasn't a BLINK of fire.”

BLIZZIE. *sb.* A blaze. [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.] [S.] [E.]

BLOB-MOUTHED. *adj.* Talkative, a tatter. [V. of Glos.]

BLOODY FINGERS. *Orchis mascula*. L. [Chedworth.] [Britten & Holland.]

BLOODY MAN'S FINGERS. *Orchis mascula*. L. [Britten & Holland.]

BLOODY WARRIOR. *sb.* The wall flower. [Hund. of Berk.] [S.] [E.]

BLOW. *sb.* Blossom. [Common.]

BLOWTH. *sb.* Blossom in orchards, etc. [Huntley.]

BLOW UP. *sb.* Call to workmen to resume work.

BLUB. *vb.* To swell up. [Vale of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

BLUE. “As BLUE as a whetstone” is a regular Forest saying to express extreme Tory
opinions.

BLUE ASH. *Syringa vulgaris*. L. [Chedworth.] The white variety is called WHITE
ASH. [Britten & Holland.]

[13]

BLUE BELLS or BELL. *Scilla nutans*. Sm. [Britten & Holland.]

BLUE HAWK. *sb.* The sparrow hawk. [Tortworth.]

BLUE ISAAC. *sb.* The hedge sparrow. A corruption of “hay suck.” The epithet refers probably to its blue eggs.

BLUSTROUS. *adj.* Blustery, boisterous. [Hund. of Berk.] [V. of Glos.]

BOAT. [pronounced BOOT.] *sb.* The barges which ply up and down the Severn with coal, hay, etc., are so called.

“We expects the BOOTS down on Thursday.”

BODY. *sb.* The place next the foremost horse in a team. [Hund. of Berk.]

“I shall put the colt in the BODY, he can’t harm there.”

BODY-HORSE. *sb.* The second horse of a team. [Common.]

BOFFLE. *vb.* To worry, perplex, annoy. [Hund. of Berk.] [Glouc.] [E.]

BOFFLEMENT. *sb.* A bother, state of perplexity. [F. of D.]

BOLT. *sb.* A truss of straw. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

BOLTIN’ *sb.* A truss of straw, 24lbs. [Common.]

BOMBLE. *sb.* The potato apple. [F. of D.]

BOMMUX. *vb.* To knock about. [Bourton.]

BONDS. *sb.* Twisted twigs for tying up faggots, beans, etc. [Hund. of Berk.] [V. of Glos.]

BOOT. *sb.* Help, defence. [Huntley.]

vb. To barter, exchange. [Hund. of Berk.] [V. of Glos.]

“What’ll you give me to BOOT.”

“I tried ‘im a long time, but he oodn’t BOOT.”

BORD. *vb.* To prognosticate. [Bourton.]

BOST. *vb.* To burst. Also used for emphasis, as “No, I’m BOST if I do.”

BOSS. *sb.* A tuft of grass. [Hund. of Berk.]

[14]

BOTCHER. *sb.* A salmon trout.

BOTTLE. *sb.* A small wooden cask-shaped vessel to hold a man's allowance of beer.
[V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

BOTTOM. *sb.* A valley. [Hund. of Berk.] [V. of Glos.] [Stroud.]

BOUGHTEN. *vb. p.p.* of BUY. Used of goods purchased in a shop as distinguished from home manufacture.

“BOUGHTEN bread.” “BOUGHTEN cakes.” [General.]

BOUT. *sb.* A rabbit's burrow. [Dumbleton.]

BOUT. *sb.* In ploughing or sowing, one furrow up and one down. [Hund. of Berk.]

BOUZEN. *sb.* A cow shed. [N.E.] [Bourton.] [Stow-on-Wold.] [Icomb.]

This word only appears to be used in this locality.

BOW-HAUL. *vb.* To tow a vessel by man's power. [V. of Glos.]

BOWK. *sb.* The nave of a wheel. [F. of D.]

BOWSY. *adj.* Bulky. [Stow-on-Wold.]

BOXY. *adj.* All square, all right, shipshape. [Tortworth.]

BRAG UP. *vb.* To praise up. [V. of Glos.]

BRAIDS, *sb. pl.* [Pronounced BRIDES.] An open wicker cage used to protect the grafts in grafting. [Hund. of Berk.]

BRAKE. *sb.* A copse [Hund. of Berk.] [V. of Glos.]

BRANDFIRE. *sb.* Bonfire. [Hund. of Berk.]

BRASHY or BRAISHY. Applied to beer which tastes both mild and ard. [A. Long.]

Also said of mealy potatoes. [Selsley.]

BRASSEN. *adj.* Made of brass. E.

BRAVE. *adj.* Well in health, strong in appearance. [S.] [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

“How's Mrs. Smith? Oh! her's a gettin quite BRAVE agyen.”

[15]

BRAWN. *sb.* A boar pig. [Kemerton.]

BRAY. *sb.* Hay raked into long rows. [Hund. of Berk.] See HATCH.

BREAK. *vb.* To tear. [Westbury-on-Trym.]

“Please, governess, her's A-BROKE my jackut.”

BREEDS. *sb.* The brim of a hat. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

BREEZE, BRIZ. *sb.* The gad fly. [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

BRENTH. *sb.* Breadth.

BREM, BRIM. *vb.* Of a sow, ardere desiderio. [Hund. of Berk.] [V. of Glos.]

BREVET. *vb.* To hunt about, as of a dog in search of game; to pry. [Common.]

BREVETING. *adj.* Gadding about. [F. of D.]

Rummaging. [Selsley.]

BRICHED. *adj.* Endowed with wealth, well off.

“They were all BRICHED with the same amount of money.”

“We’re not over BRICHED for that lot,” [*i.e.*, we are not too well off for goods of that sort.]”

BRICKUT, AT BRICKUT. Of a cat, maris appetens. [Hund. of Berk.]

BRIM. *sb.* A boar pig. [V. of Glos.]

BRIT. *vb.* To shell out. Used of over ripe corn shedding from the ear. [Hund. of Berk.]

BRITTLE. *adj.* Of the air, crisp.

“A BRITTLE air.”

BRIVET. *Ligustrum vulgare*. L. [Britten & Holland.]

BROTHER-LAW. *sb.* Brother-in-law.

BROUGH. *adj.* Brittle. [Hund. of Berk, pronounced as “rough”] [S., pronounced as “plough.”]

BROUSE or BROWST (pronounced like “house”). *sb.* Cut brushwood, the smaller ends of bushes. [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.]

[16]

BROWN CROPS. *sb. pl.* Pulse crops, beans, peas, etc. [Hund. of Berk.]

BROWN HAWK. *sb.* The kestrel. [Tortworth.]

BROWSY. *adj.* Of a ruddy complexion. [Selsley.]

“The BROWSIEST of your daughters came to see me.”

BRUGGLE THROUGH. *vb.* To struggle through a difficulty. [Tortworth R.]

“We’ve BRUGGLED THROUGH this ‘ere job some’ow.”

BRUN or BRUND. *sb.* A log of firewood. [Common.]

BRUSH or BRASH. *sb.* Small branches of trees used for pea sticks, etc. [V. of Glos.]

BUCKING. *sb.* The dirty linen for washing. [Common.]

“Throw foul linen upon him, as it were going to BUCKING.”

Merry Wives of Windsor, III., 3.

“He did help the woman to wring a BUCK of his clothes.”

Taylor. The Unnatural Father. [1621].

BUCKLE. *sb.* A twig pointed at both ends for securing thatch. For description see

“Speek.” [Hund. of Berk.] [Vale of Glos.]

BUFF. *vb.* To stammer. [Huntley.] [F. of D.]

To bother. [F. of D.]

BUGABOO. *sb.* The devil, ghost. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

BULLACE. *sb.* A wild plum. Halliwell says not the sloe.

BULLS'-PEATS. *sb.* A rough fibrous grass, very blunting to the scythe. [V. of Glos.]

[Hund. of Berk.]

BULLS'-POLLS. *sb.* A kind of rough coarse grass that grows in tufts. [Tortworth.]

BULL-STAG. *sb.* A bull, gelded when old. [Hund. of Berk.]

BUMBLE-FOOTED. *adj.* Club-footed. [V. of Glos.]

BUMPING. *adj.* Large. Hund. of Berk.

BUNCH. *sb.* A number together, as a “bunch of beasts.” [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

[17]

BUNCH. *sb.* Of teazles, 20. [Morton.]

BUNDATION. *sb.* Abundance. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

BUNT. *vb.* To butt, as a lamb striking the udder with its nose. To bump up against.

[Common.]

BURL. *vb.* Used in cloth factories for picking knots and lint out of cloth, hence *sb.*, a

BURLER. [Selsley.]

BURN. *sb.* A burden of hay, wood, or straw. [Hund. of Berk.]

BURR. *sb.* The sweetbread. [Common.]

BURROW. *sb.* Shelter or lee side. [S.] [N.E.]

BURROW-DUCK. *sb.* The sheldrake. [Hund. of Berk.]

BURROW-HURDLES. *sb.* Hurdles wattled with straw to protect ewes in lambing.

[Hund. of Berk.] [N. E.]

BURSTED or BUSTED. *p.p.* Burst.

BURY. *sb.* 1. A heap of roots or potatoes covered up with earth. [V. of Glos.]

2. A rabbit hole. [Hund. of Berk.]

BUSHIP. *sb.* A bishop. [Phelps.]

BUSHET. *vb.* To throw out suckers, to shoot out at the roots to sprout. [Hund. of Berk.]

BUSSEN-BELLIED. *adj.* Ruptured, of animals. [Hund. of Berk.]

BUTMENT. *sb.* The base or foundation of a building.

BUTTER and EGGS. *Linaria vulgaris*. L. [Stroud.] [Britten & Holland.]

BUTTERCUP or CUPS. *Ranunculus Ficaria*. L. [Britten & Holland.]

BUTTER KIVER. *sb.* A tub for washing newly-made butter. [Stow-on-Wold.]

[18]

BUTTER LEAVES. "The leaves of the *Atriplex hortensis*, or garden orach, which dairy women in general sow in their gardens annually for this purpose; *i.e.*, for packing butter in. They are sufficiently large, of a fine green texture, and a delicate pale green colour." Glou., E. D. S. Gloss., B. 4. [Britten & Holland.]

BUTTY. *sb.* A mate, work fellow. [Common.] Men will say "We'm BUTTIES." Also used by women.

BUTTY MAN. *sb.* A sub-contractor in a colliery. [F. of D.]

BUZZOCK. *sb.* A donkey. [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.]

BY. *prep.* Against. [Selsley.]

"I know no harm BY him."

BYER. *adj.* Lonelier. [Winterboume.]

It's a lonely road to Northwood, but Tranch Lane is a deal BYER."

[19]

C

CADDLE. *sb.* A row, fuss, bother, a muddle. [Tortworth.] [S.] [S.W.]

“What’s the use of making such a CADDLE?”

CADDLE. *vb.* To make a bustle, fuss or bother. Also to tell tales or gossip. [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.] [V. of Glos.] To do odd jobs. [Selsley.]

“He’s got no reg’lar work, but he CADDLES about.”

CADDLEMENT. *sb.* A bother, fuss. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

CADDLING. *adj.* Trifling, gossiping. Also false.

“He’s a false CADDLIN’ feller.”

CADGE. *vb.* To beg in an indirect, canting manner. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

CAGMAG. *sb.* Bad meat. [F. of D.] [V. of Glos.] A CAGMAG butcher is one who slaughters “dead” meat.

CAGMAG. *vb.* 1. To nag, irritate. [F. of D.]

2. To speak abusively. [Stow-on-Wold.]

CAKERS. *sb.* The tonsils. [Selsley.]

“His CAKERS are bad, and he can’t quilt.”

CALF STAGE. *sb.* A pen for weaning calves, raised above the floor. [Hund. of Berk.]

CALL. *sb.* Reason, cause. [Common.]

“You’ve no CALL to be so angry.”

CALL. *vb.* 1. To abuse. [S.] [E.]

2. He “CALLS” means he is delirious. [Dumbleton.]

[20]

CALL ONE OUT OF ONE’S NAME. *vb.* To call by a nickname. [Selsley.]

CALLOUSED or CALLIST. *adj.* Hardened, especially by frost; also caked up by incrustation. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

CALVE’S FEET. *sb.* Charlock. *Sinapis arvensis*. [Dumbleton.]

CAM EWES. *sb.* Sea gulls. [Cam is a place near Dursley.] [Phelps.]

CANDER. *adv.* Yonder. [Huntley.] “CANDERLUCKS” look yonder. [Hund. of Berk.]

CANDLE OF THE EYE. The pupil.

CANDLE TINNING. *sb.* Candle lighting, evening. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

CANDLEMAS BELLS. *sb.* The snowdrop. [Hund. of Berk.]

CANKER. *sb.* 1. The dandelion. [Hund. of Berk.]

2. A poisonous toadstool resembling the mushroom. [Grose.] [S.] [Hund. of Berk.] [Minchinhampton Common.]

CANKERS. *sb.* The disease called “thrush.” [Selsley.]

CANT. *vb.* To toss, throw. [Hund. of Berk.] To gossip, tell tales. [F. of D.] To slander. [V. of Glos.] “He’s a regular CANTER.”

CAPITAL WELL. *adv.* Exceedingly well.

CAPLIN. *sb.* The strong leather loop which is secured to the flail by a stout thong. [Hund. of Berk.] [V. of Glos.]

CAPPER. *sb.* Head.

“I’ll gie thee a clout on thee CAPPER.”

CARCASE. *sb.* The trunk of the body. [Hund. of Berk.] [V. of Glos.]

CARELUCK. *sb.* Charlock.

CARK. *sb.* Care. [Huntley.]

CARNEYING. Wheedling.

“I don’t like the Welsh people, they’ve such a CARNEYING way wi’ em.”

[21]

CARPENTER’S HERB. *Prunella vulgaris*. L. [Britten & Holland.]

CARPETED. *vb.* Used of an offender being called in for rebuke by a superior. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

CARR. *vb.* To carry. [Hund. of Berk.] [V. of Glos.] [E.]

CARRYIN’S ON. *sb.* Rude behaviour. [V. of Glos.]

CARTER. *sb.* Always used for waggoner. [Compton Abdale.]

CASALTY. *adj.* Changeable, uncertain of the weather. [F. of D.] [Hund. of Berk.]

Precarious, in poor health. Also unsound of beasts, timber, etc. [Common.] Also particular as to food. [Stow-on-Wold.]

CAS’N’T. Canst not. [V. of Glos.] [E.] [S.]

CAST. *vb.* To yield, of crops. [V. of Glos.]

CATCHING. *adj.* Of the weather, uncertain. [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.]

CATS’ EYES. *Veronica Chamædryas* L. [Britten & Holland.]

CATTERPILLAR. *sb.* Cockchafer. [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

CAWKEY OAF. *sb.* A touchy fellow. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

CAWZER'S ENDS. *sb.* Cobbler's waste threads. [Hund. of Berk.]

CAXON. *sb.* An old wig. [Phelps.]

CELANDINE. *Chelidonium majus* L. *Ranunculus ficaria* L. [Britten & Holland.]

CESS. *Excl.* Used in calling dogs to their food. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

CHACKLE. *sb.* A chattering or rattling noise. Also *vb.*, to rattle.

“You could hear the cart CHACKLIN a mile off.”

[V. of Glos.] [E.]

CHAM. *vb.* To chew. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [S.]

[22]

CHANY OYSTER. *sb.* The China aster. A name formerly given to a kind of potato.

[Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

CHAR or CHIR. *sb.* A job. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] Hence “charwoman.” The word “chores” is constantly used in America.

“No more but e'en a woman, and commanded by such poor passions as the maid that milks and does the meanest CHARES.”

Ant. & Cleo. IV., 13.

CHARKS. *sb.* Charcoals. [F. of D.] [Hund. of Berk.]

CHARKY or CHERKY. *adj.* Very dry, fissile. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

“A person will tell you that he wakes up with a CHERKINESS in the mouth.”

CHARM. *sb.* A confused noise of voices, clamour. [Common.] *vb.*, To talk glibly.

[Selsley.]

“She did CHARM away anyhow,” of a girl repeating a psalm.

CHARMING. *adj.* In good health; often used of a woman after her confinement. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

CHASTISE. *vb.* To accuse, cross question, find fault with. [Hund. of Berk.] [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.]

CHATS. *sb.* Chips of Wood, small sticks. [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.] [V. of Glos.]

Hence, *vb.*, to CHAT, to pick up chips.

CHATTERPIE. *sb.* A chatterbox. [Westbury-on-Trym.]

CHATTOCKS. *sb.* Chips of Wood. [Hund. of Berk.]

CHAUDRON. *sb.* The entrails of a calf. [Phelps.] Stuffing in birds sent to table.
[Huntley.]

CHAUM. *sb.* A crack or rent in the ground or a wall. [V. of Glos.] [S.] [Stow-on-Wold.]

CHAUN. *vb.* To gape. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

CHAW. *vb.* To chew. [Hund. of Berk.]

CHAWL. *sb.* A pig's face or jowl. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

[23]

CHEESE. *sb.* The apple-must when placed in the press. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]
[F. of D.]

CHEESE COWL. *sb.* A tub in which cheese is made.

CHEESE LADDER. *sb.* The support for the milk sieve over the cooler. [Hund. of
Berk.]

CHEESES. The fruit of *Malva sylvestris* L. and [less generally] *M. rotundifolia* L.
[Britten & Holland.]

CHERRY CURDS. *sb.* The same as "beestings." The first milk after calving. [Stow-on-
Wold.]

CHESLE MONEY. *sb.* Roman brass coins found in some places in Gloucestershire, and
so called by the country people. [Halliwell.]

CHICE. *adj.* Choice, particular, fastidious.

"I bent a bit CHICE, I bent like some people allus peckin round. I can eat anything
as comes first."

CHICKEN. Used as a plural, probably from analogy of housen, etc. [Selsley.]

CHILD. *sb.* A female infant. [Brookthorpe.]

"Mercy on's, a barne; a very pretty barne! a boy or a CHILD, I wonder."

Winter's Tale, III. 3

CHILDER. *sb.* Children.

CHILL. *vb.* To take the chill off. [V. of Glos.] [N.E.]

CHILVER or CHELVER. *sb.* A ewe one year old, but also applied to ewe mutton. [V. of
Glos.] [S.] [Hund. of Berk.]

CHIMBLEY. *sb.* Chimney. [Common.]

CHIN COUGH. *sb.* Whooping cough. [V. of Glos.]

CHINK. *sb.* Chaffinch. [Hund. of Berk.]

CHIT. *vb.* To sprout, generally used by malsters of the first protusion of the rootlet.
[Hund. of Berk.] [S.] [S.E.]

CHIZZOM. *vb.* To bud, sprout, germinate. Also applied to the first shoots in a newly-cut copse. [Hund. of Berk.] [S.]

“I scatted up some of the beans to day, maister, and they was just
CHIZZOMED.”

[24]

CHOCK. *vb.* To chuck, throw. [F. of D.]

CHOCK TEETH. *sb.* The cheek or double teeth. [Hund. of Berk.] [S.]

CHOG. *sb.* A small log or lump of wood.

CHOWL. *sb.* A log of wood. [Stroud.]

CHUBBY. *sb.* The hedge-sparrow. [Cheltenham.]

CHUCKLE-HEADED. *adj.* Thick skulled. [V. of Glos.]

CHUMP. *sb.* A log of wood for burning. [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.] [S.]

CHUR. *sb.* A small alley. [Stroud.] Halliwell gives “chore,” a narrow passage between
two houses.

CHURCH PIGS. *sb.* Woodlice. [Compton Abdale.]

CHURE. *sb.* An entry or passage. [Bourton.]

CHURK. *sb.* A cow’s udder. [Hund. of Berk.]

CHURM. *sb.* and *vb.* Churn. [Hund. of Berk.] [Stow-on-Wold.] [Icomb.] [S.W.]

CINDER TEA. A hot cinder put into a cup of water is supposed to make a drink good
for babies when troubled with wind. [Selsley.]

CLACK. *sb.* Noise. [Selsley.]

“She could’nt stand the CLACK of the children.”

CLAM. *vb.* To choke up, clog, stop up.

CLAMMED. *pp.* Choked up, overloaded. [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

“The mill is CLAMMED.”

CLAPS. *sb.* A clasp. [Hund. of Berk.] [S.]

CLAT. *vb.* 1. Cow dung. [Hund. of Berk.] [S.]

2. A clod of earth. [Dumbleton.] [Hund. of Berk.]

“CLAT cold” as cold as a clod. [Bourton.]

CLAVEY. *sb.* The mantelpiece. [Common.]

[25]

CLAY-STONE. *sb.* A blue and white limestone used for lime burning.

CLEACHERS. *sb.* The layers of a hedge. [Hund. of Berk.]

CLEAT. *sb.* A wedge; also used of a wedge-shaped slice of bread. [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

CLEE. *sb.* Claw. [F. of D.]

CLEW. *sb.* A clout, a blow. [V. of Glos.]

“I’ll gie thee a CLEW o’ thee yeard.”

CLINCHING NET. *sb.* A bag net, attached to a semi-circular 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 drawn to the sides. [Heref.]

CLINKERS. *sb.* Deep impressions of a horse’s foot. [Grose.]

CLIP. *vb.* To embrace. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

CLITES. Galium Aparine. L. [Britten & Holland.]

CLIVER or CLIVERS or CLEAVERS. Galium Aparine. L. [Britten & Holland.]

CLOCK, SHEPHERDS. Anagallis arvensis. L. [Britten & Holland.]

CLOG WEED. Heracleum Sphondylium. L. [Britten & Holland.]

CLOMBER. *vb.* To climb. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.] [E.]

CLOSEMENTS. *sb.* Enclosures in Dean Forest.

CLOT. *sb.* A clod of earth. [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

CLUBBED UP. Clogged. [Hund. of Berk.]

CLUDGY. *adj.* Thick, stout, compact. [Tortworth.]

CLUMBERSOME. *adj.* Cumbersome, bulky, clumsy. [Stow-on-Wold.]

COAL SHUTE. *sb.* Coal scuttle. [Selsley.]

[26]

COCKBAND. *sb.* A stickleback. [V. of Glos.]

COD. *sb.* The middle part of the blade of a reaping or hedging hook, or of a sickle.
[Hund. of Berk.]

CODDLE-FORTING. Fussing unnecessarily. [Glouc.] Given by “W. C.” in the
Gloucester Journal, June 17 and 19, 1880.

CODLINS, or CODLINS and CREAM. *Epilobium hirsutum*. L. [Britten & Holland.]

COO-TER. *vb.* To coo, of the pigeon. [Hund. of Berk.]

COLLEGE. The older inhabitants of Gloucester always speak of the Cathedral as “The
COLLEGE,” and the name is preserved in “COLLEGE Green” and “COLLEGE
Court.”

COLLEY. *sb.* Soot, dirt. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

adj. Black. [Hund. of Berk.]

vb. To blacken, defile. [Hund. of Berk.] [V. of Glos.] [S.]

“Brief as the lightning in the COLLIED night.”

Midsum. Night's Dream, I. I.

“And passion having my best judgement COLLIED assays to lead the way.”—

Othello, II. 3.

“Nor thou hast not COLLIED thy face enough, stinkard.”

Ben Jonson. Poetaster, IV., 3.

COLLEY. *sb.* The blackbird. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

COLLOGUE. *vb.* Pronounced CLOGUE. To consult together, to confabulate. [V. of
Glos.] [F. of D.]

“They’re always a CLOGING together.” Generally used in a bad sense.

COLLYWOBBLE. Uneven. [Hund. of Berk.]

COLT. *sb.* A boy articed to a clothier for three years. [Grose.] A name given to a
person who attends a Court Leet, etc. for the first time.

He is COLTED, *i.e.*, made to stand treat. [Hund. of Berk.]

COLT. *sb.* A landslip. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

[27]

COLT IN. *vb.* To subside, fall in, of earth in digging a trench, etc. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

COMB. *sb.* The window stool of a casement. [Grose.] [Halliwell.]

COMBE. *sb.* A valley with one inlet. [Hund. of Berk.] [V. of Glos.]

COME. *Came.* [Common.]

COME-BACK. *sb.* The accent on the second syllable. The guinea fowl. So called from its call. [V. of Glos.]

COME HERE. Call to a cart horse to bear to the left.

“COME HERE over.” Turn off at right angles.

COMFORTABLE. *adj.* Agreeable, pleasant, easy to get on with, of a person.

COMICAL. *adj.* Out of sorts, very poorly. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.] [S.]

“COMICAL queer”

CONCEIT. *vb.* To think, suppose. [F. of D.] [Hund. of Berk.]

CONE WHEAT or CONES. *sb.* Bearded wheat.

CONJOBBE. *vb.* To mend in a bungling manner. Given by “W.C.” in the *Gloucester Journal*, June 19 and July 17, 1880.

COOCH or COOCH GRASS. *Triticum repens*. L. [Britten & Holland.]

COOCH and CORNER. Nook and cranny. [Glouc.]

COOK. *vb.* To throw. [Grose.]

COOP UP. *vb.* To pucker up.

COOTEN. *sb.* A stupid fellow. [F. of D.]

“You be a regl’ar COOTEN.”

COOTEN. *vb.* To “squirm.” [Glouc.]

COPHEAP. *vb.* To heap up at the top. [Phelps.]

[28]

CORD. *sb.* A measure of fire-wood, 4ft. by 8ft. by 3ft. Pronounced card. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

CORD WOOD. *sb.* The small upper branches of trees, used for fuel or charcoal. [V. of

Glos.] [F. of D.]

CORMOUS. *adj.* e.g., “They be CORMOUS little beggars to eat;” said of children with large appetites. [Brookthorpe.]

CORNEL. *sb.* Corner. [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.]

CORNOBBLE. *vb.* To beat on the head. [Phelps.]

CORROSION. *sb.* Incrustation; the deposit on a boiler would be called “CORROSION;” so also “CORRODED.” [V. of Glos.]

COSSET LAMB. *sb.* A lamb brought up by hand.

COT HOUSEN. *sb.* Cottages. [Hazleton.]

COUCH or COUCH GRASS. A name given to several creeping grasses, but most usually to *Triticum repens*. L. [Britten & Holland.]

COUNT. *vb.* To think, reckon, suppose. [Common.]

COURT. *sb.* Any yard. [Common.]

COURT HOUSE. *sb.* The manor place, so called because the lord held his manor there. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

Farm houses in Gloucestershire are often called “COURTS.”

COW and CALF. The flowers of *Arum maculatum*. [Chedworth.] [Britten & Holland.]

COW CLOGWEED. *Heracleum spondylium*. L. [Britten & Holland.]

COWERD MILK. *sb.* Milk as it comes from the cow. [Hund. of Berk.]

COW GROUND. *sb.* A cow pasture. [Hund. of Berk.]

COWL. *sb.* A tub. [Hund. of Berk.]

A “WASH COWL” is a tub on wheels for pigs’ wash.

[29]

COW LEECH. *sb.* A cattle doctor.

COW PARSLEY. *Anthriscus sylvestris*. Hoffm. [Britten & Holland.]

COWPLAT. *sb.* A cow dung.

COW’S KNOB. *sb.* A metal tip put on a cow’s horn. [Hund. of Berk.]

COWSLIP, JERUSALEM. *Pulmonaria officinalis*. L. [Britten & Holland.]

COW VETCH. *Vicia Cracca*. L. [Britten & Holland.]

COXY. *adj.* Restive, of a horse.

CRAB. *vb.* 1. To make a person cross or crabbed.

2. To speak “crabbily.” [General.]

“He nearly CRABBED my head off.”

CRAB WORT. *sb.* Sour cider.

CRACKS. “I can’t tell no CRACKS of myself,” means that I cannot give a very good account of my health. [Dumbleton.]

CRAIKY. *adj.* Weak, infirm, shaky. [V. of Glos.]

CRANE. *sb.* A heron. [V. of Glos.]

CRANE. *sb.* A small iron frame fitted on the grate, to suspend pots, etc., from. [Hund. of Berk.]

CRANK. *sb.* The dead branch of a tree. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

CRANK. *sb.* Curious, odd. [Hund. of Berk.]

“He uses some of the CRANKEST words you ever heard.”

CRASS. *adj.* Cantankerous, peevish; apparently a curious pronunciation of “cross.” [Stow.]

CRASS WINDER. *sb.* A stone with a twisted surface. [Bourton.]

CRATCH. *sb.* A rack for hay, etc; also the rack at the back of a carrier’s cart. [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.]

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CRAZY. The name seems to be commonly applied to the three species of *Ranunculus*.

R. acris, *R. bulbosus*, and *R. repens* L. are included under this name. L. [Britten & Holland.]

CREAM SLICE. *sb.* A wooden knife, somewhat in the shape of a table knife; length, 12 or 14 inches. [Marshall.]

CRICK and CORNER. Nook and cranny. [Hund. of Berk.]

CRIMP. *adj.* Crisp. [Hund. of Berk.]

CRINCH. *sb.* A small bit, a morsel. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

CRINKS or CRINKETS. *sb.* Refuse apples. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

CRIP. *sb.* To crop, of the hair. [Hund. of Berk.]

CROODLE. *vb.* To bend, to cower. [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.]

“To CROODLE over the fire.”

CROOK LUG or CRUCK LUG. *sb.* A long, hooked stick, used for pulling down dead branches. [Hund. of Berk.]

CROPE. *vb.* Crept. [Hund. of Berk.]

CROUST. *sb.* Crust.

CROWDY. *sb.* Rough soup made from pig’s head. [Ashbee.]

CROWNED. *vb.* A pollard is said by the woodwards to be “CROWNED” when the rind has healed over the wound. [E.]

CROWNER. *sb.* Coroner. [General.]

CROW TEND. *vb.* Pronounced as in “how.” To scare rooks. [Hund. of Berk.] [N.E.]

CRUDDLE. *vb.* To curdle. [V. of Glos.]

CRUDDLE. *vb.* To crouch up in a corner, nestle.

CRUDS. *sb.* Curds. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

“CRUDS and whey.”

[31]

CRUMBER. *sb.* A draining scoop, shaped like an L, for removing the “crumbs.” [Hund. of Berk.]

CRUMBNING BIT. *sb.* A small bit. [Phelps.]

CRUMBS. *sb.* The bits of earth left in making a drain. [Hund. of Berk.]

CRUNCH. *sb.* *e.g.*, A CRUNCH of bread and cheese.

CRUTCH. CRATCH, or SCRATCH. *sb.* A tool used by thatchers. [Hund. of Berk.]

It is a stick about four feet long, with a V end, used for conveying the “helms” for thatching. One point of the V has a stick with a hooked end attached to it. When the straw is placed in the crutch, the ends of the V are somewhat drawn together, and the hook is caught round the other point, and holds the straw tight.

CUB. *sb.* A coop for poultry, a rabbit hutch, a cattle crib. [Common.]

CUB UP. *vb.* To coop up, confine for space. [V. of Glos.] [N.E.] [S.]

CUCKOLD. *sb.* The seed pod of the Burdock. [Hund. of Berk.]

CUCKOO or CUCKOOS. *Cardamine pratensis*. L. [Britten & Holland.]

CUCKOO'S BREAD and CHEESE. *sb.* Wood sorrel. [V. of Glos.]

CUCKOO FLOWER. *Cardamine pratensis*. L. [Britten & Holland.]

CUCKOO'S FOOTMAN or CUCKOO'S FOWL. The wryneck. Yunx Torquilla.
[Swainson.]

CUCKOO or CUCKOO'S MEAT. *Oxalis Acetosella*. L. [Britten & Holland.]

CUCKOO'S VICTUALS. Wood sorrel. [Hund. of Berk.]

Cuckoo is generally pronounced "guckoo."

CUE. *sb.* An ox shoe for travelling; hence, "to CUE." [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.] [S.]

[32]

CULL. *sb.* The miller's thumb, bull head. [Huntley.] [Grose.] [Phelps.] [Halliwell.]

CULLINS. *sb.* Small grains of corn winnowed out, used for poultry. [V. of Glos.]
[Hund. of Berk.]

CULLS. *sb.* The worts of a lot of lambs picked out [Hund. of Berk.]

CUPPIES or COPPIES. *sb.* Chickens. [Selsley.]

CURFLUMMOX. Used of a heavy fall. "He come down CURFLUMMOX."

CURIOUS. *adj.* Nice, dainty. [Hund. of Berk.]

CURST. *adj.* Ill-tempered, whimsical.. [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.]

In America, "cussed" is applied to one who indulges in obstinate whims.

"You lie, in faith, for you are called plain Kate, and bonny Kate, and sometimes,
Kate the CURST."

Taming of the Shrew, Act. II. Sc.I.

CUST. *adj.* Sharp-witted [V. of Glos.]

CUT. *sb.* The second swarm of bees in the same season. [Hund. of Berk.]

CUT. The Stroud canal is commonly called the "CUT."

CUTLINS. *sb.* Oatmeal grits.

[33]

D

This letter commonly takes the place of "TH" before the letter R as dree, drow, dresh,

&c., in the Fotest of Dean and the Southern parts of the County. On the other hand DD sometimes becomes TH [DH] as lather for ladder, fother for fodder, etc. [Stow-on-Wold]. D is added to some words, as wind for wine, sould for soul, barned for born, gownd for gown, millerd for miller, etc. This appears to be common throughout the County.

DAAK. *vb.* To dig up weeds. [Hund. of Berk.]

DABBIT. *sb.* A small quantity. [Grose.]

DABBLY. *adj.* Wet. rainy. [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.]

DAB IN THE FIST is a bribe or gratuity.

DABS. *sb.* Bits. [Glouc.]

“My hands is just like DABS of ice.”

DADDES. *sb.* A child's word for the hands. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] Sometimes DANNIES. [F. of D.]

DADDLE. *vb.* To dawdle, loiter. [Hund. of Berk.]

DADCOCK. *sb.* Rotten or decayed wood. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

DADDOCKY. *adj.* Decayed, of wood; also inferior. [Common.]

“As DADDOCKY as a kex.”

DAFFODILLY. *sb.* Daffodil. These grow in enormous quantities in some parts of the county, and are sent off by tons to the large towns.

DAG. Pronunciation of “dig” and “dug”

DAGGED. *adj.* Weary. [Lysons.]

DAGGERS. *sb.* Icicles. [Dumbleton.]

[34]

DAGGLE TAIL. Draggle tail. [Hund. of Berk.]

DAISY MOON. Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum. L. [Britten & Holland.]

DALL. A mild oath.

“DALLED if I know.”

DAMP. *vb.* To drizzle. [E.]

DAP. *vb.* To bounce or bound. Used of hurried motion. [Hund. of Berk.] [S.W.]

DAP DOWN. *vb.* 1. *vb. a.* To jot down.

2. *vb. n.* To move briskly.

“DAP DOWN into the cellar, and fetch up a jug of cider.”

DARGIN. *sb.* Dragon. [Hazleton.]

DARRICKY. *adj.* Rotten. [Halliwell.] [“Ryknield” in *Gloucester Journal*, May 29 and June 12, 1880.]

DASS. *vb.* Dash, confound. A mild imprecation.

DAUGHTER LAW. Daughter in law. [Hund. of Berk.]

DAUBY. *adj.* Damp, sticky, clammy, doughy. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

DAWK. *vb.* To drive a sharp instrument into anything. [Hund. of Berk.]

DAWKES. *sb.* A slattern. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

DAWNY. *adj.* Damp, soft, sticky, in perspiration. [Hund. of Berk.]

DAY-WOMAN. *sb.* Dairymaid. [Hund. of Berk.]

“For this damsel, I must keep her at the park; she is allowed for DAY-WOMAN.”

Love’s Labour Lost, Act II. Sc. II.

DEAD. *vb.* Faint, unconscious. [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

“I was DEAD” sounds rather astonishing from a living person. “I was took DEAD” is also used. The fact of a person being deceased is always expressed as “He’s GONE DEAD.”

DEAD AS A NIT. Dead as a doornail. [Common.]

[35]

DEADLY. *adv.* Extremely, in a bad sense. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

“Black sniles be out DEADLY.” A sign of rain. [Hazleton.]

DEAD MAN’S FINGERS. Orchis mascula. L.

DEAD MAN or MEN’S HAND. Orchis mascula. L. [Britten & Holland.]

DEALS or DALES. *sb.* The teats of a sow. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

DEATS. *sb.* Teats of a pig. [Phelps.]

DEBUT. *sb.* A term used by the salmon fishermen on the Severn.

The DEBUT LINE is the name of the first line thrown out of the boat to a man on the bank, as the boat is pulled across the river, casting out the net all the way. When the boat reaches the opposite bank, the line attached to the other

end of the net is thrown from the boat to a man on the top of the bank called a MUNTLEMAN, this line being called the MUNTLE. The MUNTLEMAN drags the net till he comes to the landing place or float; he then throws the line into the river, and the next line the BELCHE is used immediately to pull the net over to the place of landing, and by this process shuts up the mouth of the net, and encloses any fish Swimming within the bag of the net as it floats down stream.

DEEPNERS. *sb.* Craft, cunning. [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.]

DEFICIENT. *i.e.*, IN DEFICIENT OF means, instad of. [Dumbleton.]

DEG. *vb.* To dig. [Hund. of Berk.]

DELLFIN. *sb.* A low place overgrown with greenwood. [Hund. of Berk.]

DENIAL. *sb.* Injury, drawback. [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.] [N.E.]

DESIGHT. *sb.* A blemish, eyesore, unsightly object. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

DESPERD. *adj.* Desperate, extremely. [Common.]

DEVIL IN A BUSH. *Nigella damascena*. L. [Britten & Holland.]

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DEVIL SCREECHERS. *sb.* Swifts.

DEVIL'S GUTS. *Cuscuta*, various species, especially *C. Europœa* L. [Britten & Holland.]

DEVONSHIRE BEAUTY. A white dwarf garden species of Phlox. [Britten & Holland.]

DEW-BIT. Pronounced dyow. The first food in the morning, not so substantial as breakfast. [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

DEY-HOUSE. *sb.* Pronounced dey'us. The dairy. [Hund. of Berk.] [S.]

DIBS. *sb.* Pebbles. [Hund. of Berk.]

DIGHT. *e.g.*, "a DIGHT of a body," a proud thing, of a woman. [Selsley.]

DILL. *Vicia hirsuta*. [Britten & Holland.]

DILLING PIG or DOLLY PIG. The weakly pig of a litter. [Stow-on-Wold.]

DILLS. *sb.* The same as DEALS. A sow's teats. [Stow-on-Wold.]

DILLY. *sb.* A sort of light truck. [Hund. of Berk.]

DINCH PICK. *sb.* A three-pronged fork, used for loading dung. [Glouc.]

DING. *vb.* To work hard.

“I was tired, vor I had bin DINGIN’ away aal night and aal day.”

Roger Ploughman’s Visit to London, p. 40.

DINGLE DANGLE. *vb.* To dangle loosely. [Hund. of Berk.]

DINKET. *vb.* To dandle a baby. [Stow-on-Wold.]

Also DINK. [Icomb.]

DIP. *adj.* Deep, cunning, crafty. [Hund. of Berk.]

DIRT. *vb.* To dirty. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

“Don’t touch that, or you’ll DIRT your fingers.”

[37]

DISANNUL. *vb.* To annul, to dispossess. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.] A reduplication of the sense.

DISGRUNTLED. Discomposed. [Halliwell] [Rykniel in *Gloucester Journal*, May 29 and June 12, 1880.]

DISMAL. *adv.* Any evil in excess. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

DISMOLISH. *vb.* To demolish. [Hund. of Berk.]

DITHER. *vb.* To tremble, to get dizzy or confused. [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.]

DO. This auxiliary is almost invariably used in the present tense of verbs, “I do like,” “I do feel,” “I do know,” “When you do come,” and even “They do be fighting up yonder.” The same usage occurs in some German dialects, *e.g.*, the old Swabish song.

Keine Rose, keine Nelke

Kann blühen so schön

Als wenn zwei verliebte seelen

Bei einander THUN stehn.

DID is also used in the same way as “I did go” for I went.

DOCITY. *sb.* Docility, quick comprehension. [Glouc.] [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

DOCK OFF. *vb.* To deduct from. [V. of Glos.]

DOCKSY. *sb.* An over-dressed woman. [Stow-on-Wold.]

“Look at that old DOCKSY, how her’s drawed out!”

DOCTOR. *sb.* An apothecary.

DODMENT. *sb.* The grease which runs from the axles of waggons, bell sockets, etc.

[Stow-on-Wold.] Called in the “Low Country” BAD or BAND.

DOER. *sb.* Pronounced like “poor.”

DOG SPITTER. *sb.* A tool for uprooting docks and “boar thistles.” [Hund. of Berk.]

DOLLOP. *sb.* A lump of anything. [Common.]

[38]

DON. *adj.* Principal, chief.

“This is the DON place in the village.”

DOPPET. *vb.* To play a musical instrument jerkily. [Icomb.]

DORMOUSE. *sb.* The bat, because he sleeps in winter. [Huntley.]

DOSSETY. Sleepy, or going rotten; of apples or pears. [Hund. of Berk.]

DOUBT. *vb.* To think, believe. [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.]

DOUGHT KIVER. *sb.* The trough in which dough is made. [Stow-on-Wold.]

DOUST. *sb.* Dust. [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.] [S.]

DOUSTING. *sb.* Dusting, thrashing. [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

DOUT. *vb.* To put out a light. [General.]

“Mount them, and make incision in their hides;

That their hot blood may spin in English eyes,

And DOUT them with superfluous courage; ha!!

Henry V., iv. 2.

DOUTERS. *sb.* Snuffers. [Henbury.] [S.W.]

DOUTY. *adj.* Sleepy; of pears.

DOWLE. *sb.* Down on a feather, the first appearance of hair. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

“as diminish

One DOWLE that’s in my plume.”

Tempest, iii. 3.

DOWN. The wind is said to be DOWN when it is S., S.W., or W.; and UP when it is N.,

N.E., or E. DOWNHILL is used in the same sense.

DOWN ALONG. Gone off to some distance. [Hund of Berk.]

DOWN ARG. *vb.* To contradict, to argue in an overbearing manner. [Hund of Berk.]
[S.]

DOWSETS. *sb.* Testes. [Phelps]

DOYLE. *vb.* To look A-DOYLE. To squint. [Grose.]

[39]

DRAFT. *sb.* Two and a-half cwt. of coal.

DRAIL. *sb.* A notched iron projecting from the beam of a plough, to which the horses are hitched, and by which the width of the furrow is regulated. [Hund. of Berk.]

DRAUGHT. "Mind your DRAUGHT" means "take another glass."

DRAVE. The same word as "THRAVE," a truss of straw. [F. of D.] [Hund. of Berk.]
[W.C.] In *Gloucester Journal*, June 19 and July 17, 1880, gives "DRATHE" a number. Also, a flock of animals, a crowd. [Huntley.]

DRAVLE. *vb.* To dribble. [Hund. of Berk.]

DRAWED OUT. Got up, bedizened. [Stow-on-Wold.]

DRAY. *sb.* A sledge without wheels. [Hund. of Berk.]

DRAYBLING. *sb.* A dribbling child. [Phelps.]

DREAMHOLES. *sb.* Openings left in the walls of steeples, towers, barns, etc., for admission of light. [Grose.] [Halliwell.]

I have been unable to meet with anyone who knows this word.

DREATEN. *vb.* To threaten. [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

DRED or DRID. *sb.* Thread. [Hund. of Berk.]

DREE. *adj.* and *sb.* Three. [Common.]

DRENCH. *e.g.* "A DRENCH of cold," *i.e.*, a catarrh. More rarely, DRUNGE. [Selsley.]

DRESH. *vb.* To thrash. [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

DRESHEL, a flail. [F. of D.] [S.]

DREVE ARTER. *vb.* To pursue. [Hund. of Berk.]

DRIBBLE. *vb.* To drizzle. [Hund. of Berk.]

DRIBS and DRABS, BY. *adj.* In driblets. [Glouc.]

DRIFT. *sb.* Road scrapings. [Hund. of Berk.]

DRILLOCK. *sb.* A gutter by a road side. [Selsley.]

[40]

DRINK. *sb.* Beer or cider. [Hund. of Berk.] [V. of Glos.]

“Its a drop of very good DRINK.” Hence, DRINK HOUSE,” the barn or store where cider is kept.

DRIZZLE. “I hates to see a poor dumb animal, *i.e.*, a dog DRIZZLIN after a conveyance.” [Corse.]

I cannot be certain that this word was not invented by the speaker.

DROCK. *sb.* The same as DRUFF, Q. V. [Hund. of Berk.]

DROCK. *sb.* The iron piece to which the horses were hitched on the old long-tailed ploughs. [Hund. of Berk.]

DROMEDARY. *sb.* Used like “donkey,” to express stupidity.

DROO. *prep.* Through. [Hund. of Berk.]

DROP OUT. *vb.* To fall out, quarrel. [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

DROUGH. *adj.* Thorough. [Phelps.]

DROW. *vb.* To throw. [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

DROXY. *adj.* Decayed, rotten; of wood, roots, etc. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

DRUFF. *sb.* A covered drain, generally one built of rough masonry. [Hund. of Berk.]

DRUM. *vb.* To beat soundly; hence “a DRUMMING,” a thrashing.

DRUNCH. *vb.* To drench; in both senses. [Hund. of Berk.]

“I were regularly DRUNCHED down.”

DRUNGE. *vb.* To embarrass, perplex by numbers. [Huntley.]

DRUV. *pret.*, and *p.p.* of drive.

DRYTH. *sb.* Dryness. [Glouc.]

“There’s not enough DRYTH in that shed to keep the tricycle from rusting.”

DTHONG. *sb.* Painful pulsation. [Huntley.]

[41]

DUB. *vb.* To throw. [V. of Glos.] [Bourton.] [Stow-on-Wold.]

“What’s thee DUBBIN at?”

DUB. *vb.* To strike cloth with teazles, in order to raise the flock or nap. [Halliwell.]

DUBBED. *adj.* Blunted; the opposite of “peckied.” [Stow-on-Wold.]

DUBBY. *adj.* Dumpy, short, and thick. [Hund. of Berk.]

DUBEROUS. *adj.* Doubtful. [Hund. of Berk.]

Also DUBERSOME.

DUBITOUS. *adj.* Dubious. [Hund. of Berk.]

DUCK’S FOUST. *sb.* Drizzling rain.

DUDDLE. *vb.* To stun with noise. [Huntley.]

DUDMAN. *sb.* A scarecrow. [Common.]

DUFF. *Flop*, used of a heavy fall or sudden blow. [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

“He fell down DUFF.”

“He went DUFF into the water.”

DUFFY. *adj.* Heavy, stupid. [Hund. of Berk.]

DUGGLED. *adj.* Wet and draggled. [Hund. of Berk.]

DULKIN or DELKIN. *sb.* A dell or dingle, with water at the bottom. [Hund. of Berk.]

DUMB NETTLE. *Lamium album*. L. [Britten & Holland.]

DUMBLEDORE. *sb.* A bumble bee. [Hund. of Berk.] [S.]

“Like a DUMBDLEDORE in a pitcher” is said of a person whose voice is indistinct.

DUMMEL. *adj.* Dull, stupid, heavy. [Common.]

“As DUMMEL as a donkey.”

“As DUMMEL as a bittle.”

DUMP. *sb.* A dumpling. [Hund. of Berk.]

[42]

DUNCH-DUNNY. *adj.* Deaf; also heavy, dull, stupid. [Common.]

DUNCH, *i.e.*, deaf. [Smyth’s Berkeley MSS.]

DUNCH. *sb.* A poke or thrust. [Glouc.] [F. of D.]

DUNCH DUMPLING. *sb.* A hard or plain pudding, made of flour and water. [Hund. of

Berk.]

DUNG PUT. *sb.* A dung cart. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

DUNS PICK. *sb.* A dung fork. [N.E.]

DUP. *vb.* To open. [V. of Glos.] [E.]

“DUP the door.”

“Then up he rose, and donned his clothes,

And DUPPED the chamber door.”

Hamlet, iv. 5.

DUP and SHET. Used of a short winter day, *i.e.*, open and shut. [Miserden.]

DURE. *vb.* To endure. [F. of D.] [Tortworth.]

DURGAN. *sb.* A name for an undersized horse in a large team. [Hund. of Berk.]
[Huntley.]

DURRIED. Probably the same as “duthered,” confused. [Selsley.]

DUSK TIME. *sb.* Evening. [Dumbleton.]

DUTHERED [UP.] *p.p.* All of a muddle, confused, bothered. [Common.]

DUTHERING. *sb.* A feeling of confusion in the head. [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.]

DUTHERY. *adj.* Muddled, dim, indistinct. [V. of Glos.]

DWA-AL. *vb.* To wander in mind. [Huntley.]

DWAM. *vb.* To faint away. [Huntley.] [V. of Glos.]

DYUD. Pronunciation of dead. [V. of Glos.]

[43]

E

This letter is pronounced A in the Hundred of Berkeley. In repeating the alphabet, EE often becomes short I, as bif for beef, wick for week, tith for teeth.

EAN or YEAN. *vb.* To bring forth lambs.

ECKLE. *sb.* The green woodpecker. [Stow-on-Wold.]

EDDER. *sb.* The adder. [F. of D.]

EDDISH. *sb.* 1. Aftermath.

2. Newly-cut stubble.

3. A crop taken out of course.

EDGE. "At the EDGE of night" is used for "at nightfall." [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

EDGE ON. *adj.* Eager for. [Phelps.]

EEVER or HEAVER. *sb.* A drop stile, the bar of which has to be lifted to make a passage. [Hund. of Berk.]

EEVER GRASS. *sb.* A species of tussock.

EFFOCK. *sb.* The newt. [Dumbleton.]

EGG HOT. *sb.* Egg flip. [V. of Glos.] [E.]

EGG-PEG BUSHES. *Prunus spinosa*. L. [Britten & Holland.]

EGGS and BACON. *Linaria vulgaris*. Mill. [Britten & Holland.]

EIRY. *adj.* Used of a tall, clean-grown timber sapling. [Huntley.]

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ELBOWS. *sb.* The shoulder joints of cattle. [Hund. of Berk.]

ELBOW. "He always had a crooked ELBOW" is said of a man who has been a drunkard from his youth. [Dumbleton.]

ELDER. *sb.* The udder. [F. of D.]

ELDERN. *adj.* Elder.

ELEVENS. *sb.* Workmen's eleven o'clock lunch.

ELLERN. *sb.* An elder tree. [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.]

ELLUM. *sb.* The elm. [Hund. of Berk.] [S.] Also the elder. [F. of D.]

ELMEN. *adj.* Made of elm. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

"An ELMEN tree."

ELVERS. *sb.* The fry of eels.

These come up the Severn in great shoals with the flood tide, and are in season in March and April. Fried with fat bacon and flour, they are a favourite dish in Gloucester. The price ranges from one penny to four pence a pound.

EMMET. *sb.* An ant. [Common.]

EMMET-TUMP. *sb.* An anthill. [Hund. of Berk.] [S.W.]

"So thicke hii come, that the lond over all hii gone fulle,
As thicke as AMETEN crepeth in an AMETE HULLE."

EMP. *vb.* To empty. [V. of Glos.] EMPT. [F. of D.]

EMPT. *adj.* Empty. [Selsley.]

END. *sb.* A piece of broadcloth when on the loom. A factory makes so many ENDS of cloth a week. [Selsley.]

ENEWST OF ENEWSTNESS. Much of a muchness. [Phelps.]

ENOW. *adv.* Enough. [V. of Glos.]

ENTENY. *sb.* Entry. The main door of a house. Always thus mispronounced. [Hund of Berk.]

EQUAL, EQUAW or EECKWALL. *sb.* The green wood-pecker. [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.] [Stroud.]

[45]

ERE A. *adv.* A, any, one; "Have you ERE A knife?"

ER'N. Ere a one.

ET. Order to a horse to go further off. [Selsley.]

ETTLES or HETTLES. *sb.* Nettles. [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.] [S.]

EEVE. *vb.* [Heave?] To become damp. EEVY damp of walls or stone floors, a sign of rain or great heat. [Hund. of Berk.]

EVERY. *sb.* A kind of grass. [Hund. of Berk.]

EVERY YEARS LAND. *sb.* Common fields cropped year after year, without one year's fallow. [Marshall.]

EVERY OTHERUN [One]

Alternate. [Stow-on-Wold.]

EVERY OTHERUN [Day]

EVET. *sb.* A newt. [Hund. of Berk.] [S.]

EYE. *sb.* A brood of pheasants. [Huntley.]

"I never got an EYE" is a phrase I have heard used in Gloucester of a hen which has failed to hatch a sitting of eggs. Has this any connection with EI an egg?

EYE. *vb.* To glance at or over. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

EX. *sb.* A axle or axis. [Hund. of Berk.]

EX. *vb.* To ask. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

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F

FADING STROKE. *sb.* Paralysis.

The Rev. D. Royce says this word was told him by a lady at Mangersbury, but he has no other authority for it.

FADDY. *adj.* Full of whims and fancies. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

FAGGING. *vb.* Cutting the stubble with a short scythe. [Hund. of Berk.]

FAGGOT. *sb.* A term of reproach used to women and children. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

FAGGOT. *sb.* A meat ball, made of pigs' liver and fry. [Glouc.] [E.]

FAGS. *int.* Faith! [Phelps.]

FAINTY. *adj.* Faint. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

FAIR and TIDY. Fair and square. [F. of D.]

FAIRISH. *adv.* Pretty well.

“How be you?” “Oh, I be FAIRISH [virish], thankee.”

FALL. *sb.* A veil. [Glouc.]

FALL. *vb.* To fell, of timber. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [N.E.]

FALL BACK. *sb.* A hindrance, contretemps. [V. of Glos.]

FALLING WEATHER. Used of an expectation of rain. [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.]

FALLOW-FIELD. *sb.* A common-field, which is occasionally fallowed, in distinction to “EVERY YEAR’S LAND.” [Halliwell.] [Marshall.]

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FALTER. *vb.* To fail in health. [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.]

FAMMEL. *vb.* To be famished. [V. of Glos.] [Dumbleton.] [E.] [Hazleton.]

FANTEAGUE. *sb.* A state of excitement or ill-humour. [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.]

FANTOMY. *adj.* Faint. [Winterbourne.]

“I should have gone to church, but felt so FANTOMY like I couldn’t.”

FARM OUT. *vb.* To clear or cleanse out, as a stable, etc. [Stow-on-Wold.] [Icomb.]

This word seems to be restricted to this part of the County.

FARN. *Pteris aquilina*. L. [Britten & Holland.]

FATCH or FATCHES. *Vicia sativa*. L. [Britten & Holland.]

FAT-HEN. *Capsella Bursa-pastoris*. L. [Britten & Holland.]

FATHER-LAW. *sb.* Father-in-law.

FATTAHS. *sb.* The fruit of the hawthorn. [Amberley.]

FAVOUR. *vb.* To resemble in feature. [Common.]

FAZLE OUT. *vb.* To ravel out. [Dumbleton.]

FEATHER. *vb.* To bring a hedge up to a nice point. [Hund. of Berk.]

FEATHERFOLD. *sb.* The plant feverfew. [Hund. of Berk.]

FEATHERFOY. *Pyrethrum Parthenium*. L. [Britten & Holland.]

FEATURE. *vb.* To resemble in appearance. [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.]

FEGGY DUMP. *sb.* Plum pudding. [Hund. of Berk.]

FELLET. See VELLEET.

FELT. *sb.* The redwing. [V. of Glos.]

The fieldfare. [Hund. of Berk.]

FEND. *vb.* To forbid. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

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FENEAGUE or FERNAIGUE. *vb.* To shirk, play truant. So to shirk work whilst pretending to do it.

For instance, if two men are heaving a heavy weight, and one of them pretends to be putting out his strength, though in reality leaving all the strain on the other, he is said to FENEAGUE.

FERN-OWL. *sb.* The goat-sucker. [Halliwell.] [Ryknield in *Gloucester Journal*, May 29th and June 12, 1880].

FETTERLOCK or VETTERLOCK. *sb.* Fetlock. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

FETCH. *vb.* *e.g.*, to FETCH a blow. [V. of Glos.]

To FETCH a walk. [Hund. of Berk.]

FETTLE. *vb.* To interfere with. [Dumbleton.]

FETTLE. *vb.* To put in order. [Common.]

“FETTLE your five joints ‘gainst Thursday next,
To go with Paris to St. Peter’s Church.”

Romeo and Juliet, Act. iii., Sc. 5.

Some editions read “settle.”

FEW. *i.e.*, “A good FEW,” a good many. [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.] [Hund. of Berk.]

FIELD. *sb.* A ploughed field, as distinguished from pasture. [Hund. of Berk.]

FILBEARD. *sb.* Filbert. [V. of Glos.]

FILLS. *sb.* The shafts; hence, FILLER, the shaft horse. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

“Come your ways, come your ways: an’ you draw backward, we’ll put you i’ the
FILLS.”

Troilus and Cressida, Act iii., Sc. 2.

FILTHY or VILTHY. *sb.* Filth of any kind; also used of weeds in ploughed land. [V. of
Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

FILTHY. *adj.* Covered with weeds. [Hund. of Berk.]

FIND OF. *vb. neut.* To feel, experience a sensation of everything. [V. of Glos.] [Hund.
of Berk.] [F. of D.] [S.]

“You may’nt feel it now, but you’ll FIND OF it by and bye.”

FIRE BRAND. *sb.* The redstart. [F. of D.]

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FIRE LEAVES. In Gloucestershire the name is given to the varieties of Plantain, more
especially to the *Plantago media*. [Britten & Holland.]

FIRE NEW. *adj.* Brand new. [V. of Glos.] [N.E.]

FIRE TAIL. *sb.* The redstart. [Tortworth.]

FIREWEED. *Vide* FIRELEAVES.

FIRM ASLEEP. “Fast asleep” is never used. [V. of Glos.]

FIRST. Used at the end of a sentence in place of such expressions as “before it is,”
“before you do,” etc.

“Is that job finished? It won’t be long FIRST.”

“Your present dividend is 40 shillings a year, and I do not hold out the expectation

that you will get more than that; I do not say you never will, but it will be some years FIRST.”

[*Gloucester Chronicle*].

It is also used in the sense of “rather.” “He says he’ll keep ‘em FIRST.”

FISTLE. *vb.* To fidget. [Selsley.]

FIT or VIT. Feet.

FITCHER. *sb.* A pole cat. [V. of Glos.]

“1697. Hor Hegogs and Fichers. i. II.” Extracts from the Accounts of the Churchwardens of Eastington. *Gloucestershire N. & Q.*

FITCHET. *sb.* A ferret.

FITTLE. *sb.* Victuals. [V. of Glos.]

FIVE FINGER GRASS. *Potentilla reptans*. L. [Chedworth.] [Britten & Holland.]

FLAKE or VLAKE HURDLE. *sb.* A wattled hurdle. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [E.]

FLAKETT. *sb.* A wicker hurdle. [Phelps.]

FLANNIN. *sb.* Flannel. [V. of Glos.]

FLARE. *sb.* The membrane covered with fat in a pig’s stomach. [Hund. of Berk.]

FLASK. *sb.* A basket or frail. [Hund. of Berk.] [S.]

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FLAT. *sb.* A hollow in a field. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

FLAY. *sb.* To pare turf from meadow land with a breast plough. [Hund. of Berk.]

FLED. *pret.* of to fly; flew.

FLEET. *vb.* To gutter; of a candle. [Hund. of Berk.]

FLEN. *sb.* The plural of flea. [V. of Glos.]

FLICK. *sb.* 1. The hasty snap of a greyhound when he fails to secure the hare.

[Huntley.]

2. The membrane covered with fat in a pig’s stomach. [Hund. of Berk.] [S.]

FLICKETS or FLICKUTS. *sb.* Little pieces. [Hund. of Berk.]

“All to FLICKUTS.”

FLIMP. *vb.* To limp. [Glouc.] [Hund. of Berk.]

FLIRT. *vb.* To flutter. [Glouc.] [Hund. of Berk.]

“I’m afraid the paper must have FLIRTED into the fire.”

FLISK. *vb.* A slight shower. [Hund. of Berk.]

FLISK. *vb.* To whisk, switch, or throw about. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

“Don’t get FLISKING that corn about.”

A horse or cow is said to FLISK its tail.

FLITTER-MOUSE. *sb.* A bat. [Dumbleton.]

FLIZZIE. *sb.* A blaze.

“I thought as how the pleace med be aal of a FLIZZIE.”

Roger Plowman’s 2nd Visit to London. p. 32

FLOATSOME. *sb.* Timber accidentally carried off by a flood. [Hund. of Berk.]

FLOP. *sb.* Dew. [Hazleton.] “A dealy FLOP.” a heavy dew.

FLOWER KNOT. *sb.* A flower bed.

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FLOWER POT. *sb.* A nosegay. [Icomb.]

FLOWSE, FLOWSING. *adj.* Flowing, flaunting. [Huntley.]

FLUMMOCK. *sb.* A slovenly person. [F. of D.]

FLUMP. Plum. [Phelps.] [? Plumb.]

FLUSH or FLESHY. *adj.* Fledged; of birds. [Common.]

FLUTTER. *sb.* A litter. [Halliwell.] [Ryknield in *Gloucester Journal*, May 29 and June 12, 1880.]

FLY FLOWERS. 1. All species of orchis, except *O. mascula*.

2. *Prunella vulgaris*. L.

[Britten & Holland.]

FOB. *sb.* A little bunch of tuft, as of wool, etc.

FODDERING CORD. *sb.* A hair and hemp cord used for binding up hay to take out to beasts. [Hund. of Berk.]

FODDERING GROUND. *sb.* A small dry field near the homestead. [Hund. of Berk.]

FODGE. *sb.* A small bundle. [Hund. of Berk.]

FOG. *sb.* A kind of grass which grows in boggy ground. In the Hundred of Berkeley, FOG or VOG denotes the old grass stalks left in a pasture. [Common.]

FOILAGE. *sb.* Foliage. [Glouc. old.]

FOLED. Slipped; of ground. [Phelps.]

FOLLOW ON. *vb.* To resemble; “That’ll FOLLOW ON very well,” means it will match what has gone before.

FOOLHARDINESS. *sb.* Nonsense, stupidity. [Glouc.] [S.]

FOOLHARDY. *adj.* Foolish, stupid. Not rash.

FORE-RIGHT. Opposite to. [Huntley.]

FORE-SPUR. *sb.* The fore leg of pork. [Hund. of Berk.]

FOR WHY. Because, on account of. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] Also, for what reason. “I don’t see FOR WHY he should do it.” [V. of Glos.]

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FOT. *pp.* of to fetch; “Our volkes bin and FOT up two casties of cider this mornin’.” [Common.]

FOUSTY. *adj.* Fusty, musty. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

FRACKING. *adj.* Fussing about. [W. C. in *Gloucester Journal*, June 19 and July 17, 1880.]

FRAIL. *sb.* A workman’s tool basket. [General.]

“The parson at North Nibley used to give the following toast at the Court Leet dinners about 40 years ago:—

“The plough and the FRAIL,

The fleece and the flail,

Not forgetting the milking pail.”

FREE GRACIOUS. *adv.* Free and gratis.

FRESH. *adj.* 1. Half-intoxicated.

2. Rather fat; applied to cattle.

FRESH LIQUOR. *sb.* Unsalted pigs’ lard. [Common.]

FRET. *sb.* 1. A gaseous fermentation of cider or beer.

2. Colic in horses.

FRIGGLING. Loitering or trifling about work. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

FRITH. *sb.* Underwood. [Morton.]

FRITH. *sb.* Young whitethorn used for sets in hedges. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

FRITCHETY. *adj.* Fretful, peevish, fidgety.

FROG. "Like a FROG in a fit" is said of a tipsy man.

FROMMARD. *sb.* An iron tool for splitting lathes. [Hund. of Berk.]

FROMMARD. A term used in ploughing. [Morton.]

FRORE. Frozen. [Hund. of Berk.] [S.]

FROWSTY. *adj.* Fusty. [Stow-on-Wold.]

FRUM, FROOM, FRIM, FREM. Flourishing, healthy luxuriant. Early; of plants.

[Common.] Also of pigs and mares, maris appetens. [Hund. of Berk.]

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FUDGE. *vb. n.* To clog, choke up.

FULLOCK. Worthless old hay or straw. [F. of D.]

FUSSICKY. *adj.* Fussy, fidgety. [Cirencester.]

"A FUSSICKY old body."

FUSSOCK. *sb.* A fat unwieldy person; used contemptuously. [V. of Glos.]

FURDER. *adv.* Farther. [Bourton.]

FURLEY-UP. *sb.* A row, rumpus. [Selsley.] [Hund. of Berk.]

FUTHER. *sb.* First knell. [Phelps.]

FUTHELL UP. *vb.* To choke or clog. [Hund. of Berk.] Thus the scythe gets

FUTHERED UP with sticky dirt, when the grass is too soft to cut crisply.

FURZEN. *pl.* of furze. Also used adjectively.

FUZ MAN PIG. *sb.* A hedgehog. [V. of Glos.]

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G

GAB. *vb.* To jeer at. [Selsley.]

GACH. *sb.* Children's dirt or filth. [Glouc.]

GAD, GADE. *vb.* Gave. [Phelps.]

GAD-ABOUT. *sb.* An obsolete contrivance for teaching children to walk. It consisted

of a large hoop on castors at the bottom, connected by a framework with a small hoop on top. This latter encircled the child's body under the arms, keeping it from falling, and allowing it plenty of space to move or gad about the room.

GAFFER. *sb.* The master. Also grand father. [Hund. of Berk.] [V. of Glos.]

GAIN. *adj.* Handy, easy to manage, convenient; the opposite of awkward.

GAITLE. *vb.* To wander idly. [Huntley.]

GAITLING, GADLING. *sb.* An idler, loiterer. [Huntley.]

GAKE. *vb.* To gape. [Hund. of Berk.]

GAKIN. *sb.* A simpleton. [Glouc.]

GALE. The Rev. W. Barker. Holy Trinity, Forest of Dean, kindly supplies the following notes on this word:—

“The word “GALE” from “GAVEL” is not so easily explained. Before the regulation in 1841, a free-miner [one who had worked a year and a day in the pit, and had his name registered in the Gavelier's office] often tried to work his own gale, but could only do so to a very small extent, as he soon found money and machinery and labour were required, which his means could not meet. No free-miner can now work his own gale. Hence the introduction of companies, who purchased the gales, and sunk for coal. Gales meant any appointment made by the Crown to a minor or company who asked for them.

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The gale was large or small, according to the application. It might include acres of coal seams, or only a part of an acre. It could take in the upper seams only, or the middle only, or the lower, or all three. The gale may be for iron or stone, as well as for coal. Formerly stone quarries were galed, but they are now leased. So long as the gale age is paid up annually to the Crown, there is no interference on the part of the Crown; but many gales both of iron and stone now fall in to the Crown, through the failure to pay the ground-rent or gale age. The Royalty on each ton of coal or iron is a separate payment to the Crown. I am told by a Civil Engineer here, that the

word “gale” means a boundary. This is perhaps the commonest term used in the Forest in connection with mines, and constant lawsuits arise from the habit of trespassing beyond the bounds, or of letting water overflow into other workings.”

GALL. *sb.* Swampy land. [Hund. of Berk.]

GALLELY. *sb.* Gallery. [Rev. W. Barker, F. of D.]

GALLIED, GALLARD, or GALLIFIED. *adj.* Frightened, terrified. [Hund. of Berk.]

GALLIER, TO STAND A GALLIER. *vb.* To fight. [Grose.]

GALLIGANTUS. *sb.* Any animal much above the usual size. [Halliwell.]

GALLOW. *vb.* To alarm, frighten. [Huntley.]

GALLUS. *adj.* Mischievous, vicious, impudent, reckless. [F. of D.] [N.E.]

GALLUSNESS. *sb.* Mischief, vice.

“Now then, none of your GALLUSNESS,” addressed to a wicked horse.

GALLY AWAY. *vb.* To frighten away. [Hund. of Berk.] [S.]

GALLY TRAPS. *sb.* Any frightful ornaments, head-dresses, etc. [Halliwell.] [Ryknield.]

GAMBRIL. *sb.* The piece of wood used by butchers for extending or suspending carcases. [Hund. of Berk.] [V. of Glos.]

GAME. *vb.* To make game of. [Hund. of Berk.] [V. of Glos.]

GAMOON. *vb.* To roam about. [F. of D.]

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GAMMUT. *sb.* Sport, joke, mischief. [F. of D.] [Hund. of Berk.] [V. of Glos.]

“Thee bist on wi’ thee GAMMUT, nen.”

GAMMY. *adj.* Game. *e.g.*, “A GAMMY leg.”

GAN. *vb.* Gave. [Dumbleton.]

GANTRELL. *sb.* A beer tram. [Selsley.]

GAPESNATCH. *sb.* A fool. [Halliwell.] [Ryknield.]

GARDEN GATE. *Saxifraga umbrosa*. L. [Shipton Oliffe.] [Britten & Holland.]

GARLICK WILD. *Allium ursinum*. L. [Britten & Holland.]

GARMENT. *sb.* A chemise. [V. of Glos.]

GARN. *sb.* Garden. [Phelps.]

GAUBBER. *sb.* The wicket keeper at the game of wickets. [F. of D.]

GAUB-HOLE. *vb.* To put the ball in the block hole. [F. of D.]

GAWBY. *sb.* A gaby, stupid fellow. [V. of Glos.]

GAWK. *sb.* To loiter and gape about. [Hund. of Berk.] [V. of Glos.]

GAWK or GAUX. *vb.* Used of the sort of groaning sound emitted from a clayey soil when very wet. [Hund. of Berk.]

“The ground is very stalky; how it do GAUX.”

GAWN. *sb.* A pail. [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.]

There are two kinds of GAWNS—the LINK-GAWN or pail, with a handle, and the

LADE-GAWN or pail, attached to a handle for baling.

GAWN. *vb.* To maul or paw.

GAWNY. *sb.* An awkward, silly fellow. [Hund. of Berk.] [S.] [E.]

GAY. *adj.* Well, in good order. Used after a negative.

“It doesn’t look so very GAY.”

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GA-YN. *adj.* Lucky. [Hund. of Berk.]

GAY OOT. *Excl.* Keep to the off side; said to cart horses. [Tortworth.]

GEAR. *sb.* Harness, apparel. [Hund. of Berk.] [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.]

GEARD. *sb.* Yard in front of a house. [F. of D.]

GEE-HO, or G O. Applied to a particular kind of harness, viz., for a pair of horses at plough, when double (abreast). [Common.]

GET. *vb.* To gain; of a clock or watch. [Hund. of Berk.] [V. of Glos.]

GET BEYOND. *vb.* To get over [an illness] [F. of D.]

GEUNNE. Past tense of “give.” [Tortworth.]

GIBBERWOLING. [Hard G.] Caterwauling. [Hund. of Berk.]

GICK, KECK, KEXIES. *sb.* The dry stalks of plants. [Hund. of Berk.]

“Dry as GICK.”

“And nothing teems

But hateful docks, rough thistles, KECKSIES, burrs.”—*Hen. V.*, v., 2.

GID. *vb.* Gave. [Hund. of Berk.]

GIE. To forgive. [S.]

GIG AT. *vb.* To laugh at.

GIGLET. *sb.* A giddy, romping girl.

GILL. *Nepeta Glechoma*. Benth. [Britten & Holland.]

GILLIFLOWER STOCK. *Matthiola incana*. Br. The plant is now almost universally known by the prefix stock alone, though it is occasionally [Gloucestershire] called GILLIFLOWER. [Britten & Holland.]

GILLOFER. *Matthiola incana*. Br. [Britten & Holland.]

GIMMALS. *sb.* Hinges. [Hund. of Berk.]

“Where I did find an hostess with a tongue
As nimble as it had on GIMMALS hung.”

Taylor’s “Very Merry Wherry Ferry Voyage” (1622).

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GIN. *conj.* If. [Phelps.]

GIPSY FLOWER. *Cynoglossum officinale*. L. [Britten & Holland.]

GIRDS. *sb. e.g.,* by fits and GIRDS. By fits and starts. [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.]

GIRL. *sb.* The maid of all work is called “The GIRL.” [Glouc.] [N.E.]

GIRT. *adj.* Great. [Common.]

GIRT. *sb.* Girth. [Hund. of Berk.]

GLASSEN. *adj.* Made of glass.

GLAT. A gap in a hedge. [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.]

A local preacher in the Forest gave an illustration of this word in the following terms: “There you go, you chaps and wenchen, head over heels to hell like zhip drow a GLAT.”

GLEANY. *sb.* A gallina, guinea fowl. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

GLEER. *sb. e.g.,* the road was a GLEER of ice. [Glouc.]

GLIB. *vb.* To talk rapidly or glibly. [V. of Glos.]

“He GLIBBED it over, I’ll be bound.”

GLIM. *sb.* A light. [V. of Glos.]

GLIMPSE. *vb.* To catch a glimpse of. [Hund. of Berk.]

GLOUT. *vb.* To look surly or sulky. [Huntley.]

GLOUTY. *adj.* Surly; also clouded, as opposed to clear. [Hund. of Berk.]

GLUM. *sb.* A flush, also a gleam or flash of light. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

“A hot GLUM came over me.”

GLUTCH. *vb.* To swallow with difficulty. [V. of Glos.] [S.]

GLUCK is used in S. Glos. in the same sense.

GNERL or GNARL. *sb.* A hard swelling; a knot in a tree. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

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GOAT OWL. *sb.* Nightjar. [Swainson.]

GO-BACK. *vb.* To lose ground, deteriorate. [Hund. of Berk.] [V. of Glos.]

GOBBLES. *sb.* Bubbles or splashes caused by heavy rain-drops. [Hund. of Berk.] [V. of Glos.]

GODE. *pret.* of to go. Also pronounced Yode. [Huntley.]

GOGGLE HEADED. *adj.* Top-heavy. [Hund. of Berk.]

GOGGLY; ALL OF A GOGGLE. Giddy. [Hund. of Berk.]

GOLDEN CHAIN. *Cytisus Laburnum*. L. [Chedworth.] [Britten & Holland.]

GOLD KNOPS. *Ranunculus acris*. L. *R. bulbosus* L. and *R. repens* L. [Britten & Holland.]

GOLDYLOCKS or GOLDILOCKS. *Ranunculus auricomus* L. [Britten & Holland.]

GOLE. *sb.* A term used by colliers for rubbish. [F. of D.]

GOLLACK. *excl.* “My GOLLACK.” An exclamation of surprise. [Selsley.]

GOMMERED. *adj.* Botched, cobbled. [Cheltenham].

GONE DEAD. Always used for dead.

“He’s been GONE DEAD these years.”

GONE OF. Become of.

“Why, what’s GONE OF all the rabbits?”

GONY. *sb.* A simpleton. [Hund. of Berk.] [V. of Glos.]

GOOD EVENING. *excl.* Always used after noon. [F. of D.]

GOOD NEIGHBOURHOOD. *Centranthus ruber*. D.C. [Britten & Holland.]

GOOD SORTED. *adj.* Of a good sort. [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.]

GO ON AT. *vb.* To rate, scold. [Common.]

GOOSE GRASS. *Galium Aparine.* L. *Potentilla anserina* L. [Britten & Holland.]

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GOOSIE GANDER or GOOSEY GANDER. *Orchis mascula.* L. [Britten & Holland.]

GORES. *sb.* The short ridges in an unevenly shaped ploughed field. [Hund. of Berk.]

GORM. *vb.* To mess, dirty. [F. of D.]

GOSMACHICK. *sb.* A gosling. [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

GOUT. *sb.* A covered drain or culvert [Hund. of Berk.] [V. of Glos.]

GRAB. *sb.* A crab apple. [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.] [S.]

GRADELY. *adv.* Cleverly. [Bourton.]

GRAFFING BIT or GRAFF. *sb.* A strong spade with a long narrow blade somewhat curved and tapered, used in digging trenches, draining, etc. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.] [E.]

GRAFT. *sb.* Work.

GRAM. *sb.* The prong of a fork. [Obsolete.]

GRAMP. *sb.* Grandfather. [E.]

GRANCH. *vb.* To grind the teeth. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

GRANNY'S NIGHTCAP. *Aconitum Napellus.* L. [Britten & Holland.]

GRASSNAIL. *sb.* A linked hook for bracing the scythe blade to the snead. It also serves the purpose of throwing the grass from the blade. [Hund. of Berk.] [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.]

GRASS, WIRE. *Polygonum aviculare.* L. [Britten & Holland.]

GREAT. *adj.* Intimate, "thick." [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.]

GREEN. *sb.* Grassland as distinguished from arable. [Hund. of Berk.]

GREEN SAUCE. *Rumex acetosa.* L. [Britten & Holland.]

GREEN'S PLAT. *sb.* A grass plot. [Hund. of Berk.]

GREWED. Adhering firmly, stuck fast. [Hund. of Berk.]

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GRIDDLE. *sb.* A gridiron. *vb.* To broil. [Hund. of Berk.]

GRIGGLY. Queer in the stomach. [Glouc.]

“It do make anybody feel GRIGGLY.”

GRIM THE COLLIER. *Hieracium aurantiacum*. L. [Britten & Holland.]

GRINSERD or GRINSID. *sb.* The greensward, grass field. [N.E.]

GRIP. *sb.* The quantity of corn held at a time for cutting with a sickle. [Hund. of Berk.]

GRIP. *sb.* An open field drain. [Common.] Hence *vb.* TO GRIP. [Heref.]

GRIT. *sb.* Sandy, stony land. [Hund. of Berk.] [V. of Glos.]

GRIZB. *vb.* To grind or gnash the teeth. [Glouc.]

“Don’t GRIZB your teeth like that.”

GRIZBITE. *vb.* To gnash the teeth. [Hund. of Berk.]

GRIZZLE. *vb.* To annoy. [Bourton.]

To complain, whimper. [Stow-on-Wold.] [Hund. of Berk.]

GROANING. *sb.* Parturition. [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

GROUND. *sb.* 1. A field. [Common.] A ploughed GROUND. A grass GROUND.
2. For “place” *i.e.*, “On the GROUND” means about the place.

GROUND ISAAC. *sb.* Willow Wren? [Hund. of Berk.]

GROUND IVY. *Nepeta Glechoma*. Benth. [Britten & Holland.]

GROUNDSEL. The juice of this plant is used as a purgative.

GROUT. *sb.* Dregs or grounds. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

GUBBARN. *sb.* A pit in which refuse or filth has accumulated. [Hund. of Berk.] [S.]

GUCKOO. *sb.* Cuckoo. [Hund. of Berk.]

GUGGLE. *sb.* A small snail. [Tortworth.] [N.E.]

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GULCH. *vb.* To gulp, swallow greedily. [Hund. of Berk.]

GULE. *vb.* To laugh at, chaff, scoff, jeer. [F. of D.] [E.]

GULKIN. *sb.* A hollow, dell, generally with water at the bottom. [Tortworth R.]

GULL GLASS. *Galium Aparine*. L. [Britten & Holland.]

GULL. *sb.* A gosling. [Common.]

GULLOCK. *vb.* To swallow, gulp. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

GURGEONS. *sb.* Pollards. [Common.]

GURL. *vb.* To growl, snarl. [Hund. of Berk.] [V. of Glos.]

GUSS. *sb.* Girth of a saddle. [F. of D.] [Hund. of Berk.]

vb. To girth.

GUSS-WEB. *sb.* A band of woven thread, a girth. [Hund. of Berk.]

GUV. *vb.* Gave.

GUZZLE-HOLE. *sb.* A hole into which the drainage of a pig-sty or other dirty water or filth is allowed to accumulate. [Hund. of Berk.]

GWALLEY. *sb.* Same as WOLLEY, a hay row. *q.v.* [Stow-on-Wold.]

GYLE. *sb.* A fermenting vessel. [Glouc.]

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H. The aspirate is rarely sounded.

HAB. *sb.* The woof,—the “chain” being the warp.

A old rhyme runs thus—

“When the weavers in their glory stood,
The chain and HAB was very good;
But when the chain was very bad,
They cursed the chained, and damned the HAB.”

HACK. *sb.* The place where new bricks are set to dry. [Hund. of Berk.]

HACKER. *sb.* A sort of axe for cutting faggots. [V. of Glos.]

HACKER. *vb.* To tremble with passion. [Hund. of Berk.]

To chatter with cold. [Hund. of Berk.]

HACKLE. *sb.* A straw covering for a bee-hive. [Common.]

HACKLE. *sb.* A stook of beans, about three sheaves together. [Hund. of Berk.]

HACKLE. *vb.* A gamekeeper’s word. To interlace the hind legs of game for convenience of carriage, by houghing the one and slitting the sinew of the other. [Hund. of Berk.]

HACK UP. *vb.* To dig up. [Westbury-on-Trym.]

HAG. *sb.* A job.

HAG. *sb.* A scold. [Selsley.]

“She’s a HAG”—said of a scolding wife.

HAG. *vb.* To dispute, to haggle. [Hund. of Berk.]

HAGGUS. *sb.* Calf’s chitterlings. [Hund. of Berk.]

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HAIN or HAIM. *vb.* To shut up for hay. [Common.]

HAIN. *sb.* a field shut up for hay. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [S.]

HAIRIFF, HARIF, HARIFF, HARIFFE, HAIRIF, HAIR-EVE. Galium Aparine. L.
[Britten & Holland.]

HAKEL. *vb.* The green woodpecker. [Dumbleton.]

HALF-NAMED. Privately baptized.

HALF-MADE. *adj.* Half-witted. [F. of D.]

HALF-WOOD. *sb.* “Honesty,” wild clematis. [E.]

HALLANTIDE or ULLANTIDE. All Saints’ Day. [Hund. of Berk.] [S.]

HAM. *sb.* A level common pasture near a river or stream. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

A considerable tract of ground along the Severa, adjoining the City of Gloucester, and owned by the Freemen of the City, is known as “The HAM.”

HAMESES. *pl.* of *sb.* HAMES. The iron or wooden support which holds the traces to the collar. [Common.]

HAME-LEETS. *sb.* A son of cloth buskins to defend the legs from dirt. [Halliwell.]
[Ryknield.]

HAMPERMENT. *sb.* Perplexity. [Hund. of Berk.]

HAMS. *sb.* Stalks or haulms: *e.g.*, “Tater HAMS,” “Peas’ HAMS,” etc. [V. of Glos.]
[Hund. of Berk.]

HANDS. “I won’t have no HANDS wi ye” means I won’t have anything to do with you.

HANDY. *adv.* Near. [Common.]

HANK. *sb.* The upper hand, advantage. [Glouc.] [F. of D.]

“If I’d a done that, I should have given him a HANK over me.”

HANDSON POST. *sb.* A sign post.

HAND WRISTES. *sb.* The wrists. [Selsley.]

HAPPEN. *adv.* May be, perhaps. [V. of Glos.] [N.E.] [S.]

[65]

HAPS. *sb.* Hasp. [Hund. of Berk.] [S.]

HARBOUR. *vb.* To give shelter to. [Hund. of Berk.] [V. of Glos.]

“Her says her won’t HARBOUR the dog in the parlour.”

HARDHEAD or HARDHEADS. *Centaurea nigra* L. *Heracleum Sphondylium* L.

[Britten & Holland.]

HARREST. *sb.* Harvest. [Tortworth.]

HARROWED. Brought to a standstill. [Glouc.]

“He was goin to the station with all them things, and was reglar HARROWED,
and had to get a man to help carry them.”

HARRUL. *sb.* The alder. [Tortworth.]

HARSLET or HASSLET. *sb.* The pig’s pluck. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

HARTISTRAW. *sb.* The harvest mouse. [Tortworth.]

HASH. *adj.* Applied to the east wind. [Compton Abdale.]

HASPEN. *Populus tremula*. L. [Cotswolds.] [Britten & Holland.]

HATCH. [Hund. of Berk.] or HACK. [V. of Glos.] [N.E.] The first rows into which the
grass is raked, after being tedded; three or four hatches are then raked into a
“double hatch”; two, or sometimes three, of these double hatches make a “bray”
[Hund. of Berk.], or “wolly,” [V. of Glos.]

HATCH. *vb.* To rake the tedded hay into small rows ready for cocking. [V. of Glos.]
[Hund. of Berk.]

HATCH. *sb.* A half door or wicket gate. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [S.]

HAUCH. *vb.* To gore; of a bull. [Hund. of Berk.]

HAUL. *vb.* To cart for hire. [General.]

HAULIER. *sb.* One who carts for hire. [General.]

HAULM. *sb.* The stalks of corn or pulse crops. [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.] [S.] To
HAULM or HELM straw, is to comb off the flag, and then to cut off the ears, to

prepare it for thatching. [Hund. of Berk.]

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HAULVE. *sb.* The handle of an axe. [Hund. of Berk.]

HAUNCHED. *vb.* To be gored by the horns of cattle. [Hund. of Berk.]

HAVE. *vb.* To heave, raise, lift up. Not necessarily of a heavy weight.

“One day I was a HAVIN up the lid of the paper box.”

HAW OR HAWS. A general name for the fruit of *Cratægus Oxycantha*. L. [Britten & Holland.]

HAWZEN AT. *vb.* To chide, scold, speak sharply or impudently. [Hund. of Berk.]

“Doant thee ‘AWZEN AT I, or else I’ll gi’ thee the strap.”

HAYNE. *sb.* An enclosure or plantation surrounded by stone walls. HAYNING is the period for turning cattle into such enclosures. [F. of D.]

HAYMAIDEN. *sb.* Grass ivy. [Hund. of Berk.]

HAYMAKING. The Rev. H. Kenrick Adkin sends the following description of haymaking, which he heard some 23 years ago.

“First ye TED it, zur, then ye HACK it into WOLLIES, then ye cut it into JOBBETS, then ye pitch it into MULLOCKS.”

HAYSUCK or HAYZICK. *sb.* The hedge sparrow. Generally pronounced “Isaac.” [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

HAYWARD. *sb.* An officer appointed at the Court Leet to see that cattle do not break the hedges of enclosed lands, and to impound them when trespassing. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

HE. Generally applied to inanimate objects, instead of “it.”

HEAD. “He’s a deal on his HEAD,” means he has great responsibility on his shoulders.

HEADLAND. *adv.* Head foremost. [Glouc.]

HEADLAND. *sb.* Pronounced ADDLUN or HADDLIN. The lop of the field where the ploughs cannot work.

HEALTHFUL. *adj.* In good health.

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HEARING. *sb.* A piece of news. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

“That’s not a good HEARING.”

HEARTLESS. *adj.* Disheartening. [V. of Glos.]

HEART-WHOLE. *adj.* Unbroken in spirits; the opposite of disheartened. [Hund. of Berk.]

HEAVER. *sb.* A low board fitted into slots in the barn door to keep out poultry, etc. [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

HEAVIN. *adj.* Applied to a day when the walls and floors sweat.

HECKLE. *sb.* The green woodpecker. [Heref.]

HECTH. *sb.* Height. Also used for “greater portion.”

“I a cleared away the HECTH on it.”

HEDGE BILL. *sb.* A long two-handed tool used for stopping gaps in hedges. At the end of the pole is a straight knife with a slightly returned end, and with a hook projecting from the back of the blade, and pointing towards its point, for pushing the cut-off bunch of thorns into the gap. It is also used for driving in the “stakers” on the level side of the hedge, to keep the stop gap in. [Hund. of Berk.]

HEDGEPIGS. *sb.* The berries of the sloe. Also pronounced “egg pegs.” [Hund. of Berk.]

HEDGE PIG. *sb.* The hedgehog. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

“Thrice and once the HEDGEPIG whined.”

Macbeth, iv., 1, 2.

HEEL. *sb.* The top crust of a loaf. The rind on the sides of a cheese. [Hund. of Berk.]

HEEL. *sb.* The part of the hand above the wrist, opposite the thumb. The lower part of a scythe blade.

HEEL. *vb. pron.* of To yield; of crops. [Hund. of Berk.]

“How does your wheat HEEL?”

HEEL. *vb.* To upset a bucket. [Halliwell.] [Ryknield.]

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HEFT. *sb.* A weight. *vb.* To lift, to judge the weight by lifting. [Common.] [Both

common in America.]

“He cracks his gorge, his sides with violent HEFTS.”

Winters Tale, II, I.

“At my HEFT” At my convenience. [F. of D.]

HEG PEG BUSHES. *Prunus spinosa*. L. [Britten & Holland.]

HEIST. *vb.* To hoist. [Hund. of Berk.]

HELE. *vb.* To cover up with earth, to harrow in seed. [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

HELIAR. *sb.* A thatcher. [Huntley.]

HELL RAKE, HULL RAKE, or HAUL-RAKE. *sb.* A large rake, drawn or hauled over the field to pick up all stray fragments of hay. [Common.]

HELM. *Ulmus campestris* L. and *U. montana*. L. [Cotswolds.] [Britten and Holland.]

HELM. See “HAULM.”

HELVE. *sb.* A stone pitcher. [Halliwell.] [Ryknield.]

HEP BRIER, HEP ROSE, HEP TREE. HIP TREE, or HIP ROSE. *Rosa canina*. L. [Britten & Holland.]

HERBAL BENNET. *Geum urbanum*. L. [Britten & Holland.]

HERE AND THERE ONE. A general expression for “any one.”

“He knows as much about it as “HERE AND THERE ONE.”

HERENCE. *adv.* Hence. [F. of D.] [Hund. of Berk.] [S.]

HERE RIGHT. *adv.* In this very place. [Hund. of Berk.] [S.]

HERN. *pron.* Hers. [Common.]

HET. *sb.* Pronunciation of “HIT.” [Hund. of Berk.] [S.]

HETHER OR ETHER. *sb.* The top bindings of a hedge. HETHERINGS are the thip willow or hazel twigs used for the purpose. [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.] \$

HICKWALL. *sb.* The green woodpecker. [Hund. of Berk.]

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HIDLOCK. *sb.* Hiding. [Heref.]

“As he was in HIDLOCK.”

HILE. *vb.* To butt with the horns. [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

HILLARD or HILLWARD. *adv.* Towards the hill or high country. [Hund. of Berk.]

HILT or GILT. *sb.* A young sow that has not yet bred. [Common.]

HINDERSOME. *adj.* Hindering. [F. of D.] [Heref.]

HINGE or INGE. *sb.* The pluck of an animal. [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.] [S.]

HIPPETY-HOPPETY. *adv.* Hobbling and limping. [Hund. of Berk.]

HIRE. *vb.* To hear. [Hund. of Berk.] [S.]

HIRING MONEY. *sb.* The shilling given when hiring a servant at the Mop.

HISN. *pron.* His.

HIT. *sb.* An abundant crop of fruit. [Hund. of Berk.] [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.] [S.]

HIT. *vb.* To strike; of the clock.

“Soon arter the clock had HIT eight.”

Roger Plowman's 2nd Visit to London, p. 109.

HITCHED. *vb.* Entangled. [Hund. of Berk.]

HIT IN THE TEETH. *sb.* Something said to make a man look foolish.

HIVE. *vb.* To cherish, to cover as a hen does her chickens. [Hund. of Berk.] [Huntley.]

HOB. *sb.* The third swarm of bees. [Minchinhampton.]

HOBBEDY'S LANTERN. *sb.* Will o' the wisp. [V. of Glos.]

HOBLIONKERS. *sb.* A children's game played with horse chestnuts. [V. of Glos.]
[Hund. of Berk.]

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HOCKET. *sb.* A large lump. [Halliwell.] [Ryknield.]

HOCKLE. *vb.* To hobble along quickly. [Stow-on-Wold.]

HODDY PRETTY. Pretty well. [Phelps.]

HODMADOD. *sb.* A scarecrow. [Hund. of Berk.]

HOG. *sb.* A one-year old sheep. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

HOG COLT. *sb.* The foal of a horse.

HOGGERY MAW. *sb.* An implement for trimming a rick. [Bourton.]

HOGGISH. *adj.* Obstinate. [V. of Glos.]

HOGSHEAD. *sb.* Pronounced HOCKSHET. Of cider; a butt about one hundred gallons.

HOG WEED. *Torilis Anthriscus*. L. [Fairford.] [Britten & Holland.]

HOLDERS. *sb.* The eye teeth of a dog. [Hund. of Berk.]

HOLLOW. *adj.* Of the wind or a Church bell; moaning, dismal, betokening rain. [V. of
Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

HOLLOW WAY. *sb.* A road or lane through a cutting or between high banks. [V. of
Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

HOLM SCREECH. *sb.* The missel thrush. [Hund. of Berk.]

HOLT. *sb.* A high wood, *e.g.*, "Buckholt."

HOLT. *sb.* and *vb.* Hold. [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.]

HOLT or HOWLT. *sb.* 1. Strength, body; used of cider; hay, etc.; or of the strength of a
rope. *Vide* "Owt."

2. A rabbit's burrow. [Hund. of Berk.]

3. A badger's earth. [F. of D.]

HOLYWAKE. *sb.* A bonfire. [Halliwell.] Mr. Phelps defines this word as "a burning of
heretics." The word has become obsolete.

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HOMMER. *sb.* Hammer. [Hund. of Berk.]

HOND. *sb.* Hand. [Hund. of Berk.]

HONESTY. *Clematis Vitalba*. L. [Britten & Holland.]

HONEY STICK. *sb.* *Clematis Vitalba*. L. [Britten & Holland.]

HONGER. *sb.* Hunger. [Hund. of Berk.]

HONGERED. *adj.* Hungry. [Heref.]

HOOD. Pronunciation of "wood." [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

HOOKET. *sb.* A kind of axe for cutting faggots. [Hund. of Berk.]

HOONT. *sb.* Pronunciation of "WANT"; the mole. [F. of D.] [Hund. of Berk.]

HOOP. *sb.* The bullfinch. [Common.]

"Pd my son for 3 hedgehoggs, and 5 HOOPS, and 6 woodpickers, o. I. II."

Extracts from the accounts of the churchwardens of Eastington.

Gloucestershire Notes & Queries, Vol. 3, p. 247.

HOOP. To go through the HOOP is to become bankrupt.

HOOSUCK. *sb.* A hacking cough. [F. of D.]

HOOT. *excl.* Call to a cart horse to bear to the right.

HOP-ABOUT. *sb.* Apple dumpling. [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.] [S.]

HOPE. *sb.* A hill. [Huntley.] *e.g.*, Longhope.

HOPE. *vb.* To help. [Heref.]

HOPPING MAD. Violently mad. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

HOPPY. *vb.* To hop about, or caper. [Hund. of Berk.]

HORROCKS. *sb.* A large fat woman. [Halliwell.] [Ryknield.]

HORSE. *sb.* A beer tram.

HORSE MINT. *Mentha rotundifolia*. L. [Britten & Holland.]

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HORSENEST. *sb.* An oft told tale. [Halliwell] [Ryknield].

HORSESTINGER. *sb.* The gadfly. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [S.]

HOSE IN HOSE. A peculiar variety of garden Polyanthus, where the calyx becomes petaloid, giving the appearance of one corolla within another. [Britten & Holland.]

HOT. *pret.* of to hit. [Hund. of Berk.] [N.E.] [S.W.]

HOT. *vb.* To heat. [V. of Glos.] [N.E.] [S.W.]

HOTCH. *vb.* To pitch, throw, hoist. [F. of D.]

HOTE. *sb.* A rabbit's burrow. [Dumbleton.]

HOUSEN. Plural of house. [Common.]

HOVE. *p.p.* of heave. Swollen, as cheeses, or as of cows that have got into clover. [Hund. of Berk.]

HOWEVER. A word largely interspersed in conversation at the end of sentences.

HOWGY. *adj.* Huge. [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

“Your threefold army and my HUGY host

Shall swallow up these baseborn Persians.”

Marlowe. Tamburlaine iii., 3.

HOWSOMEVER. *adj.* However. [Hund. of Berk.]

HOX. *vb.* To hack or cut in an unworkmanlike manner. [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.] [S.]

“If thou inclinst that way thou art a coward, which HOXES homesty behind.”

Winter's Tale, i., 2.

HOXY. *adj.* Sticky. [Stow-on-Wold.]

HUCK. *vb.* To bargain, chaffer. [Lysons.] [Phelps.]

HUCK MUCK. *sb.* A dwarf. [Hund. of Berk.]

HUCK MUCK. *sb.* A strainer of peeled osier for straining the wort from the goods in the mash-tub. It is made somewhat in the shape of a quarter of a sphere. A neck is formed at lower angle into which the tap of the tub is fitted. [Hund. of Berk.] [S.]

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HUD. *sb.* Shell, husk, or pod. [Common.]

HUFF. *sb.* Light pastry, or pie crust. [Hund. of Berk.]

HUFF CAP. *sb.* A pear used for perry. [Hund. of Berk.]

HUFFY. *adj.* Puffy, not firm. [Hund. of Berk.]

HULK. *vb.* To skulk about. [Hund. of Berk.]

HULL. *sb.* The husk of nuts or grain. [F. of D.]

HULLOCKING. *adj.* Hulking, overbearing. [V. of Glos.]

HUMBLEDORE. *sb.* The humble bee. [Stow-on-Wold.]

HUMBUG. *sb.* A sort of sweetmeat.

“Gloucester humbugs” have some celebrity.

HUMBUG. *sb.* A cockchafer. [Dumbleton.] [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.] [Hund. of Berk.]

HUMMEL. *vb.* To dress barley.

HUMMLER. *sb.* A machine for dressing barley.

HUMMOCK. *sb.* A mound of earth. [Hund. of Berk.]

HUMOURSOME. *adj.* Full of whims. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

HUMP. *sb.* A lump or hunch of anything. [Hund. of Berk.]

HUMP. A person is said to have “got the HUMP” when he is out of temper.

HUNGER WEED. *Ranunculus arvensis*. L. [Britten & Holland.]

HUNKID or HUNKET. See UNKARD. [Stow-on-Wold.]

HUNDRED LEGGED WORM. *sb.* The centipede. [Tortworth.]

HURD. *vb.* To hoard or store. [F. of D.]

HURTED. *pret.* and *p.p.* of to hurt. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [S.W.]

HURTS. *sb.* Whortleberries. [Hund. of Berk.]

[74]

HUSS. *vb.* To incite a dog.

“If thee dost come near me I’ll HUSS the dog at tha.” Also used thus, “HUSS dog, HUSS, allow.” in putting a dog at a rabbit, cat, etc.

[Used in neighbourhood of Wotton-under-Edge.]

HUSSOCKED UP. Choked with phlegm.

[75]

IFFING and OFFING. *sb.* Indecision. [V. of Glos.]

ILL-CONVENIENT. *adj.* Inconvenient. [General.]

INCH-MEAL. *adv.* By inches; all over. [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.]

“All the infection that the sun sucks up
From bogs, fens, flats, on Prospero fall, and make him
By INCH-MEAL a disease.”—*Tempest, II., ii., l. 1.*

INDIAN PINK. *sb.* *Lychnis Flos-cuculi*. L.

Dianthus Caryophyllus. L.

[Britten & Holland]

INGLE. *sb.* Favourite, fondling.

vb. To fondle, cherish. [Huntley.]

INNARDS. *sb.* The intestines, chitterlings. [General.]

INON. *sb.* Pronunciation of onion. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [S.] [E.]

INSENSE INTO. *vb.* To make a person understand; to explain.

“I INSENSED ‘en into’t.” “Thee INSENSE me into’t.” [F. of D.] [Hund. of Berk.]

[V. of Glos.]

INTERCEDE INTO. *vb.* To enquire or look into a matter.

INTO. *conj.* Except. Contraction of “E’en to.” [Hund. of Berk.]

IVY FLOWER. *sb.* *Anemone Hepatica*. L. garden. [Britten & Holland.]

[76]

J

JAH. The letter J.

ACK HERN. *sb.* The heron. [Tortworth.]

JACK AND HIS TEAM. *sb.* The great bear; Charles' wain. [Tortworth R.]

JACK IN THE BUSH. *sb.* *Alliaria officinalis*. Andrzej. [Britten & Holland.]

JACK LAG KNIFE. *sb.* A clasp knife. [Halliwell.] [Ryknield.]

JACOB'S LADDER. *sb.* A garden species of *Gladiolus*. [Britten & Holland.]

JADDER. *sb.* A stone cutter. [Halliwell.] [Ryknield.]

JARL. *sb.* Pronunciation of Earl. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

JAW. *sb.* The open-ended tenon for a mortice. [Hund. of Berk.]

JEMMALS. *sb.* Hinges of a door. See GIMMAL. [Hund. of Berk.]

“For a payre of JEMMELS for the Raile Door that goeth before the Communion

Table £ 1. 0. 8.”

Blunt's Dursley, page 60.

JERRY HOUSE or SHOP. *sb.* A beer house. [V. of Glos.]

JERRY-ME-DIDDLER. *sb.* An ignorant good-for-nothing fellow.

JERUSALEM COWSLIP. *sb.* *Pulmonaria officinalis*. L. [Britten & Holland.]

[77]

JETTY. *vb.* To protrude, jut out. [Hund. of Berk.]

“An out-butting or JETTIE of a house, that JETTIES out farther than any part of the house.”

Florio, Italian Dictionary, 1598. [Latham.]

JIBBALS. *sb.* The small onions which sprout from a large one. [Glouc.]

JIGGER. *vb.* To put out of joint; *e.g.*, “I'll JIGGER thee neck.” [Huntley.]

JOB. *vb.* To poke or thrust. [Glouc.] [Hund. of Berk.]

JOBBLE. *Vide* JOBBUT. [Bourton.]

JOG, JOGGET, or JOBBUT. *sb.* A small load or burden of hay, etc. [Common.]

JOGGETING. *adj.* Shaking. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

JOLLY. *sb.* A fool. [Glouc.]

“He wanted to make a JOLLY on me.”

JOMETRY. *sb.* For Geometry. Used of anything supported in an unknown manner.

“It hangs by JOMETRY;” geometry being considered magic. [Hund of Berk.]

“All of a JOMETRY” denotes in confusion. All in tatters of pieces.

JONNOCK. “Now be JONNOCK”; *i.e.*, let us work together smoothly. [F. of D.]

JOPPLE. *sb.* A little job. [Icomb.]

JOUCED. Pronunciation of “deuced.” [General.]

JOWL. *sb.* The jawbone. [Hund. of Berk.]

JOY or JOY PIE. *sb.* The jay. [Stow-on-Wold.]

“As plazed as a JOY at a beun.”

JUGGLE. *vb.* To jog or shake. [Hund. of Berk.]

JUNK. *sb.* A tasty dish; a hash or stew. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

JUSTERS. *sb.* Weighing scales. [Dumbleton.]

JUST NOW. *adv.* Presently.

[78]

K

KAIVER, KAVER. *sb.* A long dung-hook for unloading manure. [Hund. of Berk.]

KALLENGE. *vb.* Pronunciation of challenge. [S.E.]

“Vndr that the emperesse to Engelond com,

To CALANGY, after hyre fader, by rygte the Kynedom.”

Robert of Gloucester, p. 451.

KAY. *sb.* Key. [Common.]

KECK. *vb.* To retch. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

“All these diets do dry up humours and rheums, which they first attenuate, and while the humour is attenuated, it troubleth the body, a great deal more; and therefore patients must not KECK at them at first.”

Bacon, Natural and Experimental History. [Latham.]

KEDLOCKS, KELLOCKS, KELLOCK, OR KETLOCK. *sb.* Sinapsis arvenis. L.S.

alba. L.S. nigra. L. Raphanus, Raphanistrum. L. [Britten & Holland.]

KEECH. *sb.* Fat, congealed after melting. [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.] Hence, KEECHY:

adj. greasy; used of roads after rain; *vb.* to congeal: of gravy, etc. [Hund. of Berk.]

“I wonder

That such a KEECH can with his very bulk

Take up the rays o’ the benefical sun

And keep it from the earth.”

Henry VIII. i., 1.

KEEMY. *adj.* Mothery; of cider. [Hund. of Berk.]

KEER LUCKS. *excl.* For “Look here.” [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

KEP. *p.p.* of “keep.”

[79]

KERD or KYERD. *vb.* To card wool. [Hund. of Berk.]

KERF. *vb.* A layer or cutting of turf, hay, etc. [Hund. of Berk.] [S.]

KERLOCK. *sb.* *Sinapis arvensis*. L. S. alba. L. S. nigra. L. [Britten & Holland.]

KERN. *vb.* To set; of the blossom of fruit. [Hund. of Berk.]

KERNEL. *sb.* A hard swelling, or gland. [Selsley.] [V. of Glos.]

KETCH. *vb.* To congeal; of melted fat, tallow, etc. [Hund. of Berk.] See “KEECH.”

KEX. *sb.* The hollow stalk of any plant. [Common.]

KID. *sb.* 1. A pod. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [S.] “Well KIDDED;” of beans.

2. A faggot. [F. of D.] [N.E.] [S.E.]

KILL. *sb.* Kiln.

KINCH. *sb.* The young fry of fish. [Huntley.]

KIND. *adj.* Healthy, likely, in perfection, thriving. A KIND barley is one that malts well. [General.]

Speaking of a thunderstorm a man said, “In the Forest they had it KIND, I do believe.”

“My zon-er-law did want a veow grines. Ees zow ‘ave ‘ad a muster of pegs—eighteen—all alive and KYIND; and ‘er ‘ad zeventeen last varry, as KYIND pegs as ever you zid.” [Westbury-on-Severn.]

KING. A very common mode of instituting a favourable comparison is to say that one thing is a KING to something else.

Professor Harker gives me a good illustration. “Hailing a barge one night on the local canal (Cirencester) I said, “How be off for water?”—our canal occasionally falling till boats cannot get along. “Oh, this be a KING to we,” meaning it was not so bad as it sometimes is.”

KING CHARLES IN THE OAK. *sb.* A garden variety of *Primula vulgaris* L., in which the calyx is enlarged into a ring of parti-coloured leaves. [Britten & Holland.]

[80]

KINGS CROWN. *Viburnum Opulus*. L. [Cotswolds.] So called because the “King of the May” used to be crowned with it. [Britten & Holland.]

KIPE. *sb.* An osier bushel basket. [Hund. of Berk.] [V. of Glos.]

In Gloucester a kipe of potatoes is 70lbs.

KIPPER. *sb.* Pronunciation of “keeper.” [Hund. of Berk. [S.]

KISS BEHIND THE GARDEN GATE. *sb.* *Saxifraga umbrosa*. L. [Chedworth.] [Britten & Holland.]

KITE. *vb.* To strike, beat, cut. [Halliwell.] [Ryknield.]

KIVE. *sb.* The third swarm of bees. [Hund. of Berk.]

KIVE. *sb.* A fermenting tub.

KIVING TUB. *sb.* A large tub used in home brewing. [V. of Glos.]

KIVVER. *sb.* and *vb.* Cover. [Hund. of Berk.] [Bourton.]

KNACKER. *sb.* A nickname for a collier’s horse. [Grose.] [Halliwell.] [Ryknield.]

KNACKER. *vb.* To chatter; of the teeth. [Hund. of Berk.]

Mr. Pearce, a local preacher, about 50 years ago, of Wotton-under-Edge, in preaching a sermon on the Day of Judgment, said to uxe sinners present in chapel, “Every limb of your bodies will shake like the leaves of an aspen tree, and your teeth will KNACKER in your heads like frost-bitten mariners’.”

KNACKERS. *sb.* Testes.

KNAP. *sb.* A knoll. [Grose.]

There is an old square in Gloucester called St. Catherine’s Knap.

“Hark! on the KNAP of yonder hill.

The Salamanca Corpus: Glossary of Dialect ... Words used in the County of Gloucester (1890)
Some sweet shepherd tunes his quill.”

W. Browne, Eclogues, i. [Latham.]

KNAP OFF. *sb.* To break off. [Dumbleton.]

“He KNAPPETH the spear in sunder.”

Psalm xlvi. 9. Prayer Book Version.

KNIT. *vb.* To set; of fruit blossoms. [Hund. of Berk.]

KNOBBLE. *vb.* To hammer feebly. [Hund. of Berk.]

[81]

KNOWLEDGEABLE. *adj.* Sensible, knowing.

“He’s a very KNOWLEDGEABLE boy, and ‘ll sit and talk like an old man.”
[Winterbourne.]

KNUTTER. *vb.* To neigh. [Icomb.]

KYAW. *vb.* To stare, or appear awkward. [Stow-on-Wold.]

KYAWING, KYAWKING, or KYAWKETING. *adj.* Gawky, or awkward. [Stow-on-Wold.]

KYROUP, or KYAUP. *vb.* To rate, abuse, chatter. [F. of D.]

“Him goes KYAUPING all over the parish.”

[82]

L

LADE. *vb.* To bale. [V. of Glos.]

In Gloucester generally pronounced “leed.”

“He chides the sea that sunders him from them,

Saying, he’ll LADE it dry to have his way.”

Hen. IV., Pt. III. iii. 2.

LADE-GAWN; see GAWN.

LADYCOW. *sb.* The ladybird. [V. of Glos.]

LADY NEVER FADE. *Antennaria margaritacea*. Br. [Chedworth.] [Britten & Holland.]

LADY’S FINGERS. *Arum maculatum*. L. [Britten & Holland.]

LADY'S MANTLE. A very general book name for *Alchemilla vulgaris*. L. [Britten & Holland.]

LADY'S NIGHTCAP. *Anemone nemorosa*. L. [Britten & Holland.]

LAGGED. *p.p.* Wearied, fatigued. [V. of Glos.] [E.]

LAGGER. *sb.* A long narrow strip of land or copse. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]
A green lane. [S.]

LAIKING. *adj.* Idling, playing truant. [Huntley.]

LAND. *sb.* A ridge or "rudge" between two water-furrows. [Common.]

LAND-DAMN. *vb.* To abuse with rancour. [Huntley.]

"Would I knew the villain.

I would LAND DAMN him."

Winter's Tale, II., 1.

Halliwell says: "This word is a Shakespearian puzzle. Perhaps the following passage will explain the mystery. "Landam, lantan, rantan, are used by Gloucestershire people in the sense of scouring or correcting to some purpose, and also of rattling or rating severely." *Dean Mille's M.S. Glossary, p. 164.*

I have been unable to find anyone who knows any of the above words.

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LAND-DRAKE. *sb.* The landrail. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

LANDMEND. *vb.* To level the surface of the ground with a spade. [Hund. of Berk.]

LANGET. *sb.* A long strip of land. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

LAP. *vb.* To wrap. [Common.] Also used metaphorically.

"He was quite LAPPED up in him." [Glouc.]

"How he did LAP me

Even in his own garments."—*Rich. III. ii. I. 15.*

LAPSTONE. When a man is a little liberal it is said "Oh! his heart's open; better throw the cobbler's LAPSTONE in:" *i.e.*, in order to keep it open.

The LAPSTONE was a flat pebble the cobblers kept on their laps to welt the leather on.

LARROP. *vb.* To flog, beat. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

LARRY. *sb.* Liquid mortar, growt. [Glouc.]

Hence "TO LARRY IT IN" means to flash up well with growt.

LASH. *sb.* The middle of the scythe blade. The parts of the blade are the "point," the "lash," and the "heel." [Hund. of Berk.]

LATHER. *sb.* Ladder. [E.]

LATTERMATH. *sb.* The aftermath. [Common.]

LAUGHING BETSY. *sb.* The green woodpecker. [Tortworth.]

LAURENCE. Mr. H. Y. J. Taylor writes: "The word LAURENCE is frequently used in some parts of the county, as a synonym for indolence, as "He has a vit o' LAURENCE on un."

LAUREL WOOD. *Daphne Laureola*. L. [Britten & Holland.]

LAVISH. *adj.* Rank; of grass, etc. [Hund. of Berk.]

LAY. *sb.* Pasture. [Hund. of Berk.] [N.E.]

LAYERS. *sb.* The pieces of wood cut and laid in a hedge in laying or pleaching it. [Hund. of Berk.]

LAYLOCK. *sb.* Pronunciation of "lilac."

LAYTER or LAWTER. *sb.* The full number of eggs laid by a bird before commencing to sit. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

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LAZE. *sb.* Idleness. [V. of Glos.] [N.E.]

LAZE ABOUT. *vb.* To loiter about. [Hund. of Berk.]

LEAF. *sb.* A membrane in a pig from which the lard is obtained. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

"What say you to the LEAF or fleck of a brawne new killed, to be weight eight pound, and to be eaten hot out of the bore's belly raw?"—*Taylor, the Water Poet*, 1630. [Latham.]

LEAPING or LEPPIN BLOCK or STOCK. *sb.* A horse block. [Hund. of Berk.]

LEARN. *vb.* To teach. [Common.]

It is worthy of remark that where the Prayer Book Version of the Psalms use

learn, the A.V. substitutes *teach*, showig that in 1611 the word used in the active sense was already obsolescent.

“O LEARN me true understanding and knowledge.”—

Ps. cxix. 66. P.B.V.

“A thousand more mischances than this one

Have LEARNED me how to brook this patiently.”

Two Gent. Verona, v. 3.

LEASE. *vb.* To glean. [Common.]

“She in harvest used to LEASE,

But harvest done, to chare-work did aspire;

Meat, drink, and twopence, was her daily hire.”

Dryden.

LEASE. *sb.* A corbel stone. [Halliwell.] [Rykniel.]

LEASTWAYS. *adv.* At all events. [Common.]

LEATHER. *vb.* To flog. [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.]

LEATHERN BAT. *sb.* The common bat. [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.]

LECTIONS. *sb.* Idea, intention. [F. of D.]

“Have you any LECTIONS of being married?”

LEE or LEW. *sb.* Shelter from wind or rain. [Hund. of Berk.]

LEECH. A cow doctor. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

LEER. *adj.* Empty, hungry. [Common.]

Horses harnessed, but drawing nothing, are called LEER horses. [Heref.]

The LEER waggon is used of the spare waggon of three used in carting hay.

[N.W.]

LEES. *sb.* Urine. [Glouc.]

LENNARD. *sb.* The linnet. [Hund. of Berk.]

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LENNOW, LENNER. *vb.* To soften, make pliable. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

LENT GRAIN. *sb.* The spring crops. [Hund. of Berk.]

LESTEN. *conj.* Lest. [Phelps.]

LESTEST. *adj.* Least.

LEVENCE. *sb.* Dough set for fermentation. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

LEWTH. *sb.* Warmth, shelter. [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.] [S.]

LEW WARM [LOO.] *adj.* Lukewarm.

LEZZORY or LIZZORY. *Pyrus torminalis*. L. [Cotswolds.] [Britten & Holland.]

LIBBET or LIPPET. *sb.* A shred, tatter. [Hund. of Berk.]

Torn to a LIPPET.

LICK. *sb.* A blow. [V. of Glos.]

LICKERISH. *adj.* Sweet, mawkish. [Glouc.] See LIQUORISH.

LICKUTS or LIGGETS. *sb.* Small pieces, rags, strips.

“I dashed him aal to LICKUTS.”

Roger Plowman's 2nd Visit to London, p. 33.

“She's a LICKUT of rags.”

LID. *sb.* A cupboard door. [Stow-on-Wold.]

LIE-BY. *sb.* A mistress. [V. of Glos.]

A bedfellow. [Icomb.]

LIEF, LIEVER. *adv.* Soon, rather. [Common.] Both common in America.

“I had as LIEF thou didst break his neck as his finger.”

As you Like It, I. i.

LIE IN. *vb.* To stand in, cost. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

LIFT. *vb.* To dig up potatoes. [Winterbourne.]

LIGHTEN ON. *vb.* To fall in with, discover.

LIGHTING STOCK. *sb.* Steps for mounting or dismounting from a horse. [Huntley.]

[86]

LIKE. Adverbial termination. [Common.]

LIKELY. *adj.* Promising. [V. of Glos.] [F. of Dean.]

LIKES. *sb.* Likelihood. [Hund. of Berk.]

LILL. *vb.* Used of the tongue of a dog dropping his saliva. [Hund. of Berk.]

LIMB. Applied to anything which gives trouble.

“He's a LIMB of a boy.” “It's a LIMB of a hill.”

LIMB. *vb.* To tear in pieces. [Icomb.]

LIMBER. *adj.* Pliant, lithe, flexible. [Common.]

Used in America in the sense of supple-jointed.

“You put me off with LIMBER vows.”—*Winter’s Tale*, i. 2.

LIMBERS. *sb.* The shafts of a cart or waggon. [Hund. of Berk.]

LIMB-MEAL. *adv.* Limb from limb.

“You said you was going to pull him LIMB-MEAL.”

“Oh! that I had her here to tear her LIMB-MEAL.”—*Cymbeline* ii. 4.

LIMPLE. *vb.* To limp. [Hund. of Berk.]

“Why, John, how you do LIMPLE!” “Ah, and if thy vit was as bad as mine, thee’st LIMPLE.”

LINCH. *sb.* 1. A narrow, steep bank, usually covered with grass. [Hund. of Berk.]

When a field is full of such banks, it is said to be too LINCHY to plough, or cart through.

2. A hamlet, generally on the side of a hill.

LINNET. *sb.* Flax dressed, but not twisted into thread. [Huntley.]

LIPPING or LIPPY. *adj.* Wet, rainy. [Hund. of Berk.]

A LIPPIN time, *i.e.*, a wet season.

LIQUOR. *vb.* To oil or anoint. [Halliwell.] [Ryknield.]

LIQUORISH. *adj.* Sweet, luscious. [Glouc.]

“LIQUORISH draughts

And morsels unctuous.”

Timon of Athens, IV., 3.

[87]

LIST. *sb.* The close, dense streak which sometimes appears in heavy bread. [Hund. of Berk.]

LITHER. *adj.* Lithe, active, sinewy. [Huntley.]

Thou antick, Death!

Two Talbots, winged through the LITHER sky,

In thy despight shall ‘scape mortality.

LITTERMENT. *sb.* Litter.

LIVVERY. *adj.* Sticky; of soil which hangs to the spade. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

LIZZEN. *sb.* A cleft in a rock; the parting of stone in a quarry. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

LIZZORY or LEZZORY. *sb.* The service tree. [Huntley.]

LOAN. *sb.* A handrail; *e.g.*, of a plank bridge. [Tortworth R.]

LOB. *sb.* A lump.

“Mother, gie I a LOB o’ fat.”

LOBBATING. *adj.* Top-heavy, unwieldy. LOBBATING ABOUT. Loitering about.

[Hund. of Berk.]

LODE. *sb.* A leaning wall. [Hund. of Berk.]

LODE. *sb.* A ford. [Grose.]

This probably occurs only in names of places, as Wainlode, Framilode, St. Mary de Lode. The word is given in *Upton on Severn Words and Phrases*.

LODGE. *vb. n.* Used of corn, *e.g.*, “corn liable to LODGE.”

LODGED. Laid; of corn or grass beaten down by storms.

“Though blanded corn be LODGED.”—*Macbeth*, iv. 1.

“Like to the summer’s corn by tempest LODGED.”—2. *Henry VI.* iii. 2.

“We’ll make foul weather with despised tears;

Our sighs and they shall LODGE the summer corn.”

Rich. II., iii. 3.

LOGGER. *sb.* A long log of wood fastened to the fore fetlock of a horse, to prevent his breaking bounds. [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

LOGGERHEADS. *Centaurea nigra*. L. [Britten & Holland.]

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LOGIC. *sb.* Abuse. [Selsley.]

“He did talk LOGIC to me.”

LOMBER. *vb.* To clamber. [F. of D.]

LOMBERSOME. *adj.* Cumbersome. [V. of Glos.]

- LONDON PINK. *Geranium Robertianum*. L. [Britten & Holland.]
- LONDON PRIDE. *Lychnis chalcedonica*. L. [Chedworth.] [Britten & Holland.]
- LONG-TAILED VARMER. *sb.* The long-tailed tit. [Tortworth.]
- LOOR, LOO, LO. *sb.* A sore on a cow's hoof. [Common.]
- LOOTHY. *adj.* Warm, snug. [Hund. of Berk.]
- LOP-LOLLY. *sb.* A lazy fellow. [Hund. of Berk.]
- LOPPIT. *sb.* A trollop. [Stow-on-Wold.]
- LOPPITY, TO GO SORT OF. *vb.* To walk leaning over to one side. [Tortworth.]
- LORDS AND LADIES. *Arum maculatum*. L. [Britten & Holland.]
- LOUCH. *vb.* To slouch. [Hund. of Berk.]
- LOUSY. *adj.* Full of condition; used of beer sparkling up from the bottom of the glass.
- LOVE IN IDLENESS, LOVE AN IDOL, LOVE AND IDLES. *Viola tricolor*. [Britten & Holland.]

“A little western flower,—
Before, milk-white; now purple with love's wound:
And maidens call it LOVE-IN-IDLENESS.”
Mids. Night's Dream, ii. 2.

- LUG. *sb.* 1. A long stick used for knocking down apples, etc. [Hund. of Berk.]
2. A perch of land; in measuring land it is 5 1/2 sq. yards; in draining or ditching, 6 yards. [Hund. of Berk.] [S.] [S.W.]

“That ample pit, yet far renown'd,
For the large leap which Debon did compel
Coulin to make, being eight LUGS of ground.”

Færie Queen, ii., x. II.

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- LUG. *vb.* To draw, carry. [V. of Glos.]
- LUM. *sb.* A chimney. [Selsley.]
- LUMPUS. *adj.* All of a lump; of a heavy fall. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]
- LUNGWORT. *Pulmonaria officinalis*. L. [Britten & Holland.]
- LUNY. *adj.* Imbecile, lunatic. [V. of Glos.] [S.] [S.W.]

sb. A mad fellow.

LUSH. *adj.* Thriving, luxuriant. [Hund. of Berk.]

“I know a bank. . . quite over-canopied with LUSH woodbine.”

Midsummer Night’s Dream, ii. 2.

“How LUSH and lusty the grass looks! how green!”—*Tempest, ii. I.*

LUSH. *sb.* A stick with branches for bird-catching. [Phelps.]

vb. To beat down wasps with a bough. [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.] [Hund. of Berk.]

LUSHING. *sb.* A beating.

LUSTY. *adj.* Vigorous; healthy. [Hund. of Berk.] [S.E.]

“Making thee young and LUSTY as an eagle.”—*Ps. ciii., 5, P.B.V.*

LUTTER. *vb.* To scatter about. [Halliwell.] [Ryknield.]

[90]

M.

MACK. *e.g.*, at mack, maris appetens. [Hund. of Berk.]

MAD. *sb.* Madness, intoxication. [Halliwell.]

MAD. *adj.* Very angry. [V. of Glos.] [N.E.]

“They that are MAD against me are sworn against me.”—*Ps. cii., 8, A.V.*

MAGGLE. *vb.* To stew, as with excessive perspiration. [Stow-on-Wold.]

“It’s enough to MAGGLE un to dyuth [death];” said on a very muggy day.

MAGGOT. *sb.* The magpie. [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.]

MAGGOTS. *sb.* Whims, fancies, crotchets.

“To reconcile our late dissenters
Our brethren, though by other venters,
Unite them and their different MAGGOTS
As long and short sticks are in faggots.”

Hudibras, III. 3. 1375.

MAGGOTY. *adj.* Full of whims or queer notions, fractious, peevish. [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.]

“He were a sad MAGGOTY cust’mer a’times, ee wur, if aught upzet ‘im.”—

Buckman.—John Darke’s Sojourn in the Cotteswolds. 1890.

MAGGOTY-PIE. *sb.* The magpie. [Phelps.] [Heref.]

“Augures and understood relations, have
By MAGOTPIES and choughs and rooks brought forth
The sevet’st man of blood.”—*Macbeth*, iii. 4.

MAID. *sb.* A girl, lass. Domestic servants are called “girls.” [Selsley.]

MAIN, MAINLY. *adv.* Very, exceedingly. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [S.]

“I war’n thee wast more MAIN set to tell, nor I to year.”—*Buckman*.—*John Darke’s Sojourn in the Cotteswolds*. 1890.

MAKE. *sb.* Mate, companion, lover. [Huntley.]

“The maids and their MAKES

At dances and wakes
Had their napkins and posies
And the wipers for their noses.”

Ben Jonson. Masques—The Owls.

[91]

MAMMOCK. 1. *sb.* A shred, tatter. [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

2. *vb.* To tear or cut in pieces. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

“I saw him run after a gilded butterfly . . . He did so set his teeth and tear it; O, I warrant, how he MAMMOCKED it!”—*Coriolanus*, I. 3.

“Lastly he [the executioner] smote his neck, and missing, burst his chin and jaws to MAMMOCKS.”—*Taylor, Journey to Hamburgh*. [1617.]

MAN. *sb.* Husband.

“Him’s my second MAN.”

MAN or MEN. One or ones. [Winterbourne.]

“That’s him [pointing to a hen]; the other MEN are’nt good layers.”

“There’s nobbut a shattering of apples on them trees; t’other MEN have a goodish few.”

MAPUS. *sb.* The head. [Phelps.]

MARE-BLOB. *Caltha palustris*. L. [Chedworth.] [Britten & Holland.]

MARKET PEART. *adj.* Somewhat the worse for liquor, as after market. [V. of Glos.]

[Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

MARRIAGE LINES. Marriage certificate. [Common.]

MARTIN HEIFER. *sb.* A barren heifer.

MARVLE. *sb.* Pronunciation of “marble.” [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

MASE. *vb.* To be confused, giddy, lightheaded. [V. of Glos.]

MASH MALLOW. *Malva sylvestris*. L. [Brittten & Holland.]

MASONTER. *sb.* A mason. [Icomb.]

MASTER. *sb.* Masc. of “missus.”

“The wife generally speaks of her husband as “our MASTER.”

MATHEN. *sb.* The wild oxe eye daisy. [Tortworth.]

MATHER. *vb.* To turn round before lying down, as an animal often does. [Dumbleton.]

MAUNDER. *vb.* 1. To ramble in the mind, to mumble.

2. To scold, speak imperiously. [Hund. of Berk.]

“How he do MAUNDER anyone about.”

[92]

MAUNDY. *adj.* Abusive, saucy. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

MAUPLE. *sb.* The maple. [Heref.]

MAWKIN. *sb.* 1. A scarecrow. [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.]

2. A mop of rags for cleaning the oven. [Hund. of Berk.] [S.] [E.]

MAWSEY. *adj.* Woolly, spongy; of a turnip. [Stow-on-Wold.] *cf.* MOSEY.

MAY. Generally used for “might.”

“If I’d ahead in time, I MAY have come yesterday.”

MAY-BITTLE. or MAY-BUG. *sb.* The cockchafer. [Hund. of Berk.] [S.]

MAY-FISH. *sb.* A fish found in the Severn at certain times of year, also called the
“twait.”

MAZARD, MAZZARD or MAZZARDS. *Prunus Avium*. L. [Britten & Holland.]

MAZZARD. *sb.* The head or face. An old word. [Heref.] [Phelps.]

“And now my Lady Worm’s chapless, and knocket about the MAZARD with a
sexton’s spade.”—*Hamlet*, V. I.

“Let me go, Sir; or I’ll knock you o’er the MAZARD.”—*Othello*, ii. 3.

MAZZERDY, or MAZZERDLY. *adj.* Knotty; of wood. Also called “MASLEY.”

[Hund. of Berk.]

MED. *vb.* May, or might. [E.]

MEECE. *sb.* Moss. [South Cotswolds.]

Meese, meesy, *i.e.*, mosse, mossy.—Smyth’s Berkeley *MSS.*

MEEKING. *adj.* Poorly, weakly. [Hund. of Berk.]

MEER. *sb.* A strop of grass or ridge left as a boundary in common fields. [V. of Glos.]

[Hund. of Berk.]

“Doles and marks which of ancient time were laid for the division of MEERS and balks in the fields to bring the owners to their right.”—*Book of Homilies II.*,

235.

[93]

MEG. *sb.* A trifling sum.

“I haven’t a MEG about me.”

MEGRUMS. *sb.* Whims, fancies, “chaff.” [Hund. of Berk.] Ill temper. [F. of D.]

MENAJERY. *sb.* Contrivance.

MESHEROOM or MESHEROON. *sb.* Mushroom. [Hund. of Berk.]

MESHES. *sb.* The threads of a screw. [Glouc.]

MESS. Used contemptuously of anything insignificant. [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.]

MESSED UP. *p.p.* To be in a strait.

MESSENGERS. *sb.* Small detached clouds betokening rain. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

MESS OVER. *vb.* To make a fuss over a child. [V. of Glos.]

MEWS. *sb.* 1. A hare’s form. [Dumbleton.]

2. The run made by game through a hedge or hole in a wall. [Tortworth.]

MICHE or MOOCHE. *vb.* To play truant. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] See

MOOCHERS.

“Shall the blessed sun of heaven prove a MICHER, and eat blackberries?”—*I Hen. IV., ii. 4.*

“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.” [*Heref. Gl.*, p. 68, quoted by Halliwell.]

MIDDLE BOND. *sb.* The thong of leather, or eelskin, which connects the swivel of the handstaff of a “threshel” to the caplin on the “nile.”

MIDDLING. *adj.* Used of the health. [Common.]

“Very MIDDLING” means very unwell; “MIDDLING” means pretty well; “pretty MIDDLING, quite well.”

“MIDDLING job,” a bad business, a bad look out.

“It’ll be a MIDDLING job for the farmers, if the rain lastes.”

MIFF. *sb.* A misunderstanding, quarrel. [Common.]

MIFFY. *sb.* A nickname for the devil. [Halliwell.] [Grose.]

[94]

MIGHTY. *adj.* Exceedingly. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

MIKE. *vb.* To loaf about. [Glouc.]

MIKER is used for a truant. *cf.* MICHE.

MILES ENDWAYS. Said of very long miles. [Hund. of Berk.]

MILK-HEARTED. *adj.* Poor spirited. [Hund. of Berk.]

MILK-LEAD. *sb.* A lead-lined receptacle for setting milk. [Hund. of Berk.]

MILL. *vb.* To turn a thing about into the right direction. [Glouc.]

e.g. “MILL that ladder;” but I do not feel sure about this word.

MILLERD. *sb.* A miller. [V. of Glos.] [S.] [E.]

MILT or MELT. 1. *sb.* The spleen. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

2. *sb.* The fluke in sheep. [Hund. of Berk.]

MIMMOCKING. *adj.* 1. Making grimaces. [V. of Glos.]

2. Puny, weakly. [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

MIMP. *vb.* To sham or pretend.

MIMPING. *adj.* Dainty. [V. of Glos.]

MIND. *vb.* To recollect. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [N.E.]

MINTS. *sb.* Mites. [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.] [S.]

MINTY. *adj.* Full of mites. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.] [S.]

MIRE. *vb.* To wonder, admire. [Hund. of Berk.]

MIRKSHET or MUCKSHET. *sb.* Twilight. [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.] [S.]

Probably compounded from ‘mirk,’ dusk, and ‘shut’, the fall of night. *cf.* ‘Dup and shet’ and “shut of evening.”

MIRKY. *adj.* Muggy. [Hund. of Berk.]

MISCALL. *vb.* To abuse. [V. of Glos.]

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MISCHIEFFUL or MISHTERFUL. *adj.* Mischievous. [Common.]

MISCHY. *sb.* Mischief. [Phelps.]

MISKEN or MIXEN. *sb.* A dung heap. [Common.]

MISS. *sb.* Loss, want. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

“I could have better spared a better man;
Oh! I should have a heavy MISS of thee
If I were much in love with vanity.”

Hen. IV., Pt. I., V. 4.

MISSOMER. *sb.* Pronunciation of “Midsummer.” [Hund. of Berk.]

MISWORD. *sb.* Unpleasant words, disagreement. [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.]

“We did never have a MISWORD.”

MOGGY. *sb.* A calf. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

MOGUE. *vb.* To make fun of.

MOIL. *sb.* Mud. [F. of D.]

MOIL, or MILE. *vb.* 1. To toil, labour. [N.E.]

2. To make messy or dirty, dedaub. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

[F of D.]

“Then rouse thyself, O Earth, out of thy soyle
In which thou wallowest like to filthy swine,
And dost thy mind in dirty pleasures MOYLE.”

Spenser. Hymn of Heavenly Love.

“MOIL’D, toil’d, mir’d, tir’d, still lab’ring, ever doing;
Yet were we 9 long hours that 8 miles going.”

“Now he must MOIL and drudge for one he loaths.”—*Dryden.*

MOITHER. *vb.* To worry, tire, harass, confuse. [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.] [Bourton.]
Also, to be delirious. [Dumbleton.]

“My grandmother, too, will understand me better, and will then say no more, as she used to do:—Polly, what are these poor, crazy, MOYTHERED brains or yours thinking of always?”

C. Lamb, Letter to Coleridge, Oct. 17, 1796.

MOKE. *vb.* The same as “mike” and “mooch;” to loaf about. [Glouc.]

[96]

MOLESHAG. *sb.* A sort of grub or caterpillar, which eats the cabbages. [Hund. of Berk.]

MOLLICRUSH. Into a jelly. [Hund. of Berk.]

“To beat it all of a MOLLICRUSH.”

MOLLY. *vb.* Used of a man doing a woman's household work. [V. of Glos.]

MOMBLE. *sb.* A state of confusion, entanglement. [Stow-on-Wold.]

MOMBLE. *vb.* To muddle, confuse, perplex; also to ravel, tangle. [Bourton.] [Stow-on-Wold.]

“Er's bin an' MOMBLED mine now,” said by a little girl, whose knitting had been ravelled by her neighbour.

MOMMOCK. The same as MAMMOCK.

MOOCH. *vb.* To play truant. [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.] [S.] [S.W.] *See* MICHE.

MOOCHIN ABOUT. Loafing about. [Glouc.] [Tortworth.]

MOOCHERS. *sb.* Blackberries. [F. of D.] [Stow-on-Wold.]

MOOCHERING. Blackberrying. [F. of D.]

“MOOCHER, MOOCHER, blackberry hunter,
Tied by the rope, and swim by the water.”

A rhyme addressed by boys to any of them who had been mooching.

MOON. *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum.* L. [Britten & Holland.]

MOON DAISY. *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum.* L. [Britten & Holland.]

MOOR. *sb.* A marsh. [Hund. of Berk.]

MOOT. *vb. n.* To move, shift position. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

MOOT. *sb.* The stump of a tree. [Hund. of Berk.] [S.] [E.]

MOOT. *vb.* To grub up; of pigs, etc. [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

MOOTIN' AXE. *sb.* An axe used for grubbing up the stumps of trees.

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MOP. *sb.* A napkin. [Halliwell.] [Ryknield.]

MOP. *sb.* A hiring fair.

There are three mops in Gloucester held on the three Mondays after "Barton Fair," the 28th Sept. The third is called the "runaway" mop, because the men and girls who were hired at the previous mops come to be hired again. A shilling is paid when the bargain is struck and the engagement is for twelve months. The men and girls are called "Johnnies and Mollies."

MORE. *sb.* 1. The root of a plant. [Hund. of Berk.] [S.]

"A violet MORE:" "a strawberry MORE."

"Tenne thousand MORES of sundry scent and hew."

Færie Queen, vi. 7, 10.

2. A stump of a tree. [Hund. of Berk.]

Hence, *vb.* TO MORE, to root up.

MORIN' AXE. *sb.* A two-edged axe for cutting the roots of trees. [Hund. of Berk.]

MORT. *sb.* A large amount. [Huntley.]

MORTABLE. *adv.* Very.

MORTAL. *adv.* Exceedingly. [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

MORTIFY. *vb.* To tease. [Hund. of Berk.]

MOSE or MOOZE. *vb.* To smoulder. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

"The fire's all of a MOOZE."

MOSEY. *adj.* Half rotten, mealy, overripe: of a pear. [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.] [Hund. of Berk.]

MOSSEL. *sb.* Pronunciation of "morsel." [V. of Glos.]

MOST. *adv.* Almost.

MOST IN GENERALLY. *adv.* Generally.

MOTE. *sb.* A moth. [F. of D.] [Hund. of Berk.]

MOTHA. *sb.* A big rough girl. [Selsley.]

“A stromacking MOTHA.”

“Away! you talk like a foolish MAUTHER.”

Ben Jonson. Alchymist.

“A sling for a MOTHER; a bow for a boy.—*Tusser.*”

[98]

MOTHERING SUNDAY. Mid-Lent Sunday. [Common.] On this day servant girls are supposed to visit their mothers.

“To go a-MOTHERING is to visit parents on Mid-lent Sunday; a custom derived, as Cowel informs us, from persons in the times of popery visiting their mother church on that day, and making their offerings on the high altar. The custom is yet retained in some places, and is also known by the name of mid-lenting.”

Johnson.

MOTHER-LAW. *sb.* Mother-in-law.

MOTHER’S HEART. *Capsella bursa-pastoris*. L. [Fairford.] [Britten & Holland.]

MOULTER. *vb.* 1. To smoulder.

2. To become friable; of the soil. Bricks also are said to MOULTER with the frost. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

MOUND. *sb.* A fence, boundary, hedge. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [E.] [S.]

“No cold shall hinder me with horns and bounds,
To thrid the thickets, or to leap the MOUNDS.”

Dryden, Translation of Virgil, Eclogues X., 82.

MOUSEN. *sb.* Mice. [Bourton.]

MOUSTER. *vb.* To clear out, *e.g.*, to clear out a wasp’s nest, or to clear beasts out of a field. [Hund. of Berk.]

MOUTH-MAUL. *vb.* To talk badly. [Hund. of Berk.]

MOW. *sb.* A rick. [Common.]

A MOW of hay: a barley MOW.

MOWLTER. *vb.* To moult. [Cotswolds.]

MUCKINGER. *sb.* A cloth for children to wipe their noses. [Phelps.]

“Be of good comfort: take my MUCKINDER and dry thine eyes.”

Ben Jonson. Tale of a Tub.

MUDGIN. *sb.* The fat on a pig’s chitterlings. [V. of Glos.] [Hund of Berk.] [F. of D.]

MUG. *vb.* To meddle with.

[99]

MUGGLEMENT. *sb.* A state of muddle, confusion.

“The corn is all down, and in such a MUGGLEMENT we can’t cut it noways.”—

Buckman.—John Darke’s Sojourn in the Cottes-wolds. 1890.

MULLEN. *sb.* The bridle of a cart horse. [Common.]

MULLOCK. *sb.* A state of confusion, a muddle, litter. [Common.]

MUMBLE. *vb.* To eat without appetite. [Dumbleton.] [Kemerton.]

“The man who laughed but once to see an ass

MUMBLING to make the gross-grained thistles pass,

Might laugh again to see a jury chaw

The prickles of unpalatable law.”

Dryden. The Medal.

MUMBLED. Bothered or confused. [Dumbleton.] [Kemerton.]

“Mr. S. sez is accounts was MUMBLED. Now if is accounts was MUMBLED, oo
MUMBLED em?”

MUMP. *sb.* A lump; a great knotty piece of wood. [Glouc.]

“A little fat MUMP of a child.”

MUMPERS. *sb.* Lads dressed up, who enact a traditional tale in one’s hall on St. Thomas’s Day or at Christmas. [Selsley.]

MUMPING. On Dec. 21st (St. Thomas’s Day), the old women go round to the gentry and farmers to receive presents in kind. This is called MUMPING, and is done by decent people who would not beg. [Hund. of Berk.] [Selsley.]

“They had no way left for getting rid of this mendicant perseverance, but by

sending for the beadle, and forcibly driving our embassy of shreds and patches, with all its MUMPING cant, from the inhospitable door of cannibal caste.”

Burke. Thoughts on a Regicide Peace.

MUMPUS. *adv.* Full length. [Selsley.]

“She fell down MUMPUS on the patch;” said of a child with epilepsy.

MUMPY. Lumpy.

“A MUMPY piece of meat.”

MUMRUFFIN. *sb.* The long-tailed tit. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

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MUNGE. *vb.* To munch. [Hund. of Berk.]

MUNTLE and MUNTLEMAN. See DEBUT.

MUSIC. *sb.* A musical instrument.

MUSICIANER. *sb.* A musician.

MUST. *sb.* The refuse of apples or pears after the juice has been pressed out for cider or perry. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

MUSTER. *sb.* A litter. [Westbury-on-Severn.]

“My zon-er-law did want a veow grines [few grains]. Ees zow ‘ave ad a MUSTER of pegs—eighteen—all alive and kyind; and ‘er ‘ad zeventeen last varry, as kyind pegs as ever you zid.”

MUTE. *sb.* A mule by a horse out of a she ass. [Glouc.]

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N

There is a strong tendency to prefix this letter to words commencing with a vowel: so naunt, nuncle, nawl, negg, nabscess, etc.

NABBLE. *vb.* To gnaw. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

NABSCESS. *sb.* Abscess.

NACKER. *vb.* To tremble with passion, to chatter with cold. [Hund. of Berk.] *See*

KNACKER.

NAG, or NAGGLE. *vb.* To worry, tease. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

NAGER. *vb.* To work laboriously or clumsily. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [N.E.]

“I never seed sich a NAGERING man;” said of the schoolmaster sawing wood
after the day’s work was over. [Stow-on-Wold.]

NAIL-BIT or NAIL-PASSER. *sb.* A gimlet. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

NAIL-PASTER. [Stow-on-Wold.]

NALE. *sb.* An ale-house. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

“Where’s Bill? He’s gone to NALE.”

“And thanne seten some,

And songen atte NALE.”

Piers Plowman, p. 124.

NAN. An interjection, signifying that the speaker does not hear or understand what has
been said to him. [Heref.]

NAST. *sb.* Dirt, foulness, weeds in fallow land. [Hund. of Berk.]

NASTRY. *sb.* Filth. [Phelps.]

NATIF. *sb.* Native place. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

[102]

NATION. *adj.* Very. [Common.]

NAUNT. *sb.* Aunt.

Phelp gives NAINT.

NAY-WORD. *sb.* Common phrase.

“That’s a NAY- WORD about us.”

“For Monsieur Malvolio let me alone with him; if I do not gull him into a NAY-
WORD, and make him a common recreation, do not think I have wit enough
to lie straight in my bed.”

Twelfth Night, II., 3.

“I have spoke with her, and we have a NAY-WORD how to know one
another.”—*Merry Wives of Windsor, IV., I.*

NEAR ANOUST. Nearly the same, near enough. [F. of D.]

NECK AND HEELS. Neck and crop.

“If there be another ‘lection, they’ll be obligated to go out NECK AND HEELS.”

NEDDY. *sb.* A donkey; hence a fool.

NEGLECTION. *sb.* Neglect. [V. of Glos.] [Hund of Berk.]

“Sleeping NEGLECTION doth betray to loss
The conquests of our scarce cold conqueror.”

Hen. VI., Pt. I., iv., 3.

NEIGHBOUR. *vb.* To gossip amongst neighbours. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

NEIVE. *sb.* The hand. [Huntley.]

“Give me your NEIF, monsieur Mustardseed.”

Mids. Night’s Dream, IV., I.

“Sweet knight, I kiss thy NEIF.”—*Hen. IV., Pt. II., ii., 4.*

NEMINIES. [A contraction of Anemones.] Anemone nemorosa. L. [Fairford.] [Britten & Holland.]

NEP. *sb.* The pudendum of a sow. [Hund. of Berk.]

NERN, NARN, or NE’ER-UN. Never a one. [Common.]

NESH. *adj.* Tender, weak, delicate; also applied to soft coal in the Forest of Dean. [General.] NAISH [Bourton.]

“He was a trouble as a child; very NESH and always a mooching; for all he’s so sprack now.”

NESSSES. Plur. of “nest.” [Hund. of Berk.]

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NETTLESOME. *adj.* Quarrelsome, snarly.

NIB. *sb.* A gas burner. [Glouc.]

NIBS. *sb.* The handles of a scythe-pole. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

NICK. *sb.* Condition, fettle. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

NIFF. *sb.* A quarrel, wrangle.

NIGGLE. *vb.* To nag, tease. [Hund. of Berk.]

“I shall so NIGGLE ye, and juggle ye.”

Beaumont & Fletcher, Pilgrim.

NIGH. *adv.* Nearly. [Common.]

NIGGLING. *adj.* Mean, paltry, contemptible. [Hund. of Berk.]

NIGGUT. *sb.* A small, short bundle or faggot. [Hund. of Berk.]

NILE. *sb.* The part of the “threshel” which strikes the corn. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

NINETER. *sb.* A knowing, artful boy or youth. [F. of D.]

NINETING. *sb.* A thrashing. [Hund. of Berk.]

NINNY-HAMMER. *sb.* A blockhead.

NINTE. *vb.* Pronunciation of “anoint.” [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

“I’m goin’ to NINTE the ship for the shab,” *i.e.*, to dress the sheep for the scab.

NIPPER. *sb.* Youngster. [Common.]

NISGULL or NESGULL. *sb.* The smallest of a brood or litter. Used figuratively of a puny person. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

NITCH. *sb.* A burden of hay, wood, etc. [Hund. of Berk.] [S.]

NITHER. *sb.* and *vb.* To shiver with cold. Also “All of a NITHER.” [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

NITHER AT. *vb.* To make grimaces at. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

NITS. *sb.* Lice.

“As dead as NITS” is a phrase used to express certainty of the death of anything.”

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NIVEL. *vb.* To sneer, turn up the nose at a person. [Stow-on-Wold.]

A boy asked the meaning of “disdain,” when Goliath disdained David, answered

“He NIVELLED at un.”

NOAF. *sb.* An oaf, fool. [F. of D.]

NO-A-WAYS. *adv.* Never. [Dumbleton.]

NOBBUT. None but, only. [Winterbourne.]

“There’s NOBBUT a shattering of apples on them trees.”

NOBBY. Used in calling a colt. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

NOCKLATE. *vb.* To inoculate. [Hund. of Berk.]

NODDY. *sb.* The knave at cards. [Phelps.]

NOGMAN. *sb.* A stupid person. [F. of D.]

NO GOOD ON. Good for nothing. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [N.E.]

NOGS. *sb.* The handles of a scythe pole. [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

NONE SO PRETTY. *Saxifraga umbrosa*. L. [Britten & Holland.]

NONSICAL. *adj.* Nonsensical. [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

NOOCHING. *adj.* Slouching, stooping. [Hund. of Berk.]

NOR. *conj.* Than. [General.]

NORATION. *sb.* Gossip. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

NOSE-BLEED. *sb.* Bleeding at the nose. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

NOT. *sb.* A game like bandy. [Grose.] [Ryknield.]

NOT, NOTTED. *adj.* Polled, hornless. Used of cattle and sheep. [Hund. of Berk.] [S.]

NOT HALF SAVED. *Idiotic.* [Hund. of Berk.]

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NOTMATOTS. *sb.* Hobbledehoys. [Hund. of Berk.] [S. Cerney.]

An old woman hearing of the marriage of some very young couples, said, "Well, what NOTMATOTS shall we have married next?"

NOTTABLE. *adj.* Clever, famous. [Hund. of Berk.]

NOWAYS. Not at all; by no means. [Common.]

NUB. *sb.* A small lump. [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.]

"A NUB of coal." "A great NUB of a boy," a great stout boy.

NUBBLINS. *sb.* Coal in small lumps. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [E.]

NUMMAN IDLES. *sb.* Pansies. [Hund. of Berk.]

A corruption of LOVE-IN-IDLENESS, *q.v.*

NUNCHEON or NUNCH. *sb.* Luncheon. [Common.]

"Laying by their swords and truncheons,

They took their breakfasts or their NUNCHIONS."

Hudibras I, i., 345.

NUNCLE. *sb.* Uncle. Also used as a familiar mode of address. [Common.]

Used by the Fool in King Lear, *passim*, *e.g.*, "NUNCLE, give mean egg, and I'll give thee two crowns."—*Act I, Sc. 4.*

NUZZLE. *vb.* To nestle. [Phelps.]

“She NUZZLETH herself in his bosom.”

Stafford, Niobe, pt. ii, p. 199 (1611.)

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O

OAF. *vb.* To play the fool.

“They was OAFIN’, and sparrin’ some lime.”

OATH. *vb.* To swear to a thing. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

OBEDIENCE. *sb.* Obeisance. [Selsley.] [N.E.]

OBLIGATED. *p.p.* Obliged. [F. of D.]

OBBLY ONKERS. *Vide* HOBBLIONKERS.

OCKURD. Pronunciation of “awkward.” Perverse, obstinate, unreasonable; also uncertain, unfavourable; of crops. [General.]

“What’s the good of you bein’ so OCKURD?”

“Taters has been rather OCKURD this turn.”

ODDMENTS. *sb.* Any odds and ends, odd change, etc. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

ODDS. *vb.* To alter. [Common.]

OFF. *prep.* From, after “to get,” “to buy,” etc. [Common.]

OFF. *e.g.*, “He can’t be OFF it” means he cannot help knowing or doing it. [Glouc.] [E.]

OFFAL. *sb.* Waste wood. [V. of Glos.]

OFFLINGS. *sb.* The refuse in winnowing. [Hund. of Berk.]

OLD. *adj.* Sly, cunning, suspicious, ‘cute. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

OLD MAID. *sb.* A horsefly. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

OLD MAN’S BEARD. Various species of Equisetum.

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OLF. *vb.* Used of horseplay.

“They kep OLFING with one another.”

ON. *prep.* Of.

ONACCOUNTABLE. *adj.* and *adv.* Extraordinary, extremely.

ONCE. *adv.* Sometime. [Tortworth R.] [S.]

“I thank thee; and I pray thee ONCE to-night

Give my sweet Nan this ring.”—*Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii., 4.

ONLIGHT. *vb.* To alight. [Hund. of Berk.]

OOD or HOOD. *sb.* Pronunciation of “wood.” [Hund. of Berk.] [E.] [N.E.]

OODLE. *sb.* Pronunciation of “wood-wail,” the nightingale. [Huntley.]

OONT or WOONT. *sb.* Pronunciation of “want,” the mole. [Common.]

OONTITUMP. *sb.* A molehill. [F. of D.]

OOSE. *sb.* Pronunciation of “hose.” [Glouc.]

OOT. Wilt thou? [Hund. of Berk.] [E.]

“Come here, OOT.”

OOZELING. *vb.* Wheezing. [Hund. of Berk.] [S.]

OPE. *sb.* Opening. [Hund. of Berk.]

OPEN ARSE. The fruit of *Mespilus germanica*. L. [Britten & Holland.]

OR. *adv.* Before, ere. [Huntley.]

ORDINARY. *adj.* Pronounced “ardinary” or “arnary.” In middling health. [Selsley.]

ORL. *sb.* The alder. *Vide* ARL.

ORTS. *sb.* Remnants, fragments, leavings, rubbish. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

“The fractions of her faith, ORTS of her love,

The fragments, scraps, the bits, and greasy reliques

Of her o’er-eaten faith, are bound to Diomed.”

Troil. & Cress. v., 2.

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OTHEREN or OTHERIN. *e.g.*, “Every OTHEREN day.” [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

OTHEROUS. Otherwise, different. [Glouc.]

“Things is dull enough now, and last summer was’nt much OTHEROUS.”

OTOMY. *sb.* An anatomy, skeleton. [Hund. of Berk.]

OUR. *pron.* Used to signify that the person spoken of belongs to the speaker's family:

as "OUR master," "OUR Alfred," "OUR mother." [General.]

OURN. *pron.* Ours. [General.] Used substantively for "my husband." [E.]

OUT. *adv.* Absent from home, not merely for the moment, but for some time; thus in Gloucester "when are you going OUT?" means, when are you going to take your Summer holiday?

OUTASKED. Applied to the third time of calling the banns. [V. of Glos.] [E.] [N.E.]

OUTRIDE. *sb.* A commercial traveller.

OVER. *adv.* As compared with. [Hund. of Berk.]

OVER ENENT or OVER ENONT. *adv.* Opposite. [Hund. of Berk.]

OVERGET. *vb.* To get over, recover, as from trouble, illness, etc. [V. of Glos.] [N.E.]

OVER-RUN. *vb.* To scamp work.

OWLESS. *adj.* Careless, lazy, thick-headed, devil-may-care. [V. of Glos.]

OWNER. *sb.* A title given to the proprietor of a boat or trow.

"Well, OWNER, how be you?"

OWT or OWLT. *sb.* Strength, body, substance, sustenance, stay. Used of cider, hay, etc. [V. of Glos.] See HOLT.

"I didn't think there was no OWT in bran."

OXEY. *adj.* Oxlike. [Hund. of Berk.]

OX-MAN. *sb.* Herdsman. [Compton Abdale.]

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P.

PAD. *sb.* A pack saddle. [Hund. of Berk.]

PADDLE. *sb.* A small spade used to clean the plough. [Hund. of Berk.] [Stow-on-Wold.]

PADDLE ABOUT. *vb.* To hobble, or creep about. [Winter-bourne.]

"My old man do churm, or lift a few taters. He can just PADDLE ABOUT a bit."

PAICE. *vb.* To raise with a lever. [Hund. of Berk.]

PAIL-STAKE. *sb.* A bough with the branches cut off short, and fixed in the ground, to hang the milking pails on. [Hund. of Berk.]

PAIRED or PAIRY. *adj.* Mouldy; of cheese.

PALE or PEEL. *sb.* A flat, spade-shaped tool used by bakers, to take dishes, etc., out of the oven. [Common.]

“A notable hot baker ‘twas, when he plied the PEEL.”

Ben Jonson. Bartholomew Fair.

PALE INTO. *vb.* To pitch into, pummel. [Hund. of Berk.]

PAME. *sb.* The palm of the hand. [Leighterton.]

PAN. [Broad A.] *sb.* A pond. [Hund. of Berk.]

PANE. *sb.* A patch of garden ground. [F. of D.]

PANK. *vb.* To pant. [Hund. of Berk.] [E.]

PANTENY. *sb.* Pantry. [Hund. of Berk.] [S.] [E.]

PANTLE. *vb.* To pant. [Hund. of Berk.]

PARGETER. *sb.* A plasterer. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.] [S.]

“Gold was the PARGET; and the ceiling bright
Did shine all scaly with great plates of gold.”

Spenser. Translation of the Visions of Bellay.

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PARLE. *sb.* A talk. [Dumbleton.]

“Of all the gentlemen,

That every day with PARLE encounter me,

In thy opinion, which is worthiest love?”—*Two Gent. Ver., i., 2.*

PARSLEY, COW. *Anthriscus sylvestris.* Hoffm. [Britten & Holland.]

PARTLET. *sb.* The fat on a pig’s chitterlings.

PASSEL. Several, many, a deal. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

“A PASSEL better.”

PASS OUT. *vb.* To toll the passing bell. “The bell is PASSING OUT” means that the passing bell is tolling. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

PATCH. *sb.* 1. A garden bed. [Hund. of Berk.]

2. The large pieces of sacking used as carpets in cottages. [Hund. of Berk.]

[S.]

3. A child's clout. [Hund. of Berk.]

PATTENS AND CLOGS. *Lotus corniculatus*. L. [Fairford] [Britten & Holland.]

PAWK. *vb.* To pant. [Uncommon.]

PEAL. *vb.* To pour out a liquid. [Halliwell.] [Ryknield.]

PEAR. *sb.* The appearance. [Phelps.]

PEART. *adj.* Bright, lively. [Common.]

PEARTEN UP. *vb.* To grow lively. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

PEASEN. *pl.* of "pea." [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [S.]

PEASIPOUSE. *sb.* Pulse. Peas and beans grown together as a crop. [Hund. of Berk.]

PECK. *sb.* The point of a horse's shoulder. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

PECK. *sb.* A pickaxe.

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PECK. *vb.* 1. To fall forward. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

2. To pitch, fling. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

"As high as I could PICK my lance."—*Coriolanus*, *i.* 1. 202.

"You i' the camblet, get up o' the rail;

I'll PECK you o'er the pales else."—*Hen. VIII.*, *v.* 3.

PECKIED or PICKED. Pronunciation of 'peaked,' used of anything terminating in a pointed end. Also poorly, pinched. [Common.]

PECK-SHAFT. *sb.* The handle of a pickaxe.

PECK UPON. *vb.* To put a person down.

"I don't believe in being PECKED UPON."

PEEL. *sb.* 1. A pillow. [Hund. of Berk.] [S.]

2. *See* PALE.

PEEP. *vb.* To dawn. [Glouc.] [Hund. of Berk.]

"In March it begins to PEEP about 6 o'clock."

PEEPERS. *sb.* The eyes. [Hund. of Berk.]

PEERK. *sb.* A perch, whether a hen's perch or a perch of land. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

PEFFLE. *vb.* To fall; as snow. [Stow-on-Wold.]

“The snow PEFFLED down, and whiffled round the carner.”

PEG. *sb.* Pig. [Hund. of Berk.] [S.]

“Durned if that there PEG aint’ most like a oont.”

PELF. *sb.* Weeds. [Stow-on-WoId.]

PELT. *sb.* Hide, skin.

“Daz thee PELT” is commonly used as a mild malediction.

PELT. “To be in a PELT.” To be in a fuss. [Selsley.]

“The letter which put you in such a PELT came from another.”

Wrangling Lovers, 1627. cit. *Latham*.

PEN. The Rev. A. S. Page says, “This Celtic word for hill is used as a common noun; I

live just under the PEN to which Pen lane leads.” [Selsley.]

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PERKY. *adj.* Saucy. [V. of Glos.]

PERISHED. *p.p.* Starved with cold; decayed. [Common.]

PERISHTY. *adj.* Withered. [Icomb.]

PERSH. *sb.* Osier. “PERSH bed.” [Glouc.]

PETER-GRIEVOUS. *adj.* Unreasonably aggrieved. [V. of Glos.]

PETHY. *adj.* Crumby; of bread.

PHAIZAN. *sb.* A pheasant. [Hund. of Berk.]

PICK. *sb.* A hay fork. [Hund. of Berk.] [S.]

PICKLE. *vb.* To prepare wheat for sowing, generally with blue vitriol. [Hund. of Berk.]

PICK OUT. *vb.* To find or worm out information. [Hund. of Berk.]

PICK-PIKE. *sb.* A pitch-fork. [Phelps.]

PICKTHANK. *sb.* A tale bearer.

The Rev. Joseph White, Newent, says the word originally denotes the tool held in the reaper’s left hand to claw the grain, ready for the swoop of the sickle.

“Many tales devised,

Which oft the ear of greatness needs must hear,

By smiling PICKTHANKS and base newsmongers.”

I. Hen. IV., iii, 2.

“2. The PICKTHANK, a ship of great employment, that commonly sails out of sight or hearing, her lading being for the most part private complaints, whispering intelligences and secret informations.”

John Taylor. Armado in the Fellow Ship with her Regiment.

PICK-TOOTH or PECK-TOOTH. *sb.* Toothpick.

“If a gentleman leaves a PICKTOOTH case on the table, look upon it as part of your vails.”—*Swift.*

PIDDLE. *vb.* To trifle, do light work. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

“A PIDDLING job.”

“Too precise, too curious in PIDDLING thus about the imitation of others.”—

Ascham. Schoolmaster.

“Now for those other PIDDLING complaints
Breathed out in bitterness.”

Massinger. “A New Way to pay Old Debts.”

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PIECE. *sb.* 1. A vat, or large cask.

2. Used of a woman.

“Her’s a loothy PIECE.”

“I had a wife, a passing princely PIECE,
Which far did passe that gallant firl of Greece.”

Mirroure for Magistrates.

“Go, give that changing PIECE

To him that flourished for her with his sword.”—*Tit. Andron., i. 2.*

3. A field or enclosure. [Hund. of Berk.]

PIECE OF WORK. *sb.* A fuss.

PIFKIN. *sb.* A pipkin, little jug. [Hund. of Berk.]

PIG-MEAT. *sb.* Pork, not bacon. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

PIG’S-COT. *sb.* Pig-sty. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

PIKELETS. *sb.* Crumpets. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

PILCH. *vb.* 1. To filch, pilfer.

2. To poke with the horn. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

PILEWORT. *Ranunculus Ficaria*. L. [Britten & Holland.]

PILL. *sb.* A creek. Peculiar to the Lower Severn.

PILLIN. *sb.* Pillion.

About 60 or 70 years ago the farmers' wives still rode thus behind their husbands
to and from market.

PILL-SLIP. *sb.* A pillow case. [Selsley.]

PIMPY or PIMPING. *adj.* Small, mean, paltry, sickly. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

PIN BONE. *sb.* The hip bone of cattle. [Hund. of Berk.]

PINCH. *vb.* To pilfer. [Glouc.]

PINCUSHION. Fruit of *Eonymus Europæus*. L. [Britten & Holland.]

PINE-END. *sb.* The gable end of a house. [Selsley.] [Hund. of Berk.]

PINEY. *sb.* Peony.

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PINK. *sb.* The chaffinch. [Tortworth.] [N.E.]

PINK, LONDON. *Geranium Robertianum*. L. [Britten & Holland.]

PINK, WILD. *Geranium Robertianum*. L. [Britten & Holland.]

PINNIKIN. *adj.* Fastidious, dainty. [Hund. of Berk.]

PIP. *sb.* 1. A shoot or bud. [V. of Glos.]

2. The blossom of the cowslip. [F. of D.]

PIP. *vb.* 1. To crack the egg in hatching. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [E.]

2. To burst; of a flower pod. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

PIRGY. *adj.* Surly, cross-grained. [Common.]

PIRL. *vb.* To spin; as a top.

PISHTY. Used in calling a dog, as "puss" is used in calling a cat. [V. of Glos.] [Hund.
of Berk.] [F. of D.] [S.]

PISSABED. *sb.* The dandelion. [Minchinhampton Common.]

PITCH. *sb.* The quantity taken up at a time on a hay-fork. [Hund. of Berk.]

PITCH. *sb.* A steep hill. [Common.]

PITCH. *vb.* To load hay or straw. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

PITCHER. “Like a humble bee in a PITCHER” is used of a person who does not make himself heard. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

PITCHPOLL or PITCHIPOLL. *vb.*

1. To turn a somersault. Also used as an adverb.

2. To realize double the cost of anything. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [E.]

PITH or PETH. *sb.* The crumb of bread. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [S.W.]

PITHER. (dh) *vb.* To potter or fuss about. [Hund. of Berk.]

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PIT-HOLE or PITY-HOLE. *sb.* A grave. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [E.]

PLACK or PLECK. *sb.* A portion or patch of a field; a plot of ground. [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

PLANT. *sb.* A crop; *e.g.*, “A good PLANT of wheat.” [Hund. of Berk.]

PLASH. *sb.* A small pool. [Hund. of Berk.]

“He leaves

A shallow PLASH to plunge him in the deep.”

Taming of the Shrew, i., I.

“Through PLASHES, puddles, thick, thin, wet and dry,

I travelled to the City Coventry.”

Taylor. Penniless Pilgrimage. [1618.]

PLAY. *vb.* [Pronounced PLY]. Applied by the Forest of Dean miners to the days when the pits are not working. Also used at Stroud.

“Us PLYED dree days last wick.”

PLEACH. *vb.* To lay a hedge; to intertwine the branches of pollards for a bower. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

“And bid her steal into the PLEACHED bower.”

Much Ado about Nothing, iii., I.

“Her hedges even-PLEACHED,

Like prisoners wildly overgrown with hair,

Put forth disordered twigs.—*Hen. V., v. 2.*

PLEACHERS. *sb.* The layers of a quickset hedge. [V. of Glos.]

PLIM. *adj.* Smooth, neat, well-trimmed. [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.] [E.]

PLIM. *vb.* To swell from moisture. [General.]

PLIM-BOB or PLUM-BOB. *sb.* A plummet. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

PLUBBV. *adj.* Swollen, puffy. [Tortworth R.]

“He is not so PLUBBY in the face as he was.”

PLUM. *adj.* Round, smooth. [V. of Glos.]

PLUMP. *vb.* To swell from moisture. [V. of Glos.]

“Let them lie for the dew and rain to PLUMP them.”

Mortimer. Husbandry.

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PLUNT. *sb.* a walking stick with a large knob. [Halliwell.] [Grose.] [Ryknield.]

PLUSHES. *sb.* The hoops of a besom. [Hund. of Berk.]

PLY. *vb.* To bend. *sb.* A bend. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

A boy with rheumatism was said to have “no PLY in his joints.”

“The willow PLIED, and gave way to the gust, and still recovered itself again.”—

Sir R. L'Estrange.

POACHY. *adj.* Wet, sappy; of land. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

“What uplands yon design for mowing, shut up the beginning of February; but marsh lands lay not up till April, except your marshes be very POACHY.”—*Mortimer. Husbandry.*

POKE. *vb.* 1. To stoop in walking. [Hund. of Berk.]

2. To gore; of a bull. [Hund. of Berk.]

POKE-HOLE. Applied contemptuously to a small or wretched building. [V. of Glos.]

It's only a POKE-HOLE of a place.”

POKEPUDDING. *sb.* The long-tailed titmouse. [Halliwell.] [Ryknield.]

POLE-RING. *sb.* The ring which attaches the head of the scythe blade to the pole. It is held fast by means of a “quinet,” or wedge. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

POLLARDS. *sb.* A mixed crop of beans and peas. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

POLL-EVIL. *sb.* A kind of eruption on the neck and ears of horses. [Hund. of Berk.]

POLLY ANDREWS. A corruption of "Polyanthus." [Hund. of Berk.]

POLT. *sb.* A knock, poke, thrust.

POLT. *vb.* To knock down; as fruit from trees.

POLTING-LUG. *sb.* A long stick used for knocking fruit from the trees. [Hund. of Berk.]

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POOCH OUT THE LIPS. *vb.* To pout. [Hund. of Berk.] [V. of Glos.]

POOR. "To make a POOR out on't" is to have little to show for a thing. [V. of Glos] [Hund. of Berk.]

POOTCHIN. *sb.* A pocket bag to contain the seed for dribbling.

PORE. *vb.* To supply plentifully. [Halliwell.] [Ryknield.]

PORKET. *sb.* A small pig for pork. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

POSSET. *sb.* Bread soaked in beer. [E.]

POT. *sb.* A measure of fruit. 84 lbs. of apples, 100 lbs. of pears, 90 lbs. of plums. [V. of Glos.]

POTCH or POUCH. *vb.* To poke, push, thrust. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

"I thought to crush him in an equal force.

True sword to sword; I'll POTCH at him some way,

Or wrath, or craft may get him."

Coriolanus, i., 10.

POTE. *vb.* To poke. [Hund. of Berk.]

"POTE the fire."

POT-FRUIT. *sb.* The best fruit for eating; as distinguished from the rougher sorts for cider, etc. [V. of Glos.]

POTHER. *vb.* To knock off loose apples, etc. [V. of Glos.]

POTHERY. *adj.* Close, muggy. [V. of Glos.]

POTTERY-WARE. *sb.* Earthenware. [Hund. of Berk.]

POTTLE-BELLIED. *adj.* Pot-bellied. [Hund. of Berk.]

POTS. *sb.* The paniers of a pack-saddle. [Hund. of Berk.]

POULTS. *sb.* The same as POLLARDS. [Hund. of Berk.]

POUND. *sb.* A pond, particularly a mill-pond. [Heref.]

POUND. *vb.* To beat, or knock. [Common.]

“POUND the door.”

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POUND STAKLE. *sb.* The floodgates of a pond, and the posts and frame which support them. [Heref.]

POVEY. *sb.* An owl. [Huntley.] [Heref.] [Phelps.] [Ryknield.]

Halliwell quotes “Worse and worse like POVEY’S foot.”

POWER. *sb.* A great quantity. [Common.]

PRADE. *sb.* A talk, chat. [Hund. of Berk.] [S.W.]

“I met him going to the Doctor’s, and had a PRADE with him.”

PRAYS. *sb.* The wooden pins used in thatching. [Compton Abdale.]

PRILL. A little rill of water. [V. of Glos.]

PRIMMY ROSE. *sb.* The primrose.

PRIMPT or PRINKT UP. *p.p.* Dressed up smartly.

PRIMROSEN. *sb.* Primroses. [Selsley.]

PRISE. *vb.* 1. To weigh.

2. To appraise. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

PRITCH. *vb.* To prick.

PRITCHEL. *sb.* and *vb.* Goad. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

PROCURE. *vb.* To cure bacon. [Phelps.]

PROMISE. *vb.* To assure.

“I do PROMISE ee.”

“Will not the ladies be afeard of the lion?

I fear it, I PROMISE you.”

Midsummer Night’s Dream, iii., I.

PROMPT or PROMP. *adj.* Spirited; of a horse. [N.E.]

PRONG. *sb.* A large hay- fork. [Hund. of Berk.]

PROOF. *sb.* Stay, strength, nourishment; applied to hay, etc. [Hund. of Berk.] [V. of Glos.]

PROOFY or PRUFFY. *adj.* Nourishing. [Hund. of Berk.]

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PROPER. *adj.* Fine. Also used adverbially, as “PROPER fine.”

“Moses was a PROPER child.”

Hebrews xl. 23. A.V.

“This Ludovico is a PROPER man.”

Othello, iv., 3.

PROTECT. *vb.* To detect. [Phelps.]

PROUD. *adj.* Swollen. [Hund. of Berk.]

PUCK. *sb.* A quantity of sheaves put into a small stack in the field, when the weather is unsettled, and the corn not fit to be put into a large stack. “Windrick” is used of hay in the same sense. [Hund. of Berk.]

PUCKFOISTED. *adj.* Bewitched.

PUCKFOUST, PUCKFEIST, PUCKFIST. *sb.* A fungus; the puffball. [Hund. of Berk.]

“Mr. H. Y. J. Taylor says that, “cut into lateral slices and fried, it has been pronounced by epicures to be a great delicacy.”

“These PUCKFIST, cockbrained coxcombs, shallow-pated.

Are things that by their tailors are created.”

Taylor. Kicksey Winsey. [1619.]

PUCK-LEDDEN. *adj.* Deceived, betrayed by false ideas. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

PUDDLE. *vb.* To work leisurely or slowly. [Stow-on-Wold.]

PUE. *sb.* A cow’s udder. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [S.]

PUGS. *sb.* The short quills in a fowl’s skin.

PUG. *vb.* 1. To pull, drag down.

2. To pick out the quills of fowls after plucking.

3. To pull out the loose ends of a rick to make it even. [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.]

“I was atop o’ the rick PUGGIN’ out handfuls where it was wet, look.”

4. Metaphorically, to scrape together.

“He’ll be a PUGGIN’ al as he can for his children.”

PUGGINGS. *sb.* Refuse corn or beans. [Hund. of Berk.] [E.]

“The PUGG, *i.e.*, the refuse corne left a winnowinge.”

Smyth's Berkeley MSS.

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PUGGY. *adj.* Used of a goose whose feathers are imperfectly developed. [Phelps.]

PUN. *vb.* To pound, beat. [Hund. of Berk.]

“He would PUN thee into shivers with his fist,
As a sailor breaks a biscuit.”

Troil. & Cress., ii., l.

PUNISHMENT. *sb.* Pain. [Hund. of Berk.]

PURE. *adj.* In good health. [Common.]

“How be you to-day, John? Oh! I be PURE, sir, thankee!”

PURGATORY. *sb.* The large ash-pit below the fire place. [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.]

PURL. *vb.* 1. To purr; of a cat. [Hund. of Berk.]

2. To hurl violently. [Huntley.]

PUR-LAMB. *sb.* The survivor of twin lambs. [Hund. of Berk.]

PUSSY-CATS. *sb.* Catkins. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

PUT-ABOUT. *vb.* To worry, tease, trouble. [F. of D.] [V. of Glos.] Also as a *p.p.*,
worried, bothered.

PUTCHEN. *sb.* An eel-basket.

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Q

QUAG. *sb.* A quagmire. [Hund. of Berk.]

“On the left hand there was a very dangerous QUAG, into which, if even a good
man falls, he can find no bottom for his foot to stand on.”—*Pilgrim's
Progress.*

QUAGGY. *adj.* Boggy. [Hund. of Berk.]

QUAKERS. *adj.* Briza media. L. [Britten & Holland.]

QUAMP. *adj.* Still, quiet. [Grose.]

QUAR. *sb.* A stone quarry. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.] [S.]

“The very agate

Of state and policy, cut from the QUAR

Of Machiavel.”—*Ben Jonson, Magnetick Lady.*

QUARREL. *sb.* A square of glass. [Hund. of Berk.] [S.]

“If the sunne doe but a little shine in throw some cranie in the wall, or some broken QUARREL in the window.”

Gataker. cit. Latham.

QUELTRING. *adj.* Sweltering. [Hund. of Berk.]

QUERMS. *sb.* Bad turns, sinking sensations. [Selsley.]

Probably a pronunciation of “qualms.”

QUEST. *vb.* To give tongue, as a spaniel. [Phelps.]

QUICE. *sb.* The wood-pigeon. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

QUICKEN TREE. *sb.* The mountain ash. [F. of D.]

A piece nailed over the door is supposed to keep off witches.

QUID. *sb.* Cud. [Lysons.]

“Chewing the QUID.”

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QUIDDLE. *vb.* To fuss, fidget, fiddle.

QUILL. *vb.* To put yarn upon a stick or bobbin ready for the shuttle. [Selsley.]

QUILT. *vb.* To gulp, swallow. [Common.]

QUINE. *sb.* A corner. [Icomb.]

QUINET. *sb.* An iron wedge driven into the pole-ring of a scythe, to hold it tight.

[Hund. of Berk.]

QUINJUROR. *sb.* Conjuror. [Phelps.]

QUIRE. *vb.* To enquire. [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

QUIRT. *sb.* A court. [Glouc.]

QUIST or QUEIST. *sb.* A wood-pigeon. [General.]

QUEEST. [Bourton.]

Metaphorically of a person, “He’s a queer QUIST.”

QUITCH. *sb.* Couch grass. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

QUOB or QUOP. *vb.* To throb. [Common.]

“My heart gan QUAPP full oft.”—*The Ordinary, ii., 2. cit. Latham.*

QUODDLED UP. *adj.* Shrivelled up. [Hund. of Berk.]

QUODLINS. *sb.* Coddling apples. [Hund. of Berk.]

QUOMP. *vb.* To subdue, cow, quiet. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

QUOPS. *sb.* Faint sickly feelings. [Selsley.]

QUOT. *sb.* A sty in the eye. [Selsley.] [N.E.]

Used metaphorically in *Othello, v., I.*:—

“I have rubbed this young QUAT almost to the sense,

And he grows angry.”

QUOT. *vb.* Squat and squatted. [S.] [S.E.]

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RABLE. *sb.* A road scraper. [V. of Glos.]

RACALUS. *sb.* Pronunciation of “Auricula.” [Hund. of Berk.]

RACE. *sb.* A sheep’s or calf’s pluck. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [S.]

RACK. *sb.* 1. A path made by hares or rabbits through standing corn.

2. A narrow path in a wood. [Common.]

RACK. *vb.* To sway.

RACKS. *sb.* Tenters. [Phelps.]

RAG. *vb.* To scold, abuse. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

RAGGED ROBIN. *Lychnis flos-cuculi. L.* [Britten & Holland.]

RAISE THE PLACE. *vb.* To make a disturbance. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

“He RAISED the house with loud and coward cries.”—*King Lear ii., 3.*

RAISTY, RASTY, REASTY. *adj.* Rusty, rancid. [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.]

“And then came haltyng Jone,

And brought a gambone

Of bakon that was REASTY.”

Shelton. The Tunninge of Eleanor Rimming. cit. Latham.

RAIT. *sb.* The refuse brought up the Severn by the “bore,” and deposited on the river banks is called “rait.” Also sticks, straw, or rubbish in a pool of water. Plattdeutsch *Räth*, the long reed which grows on the margin of lakes. “Water-weeds, as water-lilies, candocks, REATE, and bulrushes.”

Izaak Walton.

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RAMES. *sb.* Dead stalks; a skeleton. [Huntley.]

RAMMELY. *adj.* Tall and rank, as beans. [Marshall.]

RAMP. *vb.* To rage. [Selsley.]

“The pain RAMPED all night.”

RAMPING. *adj.* Raving.

“RAMPING mad.”

“A RAMPING and a roaring lion.”—*Ps. xxii., 13. P. B. V.*

RAMS’ HORNS. *Allium ursinum.* L. [Stroud.] [Britten & Holland.]

RAMSONS. *Allium ursinum.* L. [Stroud.] [Britten & Holland.]

RANDAN. *sb.* A noise, uproar. [Hund. of Berk.]

RANDING. *vb.* Canvassing. [Phelps.]

RANDOM. *adj.* Without balance, impulsive. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

“He’s a RANDOM sort of chap.”

RANDY ROW. *sb.* A disturbance. [Uncommon.]

RANGLE. *vb.* To entwine, tangle. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

RANTAN. *vb.* To beat severely. [Ryknield.]

RANTIPOLE. *sb.* A noisy, romping child. [Hund. of Berk.]

“The eldest was a termagant imperious wench; she used to RANTIPOLE about the house.”—*Arbuthnot. cit. Latham.*

RAP. *vb.* To swap, exchange. [Hund of Berk.] [N.E.]

RAPE AND SCRAPE. *vb.* To scrape together. [V. of Glos.]

“Who having searched and RAKED AND SCRAPED and tost
To find his arrow that he late hath lost.”

Taylor. Kicksey Winsey. [1619.]

RAPPER. *sb.* A downright falsehood, a vehement oath. [Hund. of Berk.]

RARE. *adj.* Fine. [Selsley.]

“A RARE piece,” said of a fine well-built girl.

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RASHER. *sb.* A box on the ears. [Halliwell.] [Ryknield.]

RASTLE. *vb.* To spread or run at the roots and form suckers. So used of young corn.

[Hund. of Berk.] [S.E.] To creep irregularly as ivy or vines. [Hund. of Berk.] [S.]

Also used of an eruption of measles spreading over the face. [Selsley.]

RATHE. *adj.* Early; of fruit, vegetables, etc. [Hund. of Berk.]

“Bring the RATHE primrose, that forsaken dies.”

Milton. Lycidas, 142.

RATTLETRAPS. *sb.* A contemptuous appellation of worthless articles.

RAUGHT or ROTE. *p.p.* of “Reach.” [Hund. of Berk.]

“The hand of death hath RAUGHT him.”—*Ant. & Cleo., iv., 9.*

RAVELMENT. *sb.* Entanglement. [Hund. of Berk.]

RAVES. *sb.* The side-rails of a waggon to increase its width. These are fixtures—unlike the “dripples” or “thripples” of N. Glos. The length of the waggon is increased by affixing the “yead” or “tail” ladder. [Hund. of Berk.] [E.]

RAW. *adj.* Angry, out of temper. [V. of Glos.]

“It makes me reg’lar RAW.”

READ. *vb.* To judge, guess.

“At what price do you READ this horse?” [Grose.]

REAP. *sb.* A sheaf. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

RECKON UP. *vb.* 1. To rate soundly.

2. To judge of anyone’s character [V. of Glos.] [E.]

REDUCT. *vb.* To deduct. [V. of Glos.]

REED. *sb.* Counsel. [Huntley.]

REED. *sb.* Unbruised straw for thatching. [Hund. of Berk.]

REED-HOLDER. *sb.* The thatcher’s bow, fastened to the roof to hold the straw. [Hund. of Berk.]

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REEMING. *adj.* First-rate. [Glouc.] [F. of D.]

REEN. *sb.* 1. A small brook or broad ditch. [Hund. of Berk.]

2. The deep furrow between the “ridges,” to carry off the water. [V. of Glos.]

[Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

REERMOUSE. *sb.* The bat. [Huntley.]

“Some war with REARMICE for their leathern wings,

To make my small elves’ coats.”—*Midsummer Night’s Dream*, ii, 3.

REEVE. *vb.* To wrinkle; to writhe.

To twist round, unwind. [Kemerton.]

To roll up the sleeves. [Stow-on-Wold.]

“It made me REEVE,” *i.e.*, writhe. [Glouc.]

“Don’t you REEVE your nose at me.” [Selsley.]

REEVED UP. *p.p.* Crinkled, wrinkled.

REEVING STRING. *sb.* The string put into a pinafore to tighten it. [Selsley.]

REFUGE. *sb.* Refuse. [N.E.]

REFUSE. *sb.* The refusal. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

RENEAGUE. *vb.* To renounce a job. [Hund. of Berk.] [Phelps.]

“Such smiling rogues as these—

RENEGE, affirm, and turn their halcyon beaks

With every gale and vary of their masters.”—*King Lear*, ii., 2.

“His captain’s heart.

Which in the scuffle of great fights hath burst

The buckles on his breast, RENEGES all temper.”—*Ant. & Cleo.* i. I.

REST PART. *sb.* The remainder.

RICKMOULD. A hoax played on a greenhorn in the hayfield. He is sent to fetch “the

RICKMOULD” from a long distance, and returns with a heavy weight in a sack.

[V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

RID. *vb.* To clean the grass, weeds, or briars from a ditch.

RIDE. *sb.* Contraction of “outride,” a commercial traveller.

RIDE. *sb.* A root stock, in coppice. [Hund. of Berk.]

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RIFF. *sb.* 1. The band of a faggot. [Hund. of Berk.]

2. The itch. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

RIFLE. *vb.* To startle; also to irritate. [V. of Glos.]

“It RIFLES ‘em up a bit, when some ‘un abuses ‘em, and calls ‘em what they don’t just like.” [Glouc.]

RIFLED. *adj.* Out of temper.

RIG. *sb.* “On the RIG” means unsteady, wabbling. [Hund. of Berk.]

RIG OF, TO RUN THE. *vb.* To make game of, to ridicule. [Hund. of Berk.]

RIGGLE. *vb.* To rattle. [Hund. of Berk.]

RIM. *vb.* To remove. [Halliwell.]

“Rykniel” gives RIN.

RINNUCK or RENNOCK. *sb.* The smallest pig in a litter. [Hund. of Berk.]

RIPPING. *adj.* Sharp; of frost or cold. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

RIVE. *vb.* To split asunder. [Huntley.]

RIVEL. *vb.* To shrivel. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [N.E.]

“Such RIVELLED fruits as winter can afford.”—*Dryden.*

RIZZLE. *vb.* To creep, as ivy, etc. [Halliwell.] [Rykniel.]

ROACH. Past tense of “Reach.” [Stow-on-Wold.]

ROAD. *sb.* Way, method, manner. [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.]

ROBIN REDBREAST’S PINCUSHION. *sb.* The red hairy gall on the wild rose.
[Cotswolds.]

RODNEY. *adj.* Roaming; as of a dog which will not keep at home. [Glouc.]

ROLLER. *vb.* To rake hay into small rows ready for cocking. Hence, “ROLLERS,” the hay so raked. [Hund. of Berk.]

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ROMANTICS. *sb.* A quaint corruption of rheumatics. [Selsley.]

ROMMELY. *adj.* Rancid; of bacon. [Hund. of Berk.]

RONK. *adj.* Rank, bad, queer. [V. of Glos.]

“Er was a RONK old bit on ‘er.”

“That’s rather too RONK,” means “Too much of a good thing.”

ROOKERY. *sb.* A heap of disorder. [Hund. of Berk.]

“‘Twas all of a ruck; a reg’lar ROOKERY on’t.”

ROOK TOGETHER. *vb.* To huddle up. [Hund. of Berk.]

ROOT. *sb.* A rut. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

ROUGHAGE. *sb.* Rubbish; the clearings off the land or out of ditches would be so called. [Hund. of Berk.] [N.E.]

ROUGHET. [Ruffet.] *sb.* Rough dried grass left on pasture land. [Hund. of Berk.]

ROUND. *vb.* 1. To whisper. [Huntley.]

2. To tell tales; to blab. [V. of Glos.]

3. To scold. [V. of Glos.]

ROUND. “To lie round” means to lie in bed twelve hours.

ROUT. *sb.* A rut. [Hund. of Berk.]

ROVE. *vb.* To smoke-dry meat. [Hund. of Berk.]

Halliwell gives “Roove.”

ROVE. *p.p.* of “Rive.” [Hund. of Berk.]

ROW-CAST. *adj.* Rough-cast. [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

ROWENS. *sb.* The refuse after threshing. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

ROW FOR. [ow as in ‘how.’] *vb.* To look for. [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

ROX. *vb.* To soften. [Hazleton.]

ROXED. *adj.* Rotten, decayed; of pears, apples, etc. [V. of Glos.]

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RUBBAGE. *sb.* Rubbish. [Hund. of Berk.]

RUBBER. *sb.* A mower’s whetstone. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

RUCK. *sb.* 1. A crease in a garment. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

2. “All of a RUCK” means all in a heap or muddle. [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.]

RUDE. *adj.* Rough, boisterous; of the weather. [Hund. of Berk.] [Glouc.]

“Canst thou, O partial sleep! give thy repose

To the wet sea-boy in an hour so RUDE;

And in the calmest, and most stillest night,

Deny it to a king?”—2 *Hen. IV.*, iii., l.

RUDGE or RIDGE. *sb.* The same as “land.” The aggregate of furrows between the “reens” or water-furrows. [Hund. of Berk.]

“Thou waterest the RIDGES thereof abundantly; thou settlest the furrows thereof.”—*Ps. lxx.*, 10. *A.V.*

RUDGEL. *sb.* A gelding not clean cut; a rig. [Hund. of Berk.]

“Ware the Libyan RIDGEL’S butting head.”

Dryden, Eclogues of Virgil, ix., 29.

RUGGLE. *sb.* 1. A child’s rattle. [Hund. of Berk.] [S.]

2. A sheep’s bell. [Huntley.]

RUGGLE. *sb.* 1. To struggle. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

2. To rattle. [Phelps.]

RUINATION. *vb.* To ruin. [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.]

RUMPLED SKEIN. Anything in a state of confusion, as accounts badly kept. [Hund of Berk.] [F. of D.]

RUN-AWAY-JACK. *Nepeta Glechoma*. Benth. [Britten & Holland.]

RUNAWAY MOP. *See* “MOP.”

RUNE. *vb.* To whisper. [Huntley.]

RUNNING. *sb.* Rennet. [Hund. of Berk.]

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RUNNOCK. *sb.* Used of the youngest possible child of a family. [Brookthorpe.] *See* “RINNOCK.”

RUSHING. *sb.* A game played with long narrow pins. [Phelps.]

RUSTY. *See* “RAISTY.” [Hund. of Berk.]

RYE-MOUSE. *sb.* The bat. [Hund. of Berk.] [S.]

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S

SAGS, SEGS, or ZEGS. *sb.* The genus CAREX. [Britten & Holland.]

SAG-SEATED CHAIR. *sb.* A rush-bottomed chair. [V. of Glos.]

SAID. *p.p.* Gainsaid.

“Er ‘oodnt be ZED.”

SALLIS. *sb.* Hog’s lard. [Grose.] [Halliwell.]

SALLY. *sb.* The fluffy part round a bell-rope. [F. of D.] [Hund. of Berk.]

SALLY or SALLY-TREE. *sb.* The willow. [E.] [F. of D.] [V. of Glos.]

“SALLOWS and reeds on banks of rivers born.”

Dryden, Georgics. ii., 573.

SALLY-BED. *sb.* An osier bed. [V. of Glos.]

SANFIN. *sb.* Sanfoin. *Onobrychis Sativa*. L. [Britten & Holland.]

SAPY or SAPPY. *adj.* Moist, sodden. [V. of Glos.]

SARPELERE. *sb.* A coarse packcloth made of hemp. [Halliwell.]

SAWER. *sb.* Sawyer. [Hund. of Berk.]

SCAG, SCAGGY. *See* SKAG, SKAGGY.

SCAGGY. *adj.* Shaggy. [Hund. of Berk.] [V. of Glos.]

SCAMBLING. *adj.* Sprawling, makeshift. [V. of Glos.]

SCANDALOUS. *adj.* Used on all occasions to express disapprobation.

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SCANTITY. *sb.* Scarcity. [F. of D.]

SCAR. *vb.* Pronunciation of “scare.” [Hund. of Berk.]

SCARLET LIGHTNING. *sb.* *Lychnis chalconica*. L. [Shipton Oliffe.] [Britten & Holland.]

SCATE. *vb.* To have diarrhoea. [Hund. of Berk.]

SCATHE. *sb.* Damage. [Huntley.]

“A virtuous and a Christian-like conclusion,
To pray for them that have done SCATH to us.”

Rich. III., i. 3.

SCHOLARD. *sb.* Scholar.

Generally used with a negative, as: "I be'nt no SCHOLARD."

SCOG. *vb.* To brag. [F. of D.]

"Ay, and you hear him COG; see him dissemble."

Timon of Athens, v., I.

SCOGGING. *adj.* Boastful, braggart. [V. of Glos.]

"Come both you COGGING Greeks; have at you both."

Troil. & Cress., v., 6.

SCOOTCH. *sb.* Couch grass. [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.]

SCORE. *sb.* 1. The core of an apple. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

2. The weight by which pigs are sold, 20lbs.

SCORT or SCOTE. *sb.* 1. The footmarks of horses, cattle, etc.

2. The drag on a wheel. [F. of D.] [Huntley.]

SCORT or SCOTE. *vb.* 1. To plough up the ground; of the hoofs of horses or cattle. [Heref.]

2. Also TO SCOT a wheel, *i.e.*, to put the drag on.

SCOTE. *sb.* An ironshod staff attached to the axle of the hind wheel of a waggon to prevent it running back down hill. [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

SCOTE. *vb.* To hurry along. [F. of D.] SCORT. To scurry. [Icomb.]

"I telled 'un to min' as the ca'ves didn't break away from 'un, else 'ee'd be SKORTING arl over the pleace for 'um."

Buckman. John Darke's Sojourn in the Cotteswolds. [1890.]

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SCOUT. *vb.* To drive away. [F. of D.] [Hund. of Berk.]

SCOWL OF BROW, BY. Judging by the eye instead of by measurement. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

SCOWLES. *sb.* The Rev. W. Barker, Holy Trinity, Forest of Dean, writes: "A very common word here for the sides of workings in coal or iron mines falling in. The miners say "SCOWLING IN" or "SCALING OFF." At a spot near Bream the old workings are called "THE SCOWLES." Nichols [Author of a work on Dean

Forest] says the word is from “crowll,” eaves.

SCRABBLE. *vb.* To scramble. [Hund. of Berk] [V. of Glos.]

SCRAG. *sb.* A crooked, forked branch. [Hund. of Berk.]

SCRAT. *sb.* A niggardly woman. [Hund. of Berk.] [S.]

“A SCRAT of a woman.”

SCRAT. *vb.* 1. To scratch. [Common.]

2. To scrape together. [V. of Glos.]

“It is an ordinary thing for women to SCRAT the faces of such as they suspect.”—*Burton’s “Anatomy of Melancholy,”* p. 614.

SCRATCH. *sb.* A thatcher’s tool; *see* CRUTCH.

SCRATCHER. *sb.* A roller with iron teeth for tearing open apples for cider. A similar machine is also used for pulping turnips, potatoes, &c. [V. of Glos.]

SCRATCHINGS. *sb.* The remainder of the fat after it has been melted down into lard. [Tortworth.] [N.E.] [F. of D.]

SCRAWL. *vb.* To crawl. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

SCRAWLIN’ FROST. *sb.* A slight frost; so called from the irregular markings it produces upon the surface of the ground. [Hund. of Berk.]

SCREECH. *sb.* 1. The swift. [F. of D.] [Hund. of Berk.]

2. The missel thrush. [S.] [F. of D.] [Hund. of Berk.]

SCREECH-DROSSLE. *sb.* The missel thrush. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

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SCREEK. *vb.* To screech. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

“Women groaning with their load,
The time of their delivery near,
Anticipating pain with fear,
SCREEKE in their pangs.”

Sandys. Paraphrase of Isaiah, p. 26.

SCREEL. *vb.* To scream. [V. of Glos.]

SCRIGGLINGS, SCROGLINGS, or SCRIGGLES. *sb.* Undersized apples, left on the tree as worthless. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

SCRIBE. *vb.* To shriek. [Huntley.]

“The little babe did loudly SCRIBE and squall.”

Spenser, Faerie Queen, vi., 6, 18.

SCRIMMET. *sb.* A small piece of meat. [Hund. of Berk.]

SCRIMMETY. *adj.* Close, niggardly. [Hund. of Berk.]

SCRIMPY. *adj.* Poor, wretched, puny.

SCRIP. *sb.* Writing, manuscript.

“E’ve lost ‘is SCRIP,” meaning sermon. [Westbuty-on-Trym.]

SCRIPPUT. *sb.* A little scrap.

SCROBBLE. *vb.* To scramble. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

“My veyther ‘ad a smartish vamily o’ we bouoys, an’ so us ‘ad to SCROBBLE along’s best’s could like.”

Buckman. John Darke’s Sojourn in the Cotteswolds. [1890.]

SCROG or SCROG UP. *vb.* To boast, to praise up. [Hund. of Berk.]

SCROUGE or SCRUNGE. *vb.* To crush or crowd together; shove. [General.]

SCRUB. *sb.* Shrub. [Huntley.]

SCRUMP. *vb.* To eat ravenously.

“The pegs did SCRUMP it into ‘em.”

SCRUNCHLIN. *sb.* A stunted, shrivelled-up apple. [Hund. of Berk.]

SCRUTCHINGS. Same as SCRATCHINGS. [Glouc.]

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SCRUZE, SCRUZ. *vb.* Squeezed. [Huntley.]

“Tho’ up he caught him ‘twixt his puissant hands,

And having SCRUZED out his carrion corse

The loathful life, now loosed from sinful bands,

Upon his shoulders carried him.”—*Spenser. Faerie Queen.*

SCUBBIN. *sb.* The forequarter of lamb without the shoulder. [Hund. of Berk.]

SCUD. *vb.* To rain slightly. [V. of Glos.]

SCUFF. *vb.* To shuffle with the feet. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

SCURRICK. *sb.* Anything worthless. [Glouc.] [Hund. of Berk.]

“I wouldn’t give you a SCURRICK more.”

“You shan’t use a SCURRICK of anything that belongs to me.”

SCURRY. *sb.* A flock in confused flight. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

SCYTHER. For the various parts of this implement, *vide* “grass-nail,” “heel,”
“lash,” “nibs,” “nogs,” “pole-ring,” “quinet,” “snead.”

SEAM or ZAME. 12 pecks; 2 pots. [V. of Glos.]

SEED or ZID. *pret.* of “to see.” Also SEEN. [Hund. of Berk.]

SEED-LIP. *sb.* A wooden vessel used for sowing seed, shaped to fit into the waist.
[Common.]

SEEDS or SIDS. *sb.* Growing clover. [Common.]

SEETED. Pronunciation of sated; sick and tired of anything.

“I be pretty near SEETED on ‘em.” [Glouc.]

So too, SEEDING or SADING, satisfying, monotonous. [Stow-on-Wold.]

SEG or SIG. *sb.* Urine, used by cloth makers in their manufactures.

SEGS or ZEGS. *sb.* Sedges. *See* SAGS.

“A place where SEGGES do grow.”—*Barrett. Alvearie. 1580.*

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SET. *vb.* To let; of property. [Common.]

“They care not how high they sell any of their commodities, at how unreasonable
rates they SET their grounds.”

Bishop Hall. Cases of Conscience. cit. Latham.

SETTING-PIN. *sb.* A dibble; a little pointed stick used in planting. [Hund. of Berk.]

SETTLEMENTS. *sb.* Sediment. [V. of Glos.]

SEVEN YEARS’ LOVE. “Mr. Friend tells us that this is the garden form of *Achillea*
Ptarmica, L., which is used in Glouc. by country brides in their posies.” [Britten &
Holland.]

SHAB. *sb.* The scab in sheep. [Hund. of Berk.]

SHABBING. *sb.* A thrashing. [Hund. of Berk.]

“I’ll gie thee a good SHABBIN’ when thee’st come whum.”

SHACKLE. *sb.* A mantelpiece. [Hund. of Berk.]

SHACKETY. *adj.* Rickety.

SHAG AWAY. *vb.* To slink off. [Hund. of Berk.]

SHAMNEL. *sb.* A masculine woman. [Grose.] [Halliwell.] [Ryknield.]

SHARD. *sb.* 1. A gap in a hedge; also a notch. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.] [S.]

In Smyth's Berkeley MSS., "a SHARD, *i.e.*, a gapp or brokem place in a hedge."

2. Professor Harker [Cirencester] writes: "This is a common word—by some said to mean strictly a "shelter;" but the sense in which I have heard it used is perhaps "fold," a small space at the corner of a field walled off, or partially walled off. I was asking my way across some fields, when a countryman said, "go across that SHARD."

SHARK. *sb.* A notch. [Halliwell.] [Ryknield.]

SHARP. *adj.* Snappish, savage; of a dog.

"I am glad the dog isn't SHARP."

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SHASHOONS. *sb.* A sort of stiff leather tied round the small of the leg to make the boots look smooth and in shape. [Halliwell.] [Ryknield.]

SHAT'N or SHASN'T, THEE. Thou shalt not. [Glouc.] [Hund. of Berk.]

SHATTER. *vb.* To scatter. [Phelps.] [F. of D.]

SHATTERING. *sb.* A sprinkling, a few.

"There's nobbut a SHATTERING of apples on them trees; t'other men have a goodish few." [Winterbourne.]

SHATTERS. *sb.* Sherds of pottery, etc. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

SHAVES. [Pron. like "have."] *sb.* The shafts of a cart. [Hund. of Berk.]

SHEAR-HOG or SHERRUG. *sb.* A sheep once shorn. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

SHECKLE. *sb.* A sickle. [Hund. of Berk.]

SHEER. *adj.* Keen, sharp; of the air. [Hund. of Berk.]

"It's quite a SHEER air to-day."

SHELL-BOARD. *sb.* The turn-furrow or breast of a plough. [Hund. of Berk.] *See*

SHOOL-BOARD.

SHEPHERDS' BEDSTRAW. *Asperula cynanchica*, L. [Britten & Holland.]

SHEPHERDS' THYME. *Thymus Serpyllum*, L. [Chedworth.] [Britten & Holland.]

SHICK-SHACK. *sb.* An oak twig carried on May 29. [Glouc.] [E.]

SHIDE. *sb.* A small plank; a piece of wood split off from timber. [Hund. of Berk.]

“Down tumbling crake the trees, upriseth sound of axes' strokes;
Both holms, and beeches broad, and beams of ash, and SHIDES of okes,
With wedges great they clive.”

Phaer. Trans. of Virgil, 1600. cit. *Latham*.

SHIM. *adv.* Seemingly. [Phelps.]

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SHIMBLE. *adj.* Shaky, insecure, loose. [Hund. of Berk.]

“All of a SHIMBLE.”

SHINNY. *sb.* The game of hockey. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

SHIP. *sb.* Sheep. [General.]

Also *pl.* SHIPS. [Dumbleton.]

SHIVE. *sb.* A piece of wood shaved or splintered off. [Hund. of Berk.]

“Easy it is

Of a cut loaf to steal a SHIVE, we know.”—*Tit. Andron.*, *ii.*, I.

SHOG AWAY. *vb.* To slink off. [Hund. of Berk.] [S.] [N.E.]

“Will you SHOG off? I would have you, *solus*.”—*Henry V.*, *ii.*, I.

SHOMMOCK. *vb.* To ride loosely, to jog-trot. [Stow-on-Wold.]

SHOOL or SHOWL. *sb.* A shovel or spade. [Common.]

There is the BROAD SHOOL and the SPIT SHOOL.

SHOOL-BOARD. *sb.* The mould-board of a plough. [Stow-on-Wold.] See SHELL-BOARD.

SHORE. Past tense of “to share.” [Tortworth Rectory.]

SHOTPOT. *sb.* A fellow who spends so much in an ale-house that he is entitled to the landlord's pot or shot flagon. [Halliwell.] [Ryknield.]

SHRAMMED, or ALL OF A SHRAM. *adj.* Benumbed with cold. [S.] [Hund. of Berk.]

SHRIDDIR' BILL or HOOK. *sb.* A tool used for cutting out grass, briars, etc., from a ditch.

SHRIM or SRIM. *vb.* To shiver; shrink or shrivel up with cold or fright; also of shrinkage in cooking. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

SHROUD or SHRUD. *vb.* To lop or trim a tree. [Hund. of Berk.]

SHUCK. Pronunciation of "shake." [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

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SHUCKLE. *sb.* Sickle. [Hund. of Berk.]

SHUFFLE. *vb.* To hurry. [Selsley.]

"I was SHUFFLIN' to get home."

SHUN. *vb.* To screen, *e.g.*, a shrub planted to hide back premises. [Stow-on-Wold.]

SHUP-PICK, SHUPPUCK. or SHEPPECK. *sb.* A short two-pronged pitchfork or sheaf-pike. [Common.]

"The carn did stand up strait as a SHOPPECK-staël."

Buckman. John Darke's Sojourn in the Cotteswolds. (1890.)

SHUT. *sb.* A freshet. [V. of Glos.]

SHUT. *sb.* Twilight; "The SHUT of evening." [Hund. of Berk.]

"Since the SHUT of evening, none had seen him."

Dryden. Don Sebastian, iii., I.

SHUT, SHOT, SHET. Rid, quit of, *e.g.*, "To get SHUT on." [Common.]

"We must not pray in one breath to find a thief, and in the next to get SHUT of him."—*Sir R. L'Estrange. cit. Latham.*

SHUT. *vb.* To weld; of iron. [Hund. of Berk.]

SHUTE. *sb.* A litter of pigs. [Newent.]

SIBBER. *vb.* To simmer. [V. of Glos.]

SIDDOW or ZIDDER. *adj.* Soft, tender; applied to peas that become soft in boiling. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

Hence, land which grows good boiling peas is called "SIDDOW land."

SIGHT. *sb.* A great number. [Common.]

SIGTH. *sb.* A sigh. [Phelps.]

SILL GREEN. *sb.* The house leek. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

SIM. Pronunciation of “seem.” [Hund. of Berk.]

SIMPLE. *adj.* Ill, delicate. [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.]

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SIN or ZIN. *vb.* Saw or seen. [Hund. of Berk.] [E.]

SINK. *sb.* A sunken gutter. [Phelps.]

SISTER-LAW. *sb.* Sister-in-law.

SIR. Used as a verb, “She SIRRED him.” [Selsley.]

SITH. *prep.* With. French *chez*. [Dumbleton.]

SKAG. *sb.* 1. A rectangular rent in a garment. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [S.W.]

2. A branch not pruned close to the tree. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

SKAGGY. *adj.* Liable to SKAG or split.

SKEEL or SKALE. *sb.* A shallow wooden vessel, used for washing butter, setting milk, cooling beer, and other household purposes. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.] [S.]

SKEG. *sb.* A piece split off. [Glouc.] *See* SKAG.

“A SKEG of fingernail.”

SKEG. *vb.* To tear. [F. of D.]

SKELINGTON or SKELENTON. *sb.* Skeleton.

SKELM. *sb.* A long pole used to carry hay-cocks, to make wind-cocks. [Hund. of Berk.]

SKEW-WHIFF. *adv.* Askew, aslant. [F. of D.] [Hund. of Berk.]

SKIDDY. *sb.* The wren. [Stow-on-Wold.]

SKIDDY-hunting is a favourite winter pastime for boys.

SKILLET. *sb.* A long-handled shallow copper saucepan. [F. of D.]

“Let house-wives make a SKILLET of my helm.”—*Othello*, *i.*, 3.

SKILLIN’. *sb.* A pent-house, or open shed. [Hund. of Berk.] [S.]

SKIM DICK. *sb.* Inferior home-made cheese. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

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SKIMMER LAD. *sb.* A flat dumpling made of dough boiled on a skimmer. [Hund. of Berk.] [E.]

SKIMMINGS. *sb.* Hay made from the bad parts of pasture land. [Hund. of Berk.]

SKIP. *sb.* A basket. [Cheltenham.]

SKIPPET. The same as KIPE. [N.E.]

SKIRMAGE. *sb.* Scrimmage. [Hund. of Berk.]

SKIVVER. *sb.* A skewer; hence. "SKIVVER 'OOD," the dog-wood, of which skewers are made. [Hund. of Berk.]

SLABBER. *vb.* To soil with mud. [Hund. of Berk.]

SLAD or BLADE. A word occurring as a proper name, and signifying a sloping place or valley. So EAST SLADE, a Colliery in the Forest. The SLAD is a part of Stroud, and also a place at Longhope. [Chambers gives this word as obsolete.]

SLAIT. *sb.* An accustomed run for sheep. [North Nibley.]

SLAM. *vb.* To beat. [Huntley.] [Grose.]

SLAMBANG. *adv.* With great violence. [Hund. of Berk.]

SLAN. *sb.* The sloe. [Common.]

SLANY. *sb.* A slattern. [Grose.]

SLAT. *vb.* To slit, split. [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

SLATE. *sb.* Land which is not good enough to plough and on which sheep are turned out. [Hund. of Berk.] *cf.* SLAIT.

SLATHER. *vb.* To slip or slide.

"The plank SLATHERED away."

SLEAR. *sb.* The craggy side of a hill. [Phelps.]

SLEEP. *adj.* Used of an apple or pear beginning to rot.

SLEEZE. *sb.* A cloth-maker's word to express the separation of texture in badly woven cloth. [Huntley.]

SLEIGHTS. *sb.* Downland; grass kept solely for pasture. [Hund. of Berk.]

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SLENKS. *vb.* To slink.

A farm man said to his dog which had been keeping back, "Come on, now; where's um been SLENKSIN to?" [Selsley.]

SLICK. *adj.* Smooth, slippery, sleek. [Common.]

SLICK GREENS. *sb.* The young leaves of a cabbage before it comes to flower. [V. of Glos.]

SLICKUT. *sb.* Curds and whey. [Hund. of Berk.]

SLIER. *vb.* To regard with a sly, spiteful look. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

SLIMBER. *vb.* To be at ease. [Halliwell.] [Rykniel.]

SLINGE. *vb.* A cloth-maker's word; to pilfer wool from the loom. [Huntley.]

SLINGET. *sb.* The same as LANGET; a long strip of ground.

SLINKY VEAL. *sb.* The flesh of a very young calf. [Hund. of Berk.]

SLITHER or SLIVER. *vb.* To slide or slip.

SLIVER. *sb.* A slice of anything. [Hund. of Berk.] [V. of Glos.]

"Slips of yew,

SLIVER'D in the moon's eclipse."—*Macbeth*, *iv.*, *I.*

SLIVER. *vb.* To half-do work. [Hund. of Berk.]

SLOBBERLY. *adj.* Sloppy.

"I will sell my dukedom,

To buy a SLOBBERY and dirty farm."—*Hen. V.*, *iii.*, *5.*

SLOTTED. *adj.* Bedaubed.

SLOUCH OVER. *vb.* To do work in a slipshod manner. [Glouc.]

SLOUGH. [pronounced as "plough."] *sb.* The inner bony prominence from the quick of a cow's horn, which bleeds when broken. [Hund. of Berk.]

SLOUGHING. *adj.* Hanging down. Untidy stockings are said to be SLOUGHING. [Selsley.]

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SLUMMOCK, SLAMMERKIN. *sb.* A slut, sloven. [Common.]

SLUMMOCKIN or SLUMMOCKY. *adj.* Slovenly. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [Bourton.]

SLURRY-HOLE. *sb.* A hole in which the drainings of the pig-sty or other filthy water

is allowed to accumulate. [Tortworth R.]

SLY PUBLIC. *sb.* An unlicensed beer-house. [Tortworth.]

SMACK OVER. *vb.* To work in a slovenly manner. [Glouc.]

“Her did SMACK OVER the dairy work in no time.”

SMALTER. *sb.* Small beer. [Hund. of Berk.]

SMART. *adj.* Considerable. [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.] [V. of Glos.]

A “SMART few,” a considerable number.

SMARTISH. *adv.* Considerably; also pretty well in health. [Common.]

SMASH-MORTAR. *adv.* All to pieces. [Hund. of Berk.]

SMELLERS. *sb.* A cat’s whiskers. [Hund. of Berk.]

SMELL SMOCK. Cardamine pratensis, L. [Britten & Holland.]

SMICK SMOCK. Cardamine pratensis, L. [Britten & Holland.]

SMULLOCK. *adv.* All of a heap. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

“The old place tumbled down SMULLOCK.”

SMULLOCKY. *adj.* Smouldering. [Hund. of Berk.]

SNACK. *sb.* A fungus which grows on trees, used as tinder when dried. [Hund. of Berk.]

SNACK BALLS. *sb.* Balls made of SNACK which are very elastic and bound well. [Hund. of Berk.]

SNAG. *sb.* A tooth standing alone. [Hund. of Berk.]

“In China, none hold women sweet,
Except their SNAGS are black as jet.”

Prior. Alma, ii., 427.

SNAIL-GUGGLES. *sb.* Ammonites. [Dumbleton.]

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SNAIL HOUSEN. Snail shells. [Dumbleton.] [Hund. of Berk.]

SNAKES’ VICTUALS. Fruit of Arum maculatum, L. [Fairford.] [Britten & Holland.]

SNARLY. *adj.* Knotty, cross-grained; of wood. [V. of Glos.]

SNATCH. *sb.* A nasty flavour; twang.

“It’s got a reg’lar SNATCH with it.”

“Thou art a fellow of good respect;

Thy life hath had some SMATCH of honour in’t.

Julius Cæsar, v., 5.

SNAUPER. *sb.* The foxglove. [F. of D.]

SNEAD or SNED. *sb.* The pole of a scythe. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [S.]

“This is fixed on a long SNEED, or straight handle.”

Evelyn. cit. Latham.

SNEEZEWORT. *Achillea Millefolium, L.* [Britten & Holland.]

SNEW. *vb.* Past tense of “snow.” [Tortworth.] [S.E.]

“SNEWED UP,” snowed up.

SNIPING. *adj.* Sharp, bitter; of frost or cold, but not used of intense cold. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

SNIPPET. *sb.* A very small bit. [Hund. of Berk.]

“Witches simpling, and on gibbets,

Cutting from malefactors SNIPPETS,

Or from the pill’ry tips of ears.”—*Hudibras, ii., 3. 823.*

SNIPPLE. *vb.* To nip, of frost. [Hund. of Berk.]

SNISH. *sb.* Snuff. [Halliwell.] [Ryknield.]

SNITE. *vb.* To blow the nose. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

SNITE. *sb.* Bit. [V. of Glos.]

“Every SNITE of it.”

SNOB. *vb.* To sob. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

SNOFF. *sb.* 1. The snuff of a candle. [Hund. of Berk.]

2. The eye of an apple or pear. [Hund. of Berk.]

SNOFFELY. *adj.* Snuffling; from a cold in the head. [Hund. of Berk.]

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SNOOL. *vb.* To smear anything, as a dog or cow does, by rubbing the nose over it.

[Hund. of Berk.]

SNOOZE. *sb.* Noose. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

SNOOZLE. *vb.* To snooze. [Hund. of Berk.]

SNOP. *sb.* A blow, a clout. [Hund. of Berk.]

SNOWP. [F. of D.]

SNORUS VORUS. *Nolens volens.* [Phelps.]

SNOWL or SNOLE. *sb.* A lump of bread, cheese, etc. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

“I had a SNOWL of bread and cheese, and a bib of cider.”

“A SNOWL of suety dumpling.”

SNOWLER. *sb.* A blow on the head. [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.]

SNOW-ON-THE-MOUNTAIN. *Arabis alpina*, L. [Chedworth.] [Britten & Holland.]

SNOXUNS. *Digitalis purpurea*, L. [F. of D.] *N. & Q.*, 5th S., x., 48.

“Awent a-buz’n away like a dumbley dory in a SNOXYN” is a phrase by which the Forest folk sometimes express their opinion of a humdrum preacher, *ibid.* SNOCK is used in the West of England to signify a sharp blow; the name SNOXUNS may be applied to foxgloves, because of children using the flowers as crackers, and exploding them by a SNOCK on the ball of the thumb.” *N. & Q.*, 5th S., x., 179.

[Britten & Holland.]

SO or SO AND SO. *adj. Enceinte.* [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

SOBBLE. *vb.* To soak. [Bourton.]

SOG. *vb.* To soak. [Hund. of Berk.]

SOGGY. *adj.* Wet, sippy; of the ground.

SOLE. *sb.* 1. A stake driven into the ground to fasten up hurdles. [Hund. of Berk.]

2. Of a plough—the part on which it runs. [Hund. of Berk.]

3. The noose or loop made of wood attached to one end of the foddering cord, in order to strain the cord up tight, which would be impossible if a noose were made in the cord itself. [Hund. of Berk.]

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SOLID. *adj.* Steady, serious, sedate. [Common.]

SO LONG. *Exclam.* Equivalent to “*Au revoir.*”

It is not thought lucky to say “good bye,” which points to a long parting.

SONG. "My song!" is a frequent exclamation in the Forest of Dean, equivalent to "Dear me!"

SOOTY. *sb.* A sweep. [Dumbleton.]

SORROW. Sorrel. *Rumex Acetosa*, L. [Fairford.] [Britten & Holland.]

SOULD. [pron. soled.] *sb.* Soul; as wind for wine, barned for born, etc. [F. of D.] [Stow-on-Wold.]

SOURING. *sb.* Vinegar. [North Nibley.]

SOUSE. *sb.* A box on the ear. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] Also the ear itself. [S.]

"I have heard of the nickname of "OLD PUG-SOUSE," *i.e.*, Old Pull-ears.

SOW or ZOW THISTLE. *Sonchus oleraceus*, L. [Britten & Holland.]

SPADE. *sb.* Mucus in the eye from cold. [Hund. of Berk.] [S.] Phelps gives SPADE SPEED, and Huntley, SPAYSPEED.

SPANISH ASH. *Syringa vulgaris*, L. [Fairford.] [Britten & Holland.]

SPAR. *sb.* 1. A wooden bolt. [Hund. of Berk.]

2. The pointed stick used for fixing the thatch on a roof. [Hund. of Berk.]

SPAUL. *vb.* To splinter, or break off unevenly; as a branch of a tree. [V. of Glos.]

Hence SPAUL. *sb.* The splinter in a tree so caused. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

[F. of D.]

SPAULT. *p.p.* Split.

SPEED. *vb.* To succeed, fare well. [Stow-on-Wold.]

"Never mind, Sir; the more I be spited, the more I shall SPEED."

"Let us assay our plot; which, if it SPEED,

Is wicked meaning in a lawful deed."

All's Well that Ends Well, iii., 7.

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SPEEKs or SPICKs. *sb.* The pieces of wood used for holding together the thatch on a rick. They are made by splitting a willow or hazel stick in two. A piece of the right length is cut off and a twist is given in the middle, and it is then bent double. [Hund. of Berk.]

This is called a BUCKLE in N. Glos.

SPEKE. *sb.* A pole used for carrying hay-cocks to make wind-cocks. [V. of Glos.]

[Hund. of Berk.]

SPERAGE. *Asparagus officinalis*. L. [Britten & Holland.]

SPEW. *sb.* A spongy piece of ground. [Hund. of Berk.]

SPIKE. “To have the SPIKE” is to be out of temper, or offended. [Glouc.]

SPILL. *vb.* The same as SPAUL; to splinter. [F. of D.]

SPINDLE WOOD. *Euonymus europæus*, L. [Britten & Holland.]

SPINE. *sb.* This word is never used by itself—but “The SPINE of the neck,” “The

SPINE of the back.” [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [S.]

SPIRT. *vb.* To sprout, shoot. [V. of Glos.]

SPIRTLE. *vb.* To sprinkle. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

“The brains and mingled blood were SPIRTLED on the wall.”

Drayton. cit. Latham.

SPIT or SPITTLE. *sb.* A spade. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

SPIT DEEP. *adv.* As deep as a spade goes in digging. [S.] [Hund. of Berk.]

SPITTER. *sb.* A narrow spade with a long curved blade. [F. of D.] [Hund. of Berk.]

SPITTLE DAB. *sb.* A narrow spade. [Bourton.]

SPITTLE TREE. *sb.* A spade handle.

SPLASH. *vb.* To lay a hedge. [Hund. of Berk.]

SPOON. “He has put his SPOON in the wall” is an old phrase in the Vale of Berkeley, to signify a person’s death.

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SPOT. *sb.* A drop, small quantity of drink.

SPOT. *vb.* To begin to rain, to spit. [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.]

SPRACK. *adj.* Active, lively. [General.]

SPRACKT is also used in the Forest of Dean.

“He is a good SPRAG memory.”—*Merry Wives of Wind.*, iv., I.

SPRAY. *sb.* A Stick used in thatching. [Bourton.]

SPRAYED. *adj.* Chapped; of the skin. [Hund. of Berk.]

SPREADER, [pron. ‘spreeder.’] *sb.* The stick used to keep the traces from the legs of

cart-horses. [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.]

SPREATHE. *vb.* To chap; of the skin. [Hund. of Berk.] [S.]

SPRINGE. [pron. as hinge.] *sb.* A snare for birds. [Hund. of Berk.]

“Ay! SPRINGES to catch woodcocks.”—*Hamlet, i., 3.*

SPRUNNY. *sb.* A male sweetheart. [Grose.] [Halliwell.]

SPRY. *adj.* Lively, *e.g.*, “SPRACK and SPRY.”

SPUD. *sb.* A common name for a potato.

SPUD. *sb.* A left-handed man. *adj.* SPUDDY. [Selsley.]

“A boy at school can bowl swift, and he’s SPUDDY.”

SPUDGEL. *sb.* A wooden bucket with a long handle, used for baling. [V. of Glos.]

SQUAIL. *vb.* 1. To pelt with stones or sticks. [Huntley.]

2. To squeal. [Hund. of Berk.]

SQUARE. *sb.* A measure in thatching and tiling.

SQUAT. *sb.* A bruise or indentation. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

“Bruises, SQUATS, and falls, which often kill other, can bring little hurt to those that are temperate.”—*Geo. Herbert, cit. Latham.*

SQUAT. *vb.* [pron. quot.] To squeere; also to scot a wheel. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

“When she couldn’t speak, she SQUATTED my hand.”

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SQUAWK. *vb.* To squeal, to cry out. [V. of Glos.]

SQUEEZE. *vb.* *e.g.*, “Don’t SQUEEZE me to the wall.” meaning “Don’t drive the bargain too close.” [Halliwell.]

SQUENCH. *vb.* To quench. [Hund. of Berk.] [V. of Glos.]

SQUIB. *sb.* and *vb.* Squirt, syringe. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [S.]

SQUICH. *vb.* To squash. [Hund. of Berk.]

SQUILTS. *sb.* Spots. [Dumbleton.]

SQUINT-HOLES. *sb.* The long slits in the vails of barns to admit light and air. [Hund. of Berk.]

SQUISHY. *adj.* Miry, boggy. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

SQUISH-SQUASH. *adv.* Used to express the noise of walking through mud or shallow water. [Hund. of Berk.]

SQUITCH. *Triticum repens*, L. Also SQUITCH GRASS. Sometimes extended to other grasses with similar habit, and creeping rhizomes, as *Agrostis vulgaris*, L. Also for *Agrostis alba*, L., and *Poa compressa*. L. [Britten & Holland.]

SQUITTLINGS. *sb.* Shreds. [Bourton.]

SQUOB. *sb.* The smallest in a litter of pigs. [Selsley.]

SQUOB. *sb.* A cupboard under a staircase, the common receptacle for lumber and rubbish. [Tortworth R.]

SQUOB. *adv.* Flop, flump. [Selsley.]

“Er came down SQUOB just like a twud.”

SQUOBBY. *adj.* Flabby, soft; *e.g.*, of new peas.

SQUOT IN. *vb.* To stave in anything by sitting on it. [Hund. of Berk.] [S.] See SQUAT.

STACK. *sb.* A flight of stone steps outside a building. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

STADDLES. *sb.* The supports upon which a rick is built. [General.]

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STAG. *sb.* A young ox. [Hund. of Berk.]

STAG. *sb.* A potato left in the ground all the winter which comes up again the following year. [Hund. of Berk.]

STAG. *vb.* To keep watch or “*cave.*”

“STAGGIN’ the old’ un” is keeping a look out for the master; used by workmen.”

STAGGER BOB. *sb.* A Very young calf. [Hund. of Berk.]

STAID. *adj.* Of the weather, settled. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

STAKE AND HETHER HEDGE. This is a fence made with upright stakes, interlaced with sticks or hedge trimmings. [Hund. of Berk.]

STAKE MAUL. *sb.* A stiff stick used for driving in stakes. [Hund. of Berk.]

STALE or STEEL. *sb.* The handle of a prong, rake, broom, etc. [Common.]

“It hath a long STALE or handle, with a button at the end for

one's hand."—*Mortimer. Husbandry.*

STALKY. *adj.* Wet and miry. [Hund. of Berk.]

"The ground is very STALKY; how it do gauX."

STAM or STOM. *sb.* Stem. [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.]

STANDIN'. *adj.* Defiant; of children. [Hund. of Berk.]

STANK. *sb.* A pool caused by a dam; also the dam itself. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]
[F. of D.]

vb. To dam.

Some thirty years ago, when water was scarce, and before the days of water-carts, it was the practice in Gloucester to "STANK the gutters" for the purpose of collecting water for watering the streets. This was done by scattering it with a broad shovel."

To STANK a horse is to keep it from food.

STARCH. *sb.* The heron. [Stroud.]

STARE. *sb.* The starling. [Bourton] [Hund. of Berk.]

STARKY. *adj.* Dry, shrivelled up; also stiff, huffy. [Hund. of Berk.] [S.]

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STARK MAD. Quite insane. [Hund. of Berk.]

"That wench is STARK MAD, or wonderful froward."

Taming of the Shrew, i., l.

STARWORT. *Stellaria Holostea, L., and Stellaria graminea, L.* [Britten & Holland.]

STEER. *sb.* The starling. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [S.]

STEER. *adj.* Steep. [V. of Glos.]

STEERISH. *adj.* Young; as an ox. [Halliwell.] [Hund. of Berk.]

STELCH. *sb.* A stilt. [Hund. of Berk.]

STELT. *adv.* "On the STELT." By stealth. [Glouc.]

STEPPING-BLOCK. *sb.* A horse-block. [Hund. of Berk.]

STICK. *sb.* A timber tree, applied to logs of considerable length. [N.E.] [Hund. of Berk.]

STILCH. *sb.* A ringed upright post to which cows are tied. [V. of Glos.] [Uncommon.]

STILTS, ON THE. Of cider drawn down to the dregs. [Hund. of Berk.]

STINGER. *sb.* The sting of an insect. [Hund. of Berk.]

STINTED. *adj.* Of a mare in foal. [Hund. of Berk.]

STIPE. *sb.* A steep ascent on a road. [Heref.]

adj. Steep. [Hund. of Berk.]

STIRK. *sb.* A two year old heifer that has not begun to breed. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

STIVE or STIVE UP. *vb.* To stifle with heat. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [N.E.]

STIVED UP. *p.p.* Suffocated, crowded together.

STIVING. *adj.* Stifling, close.

STOCK. *sb.* 1. A swarm of bees. [Hund. of Berk.]

2. The stump of underwood. [Hund. of Berk.]

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STOCK. *vb.* 1. To peck; of a bird pulling up seed corn. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

2. To strike and wrench with an axe having a flat end; hence a

STOCKING AXE. [Heref.] To STOCK UP is used of grubbing up an old hedge. [Hund. of Berk.] [N.E.]

“Thy groves and pleasant springs

The paining labourer’s hand shall STOCK, the roots to burn.”

Drayton, Polyolbion, Song xiv.

STOCK AND BIT. *sb.* Brace and bit.

STOCKERS. *sb.* Men employed to clear out the butt of a tree ready for felling.

STOCKLE. *sb.* A pollard tree; *e.g.*, a STOCKLE ash. [Hund. of Berk.]

STOCK MILL. *sb.* A fulling mill. [Obsolete.]

STOCKY. *adj.* Short and thickset. [Hund. of Berk.] [V. of Glos.] [E.] [S.]

“They had no titles of honour among them, but such as denoted some bodily strength or perfection; as, such an one the tall, such an one the STOCKY”

Addison, Spectator, No. 433.

STOLE. *sb.* To shoot out; of a tree after being cut back. [Hund. of Berk.] [Brookthorpe.]

“Them other two shrubs ‘ll soon STOLE out and fill up the hole.”

STOM. Pronunciation of “stem.” [Stow-on-Wold.]

STOMACHFUL. *adj.* Plucky, stubborn, proud. [V. of Glos.] [N.E.]

“Them Arabs be so ventersome and STOMACHFUL, they be.” [Glouc.]

“A STOMARCHFUL boy, put to school, the whole world could not bring to pronounce the first letter.”

Sir R. L'Estrange. cit. Latham.

STONEN. *adj.* Made of stone. [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

STOP-GLAT. *sb.* A stop-gap. [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.]

STOPPER. *sb.* The wooden door of an oven made tight with clay. This is called

“Clamming the STOPPER.” [Hund. of Berk.]

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STOP-SHARD. *sb.* A stop-gap. [S.]

STOR. *sb.* Star. [Hund. of Berk.]

STORM. *sb.* A heavy shower. [V. of Glos.]

“It’s very STARMY to-day” means not that the weather is tempestuous, but that there are constant showers.

STORM-COCK. The missel thrush. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

STOWL or STOOL. *sb.* The stump of a tree or bush left after felling. [Common.]

STRAIGHT. *adv.* Soon; at once. [Dumbleton.] Used very commonly by Shakespeare.

STRAIGHTWAYS. *adv.* Immediately.

STRAKE. *sb.* A portion of the tyre of a waggon. [Kemerton.]

STRAKED. *p.p.* Frightened. [Glouc.]

STREAM ALONG. *vb.* To walk at a rapid rate. [Hund. of Berk.]

STRETCH. *sb.* The missel thrush. [Stroud.]

STRICK [Hund. of Berk.] or STRICKER [V. of Glos.] *sb.* A strike for levelling corn in the bushel.

STRICK. *vb.* To slip on a slippery surface; and hence, “STRUCK UP,” in the past tense. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

STRIKE. *vb.* To make a straight line by means of a chalked string. [Hund. of Berk.]

STRIT or SDRIT. *sb.* Street. [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

STUBS. *sb.* 1. Stubble. [Phelps.]

2. The projecting pieces of branches not cut off close. [Hund. of Berk.]

STUCK. *sb.* A spike. [Hund. of Berk.] [S.]

“If he by chance escape your venom’d STUCK.”—*Hamlet iv. 7.*

STUCK. *sb.* A number of sheaves set upright. [Hund. of Berk.]

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STUD, ALL OF A. Meditative, in a brown study. [Hund. of Berk.]

STUDY ABOUT. *vb.* To think about. [Selsley.]

“They did not STUDY ABOUT baptism, as they does now.”

STULCH. *sb.* A series of “helms” for thatching. [Icomb.] [Cotswolds.]

STUMP. *vb.* To dress the beards from barley.

STURLY. *adj.* Staring; of an animal’s coat. [V. of Glos., not common.]

STURT. *sb.* A projection; the point of anything. [Hund. of Berk.]

STWUN. *sb.* Stone.

SUBSTANCE. *sb.* A tumour. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

SUENT. *adj.* 1. Successive; applied to continuous rain. [Huntley.]

2. Uniform, even. [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.] [S.]

“Take thee spittle, John, and go in the croft, land mending, and make it look
SUENT.”

So a carpenter, if the wood planes easily, would say it works SUENT.

SUG. *vb. a. and n.* To soak.

SUGAR. *sb.* The Gloucester equivalent for bribery.

SUITY. *adj.* Uniform, regular. [Hund. of Berk.] [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.]

SUMMERFOLDS. *sb.* Summer freckles. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

SUMMERY or SUMMERED. *adj.* Tart (not sour); of beer in hot weather.

SUPPER. *vb.* To give the evening food to beasts. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

SURREE. A mode of address. [F. of D.]

SWARDS or SWARRERS. *sb.* Honours at whist. [Phelps.]

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SWAG, SWAGGLE. *vb.* To sway. [Hund. of Berk.]

SWALE. *vb.* To singe. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

SWATH. *sb.* The quantity of grass cut at one stroke of the scythe.

“And there the strawy Greeks, ripe for his edge,
Fall down before him, like the mower’s SWATH.”

Troil. & Cress., v. 5.

SWEEL. *vb.* To choke with slush. [Hund. of Berk.]

“The pool was SWEELED chock-full o’ mud.”

SWEET ASH. *Anthricus sylvestris*, L. [Britten & Holland.]

SWEETENIN-DAY. A corruption of St. Swithun’s Day. [Glouc.] [Selsley.]

“To-day’s SWEETENIN-DAY, the christenin’ of the happles.”

SWERD. *sb.* Sword.

A story is told of a Gloucestershire drill sergeant instructing raw recruits in the sword exercise:—One of them was always before time in drawing his sword, and excited the wrath of the sergeant, who angrily exclaimed, “When I do say drah, thee bis’nt for to drah, but when I do say SWERDS, thee whip un out.”

SWETHER [Hund. of Berk.] or SWITHER [V. of Glos.] *sb.* Perspiration.

SWICH. *Such.* [Huntley.]

SWILTER. *vb.* To smoulder. [Hund. of Berk.] [S.]

SWINGE. *vb.* To singe. [F. of D.] [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

SWINGEING. *adj.* Violent. [S.]

SWINY or SWINNY. *adj.* Giddy. [Hund. of Berk.] Or SWĪMY [Stow-on-Wold.]

SWĀMY. [Kemerton.]

SWISH. *vb.* To swash; of water running rapidly. [Hund. of Berk.]

SWITE. *vb.* To cut off. [Hund. of Berk.]

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TABBER. *vb.* To drum; hence to beat. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

TABLING. *sb.* The coping of a wall or gable. [Huntley.]

TACH or TACK. *sb.* An unpleasant flavour. [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.] [Hund. of Berk.]

TACK. *sb.* 1. Stuff; usually of food or drink, and in a depreciatory sense. [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.]

“That’s some very poor TACK.”

2. Hired grazing for cattle or horses. [Common.]

On the ‘ham’ at Gloucester, horses with long tails were charged more than those with short tails. This seeming absurdity is explained by the fact that long-tailed horses can whisk away the flies with their tails without stopping eating; whereas the short-tailed animals are continually using their noses to get rid of them, and so eat less.

TACK FOR TEAM. The Rev. H. H. Hardy, of Mitcheldean Rectory, sends this phrase; he heard it used near Dymock, by a man who had just felled an ash.

“Here’ll be TACK FOR TEAM.” This he interprets to mean “good timber for waggon making.” I confess I am not able to comprehend the explanation.

“Tack” of course is stuff, material; but beyond this I cannot get. [J. D. R.]

TACKY. *adj.* Sticky.

TAG. *vb.* To drag.

TAG-WOOL. *sb.* The long foul tags of wool on sheep. [Hund. of Berk.]

TAIL-ENDS or TAILINGS. *sb.* Refuse corn not fit for sale. [Hund. of Berk.] [S.]

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TAKING. *sb.* State of anger. [V. of Glos.]

“To be in a TAKING.”

“Hullo, Zamu’l, what’s thee’s got thee’s ‘ool up now fur? thee bist in a mäin TEÄKIN.”

Buckman, John Darke’s Sojourn in the Cotteswolds. (1890.)

“What a TAKING was he in, when your husband asked who wasin the basket.”

Merry Wives of Windsor, iii. 3.

TALLET or TALLUT. *sb.* A hay loft. [Common.]

TALLOW. *sb.* Concrete stalactite found in oolitic rock; so called from its appearance.

[Huntley.]

TALLY. *sb.* 25 sacks of corn.

TANG. *sb.* To make a noise to call bees together, when swarming, generally with a key on a shovel. [Common.]

TANNER'S APRON. *Primula Auricula*, L. The name appears to be confined to the yellow variety. [Britten & Holland.]

TANSEL. *vb.* To beat. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

TANSY. *Chrysanthemum segetum*, L. [Hampden.] [Britten & Holland.]

TANTADLIN. *sb.* Apple dumpling. [Heref.] [Phelps.]

TANTAMUS FIRE. *sb.* St. Anthony's fire, erysipelas. [Selsley.]

TAP. *vb.* To sole and heel old shoes.

TAPLASH. *sb.* Bad, small beer. [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

"If it be TAPLASH, as you call it, it is of your own brewing, and is both the first and last running of your brains."

Bishop Parker, cit. Latham.

TARRY. *vb.* To wait, linger. Still used in Gloucester.

"I don't know who the gentleman was, but he TARRIED at the door some time, speaking to the girl."

TAT. *sb.* A year-old sheep. [F. of D.]

TATCH. *sb.* See TACH.

TATHERY-OUTERY. *adj.* Tawdry, outré, flaunting. [Phelps.]

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TEART. *adj.* Sharp, biting, painful. Thus sour beer and cider are TEART. A pain is

TEART. [General.]

TEAT UP. *vb.* To put anything in the corner. [Tortworth R.]

TEAWHN or TOWHN. *vb.* To lay out the grass for thatching. [Cotswolds.]

TED. *vb.* To spread the new mown grass. [General.]

TEEL. *vb.* To pile up. [Dumbleton.] Also see "TILE."

TEEM. *vb.* To empty, pour out. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

“TEEM out the remainder of the ale into the tankard, and fill the glass with small beer.”
Swift. Advice to Servants.

TEENY. *adj.* Tiny. [Common.]

TEG or TIG. *sb.* A sheep one year old. [Common.]

TEMPEST. *sb.* A thunderstorm. [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.]

TERRIBLE. A strong superlative. [General.]

TERRIFY. *vb.* 1. To annoy, tease, vex, torment. [Common.]

2. To damage. [Selsley.] [N.E.]

3. To break up the land fine. [Icomb.]

TESTER. *sb.* A sixpence. [Huntley.]

TETHING. *sb.* A stack of 10 sheaves. [Tortworth R.]

TETTER or TITTER. *sb.* A blister, wart, pimple. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

TETTERED. *adj.* Having sore places. [Selsley.]

THEAVE. *sb.* A ewe after the first shearing. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

THEE. Always used for “thou.” The objective case is pronounced “the.”

THEMEN or THEMEN THERE. *pron.* Those. [F. of D.] [Phelps.]

THEREIMY. Stronger form of “there.” [Cotswolds.]

“I’ve never troubled my yead about such things as that THEREIMY.”

Buckman, John Darke’s Sojourn in the Cotteswolds. (1890.)

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THERENCE. *adv.* Thence. [F. of D.] [Hund. of Berk.]

THESE. *pron.* Pronunciation of “this.” [Glouc.]

THESEM or THESEM ‘ERE. *pron.* These. [F. of D.] [Cotswolds.]

THICK, THUCK. (dh.) *pron.* This, that. [Common.]

“THICK UN,” this one.

THICKEDNESS. *sb.* Thickness. [Dumbleton.]

THILLER. TILLER, or THILL-HORSE. *sb.* The shaft horse. [Common.]

“Thou hast got more hair on thy chin than Dobbin my THILL-HORSE has on his tail.”
Merch. of Ven., ii., 2.

THIMBLES. *Campanula rotundifolia*, L. [Chedworth.] [Britten & Holland.]

THINK-ON. *vb.* To recollect, call to mind. [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.]

THISSUM. *pron.* This.

THIS YEARS. For years. [V. of Glos.]

“I haven’t seen him THIS YEARS.”

THOF. *conj.* Though. [Phelps.]

THOU AND THEE. *vb.* The second person singular is used, as in French and German, not only familiarly amongst friends, but also contemptuously and in anger.

“He THOU’D and THEE’D me.” As a matter of fact the nominative is never heard.

THREAVE or THRAVE. *sb.* A bundle of 24 ‘boltings’ of straw. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

THRESHEL. *sb.* Flail. For the different parts of this implement see “caplin,” “middle-bond,” “nile.”

THRIFTY. *adj.* Thriving. [V. of Glos.]

THRIPPLET or DRIPPLES. *sb.* The pieces which can be attached to the sides, back or front of a waggon, to increase its size for harvesting. [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.]

THROUGH-WET. *adj.* Wet through. [Selsley.]

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THRUM. *adj.* Green, vigorous; usually applied to herbage. [Halliwell.] [Ryknield.]

I only know this as “frum” or “froom.”

THUMB-PIECE. *sb.* A piece of bread with meat or cheese held between the finger and thumb. [V. of Glos.]

THUNK or DHONK. *sb.* A thong. [Obsolescent.]

TICE. *vb.* To entice, coax. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

“I tried to TICE the bread and cheese down with a drop of cider.”

“These two have TICED me hither to this place.”

Tit. Andron, ii. 3.

TICE-PENNY. *sb.* Catchpenny. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

TICKLE. *adj.* Uncertain in temper, frail, shy, liable to accidents. [Hund. of Berk.]

“The state of Normandy

“Thy head stands so TICKLE on thy shoulders, that a milk-maid, if she be in love,
may sigh it off.”

Measure for Measure, i. 3.

TID. *adj.* Playful, frolicsome. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.] [S.]

“TYD, *i.e.*, wanton. Hee is very TYD, *i.e.*, very wanton.”

Smyth's Berkeley MSS.

TIDDLE. *vb.* 1. To rear up carefully, to fondle. [General.]

2. To fidget. [V. of Glos.]

TIDDLIN'. *sb.* A lamb brought up by hand, or the weakly one of a litter. [V. of Glos.]

[Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.] [S.]

TIDDLIWINK. *sb.* A beerhouse. [Hund. of Berk.]

TIDY. *adj.* Honest, decent, respectable; also tolerable. [Common.]

“Er be a TIDY, dacent ooman.”

“Pretty TIDY,” pretty well.

“A TIDY few,” a fair quantity.

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TIFF. *sb.* A small draught of liquor. [V. of Glos.]

“I, whom griping penury surrounds,.....

With scanty offals, and small acid TIFF,

Wretched repast! my meagre corps sustain.”

J. Philips, Splendid Shilling, cit. *Latham*.

TIFF. *vb.* To dress up, decorate. [Hund. of Berk.]

“Gyn y com y and TYFF y the windowes; i. Jone, come and trim up the windowes
[meaninge with flowers].”

Smyth's Berkeley MSS. [1639.]

TILE or TEEL. *vb.* To lean or prop anything, as against a wall; to set on edge; so to

TILE a trap, to set a trap; to TILE a gate, to set it open.

TILLED UP. *p.p.* Propped up, set up. [Heref.]

“The pole was TILLED up against the house.”

“That horse is TILLED up too high on his legs.”

TILTH. *sb.* The condition of land when ready for sowing. [Hund. of Berk.]

“You’ve got your land in proper TILTH.”

TIMBERSOME. *adj.* Very weighty.

TIMES. *adv.* Often, frequently. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

TIND, TIN, or TINE. *vb.* To light, kindle. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [S.]

“As one candle TINDETH a thousand.”

Bishop Saunderson, cit. Latham.

“The clouds.....TINE the slant lightning.”

Paradise Lost, x., 1073.

TINE. *sb.* The prong of a fork. [Common.]

TING- WORM. *sb.* A venomous worm that bites cattle under the tongue. [Halliwell.]

TIP. *sb.* A draught of liquor. [Hund. of Berk.]

TISSICK. *sb.* A hacking cough. [V. of Glos.]

TISSICKY. *adj.* Phthical, given to coughing. [Common.]

TISTY TOSTY BALL. *sb.* A ball made of the heads of cowslips. [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

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TITE. *sb.* A small rill of water dammed across to collect water for family use.
[Kemerton.]

TITTER. *See* TETTER.

TITTER-WREN or TITTY-WREN. *sb.* The wren. [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

TITTLE. *vb.* To tickle. [Phelps.]

TO. *prep.* Used for “of,” “belonging to.” [Stow-on-Wold.]

“That un yent the colour TO this un, is he?”

TOAD. *sb.* Used as a term of endearment.

“Ow does thee TWOAD of a wife do?” [Lysons.]

I have heard a man say to a kitten, “you’re a TOAD.”

TOADY. *adj.* Very. [Phelps.]

TOD. *sb.* 28 lbs. [Morton.]

“Let me see:—Every ‘leven wether—TODS; every TOD yields—pound and odd shilling; fifteen hundred shorn—what comes the wool to?”

Winter’s Tale, iv. 2.

TOD. *sb.* A disease in rabbits, the belly swelling considerably. [Hund. of Berk.]

TOD or TOCK-BELLIED, TOD-GUTTED, TODDY. *adj.* Pot-bellied. [Hund. of Berk.]

TODGE. *sb.* A thick, stodgy mass. [Glouc.] [S.] [E.]

“It’s as thick as can be, all run into a thick TODGE.”

TOG ALONG. *vb.* To jog along. [Hund. of Berk.]

TOMRIG. *sb.* A tomboy. [Halliwell.] [Ryknield.]

TOMMY. *sb.* Bread. TOMMY-BAG. A bag for carrying lunch in.

TONG. *vb.* To sound a bell. [Hund. of Berk.]

TONGUE-MAUL. *vb.* To belabour with abuse. [Stow-on-Wold.]

TOOK TO. Taken aback, overcome.

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TOP AND TAIL. *vb.* To remove the tops and bottoms of turnips, swedes, gooseberries, etc. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

TOP-END. *sb.* The latter part.

“The TOP END of last summer, or beginning of winter.” [Glouc.]

TOPPING. *adj.* Tip-top.

TOP UP. *vb.* To finish off a rick. [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

“Our vokes TOPPED UP the last rick this marnin’, picked enough to stab a crow.”

TORT or TOTE. *adj.* Large and fat. [Halliwell.] [Ryknield.]

TOSTICATED. *adj.* Intoxicated or puzzled. [Rev. W. Barker.] [F. of D.]

TOSTY BALL. A cowslip ball. [V. of Glos.]

TOT. *sb.* A small mug or tumbler holding about a quarter of a pint. [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.] [N.E.]

They are generally given with a jug of beer, possibly to spin out the number of glasses.

TOTE. *sb.* The whole. [Phelps.]

TOTTERDY. *adj.* Tottering, unsteady. [V. of Glos.]

TOWARD. [pron. TO-ERT.] *excl.* Turn to the left; in calling to a team, or in ploughing.

[Hund. of Berk.]

TOWARDLY. *adj.* Prosperous, doing well. [F. of D.]

TOW-CHAIN. *sb.* A chain for hauling heavy timber. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

TO- YEAR. *adv.* This year. [Heref.]

TRACK. The “condition” of land. [Hund. of Berk.]

“It ud cost zum’at to put the land in TRACK.”

TRAFFIC. *sb.* The tracks worn by rabbits or rats near their holes. [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

“Shall’s try this holt? Well, no; there don’t ‘pear to be much TRAFFIC.”

TRAMME. *sb.* A large drag-net. [V. of Glos.]

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TRAPES. *vb.* To trudge, tramp, trail; with the sense of dragging. [Common.]

TRAVEL. *vb.* To walk well; of animals. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

“D’ you think the ca’ves ‘ll TRAVEL?”—said of calves to be driven a long way to market.

TREE. *sb.* Used of small bush-like shrubs; *e.g.*, the fuchsia. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

TREE. *sb.* The handle of a spade. [Hund. of Berk.]

TRENDLE. *sb.* A shallow wooden tub for butter, milk, or whey. [Hund. of Berk.]

TRIG. *adj.* In good health, quick, active. [Hund. of Berk.]

TRIG. *vb.* To scotch, wedge up. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

TRIMMER. *sb.* A large unwieldy person or thing; also of a dog or horse. [Hund. of Berk.]

“A proper TRIMMER means a thoroughly good one.”

TRIMPLE. *vb.* To walk or stand uneasily, shifting the feet. [Hund. of Berk.]

TRIPPET. *sb.* A trivet.

TROOL. *sb.* A trowel. [Hund. of Berk.]

TROW. [Pron. like “plough” and “dough.”] *sb.* Trough.

TROW. *sb.* A boat of 80 tons used on the Severn. [V. of Glos.]

TRUCK. *vb.* To traffic, barter; to TRUCK and trade.

TRUNK. *sb.* A chest placed in a boat or in the water to preserve fish alive. [V. of Glos.]

TUCK. *vb.* To manipulate the ends of straw in thatching. [Cotswolds.]

TUCKING. *sb.* A satchel used in setting beans. [Halliwell.]

TUD. *sb.* An apple dumpling. [Huntley.]

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TUFFET or TUFFUT. *sb.* Pronunciation of “tuft.” [Hund. of Berk.]

TUMMOCK. *sb.* A diminutive of “tump.”

TUMP. *sb.* A mound, hillock, hummock. [Common.] An “emmet-TUMP,” an ant-hill.
[Hund. of Berk.]

TUMPY. *adj.* Applied to land which is full of mounds or hummocks.

TUN. *sb.* The part of the chimney that stands above the roof. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [S.]

TUNDISH. *sb.* A funnel of any size. [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.] [S.]

“Why should he die, sir?”

Why? for filling a bottle with a TUNDISH.”

Measure for Measure, iii. 2.

TURMIT or TURMUT. *sb.* Turnip. [Common.]

TURN. *sb.* Season. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [N.E.]

“Taters has been rather ockurd this TURN.”

TURN AGAIN GENTLEMAN. *Lilium Martagon*, L. [Britten & Holland.]

TURV. *sb.* A patch on a garment, as a turf would be put to mend a hole in the roof. [F. of D.]

TUSH. *sb.* The wing of a ploughshare. [Hund. of Berk.]

TUSH. *vb.* To drag a weight, as timber with a chain. [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.]

“To TUSH and lug about.”

TUSSOCK. *sb.* A thick tuft of grass. *Agrostis vulgaris*, L., and *A. alba*, L. [Britten & Holland.] [Common.]

TUZZY MUZZY. *sb.* A burr. [Phelps.]

TWAIT. *sb.* A fish of the shad kind.

TWARN-EYED or TWER-EYED. *adj.* Squinting. [Hund. of Berk.]

TWELTER. *sb.* A big one, a “whopper.” [Hund. of Berk.]

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TWER. *sb.* Small beer. [Hund. of Berk.]

TWERTY. *adj.* Nervous, put out. [Cheltenham.]

TWIN. *sb.* A double fruit; generally of apples. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

TWINK. *sb.* The chaffinch. [Hund. of Berk.] [S.W.]

TWIRNE. *sb.* A spinning wheel. [Grose.]

TWISSLE. *vb.* To turn about rapidly. [Hund. of Berk.]

TWISTER. *sb.* An implement used for twisting straw ropes for thatching, resembling a brace and bit, except that the bit has a hooked end. [Tortworth.]

TWIT. *sb.* A tell-tale.

TWIT. *vb.* 1. To repeat confidences, to blab. [Hund. of Berk.]

2. To reproach. [Phelps.] [S.]

“TWIT, *i.e.*, upbraid.”—*Smyth’s Berkeley MSS*

“She TWITS me with my falsehood to my friend.”

Two Gent. Verona, iv. 2.

TWITCH. *sb.* Couch grass. [Hund. of Berk.]

TWITCH. *vb.* To touch. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

TWO-MEAL CHEESE. *sb.* Cheese made from the skimmed milk of the evening’s meal, to which is added the new milk of the morning’s meal. [Hund. of Berk.]

TWUD. *sb.* Toad.

TWYBILL. *sb.* A two-edged axe for cutting roots. [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.]

“She learned the churlish axe and TWYBILL to prepare.”

Drayton, Polyolbion, Song xviii.

TWYCHILD. *sb.* Second childhood. [Common.] Hence, *adj.*, “TWYCHILDY.”

TWYCROOKS. *sb.* Little crooks bent contrary ways, in order to lengthen out the trammels on which the pot-hooks are hung. [Hund. of Berk.] [Halliwell.]

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TWY-EYED. Cross-eyed, squinting. [Selsley.]

TWY-FALLOW. *sb.* The second ploughing. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

TWYVALLY. *vb.* To bother, puzzle. [Halliwell.]

TYNE. *vb.* To enclose. [Hund. of Berk.]

TYNING. *sb.* An enclosure from a common. [Hund. of Berk.] [S.]

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U

UN. *pron.* Him, it.

UN-. Used for IN- in composition, as 'undecent,' 'unproper,' etc.

UNCOMMON. *adv.* Extremely, very.

UNDERGROUND OXEYE. *sb.* A bird; called also the "oven builder."

UNDERMINDED. *adj.* Low-minded, mean. [Glouc.] [F. of D.]

UNGAIN. *adj.* Awkward, ungainly, clumsy. [V. of Glos.]

UNKARD, UNKET or UNKER. *adj.* Uncouth, awkward; lonely, dull, dreary, uncanny, unhappy. [General.]

UNLIGHT. *vb.* To alight. [Hund. of Berk.]

UNMERCIFULLY. *adv.* Extremely, very. [Hund. of Berk.]

UNRAG. *vb.* To undress. [Hund. of Berk.]

UNSUIITY. *adj.* Not of a sort, irregular. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

UP. Of the wind. *See* "DOWN."

UPON TIMES. *adv.* Now and then. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

UPPING BLOCK. *sb.* A horse-block. [Hund. of Berk.] [S.]

UPPISH. *adj.* Passionate. [Phelps.]

UPSET. *sb.* Misunderstanding, disturbance; generally qualified as "a bit of an UPSET."

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UPSHARD. *sb.* A stop-gap. [Selsley.]

UPSIDES WITH. *adv.* Even with.

UPSTART. *adj.* Stuck-up, bumptious, conceited.

URCHIN. *sb.* Hedgehog. [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.]

“Ten thousand swelling toads, as many URCHINS.”

Tit. Andron., ii. 3.

URNED. *vb.* Ran. [Hund. of Berk.]

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V

This letter almost invariably takes place of F at the commencement of a word, especially in the Western and Southern parts of the County.

VAILS or VILES. *sb.* Perquisites. [Hund. of Berk.] [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.]

“The malter did always get the malt-dust for his VAILS.”

VAN. *sb.* A fan, a machine for winnowing corn. [Hund. of Berk.]

VAN ABOUT. *vb.* To ran, or gad about. [Hund. of Berk.]

VANDYKE. *adj.* Careering, flaunting. [Phelps.]

VARJEZ. *sb.* Verjuice.

“As zour as VARJEZ.”

VATCH. *sb.* Thatch. [Hund. of Berk.]

VATCH. A pronunciation of Vetch, *Vicia sativa*, L. [Britten & Holland.] Generally used in the *pl.* as VATCHES.

VAUM. *sb.* and *vb.* Foam; “to VAUM at the mouth.” [F. of D.] [Hund. of Berk.]

VAZ OUT. *vb.* To become frayed at the edges. [V. of Glos.] [S.]

VAZE ABOUT. *vb.* To shuffle or potter about. [Hund. of Berk.]

VAZZLED UP. *p.p.* Well wrapped up, to avoid cold. [Hund. of Berk.]

VAZZLEMENT or VAZZLE. *sb.* A tangle. [Hund. of Berk.]

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VEARN. *sb.* Pronunciation of “fern.” [F. of D.]

The bracken in the Forest is cut, and made into ricks for bedding for animals.

VEER. *sb.* Fir tree. [Kingscote.]

VEERIN'. *sb.* The same as "RIDGE," "RUDGE," or "LAND," *i.e.*, the aggregate number of furrows between every two reens or water furrows. [V. of Glos.]

VELDWER. *sb.* The fieldfare. [Phelps.]

VELL. *sb.* The calf's stomach, used for making rennet. [Hund. of Berk.]

VELLET or FELLET. *sb.* The portion of wood annually felled in coppices. *vb.* To fell. [Hund. of Berk.]

VELLIE or VALLIE. *sb.* Felloe.

"Break all the spokes and FELLIES from her wheel."

Hamlet, ii. 2.

VELLY BIRD. *sb.* The fieldfare. [Hund. of Berk.]

Also VELLY VARE. [Stow-on-Wold.]

VENGER or VINGER. *sb.* Finger. [Hund. of Berk.]

VENT. *sb.* Sale, demand, outlet.

"How's ye getting on wi' the tatur's? Well, there yent much VENT for 'em this turn." [Newent.]

VENTERSOME. *adj.* Venturous, bold, daring. [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.]

VERMENT. *sb.* Vermin. [Hund. of Berk.]

adj. Savage. [Phelps.]

VERN. The Rev. W. Barker [Holy Trinity, Forest of Dean] writes, "This word is used in the Forest, though not often, meaning 'a partner in a mine.' It is used in all Courts of Mine Law. Probably from A. S. *fera, gefera*, a partner."

VERVAIN, also VARVEYN. *Verbena officinalis*, L. [Britten & Holland.]

VESSEL. *sb.* A beer or cider cask.

VILDYVEER. *sb.* The fieldfare. [F. of D.]

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VILLER. *sb.* The shaft horse. [Hund. of Berk.] *See* FILLS and THILLER.

VILT or VELT. *sb.* The fieldfare. [Common.]

VINNERY. *adj.* Mouldy. [Hund. of Berk.]

VINNEY or VINNIED. *adj.* Mouldy. [Hund. of Berk.] [S.]

"Speak then, thou VINEW'DST leaven, speak!"

VIPER'S DANCE. *sb.* St. Vitus's dance. [E.]

The VIPERS. [Winterbourne.]

VIRGIN MARY'S COWSLIP. *Pulmonaria officinalis*, L. [Britten & Holland.]

VISSUCK. *vb.* To fumble. [Glouc.] [Hund. of Berk.]

VLAKE. *See* FLAKE.

VLANNEN. *sb.* and *adj.* Flannel.

VLINCH. *sb.* A finch. [F. of D.]

VLITCHEN. *sb.* A flitch of bacon. [Hund. of Berk.]

VLOBBER. *sb.* Stupid talk. [Hund. of Berk.]

VOCATE. *vb.* To ramble about idly. [Hund. of Berk.]

VOID. *adj.* Vacant, untenanted; of a house. [Common.]

VOLDER. *sb.* A small farm-yard in front of a house; doubtless "fold."

VORLUS SNORLUS. Used of a person who acts at random. Probably a corruption of
nolens volens. [Hund. of Berk.]

VOSSLE or FOSSLE. *vb.* To make a fuss; entangle. [Hund. of Berk.]

VOT. Past tense of "fetch." [Hund. of Berk.] [S.]

VOWL. Miss K. Curtis Hayward [Quedgeley] writes:—"An old man told me that at Newnham, 50 years ago, the paved court that is often seen round the door of a farm house was called a "VOWL." The yard for cattle, etc., was also called a "VOWLER."

I have not been able to confirm these words, but I think the latter must be the same as "VOLDER." [J. D. R.]

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VRITH HEDGE. *sb.* A young quickset hedge. [Hund. of Berk.]

VRYING. Draining. [Phelps.]

VUR. *adv.* Far.

VUSSOCK. *sb.* A coarse fat woman. [Hund. of Berk.]

"A gurt VUSSOCK of a piece."

VUSTY. *adj.* Fusty.

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W

This letter, followed by O, generally becomes OO, as wood, ood; wont, oont; [mole]; woman, ooman; wonderment, oonderment; etc.

WAD. *sb.* 1. Pulse crops, put in heaps for loading. [Hund. of Berk.]

2. A wisp of hay, straw, or peas. [Hund. of Berk.]

3. A bundle of anything. [Hund. of Berk.]

WADDY. *adj.* Matted; used of the condition of hay after rain. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

WAG. *vb.* To move, budge. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

“He couldn’t WAG;” of a person ill in bed.”

WAIN. *sb.* A waggon without sides. [Hund. of Berk.]

WAIN-COCK or WIND-COCK. *sb.* A few loads of hay put into a cock in the hay field in rainy weather to be afterwards carried to the rick. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

WAIN-’OUSE. *sb.* A waggon house. [Hund. of Berk.]

WAKE. *sb.* Hay placed in large rolls, for convenience of carrying. [V. of Glos.]

WALLISH. *adj.* Watery, poor; of cider, etc. [Hund. of Berk.]

WALL PEPPER. *Sedum acre*, L. [Fairford.] [Britten & Holland.]

WANT, WOONT or OONT. *sb.* The mole. [Common.]

WANT-HEAVE or WOONT-YEAWE. *sb.* A mole hill. [Hund. of Berk.]

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WANT-WRIGGLE. *sb.* A mole’s burrow. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

WAPS (wops). *sb.* Wasp. [General.]

“I did mow over a girt WAPSES’ nest this marnin’, and they WAPSES did come out and steng I nation bad.” [Tortworth.]

WARE. *sb.* Goods, dairy produce, etc. [Hund. of Berk.]

WARN. *vb.* The clock is said to “WARN for the hour” when the noise takes place in the escapement sometime before striking. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

WARND. *vb.* Contraction of warrant, to assure, make certain. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [S.]

WARP. *vb.* To cast a calf.

WARPLING. *sb.* A calf born before its time. [Hund. of Berk.]

WARTH. *sb.* On the banks of the Severn a flat meadow close to the stream is so called. [Heref.]

The Rev. W. Barker confirms this, but does not confine it to the Severn.

WARTWEED. *Euphorbia Helioscopia*, L. [Fairford.] [Britten & Holland.]

WARTWORT. *Chelidonium majus*, L. [Britten & Holland.]

WASH-DISH. *sb.* The water-wagtail or dish-washer. [Hund. of Berk.]

WASTE. *adj.* Wasted, useless. [F. of D.]

“If I did ask him, he’d tell me wrong, to send me on a WASTE journey.”

WASTER. *sb.* A broken or imperfect article. [V. of Glos.]

WASTLE. *sb.* Pronounced WASSEL. A maze, a fix. [F. of D.]

The Rev. W. Barker writes, “The following story is told of a Forest preacher who got lost in his discourse, and said—”My friends, you must excuse me, and sing a hymn, for I am in a regular WASTLE.”

WASTREL. *sb.* A good-for-nothing person or animal, or one that has wasted away. [Hund. of Berk.]

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WATCHERD or WATCHET. *adj.* Wet-shod. [Common.] The Rev. A. S. Page gives this word as WITCHET. [Selsley.]

WATER-BLUBBER. *sb.* The kingcup. [Icomb.]

WATER-GRASS. *Holcus lanatus*, L. [Andoversford.]

The name appears to be extended to several other grasses which come up as natural weeds of the district amongst second year’s ‘seeds’; but the *Holcus*, which is extremely plentiful, is the grass to which the name is especially given. [Britten & Holland.]

WATER- WELL. *sb.* The half moon at the bottom of the finger nail. [Cheltenham.]

WATTY-HANDED. *adj.* Left-handed. [V. of Glos.]

WAVE-WIND. *sb.* The bindweed. [V. of Glos.]

WEARED. *p.p.* of “wear.”

WEASEL SNOOT. *Lamium Galeobdolon*, Cr. [Britten & Holland.]

WEATHER. *sb.* A thunderstorm. [V. of Glos.]

“The WEATHER do always make my ‘ead so bad.”

WEEK. *vb.* To whimper. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

WEEP. *vb.* To run, as a sore; to exude, drip. [V. of Glos.]

WEEPY. *adj.* Moist, soppy. [Hund. of Berk.]

WEETHY. *adj.* Soft, pliable. [Hund. of Berk.]

WELL-ENDED. *adj.* Used of well-saved crops. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

WELL-GATED. *adj.* Having plenty to do.

WELL UP. *adj.* Well off, well to do.

WELLY. *adv.* Well nigh, almost. [Bourton.]

WELT. *vb.* 1. To strengthen with iron bands. [Huntley.]

2. To beat hard. [V. of Glos.]

WE’M. We are. [F. of D.]

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WENCH. *sb.* [Plural WENCHEN.] Girl; used without any derogatory sense. [General.]

Thus, I have heard a man speak of his daughter as “the WENCH.”

WENT. *sb.* Worn out teazles. [Grose.] Rykniel gives merely “a teazle.”

WENT. *vb.* Gone. [F. of D.]

WERRET. *sb.* A wart. [Tortworth.]

WERRET or WORRIT. *vb.* To worry, to bother. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

“When I do owe, and can’t pay, it do WERRET and WERRET me.”

WESH. *vb.* To wash. [Hund. of Berk.]

WHACK. *adv.* Immediately, on the spot. [F. of D.]

WHATTLE AND DAB. *sb.* A building of whattle work and plaster. [V. of Glos.]

[Hund. of Berk.]

WHELM. *vb.* To overthrow; commonly used of a waggon. [Huntley.]

WHENNY-MEGS. *sb.* Trinkets. [Halliwell.] [Rykniel.]

WHICH WAS TOTHER. One from another.

“There wur sich a long row of housen, and they wur aal like a zack o’ peas,
I couldn’t tell WHICH WAS TOTHER.”

Roger Plowman’s 2nd Visit to London, p. 62.

WHIFFLE. *vb.* 1. To move lightly, to trifle. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

2. To shift from one quarter to another; of the wind. [V. of Glos.]

3. To drive in wreaths; of snow. [Stow-on-Wold.]

WHILE. *vb.* To wait.

WHIMMY. *adj.* Full of whims. [V. of Glos.]

WHINNEL. *vb.* To whine. [Hund. of Berk.]

WHINNOCK. *vb.* To whimper. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

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WHIPPET. *sb.* A breed of dog of the lurcher kind.

WHIP-STITCH. *e.g.*, “He was in and out every WHIP-STITCH,” meaning “every
now and then.” [F. of D.]

WHIRLIGIG. *sb.* A turnstile. [Hund. of Berk.]

WHISTER-CLISTER. *sb.* A blow. [Hund. of Berk.]

WHITE CROPS. *sb.* Wheat, barley, oats. [Hund. of Berk.]

WHITE MOUTH. *sb.* The disease called “thrush.” [Selsley.]

WHITE NETTLE. *Lamium album*, L. [Chedworth.] [Britten & Holland.]

WHITE PUDDING. *sb.* A kind of sausage made of liver and lights. [Hund. of Berk.]

WHITSUNTIDE BOSSES or WHITSUN BOSS. The garden variety of *Viburnum
Opulus*, L. [Chedworth.] [Britten & Holland.]

WHITSUNTIDE GILLIFLOWER. A double garden variety of *Cardamine pratensis*, L.
[Chedworth.] [Britten & Holland.]

WHOSEN. *pron.* Whose. [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.]

WICK. *sb.* Week. [General.]

WICKER. *sb.* A boy’s name for the ear. [Tortworth.] [Selsley.] [Stroud.]

WICKER. *vb.* To twitch; of the eyelids. [Hund. of Berk.]

WICKER. *vb.* 1. To neigh. [Hund. of Berk.]

2. To castrate a ram by enclosing the testicles within a slit stick. [Grose.]

3. To giggle.

“A WICKERING wench and a crowing hen

Is neither good to God nor men.” [Hund. of Berk.]

WILD LOVE AND IDLE. *Viola tricolor*, L. [Britten & Holland.]

WILL-JILL. *sb.* An effeminate person; hermaphrodite; also applied to a woman who is barren. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

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WIMBLE-WAMBLE, TO GO SORT OF. *vb.* To roll about in walking. [Tortworth.]

WIMBLING. *adj.* Poor and weedy. [Cotswolds.]

“Our naybur’s carn did stand up strait as a shoppeck-staël, but ‘twern’t but half a crop, an’ a poor WHIMBLING lot on’t then.”

Buckman, John Darke’s Sojourn in the Cotteswolds. (1890.)

WIMMET. *vb.* To whine; of a dog.

WIMP. *vb.* To whine; of a dog.

WIMWAM. *sb.* A queer contrivance.

“They’ll pull ye all to pieces for your WHIM-WHAMS,
Your garters, and your gloves.”

Beaumont & Fletcher, Little Thief.

WIMBERRY. *sb.* The bilberry.

WINCH-WELL. *sb.* A whirlpool. [Huntley.] Ryknield says “a deep well.”

WINCING. Used of a horse kicking out behind. [V. of Glos.]

“The angry beast....began to kick and fling and WINCE.”

Hudibras, i. 2, 845.

WINDCOCK. *sb.* A few loads of hay put into a small temporary rick in the hay field in bad weather. [Hund. of Berk.]

WIND FLOWER. *Anemone nemorosa*, L. [Britten & Holland.]

WINDLE-DRUSH. *sb.* The redwing. [Tortworth.]

WINDLY. *adj.* Weak, badly grown; of straw. [Hund. of Berk.]

WINDROW or WINROW. *sb.* The rows into which the hay is raked whilst making.

[Hund. of Berk.]

WINNIED. Frightened. [Grose.] [Halliwell.]

WINNING-DUST. *sb.* The dust in winnowing. [Hund. of Berk.]

WIN-SHEET. *sb.* A large sheet on which corn is winnowed. [Hund. of Berk.]

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WINTER STUFF. *sb.* Winter greens. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

WIRE GRASS. *Polygonum aviculare*, L. [Britten & Holland.]

WIRES. *sb.* The runners of strawberries. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

WISP. *sb.* A stye in the eye. [Hund. of Berk.] [Glouc.]

WITCHIFY. *vb.* To bewitch. [Hund. of Berk.]

WITE. *sb.* Blame. [Huntley.]

WITH. *sb.* A twig from any tree. [Hund. of Berk.]

WITHERDY. *adj.* Withered. [V. of Glos.] [N.E.] WITHWIND or WITHWINE, sometimes WITHYWIND or WITHYWINE. *Convolvulus arvensis*, L. *Clematis Vitalba*, L. [Britten & Holland.]

WITHY, WYTHY or WYTHIES. Various species of willow. [Britten & Holland.]

WITTER. *vb.* This seems to be an onomatopœic word with several significations, as:—

1. To talk nonsense.

2. To shuffle along.

“He WITTERED down the passage.”

3. To trickle.

“The rain WITTERED down my neck.”

4. To rustle; of fallen leaves. [F. of D.]

WITTERS. *sb.* Tatters, fragments. [V. of Glos.]

WITTLE AWAY. *vb.* To fritter, waste, squander. [V. of Glos.]

WITWALL. *sb.* The larger spotted woodpecker. [Huntley.]

WIZEN. *vb.* To grow wizened. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

WOLD. *sb.* Open forest land. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

WOLLY. *sb.* A heap of hay ready for loading on the waggon. [Common.]

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WOLLY. *adj.* Flat, insipid; of beer. [Glouc.] [Hund. of Berk.] *cf* WALLISH.

WOMBLE. *vb.* To move awkwardly to and fro.

WOMEN-FOLK. *sb.* Women. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

WONDERMENT or OONDERMENT. *sb.* Any curious contrivance; also notoriety, matter for talk; tricks or nonsense. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

“He’s all’us goin’ on with his WOONDERMENTS.”

WOOD-SPITE. *sb.* The green woodpecker. [Huntley.]

WOONT-TUMP. *sb.* Mole-hill. *See* WANT.

WOOT. *vb.* To bray. [Hund. of Berk.]

WOOT. *vb.* Wilt thou? [F. of D.]

WOPPERED. *adj.* Restless, fatigued. [Hund. of Berk.]

WOPPERDY. *adj.* Stupefied, used of an intoxicated person who cannot walk straight. [Hund. of Berk.]

WORDEL. *sb.* Pronunciation of “world.” [Hund. of Berk.]

WORSEN. *vb.* To make or grow worse. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [F. of D.]

WOUNDY. *adj.* Excessively. [Bourton.]

“We have such a world of holidays, that ‘tis a WOUNDY hindrance to a poor man that lives by his labour.”

Sir R. L’Estrange. cit. Latham.

WOZZEN. *sb.* The gullet. [Hund. of Berk.]

WOZZLED. *pp.* Trampled down; of grass or corn. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.]

WRANGLE. *vb.* To fester.

WRASTLE. *See* RASTLE.

WRETCH. *vb.* To stretch. [Huntley.]

WRETCH. *sb.* Used as a term of endearment.

“Excellent WRETCH! Perdition catch my soul,

But I do love thee!”—*Othello, iii., 3.*

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WUK. *sb.* Oak.

WUNST. *adv.* Once. [Bourton.]

WUTS. *sb.* Oats. [V. of Glos.] [N.E.]

WUZBERD. *sb.* A bastard; a good-for-nothing; probably a corruption of ‘whore’s-breed.’

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Y

This letter commonly takes the place of the aspirate.

YAFFEL. *sb.* The green woodpecker. [Hund. of Berk.] [V. of Glos.]

YAPPER or YOPPER. *vb.* To talk, mouth. [F. of D.]

“Stop thee YAPPERIN’.”

YAPPERN. *sb.* Apron. [Hund. of Berk.]

YARBS. *sb.* Herbs. [Hund. of Berk.] [V. of Glos.] [N.E.]

YARN. *vb.* To earn.

YAT. *sb.* A gate. [S.] [F. of D.] [E.]

YEA! An order to a horse to come here. [Sudeley.]

YEAN. *vb.* To lamb. [V. of Glos.] [E.]

YEAWS. *sb.* Ewes. [Hund. of Berk.]

YED or YUD. *sb.* Head. [General.]

YELT. *vide* HILT.

YEMMATH, YEUMATH or YUMMATH. *sb.* The aftermath. [Hund. of Berk.]

YENT or YUNT. *vb.* Is not. [V. of Glos.] [Hund. of Berk.] [N.E.]

YEP or YUP. *sb.* Heap. [F. of D.] [E.]

YES SURE. A common phrase of assent.

YET. *vb.* To eat. [F. of D.]

YOING-HOOK. *sb.* A hook for cutting beans. [Hund. of Berk.]

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YOLK UP. *vb.* To cough up. [Hund. of Berk.]

YOLM or YALM. The same as HELM or HAULM. [Stow-on-Wold.]

YOLT. *sb.* A newt. [Stroud.]

YOP or YOPPET. *vb.* To yap or yelp. [Hund. of Berk.]

YOU'M. *vb.* You are. [F. of D.]

YOURN. *pron.* Yours. [General.]

YOWL or YOLE. *vb.* To howl; make game of. [Hund. of Berk.]

YUCKEL. *sb.* The green woodpecker. [Tortworth.]

YUNNA. Is not; used as a direct negative.

“No it YUNNA.”

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VNiVERSITAS

Z

This letter is commonly used for S, especially in the Southern and Western Districts.

ZACHT. *adj.* Soft. [Lysons.]

ZAD. The Letter Z. [Hund. of Berk.]

ZAGS. *see* SAGS. [Phelps.]

ZATE or ZAT. *adj.* Soft. [Hund. of Berk.]

ZATHY. *adj.* Simple, foolish.

ZENNERS. *sb.* Sinews. [Hund. of Berk.]

ZEG. Various species of Carex. [Britten & Holland.]

ZID. *vb.* Saw. [F. of D.]

ZNOPPER. *sb.* A blow. *See* SNOP.

“I gev the beg monkey a ZNOPPER, and down he kum head voremot.”—

Roger Plowman's 2nd Visit to London, p. 54.

ZOCK. *sb.* A blow. [Uncommon.]

ZOG. *vb.* To soak.

ZOGGY. *adj.* Sippy, boggy.

ZONGERS. *sb.* Singers.

ZOO-ZOO. *sb.* The wood pigeon. [Halliwell.]

ZUM, ZUM'UT. Some, something.

ZWAIL. *vb.* To swing the arms about. [Hund. of Berk.]

ZYVE. *sb.* Scythe. [Hund. of Berk.]

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SAYINGS, PHRASES, ETC.

Of bad singing. "I'd as zoon 'ear a raëk [rake] and basket."

Of a useless article. "It's as handy as a twud wi' side pockuts."

Of a ne'er-do-weel. "There's a shabby zhip [*i.e.*, a sheep with scab] in every vlock."

Of a knowing boy. "Ee's as artful as an old man ninety."

Of activity. "As busy as a cat in a tripe shop."

Of crass stupidity. "He dont know a big A [AH] from a bull's foot."

Of laziness. "He was born tired."

Of an indistinct voice. "Like a dumbledore in a pitcher."

"No carrion will kill a crow."

"He's as hard as a wood pile twoad." [Hazleton.]

"As hardy as a Vorest peg."

"It do come as nat'ral as hooping do to owls."

"Dost look as handy wi' that as a pig do wi' a musket."

"What's the good of 'ees throwin' straws at the wind?" said of doing something futile or useless.

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"He makes the bullets, and leaves we to shoot them;" said of a person who leaves dirty work to others. [Glouc.]

"From Christmas-tide to New 'us tide,

The days do get a cock's stride;

From New 'us tide to Candlemas tide.

The days do get an hour wide." [Hund. of Berk.]

Cobbler's Creed—Monday is a Saint's day;

Tuesday's just another such a day;

Wednesday's the middle pin;
Thursday's too late to begin;
Friday we must fast and pray;
Saturday never was but half a day.

Mr. G. F. Spink, Nether Swell, Stow-on-the-Wold, contributes the following weather forecasts—

“Saturday new, and Sunday full,
It allus rines [rains], and it allus ool [will].
“Rain on Good Friday and Easter Day,
Brings plenty of grass but little good hay.”

The following grammatical peculiarities are worth noting:—

In names of places, the genitive case is invariably employed, as Littledean's Hill, Over's Bridge, Highnam's Church, Stroud's Water.

With verbs denoting *attitude*, the past instead of the present participle is used after the auxiliary *was*; thus, 'he was stood in the road,' 'he was leant against the wall,' 'he was sat on the chair.'

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ADDENDA.

NOTE.—The list of words prepared by Miss E. Douglas, of Clifton, and alluded to in the early Reports of the Society, has been examined, and does not contain any fresh matter, with the exception of two words, which are now inserted. ED.]

AFTERINGS. *sb.* The last drawn milk. [Hund. of Berk.]

AGONE. *adv.* Ago. [General.]

“Oh, he's drunk, Sir Toby, an hour AGONE.”—*Twelfth Night*, v.1.

ANEAR. *adv.* Near, close by. [Dumbleton.]

ANEUST. *adv.* Almost. [S.]

ANY MORE THAN. *conj.* Except, unless.

ARRAND. *sb.* Pronunciation of “errand.” [Common.]

BAD or BAWD. *sb.* Sticky dirt, such as congealed cart-grease, or the dirt which chokes the scythe. Also used as a verb.

“The grass is that bathy as it BAWDS the scythe.” [Hund. of Berk.]

“Her shoone smered with tallow
Gresed upon dyrt,
That BAUDETH her skyrt.”

Skelton, cit. Latham.

BAIT. *sb.* Workmen’s luncheon. [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.]

“We be just ‘avin’ our bit o’ BAIT.” [Glouc.]

BANK. *sb.* A slope, not implying a sharp rise: thus a railway incline, or a piece of rising ground in a field, would be called a bank.

BARM or BERM. *sb.* Yeast. [General.]

“Are you not he

That sometimes makes the drink to bear no BARM?”

Midsummer Night’s Dream, ii. 1.

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BAT-FOWLING. *sb.* Bird-snaring.

“Go a BATFOWLING” occurs in *Tempest, ii. 1.*

BEASTS, *sb.* Cattle: hence, ‘BEAST-market,’ cattle market. [General.]

BEGGAR’S LICE. *sb.* The husks of dry grass seed; so called from the itching they produce in the hayfield. [Hund. of Berk.]

BOISTINS. *sb.* Beestings; the first milk after calving. [Hund. of Berk.]

BREEZE, *sb.* The gadfly. Add illustrations:—

“I wol me venge on lone as dothe a BREESE

On wylde horsse.”—*Chaucer, Balade.*

“The herd hath more annoyance by the BRIZE

Than by the tiger.”—*Troil. & Cress., i. 3.*

“The BRIZE upon her, like a cow in June.”

Ant. & Cleo., iii, 8.

The use of the word by Shakespeare is, curiously, unnoticed in the New English Dictionary.

BRY. *sb.* The gadfly. [S.E.]

CHERKY. *adj.* Dried up; used of stale or inferior bread. [Stow-on-Wold.]

CLAM or CLEM. *vb.* To starve with hunger. [General.]

CLOUT. *sb.* A rough patch. [V. of Glos.] [F. of D.]

“No man putteth a CLOUT of boistrous cloth into an old clothing.”

Wycliffe. St. Matt. ix. 16.

CRASS. *adj.* Cantankerous. This word is pronounced like ‘crass,’ *i.e.*, obtuse; not crass, as one would expect, if it were the same word as “cross.” [Stow-on-Wold.]

CRAZY. *Caltha palustris*, L. [Britten & Holland.]

CREEPING CRAZEY. *Ranunculus repens*, L. [Britten & Holland.]

CROWFOOT. *Ranunculus acris*, *R. bulbosus* and *R. repens*, L. [Britten & Holland.]

DOFF. *vb.* To take off; of the hat or clothing. [Common.]

“You have deceived our trust
And made us DOFF our easy robes of peace.”

1. Henry IV. v. 1.

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DON. *vb.* To put on; of clothing. [Common.]

“What! should I DON this robe.”—*Tit. Andron., i. 2.*

DOUT. *sb.* The snuff of a candle. [Henbury.]

DRINK. *sb.* Used specifically of fermented liquor:—

“Are you not he

That sometimes makes the DRINK to bear no barm.”

Midsummer Night’s Dream, ii. 1.

EVIL. *adj.* Cross, savage.

FALL. *sb.* The autumn. [General.]

FARM. *sb.* Form, state, condition; bad temper.

“He did put it in such a FARM as it couldn’t go wrong.”

“It yent done in no sort of FARM.”

“Him were in a FARM;” *i.e.*, rage. [F. of D.]

FOX-TAIL. *sb.* A species of Equisetum. [Hund. of Berk.]

FRET. *vb.* To eat into, wear away. [Glouc.]

“My apern is FRETTEd all into holes.”

“The bricks has FRETTEd all the skin off my hands.”

“Like as it were a moth FRETTEd a garment.”

Psalm xxxix. 12. P.B.V.

“Till they (our tears) have FRETTEd us a pair of graves.”

Richard II., iii. 3.

GALLOW, *vb.* To frighten.

“Things that love night
Love not such nights as these; the wrathful skies
GALLOW the very wanderers of the dark.”

King Lear, iii. 2.

GRET or GRIT. *sb.* Job, work. [Miss Douglas, Deerhurst.]

GULCH, *sb.* A fat glutton. [Huntley.]

HARDHEAD. *Centaurea Scabiosa*, L. [Britten & Holland.]

HET OFF! *excl.* Order to a horse to go to the right. [S.E.]

HOGGERY-MAW. *vb.* To work in a bungling, mangling manner. [S.E.]

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HOX. *vb.* To knock the feet together in walking. [Hund. of Berk.]

HOOFS. *Tussilago Farfara*, L. [Britten & Holland.]

HOP. *Bryonia dioica*, L. [Britten & Holland.]

HUFF. *vb.* To offend. [S.]

JOG. *sb.* The hedgehog. [Selsley.]

JUNKET. *sb.* A delicacy, whether meat, pudding, or drink. [Hund. of Berk.]

“You know there wants no JUNKETS at the feast.”

Taming of the Shrew, iii. 2.

KEEN. *vb.* To sharpen. [Common.]

KEEN. *adj.* Sharp; of sand or gravel. [Glouc.]

KEG. *sb.* A small brewer's cask.

KEEP. *sb.* Grazing, pasture. [General.]

“There's very little KEEP this year.”

KID. *vb.* To bind up faggots.

KNOT. *sb.* A number together. [Hund. of Berk.]

“A KNOT of beasts.”

LISSOM. *adj.* Active, supple, nimble. [Common.]

“You be very LISSOM on your pins, mum.”

LOGGERHEADS. *Centaurea montana*, L. (Andoversford). [Britten & Holland.]

LOVE-LIES-BLEEDING. *Adonis autumnalis*, L. [Britten & Holland.]

MAZARD. *Prunus Cerasus*, L. [Britten & Holland.]

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ONION COUCH. *Avena elatior*, L. [Britten & Holland.]

ORCHIS GRASS. A broad-leaved grass that springs directly after the scythe. Probably *Dactylis glomerata*, L. [Britten & Holland.]

POKE-BAG. *sb.* The long -tailed titmouse. *Acredula rosea*. [Swainson.]

POVEY. *sb.* According to Swainson, the Bam Owl. *Strix flammea*.

PRETTY PRETTY CREATURE. *sb.* The Yellow Ammer. *Emberiza citrinella*. [Swainson.]

So called from its peculiarly plaintive note.

QUILT, *vb.* To miss, or slip; of the shears slipping over or missing the wool in shearing. [S.E.]

SCROPE. *vb.* Past tense of 'scrape.' [Selsley.]

SNAGGERS. *sb.* The teeth. [Selsley.] See SNAG.

SNAWDROPPER. *sb.* Snowdrop. [Miss E. Douglas: Elberton.]

SOLID. *adv.* Close, tight, *e.g.*, “Shut the door SOLID.” [Selsley.]

TOM. *adj.* Used to denote the male of birds, as ‘tom-bird,’ ‘tom-chicken,’ ‘tom-pheasant,’ &c. [S.E.]

Also used substantively as “13 hens and a TOM.”

TUZZY-MUZZY. Old man's beard; *Clematis Vitalba*, L. [Selsley.]

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EXPLANATION OF THE MAP.

IN order to make clear the divisions adopted by the author of this Glossary, the Editor has had prepared, and presents to the Society, the Map which accompanies the present volume.

Gloucestershire is bounded by no less than eight counties, viz., Monmouth, Hereford, Worcester, Warwick, Oxford, Berks, Wilts, and Somerset, and is in fact a county with many marked differences and shades of dialect.

For the purpose of this Glossary, and in order to define approximately the area in which the words were known to occur, the county has been divided in to eight districts, as follows:—

1.—The Forest of Dean [F. of D.], the country enclosed between the Severn and the Wye, and bounded on the N.E. by a stream which falls into the Severn at Westbury. This district is extremely hilly. It includes Cinderford, the capital of the coal and iron mining area, Mitcheldean, Coleford, Lydney, and Newnham. The population possesses strong peculiarities of race and language, differing entirely from that of the Vales.

2.—N.W.—The district bounded by the Forest, and on the South and East by the Severn. It includes Newent and Dymock.

3.—The Vale of Gloucester [V. of Glos.], lying between the Severn and the Cotswolds, and extending to the boundary of the county at Oxenton, and bounded on the South by the Stroud Water. This comprises the towns of Gloucester, Cheltenham, and Tewkesbury.

4.—N.E.—This district includes Winchcombe, Dumbleton, Chipping Campden, Moreton-in-the-Marsh, Stow-on-the-Wold, and Bourton-on-the-Water.

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5.—S.E.—For the most part a high plateau on which many of the head waters of the Thames take their rise, and comprising Northleach, Chedworth, Cirencester, Fairford, and Lechlade.

6.—S.—The uplands and valleys of the Cotswolds, which include Painswick, Stonehouse, Selsley, Stroud, Nailsworth, Minchinhampton, and Tetbury.

7.—The Hundred and Vale of Berkeley [Hund. of Berk.], bounded on the north by the Stroud Water, by the Cotswolds on the East, and the Severn on the West. This district includes Dursley, Wotton-under-Edge, Tortworth, Berkeley, and the western slope of the Cotswolds. The dialect differs both in words and pronunciation from that of the Vale of Gloucester. The Vale of Berkeley is spoken of farther north as the “Low Country.”

8.—S.W.—The southernmost part of the county, which comprises Wickwar, Thornbury, Chipping Sodbury, and Bristol. The people of Berkeley and Tortworth themselves perceive a considerable difference between their speech and that of Wickwar.

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APPENDIX.

SPECIMENS OF DIALECT.

BY permission of the Council of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society, I am enabled to transcribe from John Smyth's Berkeley Manuscripts his remarks upon the “Proverbs and Phrases of Speech” proper to the Hundred of Berkeley, at the end of the sixteenth and the commencement of the seventeenth centuries. These are contained in his last volume, entitled: “A Description of the Hundred of Berkeley, and of the Inhabitants thereof, in the County of Glouc.”; which was completed in 1639, in the 73rd year of his age. A portion of these interesting MSS. was published by the above-named society in three large vols. in 1883-5.

In this hundred of Berkeley are frequently used certaine words proverbs and phrases of speach, which wee hundreders conceive, [as we doe of certaine market

moneyes,] to bee not only native but confined to the soile bounds and territory therof; which if found in the mouthes of any forraigners, wee deeme them as leapt over our wall, or as strayed from their proper pasture and dwellinge place: And doubtles, in the handsome mouthinge of them, the dialect seemes borne of our owne bodies and naturall vnto vs from the breasts of our nurses: with some fewe of which dishes I will heere feast my reader and sport my selfe, viz^t.,

1. A native hundreder, beinge asked where hee was borne, answereth, where shu'd y bee y bore, but at Berkeley hums, And there, begis, each* was y bore. Or thus, Each was 'geboren at Berkeley hums.
2. So naturall is the dialect of pronouncinge the lre [y] betweene words endinge and beginninge with consonants, that it seemes droppinge from the aire into our mouthes: As, John y Smyth: John y Cole: Sit y downe: I can y

* Each, *i.e.* = I.

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finde it: her has y milkt: come y hither: well y said my Tomy: It's a good y white pott: Each ha kild a ferry vat y hogg: Our sowe does not well y fatt y: hur may y serve for lard y: moder cut y mee some meat: my mal is a good y wench: Watt y ge Tom y some nin y wel y din'd96; hur is y gone: I will y goe: Come y my sweet y will y: Th'art my pretty dick y: With thousands the like, accomptinge our selves by such manner of speach to bee true patryots, And true preservers of the honored memory of our old forefathers, Gower, Chauser, Lidgate, Robert de Glouc, and others of those and former ages.

3. The letter [ff] is frequently vsed for v. As fewed for viewed: fowe for vowe: fenison for venison: farnish for varnish: and others the like.
4. The tre [v] is also frequently vsed for [f.] as vethers for fethers: vastinge for fastinge: vowlar for fowlar: venne for fenne: a varthinge for a farthing token: vire for fire: vat for fat venison; So powerfull a prerogative of transplantacon, have wee hundreders over the Alphabet.

5. G is often also vsed for C. As guckowe for cuckowe; grabs for crabs: A guckold for a Cuckhold, and the like.
 6. ffor dust, wee say, doust: rowsty, for rusty: fousty, for fusty: youse for vse: and the like.
 7. Thicke and thucke, for this and that, rush out with vs at every breath. As, d'ont thick way; d'ont thuck way: for, doe it on this way: doe it on that way.
 8. Putton vp, for put it up: putton on thick way: putton on thuck way: setton vp, for set it vp: cutton of, for cut it of; And many the like.
 9. I wou'd it was hild, for I would it were flead, or the skyn of.
 10. y w'ood t'wert hild: for, I would thou were hanged.
 11. Hur goes too blive for mee: i.e. shee goes too fast for mee.
 12. fflippant. i.e. slippery, quicke, nimble.
 13. Neighboriden; for neighbourhood in all senses,
 14. Wenchen, for wenches, or girles.
 15. Axen, for ashes.
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16. Hur ligs well y bed y this morne; i. shee sleepes a napp of nyne houres.
 17. I can beteeme shee any thinge. i.e. I can deny her nothings.
 18. [Omitted.]
 19. Sheeme bene heere a numbers while, i.e. mee seemes I have byn heere a longe while.
 20. Beanes thick yeare are orribly hong'd. i.e. Beanes this yeare are horribly codded.
Hur is dothered. i.e. Shee is amazed astonished.
An attery, or thwartover wench. i. An angry or crosse natur'd wench.
H'eel take it fery hugey. i.e. hee will take it in evill part. H'eel growe madd y.
gaa. i.e. come, let us goe: If you'l goe, gaa. i.e. If you will goe, then come let vs goe.
A shard. i. a gapp or broken place in an hedge.
A loppertage. i. A lowe place where a hedge is trodden downe.

Hembles. i. a dead shard or gap, neere to a gate: A frequent word in bylawes at our Courts.

y wud and y cud. i.e. I would doe it if I could,

you speake dwelth. i.e. you talke you know not what.

Each'ill warrant you. i.e. I will bee your warrant.

Each ha'nnot wel y din'd. i. I have not well dyned.

The Ire [v] is frequently vsed for [i.] As gurdle, for girdle;

Threscall for threshold.

Harroust, for harvest.

To hint. i.e. to end. hintinge, a word in husbandry.

A wize acre. i. a very foole.

Lick many. i. like many.

To hite abroad. i.e. To ride abroad on pleasure.

To tett. i.e. to chase. Hee tet my sheepe. i.e. chased them.

To veize, and veizinge. i. to chase: chasing violently vp and downe.

Loome, loomer. i. often and oftner. And loomer. i. faster.

To loxe. i.e. to convey away privately. A loxer. i.e. A secret purloyner. Loxinge. i.e. private pilferinge.

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To vocket, vockater, vockatinge: In like sense as to loxe, a loxer, & loxinge, last mentioned.

The pugg. i.e. the refuse come left at winnowinge.

Shoon. i. shoes; The naturall ideome of my whole family, my selfe scarce free from the infection.

A penston, a coine or Jamestone.

Thick cole will y not y tind. i. This cole will not burne.

Wee shim all hush at home. i.e. wee are all quiet at home.

meeve. i.e. move. As, meeve them a lich. i.e. move them a like.

grannam. i.e. grandame, a grandmother, good gramere. i.e. good grandmother.

Twit. i.e. vpbraid.

gait. i.e. all in hast; or heddy.

A grible. i.e. A crabstocke to graft vpon.

Howe fare fader and moder: when sawe you fader and moder; fader and moder
will bee heere to morrowe. Altogether without the pronoune possessive.

This hay did well y henton. i.e. dry or wither wel.

Each am well y fritt. i.e. I am well filled.

Ch'am w'oodly agreezd. i.e. I am wonderfully agreived.

In the familiar difference of the vsuall words, gay and goe, consisteth halfe the
thrift of my husbandries. gaye, is let vs goe, when my selfe goes as one of
the company: But, goe, is the sendinge of others when my selfe staies
behinde.

A goschicken. i. a goslin or younge goose.

Oume, for ours; theirn, for theirs: hurne for hers, and many the like.

A slaterne. i.e. a rude ill bred woman. An haytrell, the like.

An hoytrell. i.e. a loose idle knave.

Hur will bee bedlome anoae. i.e. shee will bee by and by mad.

A Dowd, i.e. An vnseemely woman, ynhandsome in face and foote.

Dunch, i.e. deafe. Hurts, i.e. bilbaries. Solemburies, i.e. service berries; wized, i.e.
wished.

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Hee makes noe hoe of it. i.e. hee cares not for it.

Hee is an hastis man, i.e. hasty or angry.

Come a downe, i.e. get yee downe. Come y vp. i.e. come vp. I pray set a downe.
i.e. I pray sit downe.

Hite, i.e. Comely, vnhity, i.e. vncomely. you dishite mee, i.e. you shame mee.

Tyd, i.e. wanton. Hee is very tyd, i.e. very wanton. A tyd bit, i.e. a speciall
morsell reserved to eat at last.

Each ha fongd to a childe, i.e. I have byn godfather at a childes christninge. Hee
did fange to mee, i.e. hee is my godfather.

To fonge, i.e. to receive.

The coves white, i.e. butter and cheese.

A vouthay. i.e [not given].

To gale, A galer, The galefishinge; wherof read after, in my descripcion of Severne.

Wone, twa, three, voure, vive, id. est. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

Hee n'eer blins, i.e. hee never ceaseth.

Meese, meesy, i.e. mosse, mossy.

Hee wants boot a beame, i.e. Hee wants money to spend: or mony in his purse.

Thuck vire don't y bran, i.e. this fire doth not burne.

It war y gold, that war y gam y; i.e. That was gold w^{ch} was given mee.

ga'as zo'm of thuck bread, i.e. give mee some of that bread.

Hur ha's well y tund her geer to day. i. shee hath applied her booke to day.

Moder, gyn, will not y washen' the dishen'. i. Mother, Jone, will not wash the dishes.

Gyn y com y and tyff y the windowes. i. Jone, come, and trim vp the windowes, [meaninge with flowers].

Eefee, and eaffee. i. waighty. Eefeer and eefteer. i. waightier. Its eefee come in bond.

Camplinge, i. brawlinge, chidinge.

Pilsteers. i. pillow beers.

But, Claudite jam rivos pueri, sat prata liberunt.

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Following the above illustrations of dialect are a hundred proverbs and sayings which John Smyth considered to be peculiar to the Hundred of Berkeley. I have only selected such as serve further to exemplify the local folk speech.

9. Hee is very good at a white pott.—By white pot, wee westernne men doe meane a great custard or puddinge baked in a bagg, platter, kettle, or pan: Notinge heerby, a good trencher man, or great eater.

25. Hee drew it as blith as a Robin reddocke: viz^t., As a robin redbrest.

26. Ch'am woodly agreeezd. vz^t., I am wonderfully greived.

27. When Westridge wood is motley, then its time to sowe barley.
28. Hee's well served, for hee hath oft made orts of better hay; Orts is the coarse butt end of hay which beasts leave in eatinge of their fodder: This proverbe is applyed to man or woman who refusinge many good offers in maryage, either in greatnes of portion or comliness of person, At last it makes choice of much lesse or worse.
39. Il'e make abb or warp of it. If not one thinge yet another.
47. Lide pilles the hide: meaninge that March [called by vs lide] pinches the poare man's beast.
51. Smoke will to the smicker: meaninge, If many gossips sit against a smokey chimney the smoke will bend to the fairest; A proverbe which doth advantage a merry gossip to twitt the foule slutt her neighbour.
76. Nocke anew, nocke anew. i.e. Try againe.
77. Boad a bagg, and bearn'. i. An ill hap falles where it is feared.
91. Patch by patch is yeomanly; but patch vpon patch is beggerly.
93. Botch and sit, build and flit. I beshrew this proverbe, wherby the tenant is kept from a comly repairinge of his house, for doubt of havinge it taken in reversion over his head.
96. Lill for loll: Id est, one for another: As good as hee brought.

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As a contribution to fish nomenclature, I extract [Vol. 3. p. 319] John Smyth's list of "53. sorts of sea fish in this river within the limits of this hundred, which have byn in the time of my Stewardship taken therin, and called as followeth; viz,

The Sturgeon, Porpoise, Thornpole, Jubertas or a yonge whale, als the herringe hogge, The Seale, the Swordfish, the salmon, wheat trout or suen, The turbot, Lamprey, Lamperne, Shad, tweat, the wray, the houndfish als the dogfish, the sole, the flooke, als the flounder, the sand flooke, resemblinge the sole, A barne, a Cod, a Card, An eele pout, A mackarell, the Sunfish, the hake, An haddocke, a Roucote, the sea tad, A plaice, the millet als mullet, the Lyngge, A dabbe, A yearlinge, An horncake, the Lumpfish, A gurnard, both red and gray, A cuttlefish, a whitinge, a little crabbe, the Conger als the conger eele, beinge the hee-fish, and the Shee fish

is called a quaver, the Dorry, the huswife, the herringe, the sprat, the pilchard, the prawne, the shrimpe, the eele, a fauzon, or great fat eele, Elvers, supposed by some to bee the younge eele, the base, the sea breame, and the Halibut: In all—53.

The belly of the salmon is tendrest sweetest and pleasantest, and his eies wholsomer then of any other fish: The salmon growes by theis degrees and ages: vz, 1. a pinke; 2. a botcher; 3. a salmon trout; 4. a gillinge; 5. a salmon; Soe in perfect and full age at 5 yeares, As an oxe or bucke; And [generally] in this part of the River, the prime season for the goodnes of the salmon goes out when the Bucke comes in; And comes in when the Bucke goes out.

The Sole wee call our Seaverne Capon; A meate of prime note.

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VNiVERSITAS STVDII SALAMANTINI

II.

A few more specimens in illustration of the Dialect of Gloucestershire at later dates will, it is hoped, not prove unacceptable. Amongst these the old Gloucestershire Ballad, "George Ridler's Oven," must always find a foremost place. It has been sought to assign a political origin to this old song, and to attribute it to the malcontent Royalists in the time of the Commonwealth. This is not the place to consider the question, and I will only refer those who may be interested in the matter to the account given in the introduction to "Legends, Tales, & Songs in the Dialect of the Peasantry of Gloucestershire," published by Mr. C. H. Savory, of Cirencester, [N.D.] The song is, undoubtedly, of considerable antiquity. The copy from which I transcribe it was evidently written down towards the end of the last century, and I am indebted for the loan of it to Mr. Charles King, of Gloucester, whose father owned it a great number of years ago. This version differs slightly from that quoted by Halliwell, and from Mr. Savory's. It runs thus:—

GEORGE RIDLER'S OVEN.

"A Right Famous old Gloucestershire Ballad, Corrected according to the Fragments of a Manuscript Copy found in the Speech House in the Forest of Dean several Centuries ago, and now revived to be sung at the Anniversary and Monthly

Meetings of the Gloucestershire Society, a charitable Institution, held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern in the Strand, London.”

1.

The Stwons that built George Ridler’s Oven,
And thauy keum from the Bleakeney’s Quaar,
And George he wur a Jolly old Mon,
And his yead it grawd above his yare.

2.

One thing of George Ridler I must commend,
And that wur vor a notable Theng,
He meud his Braags avoore he died,
Wi any dree Brothers his Zons zhoud zeng.

3.

There’s Dick the Treble, and John the Beass—
Let every Mon zing in his auwn Pleace—
And George he war the Elder Brother,
And therevoore he should zing the Tenor.

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4.

Mine Hostess’s Maid—and her Neaum ‘twas Nell—
A pretty Wench, and I lov’d her well;
I lov’d her well, good Reauzon why,
Becase zshe lov’d my Dog and I.

5.

My Dog is good to Catch a Hen;
A Duck or Goose is vood for Men;
And where good Company I spy,
O thether gwoes my Dog and I.

6.

My Mwother told I when I wur young,

The Salamanca Corpus: Glossary of Dialect ... Words used in the County of Gloucester (1890)

If I did vollow the strong Beer Pwoot,
That Drink would pruv my auverdraw,
And meauk me wear a thread bare Cwoat.

7.

My Dog has gotten zitch a trick,
To visit Maids when thay be zick;
When thay be zick and like to die,
O thether gwoes my Dog and I.

8.

When I have dree zixpences under my Thumb,
O then I be welcome wherever I come;
But when I have none, O then I pass by,
'Tis Poverty pearts good Company.

9.

If I should die, as it may hap,
My Greauve shall be under y^e good yeal Tap;
In voulded Earmes there wool us lie,
Cheek by Jowl my Dog and I.

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III.

I am indebted to Mr. Edward Barry, of Mitcheldean in the Forest of Dean, for the following lines, written by him some years ago, "on the night when all the gas-lights went out suddenly in Mitcheldean."

LINES BY A "VORESTER."

Twer zumwer about a vyow minnits past nine
By my wetch, as is vamous vor kippin 'is time,
An twer zumwer about a last Tuesda wick,
As all vokes in Dane wer zar'd zuch a trick.

I ad zupped up my peg—tha peg wer a veädin—
An zat down a perpus ta ha ma zum reädin,
When all on a zudden, about nine at night
I wer clane dun a readin, vur out went tha light.

I zed to our ooman, “Why what’s come ta pass?
I’m blowëd if there’s zummut an’t blowed out the gas!”
So er tried to light it and couldn’t, then zed,
“I an’t got no candle, so let’s go to bed.”

Zes I, “Noa, I wunt. I’ll look out in the sdrit
An zee if tha nighbors a got any lit.”
Ther wer Dawson, an Little, an Legg in the dark;
I zed ta our ooman, “Oh yunt this a lark!”

Wun couldn’t zee up ta tha Crâss—as yun’t vor—
Tha sdrit looked as black as a borrel o’ tor;
Tha vrunts o’ tha housen zeemed pleaster’d wi’ pitch;
I’m bothered if I could tell tother vram wich!

I wer zavage; I stomped an turned tha gas handle;
Then roared, “Bring a light or a yuppenny candle!”
But neither we had; so to zoften our ire,
We zat ourzelves down right in vrunt o tha vire.

And aater we’d zat vor tha coorse of a nour,
By tha vire-light a-lookin tamashunly zour,
When just as our clauk wer a strikin out TEN,
We wer able ta ha tha gas lighted agyen.

IV.

The next illustration is “A Specimen of the Vulgar Speech of the Town of Gloucester” taken from the Transactions of the Cotteswold Field Naturalists’ Club for 1853. Although it contains few, if any, real dialect words, it gives a very fair idea of the grammar, pronunciation, and mode of speech of the ill-educated Gloucester citizen, and as such seems worth reproduction.

Gloucester, March 22nd, 1851.

Mr.

Knowing what a condesendin good sort o genelman you be un as wat tha calls feel natral istory is a gettin very popolar I teeks the liberty a sendin ya 2 or 3 little hannigotes a hannimals as I ha ad from time ta time in my passeshun un hopes thayl proove uz emusin uz instructiv, uz we sais in oar nayberhood, to your club. I kips a public at Kingshome un as my customers princeply drops in ov a evnin bein a hous o call for jurnemen taylors un uther respectable treedsmen, in consekence my mornins beent verry much okkypied, un as I hallis ad a turn for observetion I a payd a good deal o tention ta what e calls dimestic hannymals, un when you a yeerd my story I thinks youl say as how verry few people a livd on such hintimit terms we un, un consekently knauws moor about um, un so without furder preefece I shull enterr on my nurretion. About 12 mos ago I ad 2 pigs brothers un sisters, thay was about 2 mos auwld when I had um fust un thay yused to run about o the kitchin un pic up tha crums ur watever else tha cud find in tha sheep o grub tul tha got 2 sassy, for my missis got az fond on um az if tha wus er auwn blessed babbies un let um do jest as ad got a minded, un atween um bwoth we ad a verry nice time on it. If the missis was a peerin tha teeters ur shellin a few peese, tha rind un shells at last wuzent good enuf for um, but thay must teek *thair* chaice afore we cud put by *our* whack out on um, un thayd teek 1 anothers part so as we dussent saay as the ouse was our auwn, tul as I was obleeged ta shet 1 on um up in tha sty. We called one on um Jo un tother Sally. *I* thinks as jo wus tha sensyblest o tha 2 but Sally wus tha most mischievousest un uz wee kep um seppereet why I shul giv you a count on um seppereetly. Jo kep a good deel ta do about bein shet up ut fust un yewsted ta cry

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un whine for all tha wurd like a babby wenever a seed tha missis, un I thawt as er ad a pretty ny broke er hart cos I oodn't let her go un let un out but at last a got a kyind a reconciled- like un begun ta look out for other emusement, un what dy think a went un dun—why a begun bird ketchin. I ad a dyuse of a lot a robbins in tha garden, un tha yusted ta cum un get at tha grains un uther hodments uz I yewsed ta put fur tha peg. I a sin 3 ur 4 ut a time a different parts a tha sty ut a time, 1 a tha trauw, unother a top a tha raylins un tother a jiggin about a feared a tothet 2, we a bit uf a fite atwizt um casionully. Wen Jo ad ad anuf, ad yused ta lay down of is side jest uz eny uthur genelman mit do with is cheek jest a restin a tha side a tha trauw fur a piller un watch tha robbins.

Wen thur wus a bit uv a skrimmage among um ud look uz pleezd you can't think, un grunt un sort a laff ta issell like, tul 1 de a took it inta is yud to ketch 1 on um uz cum reether 2 neer toon, un skrumped un up jest like a nut. Well ater that a wus allis a bird ketchin un was up to all sorts a mooves at that their geem. Ater a'd cleered out tha trauw pertty well a'd jest skatter about a feeaw grayns athin reach uv is nose, un lay down un pertend ta go ta sleep, un then twaz warrhock ta any sparra or whitefinch or robbin ither uz cum athin is reech. But tha got up toot ut last, un specially tha sparras; un then wot dy think a dun—wy turned to upon the Rots.

We ad all at once tha dyuce un all a rots, un wher tha cum from why Ime shure I dwont knauw, but awever tha seemed ta use to get ther prog princaply from tha pigs vitiells.

Well, at fust, a seemed ta use ta like ther cumpney, un wen tha did cum 1 or 2 at a time, a'd look quite plesed un stand un watch um un talk to um like jest as a used to do along a tha robbins but when tha birds got shire un tha rots moor numerouser, un did cum ½ a duzn ur a duzn at a time, 1 de quite onexpectedly a piches into um un massycrees 2 on um, un ater that wenever a seed a likely chance heed fly at um jest like any uther reglar bred tarrier. un a yused ta kip up them ther geems up ta tha de uv is deth, wich look pleece soon ater a wus seesed for my rent which somehow or nother unfortnutly got into rare.

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Now as for Sally she wus allis of a weeklier constitution like as we may say on dident thrive not neer sa well, un so we yused for ta let her ran in un out a tha taproom an bask afore tha fire along a tha ducks (which I shall ave more ta say about them presenly) but a got sassier nor ever. Now ther wus 2 or 3 fellas a mendin tha rodes jest bi our ouse un 1 de tha cum in jest ta ave a pint a beer ath ther dinners wich was bred un chees or summut a that deskrypshun rapped up in ther ankychers. 1 on um appened ta put down isn for a minnit, un I be hanged if Sally dident collar it un finished it (ankycher included) amost afore a cud say Jack Robison. Well ater that none on um cud leave a hankycher about or cum into tha house ath 1 in his hand but her must knauw all about it un see what a'd got in it but blessy a'd yused ta sarve we wuss nor that. Sumtimes when weed got a bit a beecon un greens or anything a that sort the missis ud teek up the greens out a tha top a tha pot, un put um upon the pleet upon the teeble fust (cos we allis likes um biled along a the beecon tha be so *much* richer) while her was a getting out the beecon un I do assure you as if I wusnt standin sentry like all the time Ime blessed if that ther pig woodnt either jump up on his ind legs on the teeble or else upset un un cler tha dish a evry teeter or green as wus in in, afore a could well look round.

Now tha observetion as I got to meek about that ther is as this here, when a pet dog or amost any other sort a pet a dun anything a roguery he knows on it un'll cut away from e but a pig on't—he'll stand un grunt un snort un squeak at e like a bear un bully e out on't.

But a got sa mischievius at last as I coodn't kip un no longer; a did offend so many a our customers, un so I sowld un to a man at Santers fur amost nothin at all jest ta get rid on in—but I had ard work ta get the missis to part with un thauw.

Pon me life, tha partin atwixt thay 2 wus quite cuttin, un a got out a is sty un cum un see us once or twice ater that. I dwont know what *he* fed un on ater a left we but a'd a got sa chaice then as a'd arldly yet anything but bred un butter. The last I yeared the poor cretur wus as a'd died a very pertty pig a about a fourteen score.

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Now them what I considers very interesting hannygotes of a dimestic pig but them ther ducks wus 2 sech ducks as you don't see evry de, barring as 1 on um wus a dreek.

Tha wus Mus-covys un was give ta me by Dr. Wells a Nordon. I never seed 2 kinder harted creeters in my life. Tha meed therselves at home as soon as ever tha cum to us un after a bit tha got sa fond on us as wenever me or my missis went ta tha pump (not having no piece a water for um dy see) thay'd run jabberin up un woodn't let us go away or be at quiet tul weed pumped on um un geed um a good dousin, un then thayd go in a doors un lay therselves down afore the fire to dry, un if we offered for to go away from the pump athout doing on it for um thayd run ater us un peck our legs un heels a good un. I a got one on um now—the dreek—but Ime sorry to say as I lost tother about 12 Mos ago, un you never see nothin more affectin nor the last moments o that ther duck.

Some time afore some wicked rascal of a dog—how I wish I'd a ketched him, ony praps I shoold a sarved him amost *too* bad—geed er a tightish nip 1 de, un thow with a good deal a nussin un coddlin my missis brought im round again un a was got quite cheerful like, a allis walked leem un limped a good deal un didnt seem to injay hissself so well as formly. Ater a bit a wuzn't so well agyan un seemed uz if there was summut az wazn't quite right in her inside. Welt now my wife ad bin verry queer fur a wick or 2 with a bad complaint in her chest un one de tha duck seemed wuss nor ushal if anything un my wife was a nussin on her in her lap afore tha fire un a seemed very thoughtful, un all at once her says says her “I say Jem if I was to give the poor duck a dose a my medsan” says her “I shoodn't wonder if it didn't do un good for it have certainly done me a good deal” says her. And so “Well” says I “praps 'tood, Ime agreeable” says I, an so we geed un two teeble spoon-fuls a tha chest mixter. Well the poor creeter shook his hed un didn't seem to like it for a bit, but at last a got quieter un seemed to be agwain off lo sleep un all at once after a'd a layd quiet for about a ten minutes a tried to rouse issself up like un begun to sheek is yed agean as if to say az twus no go—a give a fayntish queevering kind of a quack un then a looked up in

my missises feece un died in a minnit. Now that I considers a very interestin annygote of a Muscovy duck an its my firm belief as theres very few people as knows what affection dimestic animals may be brought to for um for want a treetin on um properly, but all as Ive got to say about it is this here, which is as if its of any use to you or the Cotsuld club as its verry much at your service un I remain Sir

Your humble sarvant to command

JEEMS NICKS.

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V.

The last specimen is taken, with the Author's kind permission, from Mr. S. S. Buckman's "John Darke's Sojourn in the Cotteswolds and Elsewhere." [Chapman & Hall, 1890.] It consists of extracts from the chapter entitled, "The Old Shepherd." The book well reproduces the life, thought, and speech of the Gloucestershire peasantry, and is heartily commended to the notice of all who are interested in dialect. Mr. Buckman especially desires to call attention to the peculiar intonation and drawl of the Cotteswold speech, which cannot be rendered by any method of spelling. The present extract was written as an example of the North Cotteswold speech from the neighbourhood of Salperton, where the *f* and *s* are not pronounced quite so broadly as in the Southern districts, and the dialect is probably influenced by the practice of hiring farm servants from Burford in Oxfordshire. The proof has been carefully corrected by the Author, who has revised and modified the original spelling in many particulars.—ED.]

THE OLD SHEPHERD.

"Ay, I bin 'bout zum time, zur," the shepherd replied to a question of mine. "Vive-an-vorty year, man an' bouoy, hev I bin at wuürk yere-about. My faether 'ee'd mead a bit o' mony a keättle-djelin', an' 'ee set 'isself up in a pooblic on the roäd about twelve mile yerevrom. 'Ee'd a smartish vamily o' we bouoys, an' so us 'ad to scrobble along 's best 's could like. A' sex yere owld I wur a-ledding vormust a-harvesting, and then wur soon put to drev plough. Ah, thur wur'n't no skools o' any 'count 'bout i' them

days. I wur niver larned nought of that thur—nether reedy, writy, nar zummy the keärter larned I most as iver I wur wuth. I wur to do my wuürk wi'out no nise and skulking, and I wurn't to knock the keättle about. Ah! er wur a sad maggotty cust'mer a' times, 'ee wur, if aught upzet un. One daay er caught hold of I, an' whipped off 's belt, an' leathered I a rum un. I hollered arl I kneaowed. Up come the varmer. "Ullo, Sammiwell, what's thee's gotthee's'oolup nowfur? thee bist in a main teakin'." 'This 'ere spiteful little twoad,' zed the keärter, a-drowin' I vrom un yed fust into th' vur-r-r, 'wur a-knockin' thaay 'osses as I leäved un to mind, while I 'ad 'm a bit o' bread, 'ee wur a-knockin' 'um about most skeändalous. I thowt vur all the wurld's thaay'd git awaay an' breäk the tackle arl to pieces.' 'Od rot ers little keärkiss,' zed the varmer, "pick un up keärter, and gie un another cut or two.' Wal, yer kneaow, zur, 'twere a good lesson vur I, vur I didn't misuse

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hosses nor nothink else no moor; but 'ow'd it be now? Yer dussn't lay a vinger on a bouoy now, if er's iver zo, or er'll 'ave 'ee up vur'saltin' ov un; and then thaay goes out into the ground to plough and knocks the keättle 'bout just as thaay be a-minded.

"Wal, yer kneaow, zur, I wur a-zaying to 'ee as 'ow I went to drev plough, when one winter the meäser come to I and towld I to go aff and yelp the shapperd 'mong the yeaws. Thur I bid arl that thur winter a-keärrin' th' 'ay to thaay thur ship, an' a-pecking the tunnups, an' a-doing a bit o' hurdle-zetting. I liked that thur job a 'mazing zight better nor being 'mong thaay 'osses; it giv' 'ee zummat more to thenk on, yer kneaow; and shapperd, er zaid 's 'ow I wur a good bouoy and minded my wuürk, and didn't git a-messing and a-keäddlin' and a-oonder-menting 'bout like zum on um. But then I wurn't long o' the ship much in the zummer. I 'ad to go back among th' 'osses and sich; but when next Michulmus corned round, the meäster er zed to I as I wur to go 'long as keind o' under-shapperd and help un wi' the ship, if I wur a-minded to be've myself. Wal, so I wur, and I bid along wi' un vur zum time, and er kipt a-razing o' my weäges vur a time; but th' end o' it wur as I wur a-getting too owld for sich a job as that, and so I telled un one Michulmus as I wur wuth more money. Wal, er zed, er didn't kneaow as I wur, but I wur vree to try, er zed; ee couldn't 'ford I no more, er zed. Wal, I

went off to Mop, and I got a pleâce along o' zum keättle a' two shillin' a wick more money, a'most directly. That thur meäster 'ee wur a maggotty twoad, and 'twere arl 's iver I could do to sard my time out wi' un. Yer couldn't please un, not no waays, so aff I zlips next Michulmus. 'What, yean't yer a-gwine to stop 'long of I another year?' er says; 'you and I yean't fell out so skeändalous bad. I wur quite a-minded,' er says, 'to putt up wi' ee.' 'So yer med, zur,' I says, 'but I tells 'ee as I beant a-minded to putt up yeny longer o' you.' 'Wal, ee got hisself into a vine waay, and jumped all aroun' the pleace quite mad-like; and er called I all the neämes as iver could thenk on, swearing as er wudden't gie I no kerecter to go to Mop wi.' Wal, I let un have ers say out, and walked off, and afore iver I'd 'casion to go to Mop, my owld

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gaffer, as I'd a-zard afore, I met un, and er axed I what I wur a-gwine to do theäse Michulmus, and when I zed as I wur'n't a-gwine to stop, er wanted I to come back wi' un to his pleâce to zard un agin, and zo I did; and thur I bid a zight of year, and was shapperd vor un till th' owld genelman died, and 's things wur arl a-zeld, and the missus and the family went right awaäy thurfrom.

"Wal, yer kneaow, thur wur two or drie on 'em arter I then, a-wanting I to be shapperd vor urn, an' I'd 'bout as lief go to 'arn on 'um; but th' owld squire 'ee steps in an' offers I more money nor the tothern, an' so I went along o' 'ee to look after ers ship vor un. An' thur I bid iver so many year as you do kneaow, a-getting veämous weäges. Ah! but 'ee wur a sad 'oondermenting sort o' a customer, 'ee wur, and djousèd prood o' the ship. 'Ee let I 'a just 'bout what I wur a-minded vor um, Us used to zend to sheaow then, yer kneaow, an' us went in for Rom brading. Ah! look 'ee, thaay wur a veämous lot o' ship; arter I'd bin thur a year a two dalled if thur wur a better vlock o' ship to be voun' in th' wull keounty! Ah! an' thaay thur rom-zale dinners as ee'd a-used to gie, thaay wur zummat 'nation vine, thaay wur, the weind wur a-sard out to the volk like warter, it do meäke I dry to thenk on't; an' the varmers, thaay'd a plenty o' money in them daays, and thaay'd git that thur weind into um in 'mazing style, and 'ud come out, yer kneaow, an' gie veämous gurt prizes for thaay thur ship. Ah! but 'twur good to see thaay volks a-comin' down the lather. Theäse 'ere rom-zale dinner wur a gied up in a

sort o' gurt tallet pleâce as wur above the keärt'us, an thaay a-got to clim' into un up a lather. Up thaay went sprack enow afore dinner, but ofttimes 'twur a main queer job for zum on' em to find thair waay down arterwards. Lord! I've a-laffed thur afore now to zee how zum on 'em did boggle at 't."

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CORRIGENDA.

P. 5, l. 5.—*Read* A-SHOR. *adv.* Ajar. [General.] Also A-SHARD, *i.e.*, a-gape.

[Kemerton; North wood.]

" 5, l. 12.—*For* 'AFORE' *read* 'AVORE.'

" 7, l. 18.—*Read* 'The green outer husk of the walnut.'

" 7, l. 19.—*For* 'BAND' *read* 'BAUD.'

" 9, l. 15.—*For* 'BEEALL' *read* 'BECALL.'

" 9, l. 17.—*For* 'or not' *read* 'or are not.'

" 9, l. 18.—*Omit* 'Acanthus.'

" 12, l. 24.—*For* 'sb.' *read* 'excl.' and *add*, '[Glouc.]'

" 13, l. 17.—*For* 'sb, A truss of straw,' *read* 'vb. To truss; of straw.'

" 14, l. 26.—*For* 'A. Long' *read* 'Glouc.'

" 27, l. 29.—*For* 'squirm' *read* 'writhe.'

" 28, l. 25.—*For* 'spondylium' *read* 'Sphondylium.'

" 29, l. 24.—*For* 'sb.' *read* 'adj.'

" 31, l. 19.—*After* 'Burdock' *read* 'Arctium Lappa, L.'

" 31, l. 23.—*After* 'Wood sorrel' *read* 'Oxalis acetosella.'

" 33, l. 16.—*For* 'DADCOCK' *read* 'DADDOCK.'

" 34, l. 22.—*For* 'DAWNY' *read* 'DAWMY.'

" 34, l. 26.—*Before* 'DAY-WOMAN' *insert* 'the.'

" 34, l. 27.—*For* 'Act II.' *read* 'Act I.'

" 35, l. 24.—*For* 'DEEPNERS' *read* 'DEEPNESS.'

" 37, l. 6.—*After* 'adv.' *insert* 'Used to express.'

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- P. 37, l. 18.—*For* ‘seelen’ *read* ‘Seelen.’
- “ 37, l. 30.—*For* ‘BAND’ *read* ‘BAUD.’
- “ 37, l. 31.—*After* ‘sb.’ *insert* ‘Door.’
- “ 39, l. 8.—*For* ‘[W.C] In *Gloucester Journal*’ *read*, “‘W.C” in the *G.J.*’
- “ 39, l. 21.—*Omit* ‘and sb.’
- “ 39, l. 28.—*For* ‘adj.’ *read* ‘adv.’
- “ 43, ll. 1, 2.—*Read* ‘This letter is pronounced A in the Hundred of Berkeley in repeating the Alphabet. EE often becomes short I, etc.’
- “ 45, l. 6.—*Read* ‘EEVY. *adj.* Damp; of walls, etc.’
- “ 48, l. 14.—*For* ‘five’ *read* ‘fine.’
- “ 49, l. 2.—*For* ‘varieties of Plantain’ *read* ‘leaves of Plantains.’
- “ 50, l. 29.—*For* ‘dealy’ *read* ‘deadly.’
- “ 53, l. 10.—*For* ‘FUTHER’ *read* ‘FUTHELL.’
- “ 53, l. 11.—*For* ‘FUTHELL’ *read* ‘FUTHER.’
- “ 54, l. 28.—*For* ‘appointment’ *read* ‘apportionment.’
- “ 56, l. 3.—*For* ‘nen’ *read* ‘then.’
- “ 56, l. 27.—*For* ‘GAWN’ *read* ‘GAWM.’
- “ 57, l. 21.—*For* ‘forgive’ *read* ‘give.’
- “ 57, l. 29.—*For* ‘GILLOFER’ *read* ‘GILLIFLOWER.’
- “ 57, l. 33.—*For* ‘Verry’ *read* ‘very.’
- “ 59, l. 15.—*For* ‘GOLE’ *read* ‘GOB.’
- “ 60, l. 16.—*For* ‘GRAM’ *read* ‘GRAIN.’
- “ 61, l. 24.—*For* ‘Willow Wren?’ *read* ‘Willow Warbler.’
- “ 62, l. 9.—*After* ‘Pollards’ *add* ‘of wheat.’
- “ 64, l. 19.—*For* ‘HAME-LEETS’ *read* ‘HAMFLFEETS.’
- “ 66, l. 8.—*For* ‘Oxycantha’ *read* ‘Oxyacantha.’
- “ 66, l. 15.—*For* ‘Grass’ *read* ‘Ground,’ and *add* ‘Nepeta Glechoma, Benth.’
- “ 68, l. 18.—*Omit* ‘HEP BRIER, HEP ROSE, and HIP ROSE.’
- “ 71, l. 24.—*For* ‘mad’ *read* ‘angry.’
- “ 75, l. 9.—*Insert* ‘INDY PINK.’

“ 77, l. 19.—*For* ‘Hund. of Berk.’ *read* ‘Huntley.’

“ 77, l. 21.—*Add* ‘[Hund. of Berk.]’

“ 80, l. 1.—*For* ‘KINGS’ *read* ‘KING.’

“ 103, l. 18.—*For* ‘NINTE’ *read* ‘NĪNTE.’

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P. 113, l. 29.—*For* ‘Eonymos Europæus’ *read* ‘Euonymos europæus.’

“ 113, l. 33.—*Add* ‘Pæonia officinalis, L. [Britten & Holland.]’

“ 121, l. 6.—*Omit* ‘adj.’


“ 149, l. 18.—*Omit* ‘Agrostis vulgaris, L.; also *for*.’

“ 159, l. 30.—*For* ‘THRIPPLET’ *read* ‘THRIPPLES.’

[NP]

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STVDII
SALAMANTINI

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