

Author: Grose, Francis (1731-1791)

Text type: Varia

Date of composition: 1787

Editions: 1787, 1790, 1797, 1811, 1839, 1968, 1972, 2004, 2005

Source text:

Grose, Francis. 1839. *A Glossary of Provincial and Local Words Used in England by Francis Grose, Esq., F. R. & A.S.S. To which is now first incorporated the Supplement by Samuel Pegge, Esq. F.S.A.* London: John Russell Smith

e-text

Access and transcription: December 2014

Number of words: 35,502


Dialect represented: Various

Produced by Anita Ahmadpour

Revised by Maria F. Garcia-Bermejo Giner

Copyright © 2014- DING, The Salamanca Corpus, Universidad de Salamanca

VNIERSITAS
STVDII
SALAMANTIINI

——

A
GLOSSARY
OF
PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL WORDS
USED IN
ENGLAND

BY FRANCIS GROSE, ESQ. F.R. & A.S.S.

To which is now first incorporated
THE SUPPLEMENT,
BY SAMUEL PEGGE, ESQ. F.S.A.

LONDON:
JOHN RUSSELL SMITH.
4, OLD COMPTON STREET, SOHO
MDCCCXXXIX.

[NP]

PREFACE.

The utility of a PROVINCIAL GLOSSARY to all persons desirous of understanding our ancient poets, is so universally acknowledged, that to enter into a proof of it would be entirely a work of supererogation. Divers partial collections have been occasionally made, all which have been well received, and frequently reprinted; these are, in this work, all united under one alphabet; and augmented by many hundred words collected by the Editor in the different places wherein they are used; the rotation of military quarters, and the recruiting service, having occasioned him to reside for some time in most of the counties in England.

Provincial or Local Words are of three kinds, the first, either Saxon or Danish, in general grown obsolete from disuse, and the introduction of more fashionable terms; and, consequently, only retained in countries remote from the capital, where modern refinements do not easily find their way, and are not readily adopted.

The second sort are words derived from some foreign language, as Latin, French, or German; but so corrupted, by passing through the mouths of illiterate clowns, as to render their origin scarcely discoverable; corruptions of this kind being obstinately maintained by country people, who, like the old Monks, will never exchange their old *mumpsimus* for the new *sumpsimus*.

The third are mere arbitrary words, not deducible from any primary source of language, but ludicrous nominations,

[iv]

from some apparent qualities in the object or thing, at first scarcely current out of the parish, but by time and use extended over a whole county. Such are the *Church-warden*, *Jack-sharp-nails*, *Crotch-tail*, &c.

The books chiefly consulted on this occasion were Ray's Proverbs, Tim Bobbin's Lancashire Dialect, Lewis's History of the Isle of Thanet, Sir John Cullum's History of Hawstead, many of the County Histories, and the Gentleman's Magazine: from the last,

the Exmoor dialect was entirely taken. Several Gentlemen, too respectable to be named on so trifling an occasion, have also contributed their assistance.

In selecting the words, such as only differed from those in common use, through the mode of pronunciation, were mostly rejected; nor in the arrangement, except in a few instances, are they attributed or fixed to a particular county, it being difficult to find any word used in one county, that is not adopted at least in the adjoining border of the next; they are therefore generally arranged under the titles of North, South, and West country words, distinguished by the letters N. S. and W. Words used in several counties in the same sense, are pointed out by the letter C. to express that they are common; and sometimes these are distinguished by the abbreviation Var. Dial, signifying that they are used in various dialects. The East country scarcely afforded a sufficiency of words to form a division.

With the present edition has been incorporated (for the first time) the Supplement by Samuel Pegge, Esq. F.S.A., Author of the "Curalia," "Anecdotes of the English Language," &c.

[1]

A
GLOSSARY
OF
PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL WORDS.

A.

ABIDE, endure, suffer. You must grin and abide it.

ABITED, mildewed. Kent.

ABOON, above. N.

ACKERSPRIT, a potatoe with roots at both ends. N.

ACKNOWN, acknowledged. N.

ACKWARDS; when a beast lies backwards and cannot rise, he is said to lye ackwards. N.

ADDLE, rotten, as an addle egg. North.

ADVISED; I a'n't advised of it, I cannot recollect it, or am ignorant of it. Norf

AEY, yes. N. and S.

AFTERINGS, the strokings, or last of a cow's milk. Der.

AFTERMATHS, the pasture after the grass has been mowed. N. and S.

AGÀTE. To set any thing a-gàte is to begin it, or set it agoing; and any thing pending is said to

[2]

be a-gàte: as, we have brewing a-gàte, washing a-gàte, &c. i. e. going on. York, and Derb.

AGATES, or AGATEWARD, on the way: I will set you agates, or agateward; I will accompany you part of the way. N.

AGES, as, he ages, i. e. he grows old: and he begins to age, he is aged. North.

AGEST, or AGAST, afraid. N.

AGGING, murmuring, raising a quarrel: egging or edging is an expression used in most counties, signifying exciting or whetting on persons to quarrel. Exm. This word is probably derived from the French verb, AGACER, to provoke.

A GOD-CHEELD! Exclamation. God shield you! God forbid!

AGONE, ago. Kent.

AGYE; to look agye, to look aside. N.

AIDLE, to aidle, to earn or work for: I aidle my keep; I earn my maintenance or food. N. from the ancient Saxon word ED-LEAN, a reward, recompence, or requital.

AILS, beards of barley. Essex. See Bailey's Dict. 8vo.

AIM, to design; as, I aim to do so and so.

AISH, stubble: wheat or oat aish, wheat or oat stubble. Hamp.

AIXES, an ague. Northumb.

ALANTEM, at a distance. N. and S. from the French LOINTAIN.

ALEGAR, i. e. Ale-aigre, sour ale used as vinegar. Cumb.

ALE-STAKE, a may-pole. See Bailey's Dict.

ALKITHOLE, a fool, a silly oaf. Exmoor.

[3]

ALLEMANG, mixed together; a Wiltshire saying, when two flocks of sheep are accidentally driven together.

ALLEMASH-DAY, i. e. Allumage-day, the day on which the Canterbury silk-weavers begin to work by candle-light. Kent.

ALLERN-BATCH, a kind of botch, or old sore: probably of ÆLDERN, elder; and BOSSE, a botch. Ex.

ALL-GATES. See Bailey's Dict.

ALPE, NOLPE, or BLOOD OLP, a bullfinch. Norf. and Suff.

A-MANY, a great number, pronounced Meyny. North.

AMBRY, a cup-board; corrupted from ALMONRY, See AUMBRAV.

AMELL, between, used in dividing time; amell one and two o'clock.

AMENDMENT, dung or compost laid on land. West Kent.

AMMAT, a luncheon before dinner; derived from the French word, MOTTE, a lump. W.

AMPER, a fault, defect, or flaw; an amprey tooth, a decayed tooth. Kent.

ANAUNTRINS, peradventure, if so be. Northumb.

ANCHOR, of a buckle, the chape. Glou.

ANCLIFF, the ancle. N.

ANDLE, an anvil.

ANENT, opposite. Derby and N.

ANEOUST of an ANEOUSTNESS, nearly the same. Glou.

[4]

ANEUST, about the matter, nearly. Berks.

ANGLE-BOWING, a method of fencing sheep-grounds, used at Exmoor in Somersetshire.

ANG-NAILS, corns on the feet. Cumb.

ANTHONY PIG, the favourite, or smallest pig of the litter or farrow. Kent.

ANTLE-BEER, cross-wise, irregular. Exm.

A-PURT, sullen. Exm.

AREAWT, out of doors. Lanc.

AQUABOB, an icicle. Kent.

AQUOTT, weary of eating. Ex. See Quot.

ARAIN, a spider; from the French, ARAIGNEE. N.

ARDERS, fallowings, or plowings of ground. N. and S.

ARF, afraid. N. Ise arf, I am afraid.

ARGOL, tartar, or lees of wine. N. and S.

ARGOSIES, ships. N.

ARK, a large chest; from the Latin word ARCA, Northumb.

ARLES or EARLES, money paid to bind a bargain, called earnest, or an earles penny. N.

EREN, British, to tie. See Borlase's Glossary. York.

ARR, a mark or scar. Cumb. Hence pock-arr'd; marked by the small-pox.

ARSE-WARD, backward. Cumb.

ARSY-VARSY, head over heels; down came t'Tit, and away tumbled she, arsy-varsy. Der.

and N.

ART, eight. Exmoor.

ARTEEN, eighteen. Exmoor.

ARVILL, a funeral. N.

[5]

ARVILL-SUPPER, a feast made at funerals. N.

A-SCAT, broken like an egg. Dev.

ASHELT, likely, probably. D.

ASH TRUG, a coal-scuttle. Cumb.

ASHLER, large free stone. Cumb.

ASK, or ASKER, a newt. N.

A-SLAT, crack'd like an earthen vessel. Dev.

ASLEY, willingly. Northumb.

ASTITE, anon, shortly, as soon as; i. e. AS-TIDE. TIDE, in the North, signifies soon, and

TIDER, or TITTER, sooner; from the Saxon word, TID. time; whence shrove tide, whitsun-tide.

AT-AFTER, afterwards. North.

ATCHISON, a Scotch coin, worth four bodies. N.

ATTER, matter, pus, sanies; from A. S. ATER, sanguis, virus.

ATTECOB, a spider; from ATER, blood, and COB, a tyrant. Attercob is also used for a cobweb: some interpret it the poisonous tyrant, from ATER, virus.

ATTEN, fierce, cruel, snarling, ill-natured; perhaps from the word, ATER, blood; or the Latin word, ATER. Glou.

AUD, old, N.

AUDFARAND, old-fashioned, old like: an audfarand bairn, a child of premature abilities. N. Grave, sober.

AUK, aukward, untoward. S.

AUM, an elm. Northumb.

AUMBRAY, AMBREY, Or AUMERY, a pantry, a cupboard for holding victuals. N.

[6]

AUNDER, or ONEDER, the afternoon. Ches.

AUNT and UNCLE, applied in Cornwall to all elderly persons.

AUTER, strange work, or strange things. N.

AVERAGE, the breaking of corn fields, edish, roughings. N.

AVRORE, frozen, frosty. Exmoor.

AWF, an elf, a fairy. Derby and N.

AWLUNG, all owing to; because it was awlung with you, it was all owing to you. Lan. and N.

AWN'D, ordained, fated; I am awn'd to ill luck. N.

AWNS, the beards of wheat or barley; in Essex pronounced Ails. N.

AWNTERS, peradventure, or in case; it also means scruples, he is troubled with Awnters. N.

AWVISH, queer; neither sick nor well. N.

AXEN, ashes, Hamp. and W.

AXWADDLE, a dealer in ashes; and sometimes one that tumbles in them. Exmoor.

AYE, always, continually: for ever and aye. Northumb. and N.

AZOOM, anon, presently. Exmoor.

BACKSIDE, the back yard of a house where the poultry are kept. W.

BACKSTER, a baker. N.

BACKSTONE, a stone or iron which is heated for baking oaten bread or cakes. N.

[7]

BADGER, a huckster. N. In Derbyshire, a meal-man.

BADLY, sick. Sadly-badly, very ill. North.

BAGGAGED, or BYGAGED, mad, bewitched. Ex.

BAGGING-TIME, baiting-time. Lan. and N.

BAIN, limber, flexible. Norf. In the North it means willing.

BAIRN, a child. N.

BALK, or BAUK-STAFF, a quarter-staff. N.

BALLOW, a pole. N.

BAIRN-TEAMS, broods of children. N.

BAND, a string of any kind. North.

BAND-KITT, a kind of great can with a cover; called in Yorkshire a BOW-KITE.

TO BAN, to curse; from the Saxon. N.

BANDY-HE-WIT, a name given to any dog, when persons intend to use it in making sport of its master, Lan.

BANGBEGGAR, a beadle. Der.

BANGING, great, large. S.

BANK, to bank, to beat. Exmoor.

BANKSMAN, one who superintends the business at the coal-pit. Derb.

BAN-NET TREE, a walnut-tree. Glo.

BANNOCK, an oat cake, kneaded with water only, and baked in the embers. N.

BANT, a string; probably a corruption of band. Lan.

BAR-GUEST, a ghost, all in white, with large saucer eyes, commonly appearing near gates or stiles, there called bars. Yorksh.; derived from Bar and Gheist.

[8]

BARGAIN, a parcel, an indefinite quantity or number; as, I have a good bargain of corn this year, or a good bargain of lambs. Norf.

BARGH, a horseway up a hill; corrupted to BAR, in Derbyshire. Baslow-bar, Beely-bar, &c.

BARK, a box for receiving the ends or pieces of candles. N.

BARKEN, a yard of a house, backside or barton, See BARTON. S.

BARKIT, dirt, &c. hardened on hair; perhaps from its adhering like the bark of a tree.

BARME, yest. Kent and S.

BARMSKIN, a leather apron. Lan.

BARNACLES, spectacles. Borrowed from the instrument by which a horse's nose is held when he will not stand still to be shoed, &c.

BARNGUN, a breaking out in small pustules in the skin. Exmoor.

BARR, a gate of a town or city. N.

BARRA, or BARROW, a gelt pig. Exmoor.

BARRING-OUT. The breaking up of a school at the great holidays, when the boys within bar the door against the master. N.

BARSALE, barking-time. Norf.

BARSON, a horse's collar. York.

BARST, burst. Lanc.

BARTH, a warm place or pasture for calves and lambs. S. Hence, perhaps, the sea-term, a Berth.

BARTON, a yard of a house, or backside. Sussex. In Cornwall it implies the demesne-lands lying

[9]

close to the house of the lord of the manor, or soil. Carew's Cornwall, p. 36.

BASE, a perch. Cumb.; in Hampshire, a sea-perch.

BASHY, fat, swelled. N.

BASS, a hassock to kneel upon at church. N.

BASTERLY-GULLION, a bastard's bastard. Lanc.

BAT, to bat the eyes, to wink. *Derb.*

BATCH, a kind of hound. N. BATCH of bread, as much as is baked at one time, be it more or less, analogous to a CLATCH of poultry.

BATE, or BEAWTE, without, except. *Lanc.*

BATING WITH CHILD, breeding, gravid. N.

BATTEN, to feed or fatten. N.

BATTIN, the straw of two sheaves folded together. N.

BATTLES, commons, or board. *Oxford and Camb.*

BATTLE-TWIG, an ear-wig. *Derb.*

BATTLINGS, the loppings of trees, larger than faggots and less than timber, *Norf. and Suff.*

BATTRIL, a batting staff used by laundresses. *Lan.*

BAUGH, a pudding of milk and flour only. *Chesh.*

BAUK, the summer, beam, or dorman; also a pole or beam, such as are used under the roofs of small buildings; also land left unploughed, to divide the property of different persons in common or open fields. *Northumb.*

BAURGHWANS, horse-collars. N.

BAUTERT. See BARKIT.

BAVEN, a brush, faggot. *Kent.*

[10]

BAWKS, a hay-loft. *Cumb.*

BEAKMENT, a measure containing four quarts. N.

BEAM. To beam a tub, is to put water into it, to stop the leaking by swelling the wood.
N.

BEATHING, or bathing wood by the fire, setting or straitening unseasoned wood by heat.
Norf. and Suff.

BEATING WITH CHILD, breeding. *York.*

BECK, or BEEK, a rivulet or brook. N.

BECKER, a wooden dish. *Northumb.*

BEEN, nimble, clever. *Lan.*

BEEOS, a corruption of BEASTS; the general name for horned cattle in Derbyshire; cows.

BEEST, or BEESTINGS, milk immediately after the cow has calved. Lan. and Glou.

BEESTLING-PUDDING, pudding made of beest.

BEETHY. Meat under-done is so called in Herefordshire.

BEET-NEED, a help on extraordinary occasions. Lanc.

BECLARTED, besmeared or bedawbed. N.

BEELD, shelter. N.

BEER, or BIRRE, force or might; with aw my beer, with all my force. Chesh.

BEER-GOOD, yest. Norf. and Suff.

BEES, cows. Cumb.

BEESOM, or BYSSUM, a broom. N.

BEENT MEED, help on particular occasions. Lanc.

BEGONE, decayed, worn; the thatch of this house is lamentably begone. Norf and Suff.

[11]

BEHITHER, on this side; in opposition to beyond. Sussex.

BEHOUNCH'D, tricked up and made fine; a metaphor taken from an ornament worn by a carthorse, called houches, which lies spread upon his collar. This term is in general used ironically. Sussex.

BEIGHT (of the elbow), bending of the elbow. N.

BELEAKINS, i. e. by the lady-kin, or little lady; a Lancashire and Derbyshire interjection.

BELIEVE, anon, by and by, in the evening, towards night. Northumb. and N,

BELIKE, probably, perhaps. N.

BELIVE. When it rains a little, and the shower is likely to increase, they say in Yorkshire and Derbyshire, It spits now, it will spew believe.

BELK, to belch. Derb.

BELLAND, the gripes in cattle. N,

BELLART, a bull or bearward. N.

BELLY-WARK, the gripes. N. They also say TOOTH-WARK, and HEAD-WARK.

BEN, or BEND; to the true ben or bend! possibly of BENDAN, Saxon, to stretch out; to yield to; to the purpose, or sufficiently; to the utmost stretch. Exmoor.

BEND, a border of a woman's cap. N.; perhaps from BAND.

BEND-KITT, a kind of great can with a cover. N.

BENEFIT, a church living, or benefice. N.

BENSEL, to beat or bang. Vox rustica. Yorksh.

BER, force in general. Lanc.

BERRY, to berry, to thresh out corn. N.

BERRYER, a thresher.

[12]

BESOM, a broom. N. Salop.

BETWATTLED, confounded, out of one's senses, also bewrayed. N.

BEVERING, trembling. N.

BEWIVERD, lost to one's self, bewildered, confounded. Exmoor.

BIBBER, to tremble; I saw his under lip bibber. Kent. See BEVERING.

BID, to bide, or bede, to pray. N.; whence bedes-man.

BIDDEN, invited, suffered; whence, for forbidden. N.

BIDE, to stay or abide. C. It will bide billinge at, it will bear working at. N. Let un'bide,
let him stay. W.

BIEL, or BIELD, a shelter. York.

BIG, barley, to big, to build. Cumb.

BIGGE, a pap or teat. Essex.

BIGGEN, or BIGGIN, the head-dress of an infant.

BIGGENNING; I wish you a good biggenning, i. e. a good getting up after lying in. N.

BILBERRY. N. The hortleberry, or whortleberry, in other parts.

BILLARD, a bastard capon. Sussex.

BILLY-BITER. York. The bird called in general a Black-cap.

BIRD OF THE EYE, the pupil or sight of the eye. Suff.

BÜRD, or BIRD, bread. Exmoor.

BIRK, a birch tree. N.

BIRLADY, by our lady. York and Derby.

[13]

BIRTH, a place or station; a good birth; mine is the next birth. Kent. This word is used by seamen of all counties in the same sense; to BIRTH a floor, to place or lay down a floor.

BISHOP'S FINGER, a guide-post which shews the right way it does not go. Cant term.

BISHOP, the little spotted beetle, commonly called the lady-bird, or lady-cow; in some countries the golden knop. S. C. The bishop has set his foot in it, a saying in the North, used for milk that is burnt too in boiling. Formerly, in days of superstition, whenever a bishop passed through a town or village, all the inhabitants ran out in order to receive his blessing; this frequently caused the milk on the fire to be left till burnt to the vessel, and gave origin to the above allusion.

BIZEND, BEEZEN, or BISON, blind. Northumb.

BLACK-WORM, the black-beetle. Cornish.

BLAKE, yellow; spoken of butter and cheese; as blake as a paigle. N. Cow blakes, cow-dung dried for fuel.

BLAKING, crying, out of breath. Exmoor.

BLARING, the crying of a child, also the bleating of a sheep, or lowing of an ox or cow. Suff.

BLASHY, thin, poor; blashy milk or beer. Northumb.

BLATCHY, black or dirty. Glou.

BLAZING, spreading abroad news or scandal. Ex.

BLEARE, to roar and cry. N. Hence Blear-eyed.

BLEB, a blister, also a bubble in the water. N.

BLEE, blueish, pale, blue. N.

[14]

BLEED, to yield, or produce well; the corn bleeds well.

BLEFFIN, a block or wedge. A Bleffin-head, a block-head. Lanc.

BLEIT, or BLATE, bashful. N.

BLENCHEs, faults. N.

BLEN-CORN, wheat mixed with rye, i. e. blended corn. York.

BLENDINGS, beans and peas mixed together. N.

BLIGH, a faint resemblance; methinks he has a bligh of his father. K.

BLIN, to cease. N.

BLIND-WORM, the snake called a slow-worm. N. and S.

BLINKARD, a person near-sighted, or one almost blind. N.

BLIRT, to cry. N.

BLUR, a blot. N.

BLUSH. At the first Blush, at first sight. Common.

BLOACHER, any large animal. Northumb.

BLOG'GY, to BLOG'GY, to sulk or be sullen. Ex.

BLOTEN-FOND, that kind of affection shewn by a child for its nurse; the child is bloten of her. Ches.

BLOW'MAUNGER, a fat full-faced person, one whose cheeks seem puffed out. Ex.

BLOW-MILK, skimmed milk, perhaps blue milk; milk when closely skimmed being of a blueish colour. N.

[15]

BLUFFE, to bluffe, to blindfold. Northumb.

BLUSH, to blush, to resemble. N.

BODLE, a Scotch coin, one-sixth of a penny. N.

BODILY, with all one's strength. North.

BODWORD, an ominous or ill-natured message. North.

BODY, a simpleton. N.

BOGGART, a spectre; to take boggart, said of a horse that starts at any object in the hedge or road. N.

BOGGE, bold, forward, saucy. S. A very bog fellow.

BOGGLE, or BOGLE, a ghost. To flinch, to start, as a horse does at a visible object. N.

BOINE, a swelling arising from a blow. Essex.

BOKE, or BOWKE, to nauseate. York, West Riding. See Skinner's Etym. To boke, to point at. Chesh.

BOKE and BANE, lusty and strong. N. and Y.

BOLDERS, round flint stones used in the North for paving. Any roundish stone.

BOLE, a bole new, a measure; four kennings and three new boles make an old bole, in barley and oats only. N.

BOLL of SALT, two bushels. Northum.

BOLL of a TREE, the stem, trunk, or body. N.

BOLLINGS, pollards; trees whose heads and branches are cut off.

BOLTIN -MILL, a hand-mill. N.

BONES, bobbins for making lace, probably first made of bones; hence bone lace. N.

[16]

BONESHAVE, a bony or horny excrescence or tumour, growing on horses' heels, perhaps so called from a distant resemblance to the substance of a bone spavin; also the scratches. Exmoor.

BONNY, pleasing and unaffected. York, and Derb.

BOOKE, corrupt pronunciation of Bulk. About the booke of, i. e. the size of. North.

BOON, to boon or buen, to do service to another as a landlord. N.

BOON, a gratuitous day's work. N.

BOON-DAYS, days when statute-work on the highways is performed. York,

BOOR, the parlour, bed-chamber, or inner room. Cumb.

BOOSTERING, labouring busily so as to sweat. Ex.

BOOSE, an ox or cow-stall. N.

BORE-TREE, an elder tree. N. From the great pith in the younger branches, which children commonly bore out to make pop-guns of them.

BORSE, a calf of half a year old. Hamp.

BOSEN, or BOSSEN, a badger, the animal. North. Or BAUSON.

BOSH, to cut a bosh. Norf. To make a figure.

BOSTAL, a way up hill. Suss.

BOTHER, to deafen. Cornish. Mostly used in Ireland. Perhaps POTHER in King Lear, Act iii. sc. 2 (meaning the noise of thunder and storm,) may be the same word.

BOUDS, wevils, an insect bred in malt. Norf.

[17]

BOUK, a pail for holding water; whence bouket or bucket. Staff. A whirl-bouk, a churn, which is worked by turning round.

BOULDER, a large round stone. C.

BOUN, to boun and unboun, to dress and undress. Northum.

BOURN, yest. Ex.

BOURD, to bourd, to jest. N.

BOUTED-BREAD, bread made of wheat and rye. Northumb.

BOUGHT, a bend. Bought of the elbow. Lanc.

BOUT, without. Northumb. York, and Derb. See Antony and Cleopatra, Act iv. sc. 8.

BOWDY-KITE, a person with a bow'd belly. So bow or bow'd window.

BOWETY, or BAWATY, lindsey-wolsey. North.

BOWIS, a cow-stall, York, West Riding.

BOWKE, to nauseate, to be ready to vomit; also to belch, sometimes pronounced boke.
N.

BOWN, swelled. Norf.

BOYRN, to wash or rinse. Lanc.

BRAGGET or BRACKET, a compound drink made of honey and spices. N.

BRAKEN or BRAKES, fern. N.

BRAND-IRONS, corruption of Andirons. N.

BRANDERS, the supporters of a corn-stack. N.

BRANDRITH or BRANDER, a trivet or other iron stand to set a vessel over the fire. N.
Brandire. Ex.

BRANK, buck-wheat, called in some countries crap. Ess. Suff. and Norf.

[18]

BRANT, steep; a brant hill. Northumb.

BRASH, a fit, or tumbling one about. Northumb.

BRAT, a coarse apron, a rag. Line.

BRAUCHE or BRAWCHE, rakings of straw to kindle fires.

BRAUCHIN, a collar for a horse, made of old stockings stuffed with straw. Cumb.

BRAUNDS or BROANS, i. e. brands, cleft or split wood for the fire. A seam of braunds, a horse-load of billet-wood. A rick of braunds, a stack of wood cleft for the fire.

Woaken or elmer braunds, oaken or elm timber.

BRAWN, a boar. Cumb. The brawn's head, the boar's head.

BRAY, to bray, to neigh; the horse brays. Berks.

BRAD, opened and spread. Lanc.

BRAID, to resemble. York, West Riding.

BRAIN a MAN, i. e. knock his brains out. N.

BRAKE, a bush, N.

BRAND-NEW, quite new. They say, BRAN-SPAN-NEW, in Yorkshire.

BRANDRITH or BRANDER. Also the supporters of a corn-stack, to keep off mice, rats, &c. North.

BRASS, copper money. North.

BRAT, a child's pin-cloth.

BRAUGHWHAM, a dish made of cheese, eggs, bread and butter, boiled together. Lanc.

BRAY, to beat or pound. N.

BRAZEN, impudent. N. He is a brazen fellow.

BREADE, to spread or make broad. Northum.

[19]

BREAD-LOAF, household bread; opposed to rolls, or bread in a smaller form. N.

BREAK ONE'S HORN-BOOK, to incur displeasure. South.

BREAK, to break, to tear. Hamp. In this county break is used for tear, and tear for break; as, I have a-torn my best decanter or china dish; I have a-broke my fine cambric apron.

BREAK, a break is land that has lain long fallow, or in sheep-walks, is so called the first year after it has been ploughed or broken up. Norf.

BREAU, spoon-meat; fat skimmed from the pot and oatmeal: the singular number of BREWIS.

BRECKINS, fern. N.

BREE, to bree, to frighten.

BREEDS, the breeds of a hat, the brims of a hat. Glou.

BREEKS, breeches. N.

BREID, or BRADE; to breid, or brade of any one, that is to resemble them in disposition, as if of the same breed, Northumb.

BRENT-BROW, a steep hill, metaph. N.

BREE, broth without oatmeal. Lanc.

BREWSTER, a brewer. York. The Brewster Sessions, at Hull, mean the time when publicans are licensed, and are advertised by that name.

BRINE, to brine, to bring; brine it hither, bring it hither. Norf.

BRICKEN, to bricken, to bridle up, or hold up the head.

BRIDE-WAIN, a custom in Cumberland, where all

[20]

the friends of a new-married couple assemble together, and are treated with cold pies, furrity, and ale; at the conclusion of the day, the bride and bridegroom are placed in two chairs, in the open air, or in a large barn, the bride with a pewter dish on her knee, half covered with a napkin; into this dish the company present put their offerings, the amount of which is sometimes forty or fifty pounds.

BRIAN; to brian an oven, to keep fire at the mouth of it, either to give light or preserve the heat. Northumb. Elsewhere this fire is called a spruzzing.

BRICHOE, brittle. Chesh.

BRICK-TILES, bricks.

BRIDLE-STY, a road for a horse only. N. BRIDLE-WAY and BRIDLE-ROAD. Kent.

BRIG, an utensil used in brewing and in dairies to set the strainer upon. N.

BRIGG, a bridge. N.

BRIGGS, irons to set over a fire. Lanc.

BRIMME; a sow goes to brimme, that is to boar. S.

BRISS, dust. Exmoor.

BRITE, to brite or britt; spoken of hops, which, when they are over ripe, and fall out or shatter, are said to britt or brite. S.

BROACH, a spit, also a piercer; whence to broach a cask. Kent, and N. Derived from the French.

BROACH-STEEPLE, a pyramidal spire, from its being pointed like a broach or spit N.

BROCK, a badger, or grey. N.

BROCK, the insect that produces the froth called cuckow-spit.

[21]

BROD, a kind of nail, called BRADS in the South. Likewise an awl. Derb.

BROGS, small sticks, used to catch eels, which is called BROGGING. Lanc.

BROKE, a rupture. Kent.

BROODY, spoken of a hen when inclined to stir, N,

BROO-ER, a corrupt pronunciation of BROTHER. N.

BROOK, to brook up, spoken of the clouds when they draw together, and threaten rain.
S.

BROWDEN, to browden on a thing, to be fond of it. N.

BRUART, blades of corn just sprung up. Also the brims of a hat. Lanc.

BRUCKE, to brucke, to make dirty. Northum.

BRUCKLED, dirty.

BRUSLE, to dry; the sun brusles the hay; brusled pease. Northum. Probably from the old French word, BRUSLER, to burn.

BRUTTE, to brit or brutte, to browse; the cow bruttes the young wood. Kent. From the French word, BROUTER, to nibble.

BRUZZLED, applied to meat too much broiled. York.

BUBBLEY, snotty; the bairn has a bubbley nose. N.

BUCK, of a cart or waggon, the body. Hamp.

BUCK, the breast. Suss.

BUCKARD, or BUCKED, spoken of milk soured by keeping too long in the milk-bucket, or by a foul bucket. Exmoor.

BUCKEY-CHEESE, a sweet, rank cheese. Hamp. Perhaps from a rank, goatish taste;
BONC, in French, signifying a he-goat.

[22]

BUCKSOME, blithe, jolly. S.

BUCKLE-A-DOING-IT, set about it. York. The common expression is BUCKLE-TO.

BUD, a weaned calf of the first year, the horns then beginning to bud. Suss.

BUDGE, brisk, jocund: budge also means to stir, move, or walk away; do not budge from
hence.

BUER, a gnat. Northumb.

BUFFET, a stool. Derb.

BUG, to bend. Kent. Bug up.

BULDERING (weather), hot, sultry. Exm.

BULKAR, a beam.

BULLEN, hemp-stalks, pilled. N.

BULLIMONG, oats, pease, and vetches, mixed. Ess.

BULLOCK, a heifer. Berks.

BULLOCKING, bullying, swaggering. North.

BULL-JUMPINGS, milk drawn from the cow after the calf has sucked. Called also
STROAKINGS. York.

BULL-SEGG, a gelded bull. N.

BULL-STANG, a dragon-fly. Cumb.

BULL-STANG, the upright stake in a hedge; *quasi* Bole-stang. N.

BULLY-ING, strutting. Kent.

BUMBAY, a quagmire, from stagnant water, dung, &c. such as is often seen in a farm-
yard. Norf. and Suff.

BUMMELL, or BUMBLE-KITE, a bramble or blackberry. Cumb. So called also in
Hampshire; perhaps a corruption of bramble kates.

BUNGERSOME, clumsy. Berks.

[23]

- BUNNEL, a dried hemp-stalk, used by smokers to light their pipes. Cumb.
- BUNNEY, a swelling from a blow. Norf. and Suff.
- BUNT, smut in corn. Northampt.
- BUNTING, sifting flour. The BUNTING ROOM, the Sifting Room. North.
- BURR, the sweetbread. Derb.
- BURNE, a brook, a small stream of water. N.
- BURNISH; to BURNISH, to grow fat or increase in flesh, look jolly, or rosy. Exmoor.
- BURTLE, a sweeting. Northumb.
- BUR-TREE, an elder-tree. N.
- BURLY, thick, clumsy. Lanc.
- BURTHENSOME-LAND, land that yields good crops in general. York.
- BUS, to bus, to dress. N.
- BUSKED, dressed. N.
- BUTT, a bee-butt or hive. Exmoor.
- BUTTER-FINGERED. Said of persons who are apt to let things fall.
- BUTTER-JAGS, the flowers of trifolium siliquâ cornutâ.
- BUTTER-SHAG, a slice of bread and butter. Cumb.
- BUTTAL, or BUTTER-BUMP, a bittern. S. Called in the North a MIRE-DRUM.
- BYER, a cow-house. Cumb.
- BYNE, malt. Cambridgesh.
- BYON, a quinzey. N.
- BY-PAST, ago. York.

[24]

C.

- CA, to ca, to drive.
- CADDOW, a jack-daw. Norf.
- CADDY. Pretty caddy; i. e. pretty well recovered from an illness. Derb.
- CAMBDE-LA, a tame lamb. Norf. and Suf.

CADGE; to CADGE, to carry; a cadger to a mill, a carrier or loader. Northumb. Cadging

the belly, to stuff the belly; also to bind or tie a thing. Lan.

CADMA, called also a whinnock, the least pig of the litter. S.

CAFF, chaff. York.

CAGMAG, bad food, or other coarse things. The word, in the language of Scotland, signifies an old goose. See Mr. Pennant's Tour, Appendix, p. 9.

CAIL; to CAIL a stone, to throw a stone. Norf. Pronounced in the West country scale, also, and squale. See Squale.

CAINGEL, a crabbed fellow. N.

CALE, turn; it is his cale to go. Derb.

CALL, occasion, obligation; he had no call to do it. Derb.

CALL, to abuse by calling names. They CALLED one another!

CALLED HOME, asked in the church. Sedgemoor.

CALLING-BAND, a leading string, or back-string, for children. Sometimes called only a CAL. York, West Riding.

[25]

CALLAR, fresh, cool; the callar air, the fresh air. N. Callar ripe grosiers, ripe gooseberries fresh gathered.

CALLETING, scolding; a calleting housewife. To CALLET, to scold. Northumb.

CALLING, giving public notice by the cryer; I had it called, I had it cried. Northumb.

CAM, awry. Lanc. CAMM'D, crooked. Lanc.

CAMP,

to talk of any thing. N.

CANK,

CAMPABLE, able to do. N.

CAMPERKNOWS, ale-pottage, made with sugar, spices, &c.

CAMPING, playing at foot-ball. Norf.

CAMPO, or CAMBLE, to prate saucily. N.

CANDLING, a supper given in some parts by landlords of ale-houses to their customers on the Eve of Candlemas-day: part of it is a pie, thence called a CANDLING-PIE.

CANKER, a poisonous fungus, resembling a mushroom. Glou. Likewise the dog-rose.

Devon. Called also the canker-rose.

CANKERD, cross, ill-conditioned. N.

CANKING, gossiping Derb.

CANKING, whining, dissatisfied. Derb.

CANNY, nice, neat, housewifely, handsome. Newcastle, Northumb. & N.

CANT, strong, lusty: very cant, God yield you; i. e. very strong and lusty, God reward you. Chesh.

CANT, to throw Kent. He was canted out of the chaise.

[26]

CANT, an auction; to be sold by cant. N.

CANT, a corner of a field. Kent.

CANT, to recover or mend. N. A health to the good woman canting, i. e. recovering after lying in. N.

CAP, or COB, head, chief, or master. Cumb.

CAPO, a working horse. Chesh.

CAPT, or CAPP'D, overcome in argument. Cumb.

CARBERRY, a gooseberry. N.

CAR-HAND, the left hand. N.

CARKING, anxious, careful. N.

CARLE, a clown, an old man. N. A male; a carle cat, a he cat.

CARLED-PEAS, parched-peas. York.

CARLE-HEMP, that hemp which bears the seed.

CARLING-DAY, or CARLING-SUNDAY, the second Sunday preceding Easter, when parched peas are served up at most tables in Northumberland.

CARPET-WAY, a green way, a way on the turf. S.

CARRE, a hollow place in which water stands. N. Also a wood of alder or other trees, in a moist boggy place.

CAR-SICK, the kennel, from CAR and SIKE, a furrow or gutter; *q.* the Cart-gutter. Yorks.

CART-RAKE, a cart-track. Essex.

CARVE, to KARVE, or KERVE, to grow sour, spoken of cream; also to curdle. Chesh.

CASINGS, or CASSONS, dried cow-dung used for fuel. Northumb.

CATCH-LAND, land which is not certainly known to what parish it belongs, and the minister that

[27]

first gets the tithes of it enjoys it for the year. Norf.

CATER-CRASS, cross: you must go eater-crass dat dare fil; *i. e.* you must go cross that field. Kent. A mis-pronunciation of *quite across*.

CATHER, a cradle. Lanc.

CATS-FOOT, ground-ivy. Northumb.

CAT-WITH-TWO-TAILS, an earwig. Northum.

CAT-HAM'D, fumbling, awkward, without dexterity. Exmoor.

CATTERWAULING, rambling, or intriguing in the night, after the manner of cats. N. and S.

CATTER, to keep up, to thrive in the world. N.

CAUCHHER a medicinal composition, or slop.

CAVELS, lots; casting cavel, casting lots. Northum.

CAW, to call; CAW'D; called; CAWN, they call. Lan.

CAWBABY, an awkward timid boy. Dev.

CAWCH, a nasty place. Nastiness in general. Devon.

CAW-DAWS, Jack-daws.

CAWL, a coop.

CAWSIE-TAIL, a dunce. N. Rather CAWFE-TAIL, *i. e.* calf-tail. Lanc.

CHAFFO, to chew.

CHAM, I am. Somersetsh.

CHAM, awry. N.

CHAMP, a scuffle. Exm.

CHAMM'D, chewed. Glouc.

CHANGES, shirts and shifts. Berks.

CHANNEST, to challenge. Exmoor.

[28]

CHAR, a particular business or task; that char is char'd, that job is done; I have a little char for you. Hence char-woman and going out charing. N. Pronounced in Wilts, a cheure.

CHARE, to stop; as, chare the cow; *i. e.* stop, or turn the cow. Also, to counterfeit; as, to chare laughter, to counterfeit a laugh. N.

CHARE, a narrow lane or alley. Northumb.

CHARGER, a platter, or large dish. N.

CHARK, a crack. N.

CHARK, small beer. York, West Riding.

CHARN, a churn. N.

CHARN-CURDLE, a churn-staff. N.

CHARY, careful, or painful; sparing: he is chary of his labour. N.

CHAT, a small twig. Verb.

CHATS, keys of trees; as ash-chats, sycamore-chats, &c. N.

CHATTOCKS, refuse-wood, left in making faggots. Glouc.

CHAUNDLER, a candlestick; from chandelier. Sheffield.

CHAUNGELING, an idiot; one whom the faries have changed. Exm.

CHAUNGES. See CHANGES. Exm.

CHAVEL'D, chewed. York.

CHAVISH, a chattering or prattling noise of many persons speaking together. Suss.

CHEE, a hen-roost; to go to chee, to go to roost.

CHEFTS, or CHAFTS, chops; as mutton chafts, &c. Northumb.

[29]

CHELL, I shall. Somers. and Devon.

CHEURE. See CHAR.

CHIBDER, children. Verb.

CHILDER, children. North.

CHILDERMAS-DAY. Innocents-day. North,
CHILDING-WOMAN, a breeding woman. North.
CHILLERY, chilly.
CHILVER, mutton of a maiden sheep. Glouc.
CHIEVE, to succeed in or accomplish any business; from the French word ACHEVER, to accomplish. It chieves nought with him. N.
CHIP, to break or crack; an egg is said to chip when the young bird cracks the shell. N.
CHIZZLE, or CHIZZELL, bran. Kent.
CHOATY, fat, chubby; a choaty boy, a fat, chubby, or broad-faced boy. Kent; commonly applied to infants.
CHOLER, soot. CHOLER'D, blackened. North.
CHOVEE, a species of beetle, brown with a green head. Norf. and Suff.
CHOCK, to choak. Suss.
CHOCKLING, hectoring, scolding. Exm.
CHOMP, to chew; also to crush, or cut things small. N.
CHOUNTING, quarrelling. Exm.
CHUCK! CHUCK! a word commonly used in calling swine. Hamps.
CHUCK, a great chip. Suss. In other counties called a chunk, or junk. So a Chunk of beef
CHURCH-CLERK, the parish clerk. Essex.
CHURCH-LITTEN, the church-yard. Suss. and N.

[30]

CHURCHWARDEN, a shag, or cormorant. Suss.
CHURN-DASH, the staff belonging to a churn. North.
CHURN-GOTTING, a nightly feast after the corn is out. N.
CHUSE-BUT, avoid. Northumb.
CHUSEREL, a whoremaster, a debauched fellow. S.
CIDDLE, or KITTLE, to tickle; kittle weather, ticklish, changeable, or uncertain weather.
S.
CLAGS, sticks. N.
CLAG, the verb, to stick. Northumb.

CLAITY, dirty. Cumb.

CLAM'D, or CLEM'D, starved; I am welly clem'd, I am almost starved. N.

CLAM'D, in Gloucestershire, means to be choaked up; as the mill is clam'd, i. e. over-loaded.

CLAMMAS, to climb; also a great noise. N.

CLAMPS, andirons, creepers, or dogs. Northumb.

CLAPSE, a clasp. S.

CLAP-BREAD, thin hard oat-cakes. Lanc.

CLATCH of poultry, a brood. North. Analogous to a BATCH of bread.

CLAVER, clover-grass, by corruption of pronunciation.

CLART, to spread or smear; clarty, smeared, sticky.

CLATHING, clothes. Exm.

CLAUT; to claut, to scratch or claw.

CLAVEY, or CLAVEL, a mantle-piece, Glou. and Som.

CLEAM, to glue together, or fasten a thing with glue. Line.

CLEAN, quite, entirely. North.

[31]

CLEM, thirsty. York.

CLETCH, a brood; rather CLATCH. See above.

CLECKINGS, a shuttlecock. Cumb.

CLEDGY, stiff; cledgy ground, stiff land. Kent.

CLEEK, to catch at a thing hastily. N.

CLEGNING, the after-birth of a cow. N.

CLEPPS, a wooden instrument for pulling weeds out of corn. Cumb,

CLEVEL, a grain of corn. Kent.

CLEVER, neat, smooth, cleanly wrought, dexterous. S.

CLEVER; to clever, or claver, the endeavour of a child to climb up any thing; also to catch hold of any thing. N.

CLEWKIN, a sort of strong twine. N.

CLETCH, or CLUTCH, a brood; a cletch of chickens.

CLINKERS, deep impressions of a horse's feet. Glouc.

CLICK, to catch or snatch away. Cumb. and N.

CLICK, to tick as a clock.

CLITE, or CLAYT, clay or mire. Kent.

CLIT; I would sow grass seeds, but the ground will be clit. Hamp.

CLITTERY, or CLUTTERY weather, changeable weather, inclinable to be stormy. Hamp.

CLOAM, coarse earthen ware. Exm.

CLOCK, a dor or beetle. N.

CLOCKING, or CLUCKING hen, a hen desirous of sitting to hatch her eggs. N.

CLOGGS, wooden shoes, such as are worn in Cumberland. Cumb.

[32]

CLOTHIS, clothes. Berks.

CLOTS, CLOUTS, or CLUTS, burdock. N.

CLOUGH, a valley between two hills, Northumb. Hence Clem of the Clough, one of Robin Hood's men.

CLOUGHY, a woman dressed in a tawdry manner. Northumb.

CLOUT, to piece or mend with cloth or iron; also to beat. N.

CLOUT, a pole, or staff. Lincolnsh.

CLOZZONS, talons, clutches, possession. N.

CLUCKISH, said of a hen when inclined to sit, Kent.

CLUME, crockery. Devon. Also CLOME. A clome-shop.

CLUNCH, a species of chalk with which walls are built in Cambridgeshire.

CLUNTER, a clod of earth. North.

CLUSSUM, clumsy. Chesh.

CLUME-BUZZA, an earthen pan. Corn.

CLUMPS, CLUMPST, *i. e.* Clumsy, idle, lazy, unhandy. Line. My hands are clumpst with cold, my hands are benumbed.

CLUNG, closed up, or stopped; spoken of hens that do not lay, and commonly used for any thing that is shrivelled or shrunk; from CLING. N. In Norfolk it means soft, flabby, relaxed.

CLUSSUNT, swoln with cold. N.

CLUT, to strike a blow. N.

CLUTTERT, in heaps. N.

CLUVES, hoofs of horses or cows. Cumb.

COAD, unhealthy. Exmoor.

[33]

COAJERZE'EN'D, a cordwainer's end, or shoemaker's thread. Exmoor.

COAKEN, the sharp part of a horseshoe; also to strain in the act of vomiting. N.

COANDER, a corner. Exm.

COATHY, surly, easily provoked. Norf. Also, in Hampshire, rotten, applied to sheep. To throw, also.

COB, a blow; likewise to throw. Derb. Also a basket of wicker to carry on the arm; a seed-cob, or seed-lib, a seed-basket used in sowing.

COB, marl mixed with straw, used as walls to out-houses. Devonsh.

COBBLE, to cobble, to hobble in walking; the same as CRAMBLE.

COBBELLS, or ICE-CANDLES, icicles. Kent.

COBBLES, round coals. Derb.

COBBLE, a pebble: to cobble with stones, to throw stones at any thing. Northumb.

COBBO, a small fish, called a miller's thumb. Kent.

COBBS, testicles. Cumb.

COBBY, head-strong, tyrannical. Cumb. In Northumberland it means stout, hearty, brisk; in Derbyshire, well or in good spirits, clever, &c.; as I'm pretty cobby t'day.

COB-COALS, large pit-coals. N.

COB-IRON, an andiron. S.

COB-IRONS, brand-irons.

COB-JOE, a nut at the end of a string. Derb.

COBLER'S-LOBSTER. a cow-heel. Cambridgesh.

[34]

COB-LOAF, a crusty, deformed loaf. North.

COB-NUT, a game, which consists in pitching at a row of nuts piled up in heaps of four, that is, three at bottom and one on the top: all the nuts knocked down are the property of the pitcher; the nut used for pitching, is called the cob. Glouc.

COBSTONES, stones that may be thrown; also large stones. N.

COB-WEB MORNING, a misty morning. Norf.

COCKER, to fondle; also an old stocking without a foot. N.

COCKERS and TRASHES, old stockings without feet, and worn-out shoes. N.

COCKET, brisk, apish, pert. Northumb. and N.

COCK-HORSE and COCKLOFT. See Baxter's Glossary, in voce COCIDIS.

COCK-LEET, i. e. cock-light, day-break; or sometimes the dusk of the evening. Exmoor.

COCK'S-NECKLING; to come down cock's-neckling, i. e. head foremost. Wilts.

CODDERS, persons, chiefly Welsh women, employed by the gardeners about London to gather peas. S.

COD, a pillow or cushion; princod, a pin-cushion; a horse-cod, a horse-collar. N.
Princod is also figuratively used for a little fat man or woman.

COD-GLOVE, a thick glove, without fingers, to handle turf. Exm.

CODS, bellows. N.

CODWARE, pulse growing in cods or pods. S.

[35]

Called in Kent Podware, and in Hampshire Kidware. See KIDWARE.

COE, an odd old fellow. Norf.

COIL; a hen-coil, a hen-pen. N. Coil also signifies in the North, a great stir, and a lump on the head by a blow.

COITS, or QUOITS, a rural game. To COIT is to throw anything to a person, as at coits.
Coit it to me. N.

COKE, pit or sea-coal, charred for the smelting of metals. S.

COKERS, rims of iron round wooden shoes. Cumb.

COKES, or CORKS, cinders. N.

COKIRD, unsound, applied to timber. Norf.

COLD FIRE, a fire laid ready for lighting. York.

COLE, KEAL, or KAIL, pottage or broth made of cabbage. N.

COLEY, a cur dog. N.

COLLEY, the black or soot from a kettle. Glou.

COLLOCK, a great piggin or pail. N.

COLT; to colt in, the sliding of the earth, or falling in, as of a quarry or gravel-pit, &c.
Glouc.

COLT, a boy articled to a clothier for three or four years. Glou.

COLT-PIXY, a spirit or fairy, in the shape of a horse, which (wickers) neighs and
misleads horses into bogs, &c. Hamp.

COMB, a hollow or valley. Suss. Also half a quarter of corn. S.

COMB, the window-stool of a casement. Glou.

COMPERSOME, frolicksome. Generally applied to a horse. Derb.

[36]

CONCERN, a little estate.

CONCHABEL, an icicle.

CONDIDDLED, dispersed. Exm.

CONDITION, temper, humour. He is in better health than condition, spoken of a peevish
humourist.

CONKABELL, an icicle, in the Somersetshire dialect called a Clinkabell. Exm.

CONNY, brave, fine, the same as Canny. N. BONNY, or rather Clever, has nearly the
same meaning in the North.

COOCHE-HANDED, left-handed. Devon.

COOK, to throw; cook me that ball, throw me that ball. Glou.

COOP; a fish coop, a hollow vessel made of twigs, with which they take fish in the
Humber. N.

COOP, a muck-coop, or lime-coop, a close cart or waggon for carrying lime, &c. N.

COORT, a small cart. Kent.

COOTH, a cold. N.

COP, or COP OF PEAS, fifteen sheaves in the field, and sixteen in the barn; also a lump of yarn.

COP,

a fence. N.

COPPING,

COPE; to cope or coup, to chop or exchange, used by the coasters of Norfolk and Suffolk, and also Yorkshire; probably from the Low Dutch word, COPEN, to buy, sell, or deal: whence a dealer is called a coupman.

COPE, to cover; to cope a wall, to cover the top of it, generally with stone, called a copeing. N. and S.

[37]

COPESMATE, a companion. N.

COPPER-CLOUDS, a kind of spatterdashes worn on the small of the leg. Exm.

COPPET, saucy, malpert, peremptory; also merry, jolly, the same with Cocket. N.

COP-ROSE, papaver rhæas: called also head work. N.

COPT-KNOW, the top of a conical hill, from COPT, CAPUT, and KNOW, or KNOLLE, the top of a hill. N. Copt also signifies proud, ostentatious.

CORBY, a crow. N. Also carnivorous. N.; from the French, CORBEAN.

CORSE, a dead body.

COSSET-LAMB, or COLT, a cade lamb or colt brought up by hand. Norf. and Suff.

COSTARD, the head; a kind of opprobrious word, used by way of contempt, probably alluding to a costard apple.

COSTRIL, a little barrel. N.

COTHISH, morose. See COATHY.

COTTEN; to cotten, to beat soundly. Exm. Naught cottens right, nothing goes right. Yorksh.

COTTER, or COTTREL, a linch-pin, a pin to fasten the wheel on the axle-tree. N. Cotter the Windows; i. e. fasten them by an iron-pin, which goes through an iron-bolt on the inside. Leic.

COTTREL, a trammel for hanging a pot over the fire. S.

COUCH, the roots of grass collected by the harrow in pasture lands, when first ploughed up. Glou.; vulgarly pronounced Squitch.

COULTER, a plough-share. N.

[38]

COUNTERFEITS and TRINKETS, porringers and saucers. Chesh.

COUP or COOP, a muck coop, a lime coop, a cart or wain made close with boards to carry any thing that would otherwise fall out, a tumbril. N.

COURT OF SOUR MILK SESSION, to be in disgrace with a person is, to get into the Court of Sour Milk Session. York.

COVE, a part of a building so called; Kent. Also a little harbour for boats. S.

COVER, pronounced CAUVER. An abbreviation of RECOVER. North.

COW, the moving top of the chimney of a hop-oast, or kiln. Kent. It is supposed to be a corruption of COWL, being in the shape of the cowl or hood worn by some religious orders.

COW-BLAKES, cow-dung dried for fuel. North.

COW-CLEANING, the after-birth of a cow.

COWDY, a little cow, a Scotch runt without horns. N.

COWKES, the core of anything. Derby.

COWKER, a straining to vomit. N.

COWL, a tub. S.

COWR, or COURE, to crouch down or squat upon one's hams. N.

COW-SCARN, cow-dung. Cumb.

CRACK, to crack or crake, to boast. Norf.

CRACK, she's nought to crack on, i. e. not good for much. North.

CRACKER, a small baking-dish. Northumb.

[39]

CRACKLING, a thin wheaten cake. N. Also the rind of pork roasted.

CRADDENLY, cowardly. N.

- CRADDINS, to lead craddins, to play mischievous tricks. N.
- CRAGGE, a small beer vessel. S.
- CRAGS, rocks. N.
- CRAKE, a crow; hence crake-berries, crow-berries. N.
- CRAMBLE, to hobble. Derb.
- CRAMMER, a bowl-sewer. North, i. e. one who mends wooden-bowls with wire. York. A tinker.
- CRANK, merry. Kent. Also a boat or ship overmasted, apt to roll and in danger of upsetting; a common sea term.
- CRANKS, two or more rows of iron crooks in a frame used as a toaster. Northumb.
- CRANKS, offices. S.
- CRANKY, ailing, sickly; from the Dutch, CRANK, sick. N.
- CRANNY, jovial, brisk, lusty; a cranny lad. Chesh.
- CRANNY, a little hole or crevice. North,
- CRAP, danel. Suss. In the north it is sometimes used for money.
- CRAP, sometimes used for buck-wheat.
- CRASH, the noise of any thing when it breaks. N. Down fell the table and crash went the crockery.
- CRASSANTLY, cowardly; a crassantly lad, a coward. Ches.
- CRATCH, a pannier. Derb. Also a rack. See CRITCH. S.
- CRATCH, a rack. A BOTTLE CRATCH, a bottle rack. North.
- [40]
- CRATCHINLY, feeble, weak. N.
- CRATES, panniers for glass and crockery. N.
- CRATES, the game of Nine-holes, or TROU-MADAME. North.
- CRATTLE, a crumb. N.
- CRAWLEY MAWLEY, indifferently well. Norf.
- CRAWP-ARSED, hog-breech'd, N.
- CRAZY, ailing, out of order or repair. Derb.
- CRAZZILD, coals baked or caked together on a fire. N.

CREAK, a corn-creak, a land-rail; so called from its creaking note, naturally imitated by scratching on the teeth of a comb.

CREAM; to cream, to mantle or froth, spoken of beer, a metaphor taken from milk. N.

CREASE, to fold or double up. N.

CREASE, loving, fond. Lanc.

CREE, to cree wheat or barley, to boil it soft. N.

CREEAS, the measles. N.

CREEM, creem it into my hand, slide it sliely or secretly into my hand. Ches.

CREEM, to creem, to squeeze or press together. Exm.

CREIL, a short, squat, dwarfish man. N.

CREVICE, a small fissure. North.

CREVIN, a hole, a crack, or crevice.

CREVISES, i. e. Eccrevises, cray-fish, N.

CRÉWNTING, grunting or complaining. Exm.

CRIB, a kind of rack for holding hay for cows, also for holding sucking calves. N. and S.

[41]

CRIBBLE, coarse meal, a degree better than bran.

CRICKET, a small three-legg'd stool, also a domestic insect like a grasshopper, found in chimneys. N.

CRICKS and HOWDS, pains and strains. N.

CRIMBLE I'TH'POKE, to go back from an agreement, to be cowardly. N.

CRINCH, a small bit. Glouc.

CRINKLE, to bend under a weight; also to rumple a thing or wrinkle it. N.

CRITCH, or CRATCH, a rack. S.

CROCK, soot from the chimney, a pot or kettle. Essex. To crock, to black any one with soot.

CROCK, an earthen pot. Exmoor.

CROCKEY, a little Scotch cow. N.

CROFT, a small close or field. N.

CROM, or CRUM, to stuff; also to put a thing in a place. N. Hence crummy, fat, or well stuffed.

CROME, a hook; to crome, to hook any thing;. Norf.

CROME, a sort of rake with a long handle, used for pulling weeds out of drains, after they are cut. Norf. and Ess. Dung-crome, a dung-hook used in unloading it.

CRONES, old ewes who have lost their teeth. S.

CRONK, the noise of a raven, also to prate. N.

CRONKING, croaking. N.

CROODLE, to creep close together, like chickens under a hen. N.

CROOK-LUG, a long pole with a hook at the end of it, used for pulling down dead branches of trees. Glou.

[42]

CROTCH-TAIL, a kite.

CROW, a crib for a calf. Lanc. Called a KID-CROW in Cheshire.

CROWD, a fiddle. Exmoor.

CROWDLING, slow, dull, sickly. N.

CROWDY, oatmeal, scalded with water, and mixed up into a paste. N.

CROWE, an iron lever. N.

CROWSE, brisk, lively, jolly; as crowse as a new washen-house. N.

CRUB, or CROUST, a crust of bread, or rind of cheese. Exmoor.

CRUCHET, a wood-pigeon. N.

CRUEL, very, extremely; as, cruel crass, very peevish; cruel sick, very ill; cruel fine, very finely dressed. Devon, and Cornwall.

CRUMP, the cramp; also to be out of temper. N.

CRUMPLE, to ruffle, or rumple. N.

CRUNCH, CRONCH, and CRANCH, to crush an apple, &c. in the mouth. North.

CRUTTLE, to stoop down, to fall. N.

CRY'D NO-CHILD, a woman cried down by her husband. Lanc. NO-CHILD is supposed to be a corruption of NICHIL, i.e. NIHIL.

CUCKING-STOOL or DUCKING-STOOL, a stool placed over a river in which scolding women are seated and ducked. North.

CUFF, an old cuff, an old fellow. Mid.

CUFFING, expounding, (applied to a tale.) Exmoor.

CULCH, lumber, stuff, rubbish. Kent.

CULL, a small fish with a great head, found under stones in rivulets, called also a bull-head. Glouc. To cull, to pick and choose. Kent and S.

[43]

CULVERS, pigeons. Exmoor.

CUMBER, trouble. N.

CUN; to cun or con thanks, to give thanks. S.

CUNNIFFLING, dissembling, flattering. Ex.

CUPALO, a smelting-house. Derby.

CUP O'SNEEZE, a pinch of snuff. N.

CURRENT-BERRIES, currants. North.

CURTAINERS, curtains. Lanc.

CUSHETS, wild pigeons. Yorksh.

CUSTIS, a school-master's ferule. Cornwall, North part.

CUTE, sharp, adroit, clever. North.

CUTTER, to fondle or make much of, as a hen or goose of her young.

CYPHEL, houseleek. N.

D.

DAB, a blow: a dab at any thing, expert at it, perhaps corruption of an adept. N. and S.
Also a small quantity.

DABBIT, a small quantity, less than a dab. Glou.

DAB-CHICK, the water-hen. North.

DACIAN, a vessel used in Derbyshire, for holding the sour oat cake. Derby.

DACKER, to waver, stagger, or totter. Line. Dacker weather, uncertain or unsettled weather. N.

DAD, a lump; also a father. N.

DADACKY, tasteless. Western.

DADDLE, to walk unsteadily like a child; to waddle. N.

[44]

DADDOCK, rotten wood, touch-wood. Glouc.

DAFFE, to daunt. N.

DAFFISH, sheepish.

DAFFOCK, a dawken, a dirty slattern. N.

DAFT, stupid, blockish, daunted, foolish.

DAG, dew upon the grass; hence a woman who has dirtied her clothes with wet or mire is called daggle-tail, corrupted to draggle-tail. Dag-locks, locks of wool spoiled by the dag or dew. S.

DAG; to dag, to run thick. N.

DAG; to dag a garden, to water it. Lanc.

DAGG'D, dirtied. North.

DAGGLE; to daggle, to run like a young child. Devon.

DAIROUS, bold. Devon.

DALLOP, a patch of ground among corn that has escaped the plough; also tufts of corn where dung-heaps have long laid. Norf. and Ess.

DANCH, dainty, nice in eating. North.

DANGUS, a slattern.

DANSEY-HEADED, giddy, thoughtless. Norf and Suff.

DAPSE, likeness; the very dapse of one, the exact likeness in shape and manner. W.

DAR, contraction of DEARER, as NAR is of NEARER.

DARE; to dare, to pain or grieve; it dares me, it grieves me. Ess.

DARK, blind. QUITE DARK, stone blind. North. ALMOST DARK, nearly blind.

DAUSEY-HEADED, giddy, thoughtless. Norf. and Suff.

DAVER; to daver, to fade like a flower. Devon.

[45]

DAW or DOW, to thrive, to mend, to recover; he neither dees nor daws, he neither dies nor recovers. N.

DAW, to rouse or awake one; I was just dawed, I was just awakened from a sound sleep. N.

DAWGOS, or DAWKIN, a dirty, slatternly woman. N.

DAWNT, to fright or terrify; whence daunted. N.

DAWNTLE, to fondle. N.

DAY-TALE, or DATTLE-MAN, a day-labourer. York.

DAYES-MAN, an arbitrator, or umpire. N.

DAZED-BREAD, dough-baked bread; dazed meat, ill-roasted from the badness of the fire: a dazed look, said of persons who have been frightened. N. I's dazed, I am very cold.

DEAF-NUT, a nut whose kernel is decayed. N.

DEAFELY, lonely, solitary, far from neighbours. N.

DEAM, the same. N.

DE'M, you slut. Exm.

DEAN, a dale or valley. Northumb.

DEAR'D, hurried, frightened, stunned. Exm.

DEARN, lonely, solitary. N.

DEARY, little. N.

DEATHSMEAR, an undescribed disorder, fatal to children. Norf.

DEEAVE, to stun with a noise. N.

DEEAVELY, lonely. North.

DEEDY, industrious, notable. Berksh.

DEET; to deet, to wipe and make clean. N.

[46]

DEET is used by contraction; as, Much good may it DEET thee; i. e. Much good may it do to thee. North.

DEETING, smearing, plaistering the stove of the oven's mouth, to keep in the heat.

DEFT, little and pretty, neat; also active: a deft man or thing. N.

DEFT, clever. Old Plays, second edit. vol. v. p. 175. DEFTLY. See Macbeth.

DEFTLY, softly, leisurely. N.

DEG; to deg, to pour, to wet or sprinkle water on. See LECK-ON. N.

DEGG-BOUND, much swelled in the belly. N.

DELLFIN, a low place, overgrown with underwood. Glouc.

DENCH'D, dainty, finely mouthed, curious. N.

DESSABLY, constantly. N.

DESSE; to desse, to lay close together; to desse wool, &c. Also cutting a section of hay from a stack. N. In Cumberland to put in order.

DIBBLE, an instrument used in husbandry to make holes in the earth, for setting beans, &c.

DICKY, an ass. Suff.

DIDAL, a triangular spade, as sharp as a knife; called also a dag-prick. Norf. and Ess.

DIDDER, DITLER, or DATHER, to quake or shiver from cold. N.

DIE NOR DO. He'll neither die nor do; spoken of a person in a lingering illness. See DAW, in Ray's Words.

DIG, a mattock. In Yorkshire they distinguish between digging and graving; to dig is with a mattock, to grave with a spade.

[47]

DIGHT; to dight, to foul or dirty one. Chesh. Perhaps used ironically.

DIGHT; to dight, to clean or dress; Dight the snivel from your neb, blow your nose. Cumb.

DIGHT (pronounced DEET in Cheshire and York, West Riding), means dirtied, daubed, &c.

DIGHTED, dressed.

DIKE, in Scotland, a bank; or even a wall, especially when it surmounts a ditch.

DILLING, a darling or favourite child. S.

DILVERED, worn out with watching. Norf.

DIMMET, the dusk of the evening. Ex.

DIN, a noise.

DINCH-PICK, a three-grain'd fork, used for loading dung. Glouc.

DINDER, thunder. Exmoor.

DINDEREX, a thunderbolt.

DINDLE, to reel or stagger, from a blow.

DING, to beat; I'se ding him, I shall beat him. N. To throw with a sling. Ess. To throw in general. Norf.

DING; I cannot ding it into him: i. e. I cannot make him understand it. Derb.

DINGLE, a small clough or valley, between two hills. N.

DINLED, or DINDLED, staggered. N.

DINT, a stroke, force. North. BY DINT OF, is a general expression.

DIP, or SWEET-DIP, butter, sugar, and verjuice, used as sauce to pudding, and particularly to barm dumplins. North.

[48]

DISH-CRADLE, or CREDLE, a wooden utensil for wooden dishes, much in use in the North of England, commonly made like a cube, sometimes like a parallelipipidon. N.

DISH-MEAT, spoon-meat. Kent.

DITING, whispering. N.

DITTEN, mortar, to stop up the oven. N.

DIZEN, to dress. N. Hence bedizen'd out, over, awkwardly, or improperly dressed.

DIZE; to dize, to put tow on a distaff, or dress it. N.

DOAGE, wettish, a little. N.

DOAL, money given at a funeral. See DOLE. N.

DOBBY, a fool, a childish old man. N.

DOCITY, docility, quick comprehension. Glouc.

DOCK, a crupper to a saddle. Devon.

DODD; to dodd sheep, to cut the wool away about the tail.

DODDED SHEEP, sheep without horns. N.

DODDED, DODDERD, or DODDRED WHEAT, red wheat without beards. N.

DODMAN, a shell snail. See HODMADOD.

DOFF, to put off; doff your hat. W.

DOFF, do off, or put off. DOFF your clothes. North. The reverse of DON.

DOG-WHIPPER, a church beadle. North,

DOKE, a deep dint or furrow. Ess. Also a flaw in a boy's marble. Norf.

DOLE, a charitable donation. C. Dole of land, an indefinite part of a field. N.

[49]

DOLL, a child's hand. North.

DOLLOURS; the wind dollours, the wind falls or abates. K.

DOMEL, stupid; as stupid as a beetle. Glouc.

DON, do on, or put on; don your clothes, put on your clothes. Glouc.

DONDINNER, the afternoon. York.

DONN AUGHT, or DONNAT; t. e. Doe-naught, a good for nothing, idle person. York.

DONK, a little wettish, damp. N.

DONKY, an ass. Essex.

DOOL, a long narrow green in a ploughed field, with ploughed land on each side of it; a broad balk, perhaps a dale or valley, because when standing corn grows on both sides of it, it appears like a valley. S. Used also in the North.

DOOSE, thrifty, careful; also cleanly, though coarsely clothed. N.

DOR, a cockchafer. W.

DORM, to dose. North.

DORNS, door-posts. Exmoor.

DOSOME; a healthy dosome beast, one that will be content with little; also one that thrives or comes on well. Chesh.

DOSS, or PESS, a hassock used for kneeling on at church. Norf. Also to toss or push like an ox.

DOSION, more properly DOUGH-SION, a vessel for the batter used in making oat-cakes to leaven them. North.

DOTHER, to totter or tremble. N.

DOUCH, to bathe.

[50]

DOUNDRINS, afternoon drinkings, or luncheon. Der.

DOUT, to do out, or put out; as dout the candle, put out the candle. Glouc.

DOUTER, an extinguisher; DOUTERS, instruments like snuffers, for extinguishing the candle without cutting the wick. N.

DOUTLER, an earthen dish or platter. N.

DOVETH, it thaws. Exmoor.

DOVENING, a slumber. N.

DOW, a cake. N.

DOWD, dead, flat, spiritless. N.

DOWING, healthful. N.

DOWL, the devil. Exm. From the Welsh.

DOWLED, dead, flat, vapid, not brisk. N.

DOWLEY, melancholy, lonely.

DOWLEY, dingy, as applied to colour. York.

DOWN-LYING, just going to be brought to bed. N.

DOWSE, a blow; a dowse in the chops, a blow in the face. N.

DOYLE; to look a-doyle, to squint. Glouc.

DOYTCH-BACKS, fences. N.

DOZAND; dozand leuake, an old withered look. N.

D'RABBIT IT, a vulgar exclamation or abbreviation of God rabbit it, a foolish evasion of an oath. N.

DRAFF, brewer's grains. Cumb. Or rather the water wherein barley is steeped before it is malted. North.

[51]

DRAIT, a team of horses, with the waggon or cart.

DRANG, a narrow lane or passage, Devonsh.

DRANK, lelium, festuca altera. N.

DRAPE, a cow whose milk is dried up. N. A far-row cow.

DRATE; to drate, to drawl out one's words. N.

DRAITING, drawling. A draiting manner of speaking. Derb.

DRAZIL, a dirty slut. S.

DREAD, thread. Exmoor.

DREAM-HOLES, the openings left in the walls of steeples, towers, barns, &c. for the admission of light. Glouc.

DREDGE, a mixture of oats and barley, now little sown. Norf. and Ess.

DREE; to dree, to hold out, to be able to go. Dree also signifies long, tedious beyond expectation: likewise a hard bargainer, spoken of a person. N. In the Exmoor dialect it signifies three.

DRIBBLE; a true dribble, a laborious and diligent servant. N.

DRILL; to drill a man on, to decoy or flatter a man into a thing; also to amuse with delays. D.

DRINKING, a refreshment between meals, used by ploughmen, who eat a bit of bread and cheese and drink some beer when they come out of the fields, at ten in the morning and six in the evening. Kent.

DROIGHT, a team of horses in a waggon or cart, both collectively taken. North. Often pronounced DRAIT.

[52]

DROITS, rights. Kent. From the French.

DROPE, a crow. Yorksh.

DROPPINGS, an early apple. York. Called PERCOCKS, in Derbyshire.

DROU, to dry. Exm.

DROUGHT, the passage. West.

DROZE; the candle drozes, the candle melts in burning, from a current of air. Kent.

DROZE, to melt as a candle. N.

DROZEN, fond. N.

DRUMBLEDRANE, a drone; also a humble bee. Ex.

DRUMLEY, muddy, or thick water. N.

DRUMBLE, to drone; i. e. to be sluggish.

DRUMBLED, disturbed. North. The ale is drumbled; i. e. muddy.

DRUVE, a muddy river. Cumb.

DUB, a pool of water.

DUBBED, blunt. Exm.

DUBBLER, a plate. Cumb.

DUCK; to duck, or dook, or dive in the water. Ex.

DUCKING-STOOL. See CUCKING-STOOL.

DUDDS, rags. N. Also clothes. W.

DUDMAN, a scarecrow; also a ragged fellow. W.

DUGGED, or DUDED, draggle-tailed. Exm.

DULL, hard of hearing. Somersetsh.

DUMB-FOUNDED, perplexed, confounded. N.

DUMBLE, a woody valley. North.

DUMBLEDORE, the brown cock-chafer. Cornish.

DUMBLEDORE, a humble, or bumble-bee. W.

[53]

DUNCH, deaf. W.

DUNGEONABLE, shrewd, rakehelly; a dungeonable body. N.

DUNNY, deaf.

DUNNY, dull of apprehension. North. and Glouc.

DUNT, stupitied, numbed. Norf. How you dunt me! a saying of a mother to a crying child. A dunt sheep, one that mopes about, from a disorder in his head.

DUR-CHEEKS, the frame of wood to which the door hangs, the door-posts. N.

DURDAM, a great noise or stir. N.

DURN, gate-posts. N.

DURZ'D, or DORZ'D OUT, spoken of corn, beaten out by the agitation of the wind. N.

DWALLING, talking nonsense, as if delirious. Ex.

DWINE, to waste gradually: hence to dwindle. N.

DYZE-MAN'S-DAY, Childermas, or Innocents' Day. North.

EAGER, (Aigre) sour, or tending to sourness; sharp, sometimes applied to the air. C.

EALD, age; he is tall of his eald, he is tall of his age. N.

EAM; mine eam, my uncle; also, generally, my gossip, compeer, friend. N.

EARS, the handles, particularly of a jug, or pitcher. York. and Derby. North.

EARNDER, the afternoon.

[54]

EARN, to curdle, to earn as cheese doth. Earning rennet or renning, to make cheese. N.

EART, sometimes: eart one, eart t'other; now one, then the other. Exm.

EASTER; the easter, the back of the chimney, or chimney stock. N.

EASINGS (of a house), the eaves. N.

EATH, or EITH, easy; it is eath to do, it is easy to do. N.

ECKLE, or ETTLE, to aim, intend, or design. N.

EDDER, fence wood, commonly put on the top of fences. Norf. and Ess.

EDDISH, roughings. N. Ground whereon wheat or other corn has grown the preceding year; called in Norfolk and Essex an etch. Also, in the North, after-grass.

E'EL-THING, i. e. ill-thing; St. Anthony's fire. Ex.

EEM, leisure; I cannot eem, I cannot spare time, I have no leisure. Cumb.

EEN, the eyes. N.

EEVER, a corner or quarter of the heavens; the wind is in a cold eever. Cumb.

ELDEN, fewel. Exm.

ELDER, the udder. N.

ELDING, wood and sticks for burning. N.

ELECTION; in election, likely: we are in election to have a bad harvest this year. Norf.

ELE'WN, eleven. Exm.

E'LONG, slanting. Exm.

[55]

ELSE, before, already. N.

ELLINGE, solitary, lonely. Kent.

EL-MOTHER, a step-mother. N.
ELSON, a shoemaker's awl. Cumb.
ELT, to knead. N. ELT, or ILT, is also a spaded sow. Exm.
ELVERS, eel's fry, or young eels. Bath.
ELVISH, irritable, spiteful. The Bees are elvish to-day. Norf. and Suff.
ENNEMIS, lest; ennemis he come, lest he come; sometimes pronounced nemis. Suff.
ERNFUL, lamentable. Kent.
ERRISH, a stubble field. Devon.
ERSH, stubble. Sussex. Applied also to the after-mowings of grass.
ERSH, the same as Eddish. See EDDISH.
ESSE, ashes; skeer the esse, separate the dead ashes from the embers. Cumb.
ESKIN, a pail or kit.
ETTLE, to intend. N.
ETTLEMENT, intention. N.
EVERY FOOT ANON, every now and then. Norf. and Suff.
EVERY-LIKE. See Like.
EWN, an oven. N.
EWER, an udder. N.
EWTE, to pour in. Ex.
EXEN, oxen. N.
EXPECT, suppose. N.

[56]

EYEBREKES, eyelids. N.
EYE-BREEN, the eye-brows. Lanc.

F.

FADGE, a burthen. Lanc.
FAIN, glad. N. He would fain have gone, he would gladly have gone.
FAIR-FALL, fare-well. Lanc.
FAIRY-SPARKS, or SHEL FIRE, electric sparks, often seen on clothes at night. Kent.
FALSE, sly, cunning, deceitful. A false thief, one who will cheat you if he can.

FALTERED, revelled, dishevelled. N.

FANG, a paw or claw. N.

FANGAST, a marriageable maid. Norf.

FANTOME-CORN, lank, or light com. N.

FAR, I'll be FAR if I do; i. e. I will not. Derb,

FARAND, disposition, kind, nature; as fighting farand, in a fighting humour. N.

FARE, a cow FARES a-calving, when near the time: and so of sheep. North.

FARE; a fare of pigs, all the pigs brought forth by a sow at one birth; a farrow.

FARN-TICKLED, freckled. N.

FARRANTLY, neat, cleanly. N.

FARTHER, I wish you were FARTHER; or had been farther; and then such a thing would not have happened. Derb.

FASH, to trouble, or teaze; donne fash me, don't teaze me. N.

[57]

FASH, the tops of turnips, carrots, &c.

FASTING-E'EN or EVENING, Shrove-Tuesday, the succeeding day being Ash-Wednesday, the first of the Lenten fast. N.

FASTING-TUESDAY, Shrove-Tuesday. N.

FAUGH, fallow.

FAUSE, false, cunning, subtle N.

FAVOUR, to resemble. He FAVOURS his father: i. e. he is like him in person. North.

FEABES, or FEABERRIES, gooseberries. N.

FEAL, to hide; he that feals can find. N.

FEALD, hidden.

FEAT, nasty tasted. Berks.

FEATHERING, binding a hedge, &c. Lanc.

FEAUSAN, taste or moisture. N.

FEAUSAN-FUZZEN, spoken of any thing with a strong taste, generally used in a bad sense. North.

FEAWS, ragged beggars or gypsies. Northumb.

FECK, the greatest part.

FECKLY, mostly, most part of. N.

FEE; to fee, to winnow: perhaps the same with FEY, to cleanse, scour, or dress. N.

FEED; to feed, to grow fat: he feeds surprisingly; he is much fed o' late. N.

FEEL A STINK, to perceive it. Verb.

FEFT, to persuade, or endeavour to persuade. Norf.

FEFT, enfeoff'd. North. Put into possession of a purchase.

FEG, fair, handsome, clean. N.

FEG; to feg or fag, to flag, droop, or tire. N.

[58]

FEIT, neat, dexterous; a feit felly, a dexterous fellow, a dab at any thing, a dead hand.

FEITLY, dexterously. N.

FELL, a hill or mountain; also sharp, clever, hot. N.

FELL a man, to knock him down. I'll FELL thee if, &c. a metaphor from FELLING timber.

FELLY, a fellow. Verb.

FEND, to shift for; I ha twa bairns to fend for. Also, to take care of, to beware. N.

FENDABLE (man or woman), one that can shift for themselves. N.

FENDING AND PROVING, disputing, arguing pro and con. C.

FENNY, mouldy. Kent.

FESCUE (pronounced also VESTER), a bodkin, &c. to point with in teaching children to read. Cornwall. Quasi Verse-Cue.

FESS, an abbreviation of CONFESS. North.

FESSING, forcing or obtruding a thing on one. Essex.

FEST, to fasten, tie, or bind. N.

FESTING, or FASTING-PENNY, earnest money, given to servants when hired, or to bind a bargain. N.

FETCH, the apparition of a person living.

FETE; a pretty fete parcel, a middling quantity. Berks.

FETTLE; to fettle, to set or go about any thing; to dress or prepare: to fettle th' tits, to dress the horses. N.

FEW; to few, to change. N.

FEW, often applied to broth — will you have a few broth? York. A good few, a great many. York.

[59]

FEWTRILLS, little trifling things. Lanc.

FEY; to few, or feigh it, to do any thing notably; to fey meadows, to cleanse them; to fey a pond, to empty and cleanse it from mud. N.

FIGS, raisins. W.

FIMBLE, the female hemp, soonest ripe and fittest for spinning, but is not worth half so much as the carle with its seed. Ess. and Suss. The fible to spin, and the carle for his seed. Tusser.

FINNERY. See FENNY. W.

FIRE-ELDING. The word Fire is redundant; for Elding itself means fuel.

FIRE-FLAUGHTS, lightning, or the northern lights. N.

FIRE-POTTER, a poker. Lanc.

FITCHES, tares: a corrupt pronunciation of VETCHES.

FITCHET, a pole-cat. Warwicks.

FITCHOLE, a pole-cat, fichet, or ficher. Exm.

FLACKER, to flutter. N.

FLACKET, a bottle, made in fashion of a barrel. N.

FLACKING-COMB, a wide-toothed comb. Oxf.

FLAGS, the surface of the earth, or upper turf, which they pare off to burn, in denshiring land. Norf.

FLAID, afraid. N.

FLAITE, to affright or scare, S.

FLAN, broad; a flan-head, a broad, large head.

FLANTUM-FLATHERUM. A Flantum-flatherum pie-bald dill: i. e. a woman fantastically dressed in a variety of colours.

[60]

FLARE, to blaze; the candle flares; flaring colours. S.

FLASH, a supply of water from the locks on the Thames, to assist the barges. S. Any little pool. North.

FLASKET, a long shallow basket. Common. — An oval tub with two handles, used in washing. York.

FLAUN, a custard. N.

FLAUN-POT, a custard-pot. York.

FLAUTER, to be angry, or afraid. N.

FLAY, to fright; afraid coxcomb, a fearful fellow. N.

FLEAKE, or FLAKE, an occasional gate or hurdle, set up in a gap. N.— A rack for bacon, &c. York.

FLECK'D, spotted.

FLEITER, to prop the bank of a brook damaged by a flood. Verb.

FLEW, FLEU, or FLUISH, washy, tender, weak; a fleu horse, one that will not carry flesh, or be in good order. N.

FLEW, a narrow out-let for smoke, to increase the draught of air. N.

FLICK-A-BACON, a flitch of bacon. N.

FLIGHT, a scolding match, N.

FLIGGURS, young birds, just fledged. S.

FLIRTIGIGS, a wanton, fond lass. N.

FLIT, to remove; two flittings are as bad as one fire; i.e. household goods are as much injured by two removals as by one fire. N.

FLIZZE; to flizze, to fly off. N.

[61]

FLIZZING, a splinter. N.

FLOP-JACK, a small pasty, or turn-over. Glouc.

FLOPPER-MOUTHED, blubber-lipped. Lanc.

FLOWISH, light of carriage, immodest. N.

FLOWRY, florid, handsome, of a good complexion. N.

FLOWTER, a fright. F.

FLOWTER'D, affrighted. N.

FLOWTING, carding wool to spin in the mixture. N.

FLOOR, a flat fish.

FLUGGAN, or FRUGGAN, a fussack, or coarse fat woman. York.

FLUNTER, to be in a great hurry. Out of Flunter, unwell. Lanc.

FLURCH, a plenty, a great many, used for things, not persons; as a flurch of strawberries.
N.

FLUSK, to fly at one, as fighting-cocks do. Lanc.

FLYRE, to laugh. N.

FLYRING, laughing, fleering, or sneering. N.

FLYTE; to flyte, or flite, to scold or brawl. N.

FOG, long grass: more properly after-grass. North. Coarse grass. Norf. and Suff.

FOGGE, long grass. N.

FOISON, or FIZON, the nature, juice, or moisture of the grass, or other herbs, the heart or
strength of it. S.

FOIST, fusty. N.

FOIZON, plenty (old Fr.) Ess. and Suss.

FOLD, a fold of straw, a sheaf or bundle of straw. N.

[62]

FOLD-GARTH, a fold, a farm-yard, taken simply. North.

FOND, faint or fulsome, applied to smell or taste, in Norfolk and Suffolk.

FONDLY, foolishly. N.

FOO-GOAD, a play-thing. Lanc.

FOOT-ALE, beverage required from one entering on a new occupation. N.

FOOTING-TIME, the time when a lying-in woman gets up. Norf

FORECAST, to take proper measures to do any thing: to fore think.

FORE-END, the beginning of a week, month, or year. North.

FOREHEET; to foreheet, to pre-determine, or determine against a measure. I'll foreheet
naught but building kirks and leaping o'er 'um. N.

FORE-THINK, to be sorry for; to repent. North.

FORWARD, pretty forward; i. e. almost drunk. North.

FOREWARDEN, over-run; forewarden with lice or dirt. N.

FORKIN-ROBBIN, an ear-wig, so called from his forked tail. N.

FORMAT; to format, or formel, to bespeak a thing. N.

FORTHEN and FORTHY, therefore. N.

FOOSPLE, the impression of a horse's hoof on soft ground. Cumb.

FOSTAL, a way leading from the highway to a great house. Norf.

[63]

FOUL, ugly. Derb.

FOUST, dirt; FOUSTY, dirty. Exm. In Gloucestershire FOUSTY or FUSTY is used for thirsty.

FOUTNART, or FOWMART, a polecat or fichet. N.

FRA, from. N.

FRAG, low, vulgar people. Middlesex.

FRAME, to set about a thing; as, he frames well. North.

FRAMPOLD, peevish, cross, fretful, froward. S.

FRAMPUT, an iron ring to fasten cows in their stalls. Lanc.

FRASE, to break. Norf.

FRATCH, to quarrel.

FRAWN, frozen. Norf. and Suff.

FRAZE of paper, half a quarter of a sheet, or a fraction. North. Called in the South a
VESSEL of paper.

FREELEGE, privilege, immunity. N.

FREM'D, or FREMT, far off, not related to, strange, or at enmity with. N.

FRESH, a flood, or overflowing of a river. This heavy rain will bring down the freshes.
N.

FRESH, tipsy. North.

FRETCHED, cross, fractious. Heref.

FRIM, handsome, rank, well-living, in good case; as a frim tree or beast, a thriving tree
or beast. N.

FRIST, to trust for a time. N.

FRITH, or VRITH, underwood, fit for hurdles or hedges. W.

FROBLY-MOBLY, indifferently well. S.

[64]

FROGGAM, a woman slatternly dressed. York.

FROSH, a frog. N.

FROUGH, or FROW, loose, spongy, brittle; frough-wood, brittle wood. N.

FROW, brittle. Berks. See FROUGH.

FROWER, an edged tool, used in cleaving lathes. S.

FRUGGAN, the pole with which the ashes in the oven are stirred. N.

FRUNDELE, two pecks. N.

FUDDER, a load; it relates properly to lead, and signifies a certain weight; viz. eight pigs, or sixteen hundred weight. N.

FUKES, locks of hair. N.

FULL-STATED; spoken of a leasehold estate that has three lives subsisting on it. Exm.

FUNNY, comical. North.

FUR, a furrow. Rig and fur. Northumb.

FURED; where fured you, whither went you? N.

FURZE-MAN-PIG, a hedge-hog. Glouc.

FUSTI LUGGS, a big-boned person. Exm.

FUSUM, handsome, N.

FUTHER, or FUDDER, a load of coals of a certain quantity of bushels. Northumb.

FUZZ-BALL, a species of fungus. N. Called in some parts of England a Puckfoist.

FUZZON, or FUZEN, nourishment, provision for a family. N.

FY-LOAN, a word used to call home cows to be milked. N.

[65]

G.

GABLE-END of a building, the end wall. General. See Baxter's Glossary, p. 1.

GAD, a long stick, a goad, a hunting gad; a fishing rod. Northumb.

GAFFLOCK, an iron crow. Derb.

GAIN, convenient, cheap; that field lies gain for me; I bought that horse pretty gain.
Norf.

GAIN-COPE, to go cross a field the nearest way, to meet with something. S.

GAINEST-WAY, the nearest way. N.

GAIN-SHIRE, or GAIN-SHERE, the barb of a fishing-hook. Derb.

GAIRN, a garden. Kent. A hop-gairn, a plantation of hops.

GALE, an old bull, castrated. Hants.

GALE, or GUILÉ-DISH, a tun-dish, used in brewing. N.

GALE, or GUILÉ-FAT, the vat in which the beer is wrought up. N.

GALECLEAR, a tub of wort. N.

GALLIBAGGER, a bugbear. Exm.

GALLIED, frightened. Exm.

GALLIER; to stand a gallier, to fight. Glouc.

GALLIMENT, a great fright. Exm.

GALLOWAY, a horse under fifteen hands high. N. And used in general for all sorts of horses.

GALLS; sand-galls, spots of sand through which the water oozes. Norf. and Suff.

[66]

GALLY-LANDS, rather GALTU-LANDS, full of sand-galls.

GALLY-BAUK, rather GALLOW-BAWK, the same as RANDLE-BAWK, the iron bar in chimnies on which the pot-hooks or rekans hang, a trammel. N. See also Ray's Words.

GAME-LEG, a lame leg. N.

GAMMERELL, the small of the leg. Exm.

GAN, imperative mood of the verb to go. N.

G'AND, or G'ENDER, go yonder. Exm.

GANDER-MONTH, the month in which the wife lies in. Derb.

GANG, row, set, or company; as of teeth, sheep's trotters, rogues, &c. in which sense it is used all over England.

GANG, to go, to walk; gang your gate. N.

GANGRILL, or GANGERILL, a toad. N.

GANGWAY, a thoroughfare, entry, or passage. Kent. Now almost peculiarly a sea term.

GANNER, a gander. North.

GANNERHEAD, a stupid person, a dunce. S.

GANT, slim, slender. C.

GANTRIL, a stand for a barrel. N. Called also a THRAWL.

GA'NNY, a turkey. Exm.

GA'O'WING, chiding. Exm.

GAPESNEST, a rare show, or fine sight. Exm.

GARE, to cause or force; I'll gar or gare him to do it, I'll force him to do it. Northumb. and Scots.

GARE-BRAIN'D, or HARE-BRAIN'D, heedless. S.

[67]

GARISH, frightened. South.

GARN, garner. Berks.

GARTH, a yard, a backside, a croft; a church-garth, a church-yard; a stock-garth, a rick-yard. Also a hoop or band. N.

GARZIL, hedging wood. N.

GASTER, to startle, scare, or affright suddenly. Ess.

GATE, a way or path; gang thy gate, get you gone. N. A sea-gate, a way into the sea through rocks or cliffs. Kent.

GATTLE-HEAD, a forgetful person. S.

GATTRIDGE-TREE, prickwood. S.

GATTRIDGE-BERRIES, louse-berries. S.

GAVELOCK, an iron bar to make holes for fixing stakes. N.

GAULS, void spaces in coppices. Ess. and Suff.

GAULISH-HAND, the left hand. N.

GAUNTRY, that on which beer-barrels are set in a cellar; a beer-stall. N.

GAUSTER. See GOYSTER.

GAUL, a lever. Lanc.

GAWD, a custom, or habit. An ugly gawd. Derb.

GAWFIN, a clownish fellow. Chesh.

GAWM; gawm well now; i. e. take heed.

GAWM, to understand; I dinna gawm ye, I don't understand you. Hence, possibly, gawmtion, or gumption, understanding. N. Also smeared over, as his face all gawm'd over.

GAWMING, awkward, lubberly. N.

GAWMLESS, stupid, awkward, lubberly. Yet a

[68]

great gawming fellow means also awkward and lubberly. N.

GAWN, or GOAN, a gallon. Chesh.

GAWBY, a dunce, fool, or blockhead. N.

GAWKY, awkward; generally used to signify a tall awkward person. N.

GAWTS and GILTS, hog-pigs and sow-pigs. N.

GEAZON, scarce, hard to procure. Ess.

GEE, to agree, to suit. N.

GEED, gave. Exm.

GEER, furniture, utensils, harness. To geer, or gear, to dress; snugly geared, neatly dressed. N. Doctor's geer, apothecaries' drugs. Norf.

GEHEZIE CHEESE, very poor cheese, from which most of the cream has been taken away. Ess. and Suff.

GELT-GIMMER, a barren ewe. N.

GEN (pronounced GHEN), a contraction of *against*.

GEOSE, or GROSE-REE, a hut to put geese in. N.

GERN (pronounced hard, GHERN), to snarl like a dog, to grin spitefully. N. — GRIN, by transposition. — A seam in a garment when unsewed is said to Gern. York.

GERSE, grass, by transposition. York.

GESLINGS, goslings; i. e. geese-lings, as the latter is goose-lings. N.

GHERN, a garden. Berks.

GIBBET, a great cudgel, such as are thrown at trees, to beat down the fruit. S.

GIBBON, a nut-hook. N.

GIB-STAFF, a hook-stick, pronounced GHIB. York.

[69]

GIB-STAFF, a quarter-staff. N.

GIDDY, mad with anger. N.

GIF, if. N.

GIFF-GAFF, unpremeditated discourse. Giff-gaff makes good-fellowship. N.

GIGLET, a laughing girl. N.

GILDERS, snares. N.

GILL, a rivulet or brook. S.

GILL, a narrow valley. North.

GILL-HOUTER, an owl. Chesh.

GIMM, neatly trimmed: perhaps the new word JEMMY should be GIMMY.

GIMMER-LAMB, a ewe-lamb; also a two years old sheep. N.

GIN, if. N.

GINGED, or JINGED, bewitched. Exm.

GINNIL, an alley, or narrow passage. Lanc.

GINT, or JYNT, joint. Exm.

GIRDLE, around iron plate for baking. Northumb.

GIRRED, draggle-tailed. Exm.

GIZZEN, the stomach of a fowl, &c. Lanc.

GIZZING, to be always grinning and laughing. Derb.

GLAD, (spoken of doors, bolts, &c. that go smoothly or easily.) This bolt is glad, or moves gladly. N.

GLADE, or GLEADE, a kite. N.

GLAFFER, or GLAVER, to flatter. N.

GLAFE, or GLAVE, smooth; a glavering fellow, a smooth-tongued or flattering fellow. N.

[70]

GLAIVE, a sword or bill. S. French glaive.

GLAM, a wound or sore. Exm.

GLATTON, Welsh flannel. N.

GLAZENER, a glazier. York.

GLEA, or A-GLEA, crooked. N.

GLENT, to make a figure. N.

GLENT, a glimpse. *Derb.* I just had a glent of him.

GLEY, to squint. Lanc.

GLIDERS, snares. North.

GLIFF, a fright. N. In Cheshire it is used to signify a glimpse or transient view; as I got a gliff of him.

GLIM, to look askance.

GLISE, a great surprise. N.

GLOB'D TO, wedded to, fond of. Chesh.

GLOP, to stare. Chesh.

GLOTTEN'D, surprised, startled, delighted. Chesh. GLOPPEN'D, as I have heard it.

GLORE, fat. North.

GLOWING, staring. Exm.

GLOWR, to stare, or overlook. N.

GLOWERING, or JOWERING, quarrelsome. Exm.

GLUM, gloomy, sullen. Norf.

GLUMPING, sullen, or sour looking. Exm.

GLUR, soft fat. Lanc.

GLUTCH, to swallow. Somersetsh.

GLY, or GLEE, to squint.

GLYBE, to glybe or gibe, to scold or reproach. N.

[71]

GNATTER, to grumble and find fault with. Derb.

GOADS, customs: also play-things. Lanc.

GOB, the mouth. N. Gift of the gob, facility of speech.

GOBBIN, GOBSLOTCH, a greedy clownish person. N. A stupid fellow; rather a driveller.

Called also a GOB-THRUST.

GOBLOCKS, large mouthfulls. York.

GOB-STRING, a bridle; keep a hand on the gob-string, keep a tight rein.

GO-BY-GROUND, a little go-by-ground; a diminutive person.

GO-CAB, a vulgar oath. N.

GODS-GOOD, yeast. Norf.

GODDARD, a fool; *quasi* Goatherd. North. Often pronounced GOTHERD.

GODDILL! a Goddil! i.e. If God will! If it please God! Derb.

GOD-SEND, the wreck of a ship. Kentish coast.

GOEL, or GOLE, yellow. Ess. and Suff.

GOFFE, a mow of hay or corn. Essex. GOFE, in Norfolk and Suffolk; where to GOVE is to stack the corn.

GOKE. See GOWK.

GOLE, or GOAL, big, full, florid: it is said of rank corn, or grass, that the leaf blade or ear is gole; so of a young cockrel, when his comb and gills are red and turgid with blood, that he is gole.

GOLL, a hand or fist; give me thy goll. Var.

GOLORE, plenty. South. See Borlase's Glossary.

[72]

GOMERILL, a silly fellow.

GOOD-DAY, a holiday. Staffordsh.

GOODIT, Shrove-tide. N.

GOODING; to go agooding, among the poor people, is to go about before Christmas to collect money or corn to enable them to keep the festival. Derb.

GOODNESS! an exclamation. North.

GOODS, cattle. Derb.

GOOD TO, good for. He's nought good to: spoken of a good-for-nothing man.

GOOL, a ditch. Linc. Hence gully and gullet. Var.

GOOM, to grasp or clasp. N. In Yorkshire, to observe, or look at, or stare; pronounced GAUM and GAUVE.

GOOSE-GRASS, goose-tansy, argentina, or auscrina. N.

GOOSE-MAN CHICK, a gosling. York, and Glouc. The syllable man is redundant, as in FURZE-MAN PIG, a hedge-hog.

GOPING-FULL, as much as you can hold in your hand. North. A GOPPEN-FULL, a large handfull. South.

GOPPISH, proud, testy, pettish, apt to take exceptions. N.

GOR, mirey, dirty. N.

GOR-COCK, GOR-HEN, grouse, according to the sex. York.

GORGEY, to shake, or tremble. Sedgemoor.

GORREL-BELLY'D, pot-belly'd. Derb.

[73]

GOSS, furze. Kent. Called in the North gorse.

GOTCH, a stone jug with a belly; a gotch-gutted fellow, a fat or great bellied fellow. Norf.

GOTE, a water-passage. N.

GOTHARD, a foolish fellow. N.

GOULANS, corn marigolds. N.

GOVE-TUSHED, having some projecting teeth. Derb.

GOWD, or GAWD, a toy. GOWDIES, play-things. N.

GOWK, or GOKE, the core of an apple, &c. Cumberland.

GOWK, a fool, also a cuckoo. N.

GOWPING, or a GOPEN-FULL, as much of any thing as can be held in both hands. N.

GOWL, the gum of the eye. N.

GOWTS, drains. S.

GOYSTER, to laugh aloud. Kent. A goystering lass or girl, a romp or tom-boy.

GOYSTER, to brag and swagger.

GOYT, the stream of a water-mill. York, West Riding, Called GOWTE at Bristol.

GOZZAN, an old wig grown yellow with age and wearing. Corn.

GOZZARD, a fool; *quasi* Goose-herd. Line.

GRAIN, or GRANE, to choke. S.

GRAIN-STAFF, a quarter-staff, with a short pair of tines at the end, called grains. S.

GRA-MERCY! an exclamation. Fr. Grande-mercie. See Titus Andronicus, Act IV. Sc. 2.

GRAND, very; grand-crass, very much out of temper; grand rich, very rich. Kent.

GRATH, assured, confident. N.

[74]

GRATTEN, stubble; a bean, oat, or wheat gratten. Kent.

GRATTEN, in some parts means EDDISH, or after-grass.

GREATHLY, handsomely, towardly; in greath, well. N.

GREAWM, a mouth. North.

GREAWT, a small worth. N.

GREEDS, the straw to make dung in a barton. Kent.

GREEDY, a verb, to long for, as, I don't greedy it.

GREEN, raw, not done enough. The same as REAR. North.

GREEN-DRAKE, the May-fly, of which trout are peculiarly fond. N.

GREEN-SWED, grass, turf. S.

GREES, stairs or steps. N.

GREETs, the grain of oats. N.

GREW-BITCH, a greyhound bitch. York.

GREY-BIRD, a thrush. S.

GREY-PARSON, a layman who owns or rents the tythes of a parish. Norf. Called elsewhere Knights of the Grey-coat, or Grey-cloak.

GREY OF THE MORNING, twilight, from day-break to clear light. S.

GREIT, to greit, to weep. N.

GRIDDLE, a gridiron. Exm.

GRIG, health. Shropsh.

GRINDLE-STONE, a grind-stone. North.

GRINDLET, a small ditch or drain. South.

[75]

GRIN AND ABIDE, to endure patiently. You must grin and abide it. North.

GRIP, or GRIPE, a little ditch. N.

GRIP; to grip, to bind sheaves. Berks.

GRIP-YORT, or GRIP-YARD, a seat of green clods or turf, supported by twisted boughs (hurled wise) and generally made round shady trees. N.

GRIPP'N, a clasped or clench'd hand. N.

GRISLY, ugly; from GRIZE, swine. Also black and white, or grey. N.

GRIT, sand. N.

GRIZZEN, the stairs. Suffolk.

GRIZZLING, laughing or smiling.

GRIZZLE-DEMUNDY, a laughing fool, one that grins at every thing. Exm.

GROANING, the time of a woman's delivery. North.

GROIN, the snout; as of a hog. Derb.

GROOP, a place for holding cattle, a sheep-pen. N.

GROOVE, a mine. Derb.

GROOVERS, miners. Derb.

GROSIERS, gooseberries. N.

GROUND-SILL, the threshold of a door. C. Ground ivy.

GROUT, wort of the last running. N. Sold by ale-house keepers to their inferior customers, and whom therefore they call GROUTERS. Derb.

GROW; I grow, I am troubled. N.

GROWZE; to growze, to be chill before the beginning of an ague fit. N.

GROYNE, a swine's snout. N. Pronounced GRUIN in Yorkshire, and used for a mouth or snout in general.

[76]

GRY; to gry, to have a slight fit of the ague, to have the ague hanging on a person. N.

GRYZE, a squeeze. Herefordsh. Swine. North.

GUBB, a pander, or go between. Exm.

GUESS, to suppose. I guess so. Derb.

GUILE-VAT; a GUILE of beer is a technical term for as much as is brewed at one time.

GUILL, to dazzle. Chesh.

GUISEERS, mummers who go about at Christmas; i. e. DISGUISEERS. Derb.

GUIZEND, spoken of tubs or barrels that leak through drought. N.

GULLET, the arch of a bridge. Devon.

GULLETS, jacks. N.

GULLY, a common knife. N.

GULLY-MOUTH, a small pitcher. Dev.

GUMTION, understanding, contrivance. He has no gumtion; i. e. he sets about it awkwardly. Kent. From GAWM.

GUN, a flaggon for ale. N.

GURD O'LAUGHING, a fit of laughter. N.

GURT, great. Exm.

GUTTERING, eating greedily, guttling. Exm.

GWILL, to dazzle; spoken of the eyes. Chesh.

GYPSIES, springs that break forth sometimes on the Woulds of Yorkshire; looked upon as a prognostic of famine and scarcity. N.

H.

HACK, a pick-axe, a mattock made only with one end, and that a broad one. N. Also a rack. Line.

[77]

HACKER, to stutter. S.

HADDER, heath or ling. N.

HAD-LOONT-REAN, the gutter or division between the head lands and others. N.

HAFT and HEFT, the handle of a knife, &c.

HAG, or HAGGUS, the belly, N.

HAG, a mist: also a quagmire. Northumb.

HAGESTER, a magpie. Kent.

HAGGAGE, a slattern. Exm.

HAGGENBAG, mutton or beef baked or boiled in pie-crust. Corn.

HAGGIS, or HAGGASS, the entrails of a sheep, minced with oatmeal, and boiled in the stomach or paunch of the animal. Northumb. and Scots. To cool one's haggass, to beat one soundly.

HAGGLES; it haggles, it hails. N.

HAGHES, haws.

HAG-WORMS, snakes of all kinds. York.

HAISTER, the fire-place. Shrops.

HAKE, to sneak or loiter. N.

HALE, an iron instrument for hanging a pot over the fire. S. See TRAMMEL.

HALE, strong, healthy.

HALLIBASH, a great blaze. N.

HALZENING, predicting, the worst that can happen. Exm.

HAMMIL, a village. N.

HAMMILL, a hovel.

HAN; I han, I have. N.

[78]

HANJE, or HANGE, the head, heart, liver and lights of any animal, called in Somersetshire the purtenance. Exm.

HANTICK, frantic. Exm.

HANTLE, much, many. N.

HANTY, wanton, unruly, restive; spoken of a horse. N.

HAPPA; hap ye? think you? N.

HAPPE, to cover for warmth: also to encourage or set on a dog. N.

HAPPEN and HAPLY, perhaps. Happen I may go. Derb.

HAPPY MAN BE HIS DOLE! a good wish; as, may happiness be his lot. North.

HARDEN; the market hardens, i. e. things grow-dear. N.

HARE, to affright, or make wild. S. Hence harum scarum, or starum.

HARE, her; used also for she. Exm.

HARRIFF and CATCHWEED, goose-grease, aparine. N.

HARL, a mist. N.

HARLE; to harle a rabbit, to cut and insinuate one hind leg of a rabbit into the other, for the purpose of carrying it on a stick. W.

HARN, coarse linen. N.

HARNS, brains. Cumb.

HARR; a sea harr, a tempest rising at sea. Linc.

HARR, to snarl like an angry dog. N.

HARREST, harvest. Exm.

HARRY-GAWD, a rigsby, a wild child. N

[79]

HART-CLAVER, melilot. N.

HARE-SUPPER, the harvest-home. Verb.

HAR, higher. So Nar is nearer, and Dar is dearer. Verb.

HARDEN, coarse cloth. North.

HARK-YE-BUT! do but hear!

HARRY, to teaze. HARRIED, weary. Lanc. To plunder. Northumb.

HASK, dry, parched. N.

HASPAT, or HASPENAL-LAD, a youth between man and boy.

HATTLE, wild, skittish, mischievous; tie the hattle kye by the horns. N.

HATTOCK, a shock of corn, containing twelve sheaves. N.

HAT-BRUARTS, hat-brims. Chesh.

HAUD, hold, stay; haud your hand. N.

HAUSE or HOSE, the throat. N.

HAUSTE, or HOSTE, a dry cough. N.

HAVANCE, manners, good behaviour, Dev.

HAYER, oats.

HAYER-MEAL, oatmeal. N.

HAYER-BREAD, oat bread. N.

HAVY-CAVY, undetermined, wavering, (HABE CAVE) doubtful whether to accept or reject a thing. Nottingham.

HAVER-CAKE, oat-cake. York.

HAVIOURS, manners. Do you think I have forgot my haviours ?

HAW, a close. Kent.

[80]

HAWCHAMOUTH, one that talks indecently. Exm.

HAWLM, or HELM, stubble gathered after the corn is housed; also pease straw. S.

HAWTHERN, a kind of hitch or pin, cut out in an erect board, to hang a coat on, or the like. Exm.

HAWZE, or HOZE, to hug or embrace. N.

HAWNS, or HAWMS, horse-collars. North.

HAWPS, a tall dunce. Lanc.

HAY-SALE, hay-time. Norf. and Suff. See SALES.

HAZES; it hazes, it mizzles, or rains small rain. N.

HEAD, face; I told him to his head, I told him to his face. Berks.

HEAL, to cover. Berks.

HEALD, to pour out; to heald the pot. N.

HEADS and PLUCKS, the refuse of timber trees, as boughs, roots, &c. Derb.

HEAL, to cover. Berks. — A BED-HEALING, a cover-lid. North.

HEALER, a slater, or tyler. West. Fr. HELLIER.

HEARKEN TO THE HINDER END; i. e. hear the rest of the story. York. See Hen. IV. P. 2.

Act ii. Sc. ult.

HEASY, hoarse. N.

HECK, the door; also a latch. Steek the heck, pull the latch. A heck is likewise a rack for cattle to feed in. N.

HECKLE; to heckle tow, to dress it. N.

HECKLE; to heckle, is to look angry; as a cock raises his heckle when enraged. Derb.

[81]

- HECKLER, of tow. N.
- HED, the preterit of HEED. He ne'er hed me. Derb.
- HEED, to mind, to attend to. He hears better than he heeds. Derb.
- HEEL-TAP, the heel-piece of a shoe. North.
- HEIR, a verb, to inherit. He heir'd his estate from his brother. North.
- HELDER, rather, preferable to. N.
- HELM, a hovel. N.
- HELM and HAWN, the handle of a spade, &c. Derb.
- HELVE, the handle of a spade. Derb.
- HELP, to mend or repair anything. North.
- HELT, likely.
- HELOE, or HELAW, bashful. N.
- HEMMEL, a fold. N.
- HEN-BAWKS, a hen-roost, from the bawks of which it consists. See BAWKS. N.
- HENN, to henn, to throw. Exmoor.
- HENTING, a clownish fellow. N.
- HEPPEN, or HEPLEY, neat, handsome. N.
- HETTER, eager, earnest, keen. N.
- HEWSTRING, short-breathed, wheezing. Exm.
- HEW, to knock one ancle against the other. North.
- HE-WITCH, a wizard. Lanc.
- HIE, to make haste. Used substantively also: Make as much hie as you can. York. and S.

[82]

- HIG, a passion. Var. Dial. He went away in a hig.
- HIGHT, called. N.
- HIGHT, promised. Cumb. See Chaucer.
- HILL, to cover; a bed-hilling, a quilt or coverlet. N.
- HIND, a husbandry servant.
- HIND-BERRIES, raspberries. N.

- HINDER-ENDS, the sweepings of a barn after winnowing. North. See HEARKEN.
- HINE, hence; of a while, 'ere long; q. d. behind, or after a while. N.
- HINGE, the liver and pluck of a sheep, for dog's meat. W.
- HING, to hang. North. Scotch. See Gloss, to G. Douglas's Virgil.
- HINNY, my honey, a term of endearment; as, my hinny bairn, my sweet child. N.
- HIPPING-HAWD, or HOLD, a place where people stay to chat in when they are sent on an errand; a loitering place. N.
- HIPPINGS, clouts for infants. N.
- HITCH, to move, or walk. Norf.
- HITHER AND YOU, here and there, backwards and forwards. N.
- HIVY-SKIVY, helter-skelter. Line. Butcher's Survey of Stamford, p. 77.
- HO; to ho for any thing, to long for any thing. Berks.
- HOB, or HUB, the back of the chimney: to make a hob, to make a false step; probably hence to hobble. N.
- [83]
- HOBBIL, a natural fool, a blockhead. N.
- HOBGOBBIN,
an apparition, fairy, or spirit. N.
- HOBGOBLIN,
- HOBTHRUST, or rather HOB O T'HURST, a spirit, supposed to haunt woods only. N.
- HOBBETY-HOY, neither man nor boy, a young man between both. N.
- HOB-NOB, (sometimes pronounced hab-nab) at a venture, rashly. N.
- HOCKEY, the harvest-home. Norf. Suff. and Cambridgesh.
- HODDY, well, pleasant, in good spirits; I'm pretty hoddy. S.
- HODMANDOD, a shell-snail. S.
- HOG, a sheep of a year old. N. Sometimes called hoggrel.
- HOG-Mutton, a sheep one year old. Lanc.
- HOGGETS, hog-colts, colts of a year old. Hants.
- HOIT, an awkward boy. N.
- HOLE, hollow, deep; a hole-dish, a deep dish, opposed to shallow. N.

HOLL, to throw. Kent and Leic.

HOLLEN, or HOLLIN, the shrub holly. North.

HOLLEN; the hollen is a wall about two yards and a half high, used in dwelling-houses, to secure the family from the blasts of wind rushing in when the heck is open; to this wall, on that side next to the hearth, is annexed a sponce or screen of wood and stone.

HOLT, a wood. S.

HOLY-BY-ZONT, a ridiculous figure. N.

[84]

HONE, stockings. A contraction of HOSEN. North.

HONEY, a term of endearment. North. Othello, Act. I. Sc. 1. HONEY-BAIRN, the same applied rather to children. North.

HOO, he; but in the north-west parts of England most commonly used for she.

HOOLY, tenderly. N

HOOP, a measure, containing a peck, or a quarter of a strike. N.

HOPPER-CAKE, a seed-cake with plums in it, with which the farmers treat their servants when seed-time is finished. Derb.

HOPPING-DERRY, a diminutive lame person.

HOPPET, a little basket, chiefly for holding seed-corn, worn by the husbandmen, in sowing, at their backs, whence a man with protuberant buttocks is compared to a man accoutered with a hoppet, and styled hoppet-arsed, vulgarly hopper-arsed. N.

HOPPY, to hop or caper. Exm.

HORSE-BLOCK, HORSE-STONE, stone to mount on horseback. Lanc.

HORNICLE, a hornet. S.

HORRY, mouldy: perhaps from hoary. Exm.

HORSE-KNOPS, heads of knapweed. N.

HOST-HOUSE, an ale-house for the reception of lodgers.

HOTCH; to hotch beans is to separate them from peas after they are threshed. Derb. To HOTCH, to limp. Lanc.

HOTTERED, provoked, vexed. Lanc.

HOTTLE, a cover for a sore finger. North.

[85]

HOTAGOE, to move nimbly, spoken of the tongue; you hotagoe your tongue. S.

HOVER, to stay or stop. N. Also to pack lightly, in order to defraud in measure. The hop-pickers in Kent, who are paid by the basket, lay them lightly in for that purpose: this is called hovering them.

HOVER GROUND, light ground. S.

HOVEL, a shed in a field. North.

HOUSE; the house, the room called the hall. N.

HOUSE-PLACE, the common room in a farm house. N.

HOUSEN, houses. Berks. Saxon.

HOUT, a negative, as nay. N.

HOUDERS, i. e. holders, sheaves placed as ridges on corn-stacks to hold the corn down before the thatching takes place. Derb.

HOUGHER, the public whipper of criminals. Northumb.

HOUGHS, the legs and thighs.

HOUNCES, the appendage to the collar of a cart-horse which covers his neck. Essex.

HOW, a narrow iron rake without teeth. C.

HOWDY, a midwife. N.

HOWKING, digging. N.

HOWLET, an owl.

HOYTS, long rods or sticks. Lanc.

HOZEE, to be badly off. Exmoor.

HUBBLESHEW, a riotous assembly. N.

HUCK-MUCK, a little tiny fellow, (thick stubbed). Exm.

[86]

HUCK, a crook, a sickle; *quasi* hook. Northumb.

HUCKSHEENS, the hocks or hams. Exm.

HUD-STONE, the side of a fire-grate, to set any thing upon. North.

HUFF, light paste, enclosing fruit or meat whilst stewing, so called from its huffing or puffing up in the operation. This paste is generally made with yeast. Glouc.

HUG, to carry.

HULVER, holly. Norf.

HUMPSTRIDDEN, a Stride. Lanc.

HUMMER, to begin to neigh. S.

HUNCH; a great hunch, a piece of bread. S.

HUNCHET, a diminutive of hunch.

HUNGER'D, famished. North. To hunger a person; not to allow sufficient food.

HUPH, a measure for corn, or dry goods. Northumb.

HURE, hair. N.

HURNE, a hole behind a chimney. North.

HURRY, (which Grose explains "a small load of hay or corn. North.") Rather the turn, as two or three hurries. A drawing or dragging. North.

HUSTLEMENT, odds and ends. York, West Riding. Perhaps corrupted from HOUSHOLDMENT.

HUSHING, shuffling and shrinking up one's shoulders. Exm.

HUTHERIKIN-LAD, a ragged youth, between boy and man. Durham.

HYLE, twelve sheaves of corn. W.

[87]

HYPE; to hype at one, to make mouths at, or affront one. An ox apt to push with his horns is said to hype. N.

I.

ICCLES, icicles. N.

ICE-BONE, a rump of beef. Norf.

I'FAKINS, in faith, an asseveration. N.

ILL; to ill, to reproach. N.

ILT, or ELT, a spaded sow. Exm.

IMP, to rob, or dispossess a person. Lanc.

INDER, (India) An inder, a great quantity; he is worth an inder of money; I have laid an inder of loads of gravel in my yard. Norf.

ING, a common pasture or meadow. N.

INGLE, fire or flame. N.

INKLING, a desire. N.

INNOM-BARLEY, such barley as is sown the second crop, after the ground is fallowed.

INSENSE, to make a man understand a thing; I cou'd na insense him, I could not make him comprehend it.

INTERMITTING, the ague. N. He has gotten an intermitting.

INWARDS; the inwards of a hog, the entrails, chitterlings, &c. Glouc.

I'R, I am; i. e. I are, and pronounced Ire. Lanc. See Tim Bobbin.

IRE, iron. Berks.

IRNING, rennet. N.

I'ST, I shall. York, W. Riding. Pronounced Yst.

[88]

ISE, EES, ICH, I. Devonsh.

IZE, (i. e. I is,) I am. York.

J.

JACK, half a pint. Yorks.

JACK, a quarter of a pint.

JACK-SHARP-NAILS, a prickle-back; called also, in Middlesex, a strickle-back. Derb.

JACK-O-LEGS, a clasp knife. N.

JACKET-A-WAD, an ignis fatuus. Exm.

JAG, a parcel or load of any thing, whether on a man's back, or in a carriage. Norf.

JAGGER, one who carries ore from the mine to the melting mill. Derb.

JANNOCK, oaten bread, made into great loaves. N.

JARR, the door stands a-jarr, i. e. the door stands half open. Norf.

JASTRING. See GASTERING. N,

JAUM, (of the door or window), the door post, or side front of a window. N. From JAMB, leg.

ST. JAM'S-MAS, St. James's-day.

ST. JEFFERY'S-DAY, never. York,

JENNY-CRUDLE, a wren. S.

JENNY-HULET, or HOWLET, an owl. Yorks.

JILL, or GILL, a pint. Yorks.

JIMMERS, joint hinges. N.

JOB, a piece of labour, undertaken at a stated price. Norf.

JOBLET, a small quantity, commonly of hay or straw. Hampsh. Called in Gloucestershire, JOBBEL.

[89]

JOCOTIOUS, jocose. York.

JOIST, a beam. North.

JOIST, summering cattle; from AGISTE. N.

JOSSING-BLOCK, steps to mount on horseback. Kent.

JOUK COAT, a great coat. N.

JOUNCE, a jolt or shake; a jouncing trot, a hard rough trot. Norf.

JOY GO WITH THEE! a favourable wish; sometimes used ironically. Derb.

JOYS ON THEE! sometimes GOODING ON THEE! an imprecation of blessing. Derb.

JUGGLEMEAR, a quagmire. W.

JUMP, a coat. Lanc.

JUNE-BUG, the green beetle. Kent.

JURNUT, an earth-nut, *bulbo castanum*. N.

JU-UM, empty. N.

K.

KALE, or KEAL, pottage. N.

KALE-POT, pottage-pot. N.

KAZZARDLY, unlucky; kazzardly cattle, cattle subject to casualties or death. N.

KEALE, a cold or cough. Line.

KEALT, cowardly. HE KEALS, he is cowardly. Lanc.

KEDGE, to fill one's self with meat. N. Also, brisk, lively. S.

KEDGEBELLY, a glutton. N.

KEE, kine or cows. Exm.

[90]

KEEL, a coal-barge. Northumb. The men belonging to it Keel-men.

KEEL THE POT, skim the pot. North. See Love's Labour's Lost.

KEEN-BITTEN, eager, hungry, sharp-set. Lanc.

KEEP, to catch. Lanc.

KEEVE, a large vessel to ferment liquors in. Devonsh.

KEEVE; to keeve a cart, to overthrow it. N.

KELK, to groan; rather, perhaps, to belch. North.

KEIL, a keil of hay, a cock of hay. N.

KELKS, a beating, blows; I gave him two or three good kelks. Also the roe of a fish. N.

KELTER, or KILTER, frame, order, condition. N. Hence HELTER-SKELTER, a corruption of HELTER, to hang, and KELTER, order; i. e. hang order, or in defiance of order. In good kelter, in good case or condition.

KEMNEL, KIMNEL, or KEMLIN, a powdering tub. N.

KEN, to know; also to observe at a distance. I ken him afar off. N. Out of ken, ought of sight.

KENNEL-COAL, a sort of coal.

KENNING, a measure. N.

KENSPECKED, marked or branded for distinction. N.

KEP, to reach or heave, as being ready to vomit. Also to catch a ball. N.

KEP, a cap. Exm.

KEPPEN, to hoodwink. N.

[91]

KERLE; a kerle of veal or mutton, a loin of those meats.

KERPING, finding fault, carping. Exm.

KERN-BABY, an image dressed up with com, carried before the reapers to their mell-supper, or harvest-home. N.

KERSE, the furrow made in a board by the saw. S.

KESLOP, the stomach of a calf. N.

KESTER, Christopher. N.

KESMAS, Christmas. N.

KESTLING, a calf produced before the usual time. Lanc. A SLICK.

KETTY, nasty; a ketty cur, a nasty or dirty fellow. N.

KEX, the stem of the teazle. North. As dry as a kex: — or water dock.

KEY-BEER, ale, or a better sort of beer, kept under lock and key. Kent.

KIBBLE, a strong thick stick. Lanc.

KICKLE, or KITTLE, uncertain, fickle. N.

KID, a small faggot of brush-wood. N.

KIDDER, a huckster. Essex. Called in the North a BADGER.

KIDCROW, a place for keeping a sucking calf. Ches

KILPS, pot-hooks. N.

KIMNEL, or KEMLIN, a pickling tub; used also for scalding hogs to get the hair off. North.

KIND, intimate. N. Not kind, at enmity. They are not kind at present.

KINDLY, well. He takes kindly to his business. Derb.

KING HARRY, a goldfinch. Norf. and Suff.

[92]

KINK-HAUST, a violent cold with a cough. Lanc.

KINK, laughter. To kink, as spoken of children, when their breath is long stopped, through eager crying or laughing. Hence the kink-cough, called also the chin-cough. N.

KIPPER, amorous. Lanc.

KIRK-GARTH, a church-yard. York, West Riding.

KIT, a milking pail, like a churn, with two ears and a cover. N.

KITCHEN; to kitchen, to use thriftily. N.

KITCHINESS-BREAD, thin soft oat-cakes, made of thin batter. N.

KITE, a belly. Cumb.

KITLING, a young cat or kitten. N.

KITTE-PACKS, a kind of buskins.

KITTLE, to tickle. N.

KITTLE, to bring forth kittens. Derb.

KITTLEISH, ticklish. N.

KIVE I, quoth I. N.

KLICK, to klick up, to catch up. Line.

KLUTSEN, to shake. N.

KNACK, to speak finely or affectedly. N.

KNACKER. See NACKER.

KNAGGY, knotty. Lanc.

KNATTLE, cross, ill-natured. Lanc.

KNEP, to bite gently. Lanc.

KNIFE-GATE, a run at a friend's table. York.

KNIGHTLE-MAN, an active or skilful man. N.

KNOBLOCKS, KNOBLINGS, and KNAPLINGS, small round coals. Lanc.

[93]

TO KNOCK A MAN OVER, to knock him down. North.

KNOR, or KNURER, a short, stubbed, dwarfish man; a metaphor from a knot in a tree. In

the South we use the diminutive KNURLE in the same sense.

KNOLL, a little round hill, the top of a hill or mountain. N.

KNUCHER, to giggle, to chatter. Surrey.

KNOLLES, turnips. Kent.

KONY-THING, a fine thing; perhaps CANNY. See Canny. N.

KUSS, a kiss. N.

KYE, cows. N.

KYKE, or KEYKE, to stand awry. Lanc.

KYRK, church. N.

KYRK-MASTER, church-warden. N.

L.

LABB, a blab, one that cannot keep a secret. Exm.

LACE, to thresh a person, "I laced his jacket for him." North.

LACK, to dispraise. S.

LACKEE, to be wanting from home. Ex.

LACKITS, small sums of money. Oddments in general. North.

LAD, a boy, youth, or young man. N.

[94]

LADE, to take water by hand out of a pond, &c. North.

LAG, to stay behind.

LAGGER, a narrow strip of ground. Glou.

LAGGINS, staves. Northumb.

LAIER, soil, dung. Ess. and Suff.

LAIT, to seek any thing hidden. N.

LAKE, to play; from the Saxon LAIKAN.

LAKE, to pour gently, to cast a little water on. Perhaps to leak. North. See Ray.

LAKE-WAKE, watching a dead body. N.

LAMB-STORMS, storms which happen about the time when lambs fall. North. and Norf.

LAMME, to beat. N.

LAMPS'D, lamed, or hurt. Exm.

LAND, a division in ploughing. N.

LAND, or LANT, urine; to lant or leint ale, to put urine into it to make it strong. N.

LANDERN, a grate in a fire-place. North.

LANEING, they will give no Laneing, i. e. they will divulge it. N.

LANGOT (of the shoe), the strap of the shoe. N.

LAPE, to walk awkwardly. N.

LARE, or LAIR, learning, scholarship. N,

LARE, a quagmire. N.

LARGESS, a bounty. The reapers in Essex and Suffolk ask all passengers for a largess, and when any money is given to them, all shout together, Largess! Largess!

LARY, empty. Devon.

[95]

LASK, a looseness or purging. North.

LASS, a girl or young woman. N.

LASTER, or LAWTER, thirteen eggs to set a hen. Also the coming-in of the tide. N.

LAT, slow, tedious. Also a lath. N.

LATCHING, infecting. N.

LATE, to seek. York. North Riding.

LATHE, a barn; also ease or rest. N.

LATHING, entreating, invitation: dinna look for lathing, don't want entreating. N.

LATHED and OVERBELATHED, strongly pressed, or entreated over and over. Used also in the Exmoor dialect.

LATTEN, tin. North.

LATTERLY, lately, or of late. North.

LAVE; the lave, the remainder or leaving. N.

LAWN, an open space in the midst of a wood. N.

LAWFUL; Oh lawful easel an interjection. Derb.

LAYE, the same as LOWE, in the North, the flame of a fire; but more particularly used for the flame of charcoal, or any other burnt coal. N.

LAZY, naught, bad.

LE-ACH, hard work, which causes le-ache in the workmen's joints, frequently used by the northern miners. N.

LEACH, a lake. Lanc.

LEACH-ROAD, the way peculiarly used for a funeral. West.

LEAK, to play like children. N.

LEADDEN, or LIDDEN, a noise or din. N.

[96]

LEAN, to lean nothing, to conceal nothing. N.

LEAP, or LIB, half a bushel. Suss. In Essex a lib is a basket for carrying seed corn.

LEAR, to learn. N.

LEARY, empty. Dorsets.

LEASE; a cow-lease, cow-pasture. W. Perhaps lees. Also a small piece of ground of two or three acres. Ess. and Suff.

LEASTY WEATHER, dull, wet, dirty. Norf. and Suff.

LEATH, ceasing, intermission; as no leath of pain, no intermission from pain. N.

LEATHER, to beat; I'll leather you heartily. N.

LEASING, picking up the corn left by the reapers, &c. Called in some counties gleaning. Glou.

LECK-ON, pour on more liquor. N. Perhaps from LEEK. N.

LEE, or LEW, calm, under the wind, shelter, S.

LE-EGGING, waddling.

LEECH-WAY, the path in which the dead are carried to be buried. Exm.

LEEF, or LIEVE, willingly; I had as leef not go. S.

LEER, empty. Wilts. A leer waggon, an empty waggon. In the Exmoor dialect. LEERY.

LEET; a three or four way leet, a place where three or four ways meet. S.

LEETEN, you pretend to be. Chesh. You are not so mad as you leeten you.

LEETHWAKE, limber, pliable. N.

LEFT OVER, left off.

[97]

LEITS, nomination to offices in election, often used in Archbishop Spotswood's History. N.

LEITS, the nominees for the office of sheriff. York.

LENNOCK, slender, pliable. Lanc.

LENTED, sloped, or glanced off; a Verb formed from lean'd.

LESTAL, saleable, that weighs well in hand, that is heavy in lifting. N.

LET, to hinder. "What lets?"

LETCHE, or LECH, a vessel for holding ashes, for the process of making lye for washing a buck. S.

LIB, to lib, to castrate. A LIBBER, a sow-gelder. N.

LIB, a basket. A SEED-LIE, a basket used for sowing corn. South.

LIBBET, a great cudgel, used to knock down fruit from the trees, and to throw at cocks. Kent.

LICK, to beat. N. and S.

LIEVER, rather. N. From the Saxon.

LIES BY THE WALL, i. e. is dead. Spoken between the time of death and burial. Norf. and Suff.

LIFT, a stile that may be opened like a gate. Norf.

LIG, to lie; lig ye down there, lie down there. N.

LIGHTED, a woman when brought to bed is said to be lighted, i. e. lightened. North.

LIKE, in the common use of LIKELY, i. e. well-looking — "A good like horse." Derby.

LIKE, "Every like," i. e. every now and then. North, i. e. on similar occasions.

[98]

LIKEN'D, "I had liken'd," i. e. I was in danger of. North.

LILLILO, a small blaze in a fire. North.

LILT, or LILTING, to do any thing cleverly or quickly. Lanc.

LIMB-TRIMMER, a taylor. N.

LIMB-FOR, a man addicted to any thing is called "a limb for it." Norf. and Suff.

LIMBERS, thills or shafts. Berks.

LIMMERS, a pair of shafts: also an epithet, meaning base, low. N.

LINCH, a hamlet, generally on the side of a hill. Glouc.

LINCH, a small step. Lanc.

LINCHER, a border of grass between divisions in ploughing. Sedgmoor.

LINCH-PIN, or INCH-PIN, the penis of a stag. Shropsh.

LING, heath, hether. N.

LINGEY, limber. N.

LINKS, sausages. Suff.

LIPIN, to forewarn. S.

LIPPEY, moist, wet; a lippey season, or ground. W.

LISSOM, limber, relaxed. North,

LIST, will: "I shall do my list;" and, verbially, "Let him if he list." *Derb.*

LIT, to colour or dye.

LITH, limber. N.

LITHER, lazy, idle, slothful. N.

[99]

LITE; a lite, a few, or little. N.

LITE ON; to lite on, to rely on. N.

LITHING, thickening of liquors. N.

LITTEN, or LITEN, a garden. N. The church litten, the church-yard. N. and S.

LITTOCKS, rags and tatters. Berks.

LIVER, to deliver. *Derb.*

LIVER'D, bread that is heavy and under-baked; called also SAD.

LIZENED; lizen'd corn, q. lessened; lank or shrunk corn. S.

LOB-LOLLY, an odd mixture of spoon-meat. *Exm.* On board of the ships of war, water-gruel is called loblolly, and the surgeon's servant or mate, the loblolly boy.

LOB-COCK, a clumsy lubberly fellow. North.

LOCK! an exclamation of surprise; as, what! hey-day! *Exm.*

LOCK'D, cards, when faced, are said to be lock'd. *Derb.*

LOE, a little round hill, or a great heap of stones. N.

LOERT, q. Lord, gaffer; LADY, gammer, used in the Peak of Derbyshire.

LOFF, low. *Exm.*

LOFT, a chamber. North.

LOMEY, a spoiled child. Devons.

LONE and LONING, a lane. York.

LONG, great; as a long price.

LONG, tough meat is said "to eat long in the mouth." North.

[100]

LONG; long it hither, reach it hither. Suff.

LONG dog, a greyhound. Derb.

LONG-CRIPPLE, a viper. Exm.

LONNING, lane, by-road. N.

LONT-FIGS, figs. Berks.

LOOK, a small quantity. N.

LOOM, a tool or instrument in general. Chesh. Any utensil, as a tub.

LOOP, a rail of pales or bars joined together like a gate, and moveable at pleasure. S.

Also, in the North, a hinge of a door.

LOOZE, a hog-stye. Exm.

LOOVER, an opening at the top of a dove-cote. North.

LOP, a flea. N.

LOPE, leap'd, the perfect tense of leap. N.

LOPPERD-MILK, sour curdled milk; a lopperd slut. N.

LOSSET, a large flat wooden dish, not much unlike a voider. N.

LOTCH, to limp, to jump like a frog. Lanc.

LOURDY, sluggish, from the French word *LOURD*. Dr. Heylin, in his Geography, will have *LOURDON*, for a sluggish lazy fellow, to be derived from Lord Dane; for that the Danes, when they were masters here, were distributed singly into private houses, and in each called Lord Dane, who lorded it there, and lived such a slothful idle life.

LOUKING, gawky, awkward. N.

LOUSTREE; to loustree, to work hard. Exm.

LOUT, a heavy, idle fellow. N.

[101]

LOVE. OF ALL LOVES! a phrase of entreaty. Derb.

LOWE, flame; a lilly-lowe, or ballibleiz, a comfortable blaze. To make a lowe, to stir the fire in order to make it blaze. W.

LOWING, piling up one thing on another. Exm.

LOWK, to weed; to lowk corn, perhaps to look for and take out the weeds. N.

LOWK, to beat; "Til lowk him if I catch him." North.

LOWN, or LOON, a vulgar rustic, a heavy stupid fellow. N.

LOWT, to cringe, or bow down the body. They were very low in their lowtings. N.

LUFE, the open hand. N.

LUGG, a pole or perch. Also used in Gloucestershire for any long pole.

To LUGG, to pull by the ears: "I'll lugg thee if thou do'st so." North.

LUGGS, ears. N.

LUM, a woody valley. N.

LUM, the chimney of a cottage. Northumb.

LUM-SWEEPERS, chimney-sweepers. Northumb.

LUMBER, harm, mischief. Lanc.

LUMPER, to stumble; a lumpering horse, a stumbling horse. W.

LUN, or LEWE, under cover, or shelter. Under the lun or lewe of a hedge. W.

LUNDY, clumsy, heavy. "A lundy fellow." Derb.

[102]

LUNG-SADLE, or SETTLE, a long form, with a back and arms, usually placed in the chimney corner of a farm-house. N.

LUNGEIOUS, spiteful, mischievous. Der. and Leic.

LUNDGE, to lean on any thing. Exm.

LURE, a sore on the hoof of a cow, cured by cutting it cross-ways. W.

LUTTER, to scatter. Glouc. Used by Taylor the Water-poet.

LYMPTWIGG, a lapwing. Exm.

LYNCHETT, a green balk or interval, to divide lands. S.

LYTE, or LIGHT, a few.

M.

MAB, a slattern. To MAB, to dress in a careless, slatternly manner. N.

MABBIERS, chickens. Cornw.

MAD, an earth-worm. Ess. From the German, MADEN.

MAD, angry: "He made mad." "I was mad at him." North. See Old Plays, 2nd edit. Vol.

I. p. 65.

MADDLE, to be fond of; she maddles after that fellow, she is fond of that fellow. N.

MAFTED, overpowered by heat. York.

MAGGING, prating, chattering. Chesh.

MAIN, very; main good, very good. Also the chief; madam's the main, i. e. madam is the chief or ruler. C.

MAKE, or MACK, a match or equal. So MACKLESS is MATCHLESS. North.

[103]

MAKE, a match or equal. N.

MAKE THE DOOR, or WINDOWS, i. e. fasten them. North. Salop, Leic.

MAKE-WEIGHT, a small candle, thrown in to complete the pound. N.

MAKERLY, tolerable. N.

MALLARD, a drake. North.

MALLS, the measles. Exm.

MAM-SWORN, perjured. N.

MANTLE, to embrace kindly. N.

MANY A TIME AND OFTEN, frequently. North.

MAR, to spoil. North.

MARL, a marvel or wonder. Exm.

MARLOCKS, awkward gestures; also fools. Lanc.

MARROW, a fellow, or companion. Exm. This pair of gloves or shoes are not marrows, i. e. are not fellows.

MARRY! and MARRY, COME UP! An interjection, a kind of oath, i. e. by the Virgin Mary. North.

MARRY AND SHALL, i. e. that I will. North.

MARTLEMAS-BEEF, beef dried in the chimney like bacon, so called, because it is usual to kill the beef for this purpose about the feast of St. Martin, November the eleventh. Ess. and Suff.

MASKER'D, stunned; also nearly choked. North.

MASLIN, a mixture of wheat and rye. MASTLIN is used for a mixed metal in Old Plays,
2nd edit. Vol. V. p. 192.

MASS, acorns (Mast.) Exm.

[104]

MASS, and BY THE MASS, interjections or oaths. North.

MAUKS, MAKES, MADDOCKS, whims or maggots. N.

MAULS, mallows. N.

MAUND, a hand-basket with two lids. N.

MAUNDER, a beggar. Glouc.

MAUNDERING, muttering, as beggars do when not relieved.

MAUNDREL, a mattock sharp at both ends. North.

MAUNDY, abusive, saucy. Hence maundering. Glouc.

MAUR, or MORE, a root; a strawberry-maur, or more. See More. Glouc. Perhaps hence
the word mored for rooted.

MAWKIN, a bunch of rags used for cleansing the oven; a dirty slovenly woman,
metaphorically. It is used in the translation of the Life of Gusman de Alfarache,
the Spanish Rogue, fol. 1622, p. 32.

MAWKS, maggots; also a slattern. N.

MAY-BUG, the brown cock-chafer. Kent.

MAZ'D, or MAZED, mad. Exm. A mazed man, a crazy or mad man.

MAZARDS, black cherries. Glouc.

MEAG, or MEAK, a pease-hook. Ess.

MEATH, option, preference. Line.

MEATCHLEY, perfectly well. S.

MEAUGH; my meaugh, my wife's brother, or sister's husband.

MEDDLE NOR MAKE. Neither meddle nor make, i.e. not to interfere. North.

[105]

MEEDLESS, unruly. N.

- MEER, a ridge of land between different properties in a common field. Glouc.
- MEETERLY, MEETHERLY, MEEDERLY, handsomely, modestly. N.
- MEETERLY, tolerably. It will do meeterly well. North. MEEVERLY. Lanc. Meet now, just now. North. MEETLY WELL, tolerably well. Lel. Itin. I. 96.
- MEG-HARRY, a hoyden girl; a tom-boy. Lanc.
- MELL, or MAUL, a wooden mallet or beetle. N.
- MELL-SUPPER, a supper and merry-making, dancing, &c. given by the farmers to their servants on the last day of reaping the corn, or harvest home. N.
- MELSH, modest, damp, drizzling; melsh weather. N.
- MENEY, a family; from the ancient French word MESNIE.
- MENSEFULL, comely, graceful, creditable. N.
- MERRYBAUKS, a cold posset, N.
- MESS; by the mess, by the mass, an oath. Derb. and Lanc.
- MET, a strike, or four pecks. N.
- METE, or MEAT, measure. N.
- MEW, mow'd: I mew my hay yesterday. York.
- MEWS, moss. Exm.
- MEWS, a general name in London for stables, from the Mews at Charing Cross, formerly the place where the king's hawks as well as horses were kept.

[106]

- MEZZIL-FACED, red with pimples. Lanc.
- MICHERS, thieves, pilferers. Norf.
- MICKLE, much. N.
- MIDDEN, a dunghill. N.
- MIDGE, a gnat. N.
- MIDGIN, the mesentery of a hog, commonly called the Crow. North.
- MIFF, displeasure, ill humour: He left me in a miff. North.
- MILKNESSE, a dairy. N.
- MILL-HOLMS, watery places about a mill-dam. N.
- MILNER, a miller. N.

MILT and MELT, the soft roe of a fish. York.

MILWYN, green fish. Lanc.

MIMMAM, a bog. Berks.

MIN, or MEN, them; e.g. put min up, i.e. put them up. Exm.

MING; to ming at one, to remind, give warning, or allude to a thing. N.

MING WORT, wormwood. N.

MINGINATOR, one that makes fret-work. It is a rustic word, used in some parts of Yorkshire, corrupted, perhaps, from engine.

MINNIN-ÒN, a forenoon luncheon. York.

MINT; to mint at a thing, to aim at it, or to have a desire for it. N. In the West it is also used to signify resembling; as, a do mint the veather o'un mortally, he resembles his father greatly.

MIRE-BANK, a separation. Norf.

MIRE-DRUM, a bittern. Norf.

[107]

MIRK'D, or MERK'D, to be troubled or disturbed in mind. S.

MISAGAFT, mistaken, misgiven. S.

MISCREED, descried. N.

MIS-CALL, to abuse, to call by nicknames. Lanc.

MIS-KEN, to mistake, to misunderstand. North.

MISTECHT, that has got an ill habit, property, or custom; as a mistecht horse, perhaps misteach'd, for mistaught, ill broken. N.

MIXHILL, a dunghill. Kent.

MIXON, a dunghill. Kent.

MIZZY, a quagmire. N.

MOCK THE CHURCH; not to marry after the banns have been published. Norf. and Suff.

MODHER, MODDER, or MAUTHER, a young girl. Norf.

MOIDER, to puzzle, perplex. N. See MOYTHER.

MOLING, clearing the ground from mole-hills. York.

MOLLART, an oven-mop — a mawkin. Lanc.

MOKE, the mesh of a net: also wicker work, perhaps from the resemblance to the meshes of a net. Norf.

MOLTER, the toll of a mill. N.

MONEY AND GOLD, silver and sold. York.

MOOCH, to play the truant; blackberry mooching, to play the truant in order to gather blackberries. Glouc.

MOOT-HALL, a town hall. North.

MOP, a statute fair for hiring servants. Glouc.

[108]

MORE, a hill; hence the hilly parts of Staffordshire are called the Morelands. N. More, or Maur, also in Gloucestershire, signifies a root; as, a strawberry-more.

MORE of a tree, the bole. Somersetsh.

MOREING-AXE, an axe for grubbing up the roots of trees. Glouc.

MORGAN, a weed growing among corn. Hants.

MORT, or MOT, many, abundance, a multitude; a mort of money, apples, men, &c. Kent.

MORTAL, MORTACIOUS, MORTALLY INDEED, very; a mortal good doctor, mortacious wholesome, Kent.

MOSEY, mealy; a mosey apple. Glouc.

MOSKER, to rot; a mosker'd tooth, a rotten or decayed tooth. N.

MOTHERING-SUNDAY, Mid-lent Sunday. Warwicksh.

MOTTY, the mark at which the quoits (or coits) are thrown. Derb.

MOUCH, to pilfer. Berks.

MOULDE-RAT, a mole. Bedf.

MOULD-WARP, the same; from the Low Dutch, WOPPEN, to cast forth, and MOLDE, earth.

N.

MOW-BURNT HAY, hay that has fermented in the stack. York.

MOYLE, a mule. Exm. To moyley, or moyle and toil, to labour hard, like a mule.

MOYL'D, troubled, fatigued. Sedgemoor.

MOYTHERD, confounded, tired out. Glou.

[109]

MUCK, moist, wet. Lincolnshire. Elsewhere muck signifies dung or straw laid to rot, which is usually very moist; whence wet as muck.

MUCKINGER, or MUCKINDER, a handkerchief. N.

MUCK-MIDDEN, a dunghill. N.

MUCKSHUT, the dusk of the evening. Glouc.

MUCKSON UP TO THE HUCKSON, dirty up to the knuckles. S.

MUGGARD, sullen. Exm.

MUGGOTS, chitterlings; also a calf's pluck. Exm. MUGGETY-PIE, a pie made of calf's entrails. Cornw.

MUGWORT, wormwood. N.

MUGGY, moist; muggy weather. North.

MULCH, straw half-rotten, and almost dung. South.

MULL; to mull, to pull and tumble one about. Exm.

MULLOCK, dirt or rubbish. N.

MUMMY, mother. Norf.

MUN, must; I mun go, I must go. N.

MUNDLE, a pudding-slice. Derb.

MUNG, food for chickens.

MUNG, to mix, in some parts pronounced Ming and Meng.

MUNGER, to mutter to oneself, or murmur. Shrop.

MURK, dark. N.

MURKINS, in the dark. N.

MURL, to crumble. N.

MURTH, abundance; a murth of corn, abundance of corn. N.

MUX, dirt. Exm.

[110]

N.

NAB, the summit of a rock or mountain. N.

NACKER, a harness-maker. Norf.

NACKING, i. e. necking, a handkerchief. Cornw.

NAFFING, grumbling; hagling in a bargain. North.

NAG, to gnatter, as a mouse does at any thing hard. North.

NAIL; a nail of beef, eight pounds. S.

NAN, used as an interrogation; as — Nan? i. e. What did you say? Kent.

NANG-NAIL, a piece of loose skin hanging from the top of the finger. North.

NAPE, or NEPE, a piece of wood that hath three feet, used to support the fore part of a loaded waggon. N.

NAPKIN, a pocket handkerchief. N.

NARLE, a hard swelling on the neck, arising from a cold. Glouc. Narle is likewise a term for a knot in an oak, thence styled a narly oak. A narle is also a knot in a tangled skein of silk or thread.

NAR-SIN, never since. N.

NATION, a nation deal: — a nation many. Kent, Norf. and Suff.

NAUNT, aunt. N.

NAY, no; a nay-word, a catch, or bye-word. N.

NAY-SAY, to give the nay-say of a house, &c. i. e. the refusal.

[111]

NAY THEN! an exclamation implying doubt. Derb.

NAZZARD, a silly foolish fellow. North.

NEAR, covetous. North. as, He is a near man.

NEAR NOW, just now, not long ago. Norf.

NEARRE, Lincoln. In use for neither, Ab A. S. NERRAN, posterior.

NEB, or NIB, the nose; also the beak of a bird. N.

NECKABOUT, a woman's neck handkerchief. N.

NEDDER, an adder. Derb.

NEDDY, an ass. Kingswood.

NEEALD, a needle. Exm.

NEER, or NERE, a kidney.

NEEVE, or NEIFFE, a fist. N.

NEME; my neme, my compere, my gossip. N.

NEMIS, least, for fear. Suff. Mauther, gang the grizen into the vaunceroof, bring my hat from off the spurket, ding the door after you, nemis the cat should get in and eat the suncate; Girl, girl, go up stairs into the garret, and fetch my hat from off the peg; shut the door for fear the cat should get in and eat the dainty.

NEPS, turnips. North.

NERLED, ill-treated, as by a step-mother. N.

NESH, or NASH, tender. N. and S.

NESTLING, the smallest bird of the nest or clutch; called also the NESTLE-COCK, and NESTLE-BUB. North.

NETHER, lower: hence the Netherlands or Lower lands. N.

NETHER'D, starved with cold. N.

[112]

NETTING, chamber-lye, urine. N.

NEWING, yeast, or barm. Ess.

NEWST OF A NEWSTNESS, i. e. much of a muchness. Glouc.

NEWT an effet, and so called in Kent. North, The water lizard.

Ni! Ni! an exclamation expressing amazement on seeing any one finely dressed. N.

NICE, clever, agreeable, fine, applied to any thing. C.

NICE, in Derbyshire, implies the same as BONNY in Yorkshire.

NICKERING, neighing. N.

NICKER-PECKER, a wood-pecker. N.

NIDDICK, the nape of the neck. Exm.

NIFLE, a nice bit (or tit-bit) of any thing; also to trifle. Lanc.

NIGH; to nigh a thing, to be close to it, to touch it. N.

NIGH-HAND, hard by. North.

NIGHTEST-ABOUT, the nearest way. N.

NIM, to take up hastily. N.

NINNIWATCH, a longing desire or expectation of a thing. Exm.

NITCH, or NIDGE; a nitch of hay or corn, a small quantity, less than a jobbet. Hampsh.

NITHING, much valuing, sparing of; he is nithing of his pains. N.

NITTLE, handy, neat, handsome. N.

NOG, ale.

[113]

NOGGIN, a little pot or piggin, holding about a pint. N.

NOMINE, a long speech. Lanc.

NONCE; he did it for the nonce, he did it designedly, or on purpose. N. and S.

NOOK, a corner; the toll-nook, the corner of the market-place where the toll used to be taken. N.

NOOK-SHOTTEN, spoken of a wall in a bevil, and not at right angles with another wall.

NOON-SCAPE, the time when labourers rest after dinner. Lanc.

NOPE, a bull-finch. Suff.

NOR, than; more nor I, more than I. N.

NOSE-GIGG, a toe-piece on a shoe. Exm.

NOT, smooth, polled or shorn; not-sheep, sheep without horns. Ess. That field is not, that field is well tilled. Berks.

NOT, a game used in Gloucestershire, where the parties, ranged on opposite sides, with each a bat in their hands, endeavour to strike a ball to opposite goals. The game is called not, from the ball being made of a knotty piece of wood. Glouc.

NOTE, to push, strike, or gore with the horns, as a bull or ram. N.

NOTE-HERD, a neat-herd. N.

NOUGHT, nothing; nought good to, good for nothing, N.

NOUGHT THAT'S AUGHT, good for nothing; pronounced, NOWT THAT'S OWT. York.

NOWT, neats; i. e. cows and oxen.

[114]

NUBBLES, tanners' bark when cut small. Derb. and York.

NUSH D, starved in bringing up. S.

O.

OAF, a foolish fellow. N. and S.

OAK-WEBB, the brown cock-chafer. Cornish.

OAST, a kiln for drying hops. Kent; called in some parts an EAST.

OAVIS, the eaves of a house. Exm.

ODS-WOWKS! an exclamation. North.

O'ER-LAY, a surcingle. Lanc.

OF ALL LOVES. See LOVE.

OFTENS, plural of OFTEN, and generally used in the North.

OLD, great; here has been old doings, here has been great doings. C.

OLD LAND, ground that has lain long untilled, and just ploughed up. The same in Essex is called new lands.

OLD LAD and OLD YOUTH, applied to a healthy man in years: he's a fine old youth. Derb.

OMY, mellow (spoken of land.) N.

ON, to be a little on is to be tipsy. Derb.

ONEDER. See AUNDER.

ONSTEAD, a single farm-house. N.

OPE-LAND, ground ploughed up every year; ground that is loose and open. S.

ORTS, fragments of victuals; don't make or leave orts, don't leave any fragments on your plate. C.

[115]

ORE, or ORE-WEED, sea-weed, or sea-wrac, used for manuring land. S. and W.

ORNDORNS, afternoon's drinkings: corrupted from onedrins. Cumb.

OSKEN; an osken of land, a corruption of ox-gang, which in some places contains ten acres, in some more. N.

OSS, to try, attempt, endeavour. N.

OTHERWHILES, sometimes. S.

OTHERGUESS, another sort; corruption of other guise. C.

OUSEN, oxen. N.

OUST, or OAST, a kiln for drying hops. Kent. Called in the West, an East.

OUT-CATCH, to overtake. North.

OUT-CUMBLING, a Stranger. Lanc.

OUTEN-WORK, out-door work. North.

OUZLE, a blackbird. N.

OVER, upper, as — The over side. The contrast is Nether. North.

OVER, to recover from an illness: I am afraid he'll not over it. North.

OVER, important, material. Exm. I have an over errand to you.

OVER-ANUNT, opposite. Glouc.

OVER-BODIED, when a new upper part (or body) is put to an old gown. Lanc.

OVER-GET, to overtake; he is but a little before, you will soon over-get him. N.

OVERSWICHT; an overswicht housewife, i. e. a whore; a ludicrous word. N.

[116]

OWL; to take owl, to be offended, to take amiss. Exm.

OWLER, the alder tree. Derb.

OWNTY, empty. Exm.

OWSE, an ox. Lanc.

OX-BOOSE, an ox, or cow-stall. Exm.

OXLIP, a cowslip. Ess. This flower probably derives its name from its sweetness, compared to the breath or lip of a cow or ox.

OXTER, the arm-pit. N. and York, W. R. Perhaps it should be written HOCKSTER, *quasi* the HOCK of the arm, or the lesser HOCK.

P.

PACK-RAG DAY, Michaelmas-day, when servants change their places, and remove their clothes. Norf. and Suff.

PADDOCK, or PADDICK, a frog. N. and S.

PADDLE, to tipple. Exm.

PAIGLE, a cowslip. N.

PALCHING, patching or mending clothes. Also walking slowly. Exm.

PAME, a christening blanket, a mantle. Exm.

PAN; to pan, to close, join together, or agree. N.

PANCROCK, an earthen pan. Exm.

PANK, or PINK, a minnow. N.

PANKING, painting. Exm.

PANSHON, a milk-pan in a dairy.

PANT, a fountain, or conduit. Northumb. Rather a cistern to receive falling water.

[117]

PARAMARROW, a sow gelder. North.

PARBREAKING, fretful. Exm.

PARCYAND, the figure &. N.

PARLOUS, dangerous. Also acute, clever. North,

PARTLET, a woman's ruff. N.

PASH, brains; a mad-pash, a mad-brains. Chesh.

PATE, a brock or badger. N. Also a general ludicrous word for a head in many counties.

PAX-WAX, the tendon of the neck. Norf. Called in Lancashire PEASEWEASE.

PAYS, strokes, threshing, beating. N.

PEALE, to cool; peale the pot. N.

PEAS AND SPORT. See SCADDING OF PEAS.

PEASE-BOLT, pease-straw. Ess.

PEASEN, peas. Berks.

PECK, to stumble; spoken of a horse. Hull.

PEE, to look with one eye. N.

PEED, blind of one eye. N.

PEEK, a prong or pitchfork. Exm.

PEEL, a pillow. West.

PEEVISH, witty, subtle. N.

PELT, a skin; chiefly a sheep's skin when the wool is off. Also, in falconry, the skin of a fowl, stuffed, or the carcase of a dead fowl, to throw out to a hawk. N. and S. Pelt is also used to signify a blow; as, I hit him a pelt. In old English, peltry is used to signify all sorts of woollen stuff.

PEN-BAUK, a beggar's cann. N.

[118]

PENNY-PRICK, a sport; tin-owing at half-pence placed on sticks which are called hobs.

PENNY-WHIP, very small beer. Lanc. a penny per quart.

PERCOCK, a sort of early apple, called in Yorkshire DROPPINGS.

PERRY, a little cur dog. N.

PESCODS, pea-pods. North.

PESTLE OF PORK, a leg of pork. Exm.

PET, a favourite; a pet lamb; a petted child, a favourite, humoured, or indulged child. N.

PET, — in a PET, in an angry mood. North. So PETTISH. Milton uses it to express a fit or humour (Comus.)

PETTED, favoured, indulged. N.

PETTLE, pettish. N.

PETTICOAT; in some places used for a man's waistcoat. Ray.

PEWIT, a lapwing. North. TEWIT is also used.

PEYL, to strike or beat. Lanc.

PHRASE of paper. See FRAZE.

PICK, a spade.

PICKS, spades; from piques, French. N.

PICK-ACE, the ace of spades. N.

PICK-FORK, a pitch-fork. North.

PICKSEY, a fairy. Devonsh.

PICKSEY STOOL, a mushroom. Devonsh.

PIECE, applied to time: Stay a piece; i. e. a little while. York.

PIFLE, to filch, or pilfer. N.

[119]

PIG, a hog of any size, as well as a young hog. York and Derb.

PIGGIN, a little pail or tub, with an erect handle, N.

PIGGIN, of the nature of a can, holding about a pint.

PIGSLOOSE, a pig-stye. Devonsh.

PILLERDS, barley. Cornw.

PILLUM, dirt. Devon.

PILMER; a pilmer, a shower of rain, small and thick as dust. Devonsh.

PILN, or PILM, dust raised by the wind, road-dust. Devonsh.

PIN-COD, a pincushion.

PINE; it's pine, *q.* pein, it's difficult. N.

PING, to push. W.

PINGLE, a small craft or pycle, i. e. a field. N. Called in Lancashire a PINGOT.

PINGSWILL, a boil. Exm.

PINK, the fish called the minnow. North.

PIN-PANNIEBLY-FELLOW, a miserable, covetous, suspicious fellow, one who pins up or fastens his paniers and baskets. N.

PINSONS, pincers. North.

PIP; to take pip at a thing, to take offence. Exm.

PIPPERIDGES, barberries. Ess.

PIPS, the spots on cards of every suit. North.

PISSMOTE, ants.

PISTERING, whispering. Exm.

PIXY, a fairy. Exm.

[120]

PLACKET-HOLE, a pocket-hole. York. From the Scots.

PLAIN, to complain. Derb.

PLANCHING, a wooden floor. Devonsh.

PLÁSAD, in a fine condition. Exm.

PLASH OF WATER, a small standing pool. North.

PLAY; to play, to boil, spoken of a kettle, pot, or other vessel full of liquor; playing hot, boiling hot. In Norfolk they pronounce it PLAW. Var. Dial.

PLEACH, to bind a hedge. North.

PLECK, a place. N.

PLIF, a plough. York; pronounced rather PLEAFF.

PLIM; to plim, to swell, to increase in bulk; as this bacon will plim in the pot. Also to make any thing swell by beating. Exm,

PLOAT, to pluck. N.

PLODGE, to plunge. N.

PLOUGH, a waggon. W.

PLOWDING, wading through thick and thin. N.

PLUM, very; plum pleasant, very pleasant. Kent.

PLUMP, a pump. Exm.

PLUMP, when the paths after rain are almost dry, they are said to be plump. Kent.

PLUNT, a walking-stick with a large knob. Glouc.

POCHY, ground made wet by much rain is said to be pochy, swampy.

POCK-ARR'D, marked with the small-pox. N.

POCK-FRETTEEN, pitted with the small-pox.

[121]

POD, to put down awkwardly. N.

PODGER, a platter, or pewter dish. Exm.

POHEAD, a tadpole. N. To play by the poheads, to play by the notes; they being somewhat in figure like tadpoles. N.

POKE, a sack or bag. N.

POLE-WORK, a long tedious business. North.

POLLRUMPTIOUS, restive, unruly. Kent.

POLT, saucy, audacious. Kent.

POMSTER; to pomster, to act the empiric. Exm.

POOPS, gulps in drinking. N.

POOK, a cock of hay or barley. W.

POPPLER, cockle. N.

POOCHEE; to poochee, to make mouths at a person. Exm.

POON, or PUN, to kick; Ise pun him till the biding, I'll kick him into the kennel. N.

POOR BODY! i. e. Poor Creature. Durham.

POORLY, indifferent in health. VERY POORLY, very indifferent. North.

POOTING, crying. N.

POR, a poker, or salamander. N.

PORRIWIGGLES, tadpoles. N.

POSE, a running of the head or nose, from a cold. S.

POSS, to punch or kick. North.

POSSESSIONING, i. e. PROCESSIONING; going the bounds of a parish on Holy Thursday.

North. In some parts of the kingdom it is called Bannering; perhaps a flag or banner is carried in the procession.

[122]

POSTISIS, posts; plural of posts. Mid.

POTCH, to poke or push suddenly. Glouc.

POT-CLEPS, pot-hooks. N. Because they clip or catch hold of the pot.

POT-DUNG, farm-yard dung. Berks.

POTE, to put the clothes off; to throw or kick off the bed-clothes. N.

PÓTEE; to potee, to push with one's feet. Exm.

POT-SITTEN, burnt to. N.

POTTER, to poke: potter the fire. A potter is a poker. North.

POUD, a boil or ulcer. S.

POUND; to pound, to beat or knock. Who's that pounds at the door so ? Who's that knocks at the door ? Glou.

POW, the head or skull. N.

POWT, to stir up. N.

POWT; a hay-powt, a hay-cock. Kent.

PRATTILY, softly. N.

PRATTY, to be pratty, (i. e. pretty) is to behave well, to be good.

PRAY, to drive the pray; to drive the cattle home from the field. Sedgemoor. Fr. PRÉ.

PRICH, thin drink. N.

PRIGGE, a small pitcher. S.

PRILL'D, soured.

PRIME GOOD, excellent. North.

PRIMING a tree, pruning it. Norf. and Suff.

PRIN, a pin. N.

[123]

PRIN-COD, a pin-cushion. Figuratively, a short fat man or woman.

PRINCOX, a pert, lively, or forward fellow. N.

PRINGLE, a small silver Scotch coin, worth about a penny, with two XX on it.

PRINKED, well-dressed, fine, neat. Exmoor.

PRINT; print star or moon light, clear star or moon light. Kent.

PRITCH; to pritch, to check or withstand. Also a term for making holes in the leather of cards for weavers, to admit the wires. Exm.

PROD, an awl.

PROFETS, buskins. Exm.

PROG, to prick. Northumb.

PRONG, a fork; as a hay-prong, a muck-prong. North.

PROUD, large. North.

PUBBLE, fat, full, usually spoken of corn or fruit, in opposition to fantome. N.

PUCKETS, nests of caterpillars. N.

PUCK-FOIST, a fuzzball, a species of fungus.

PUDDING-PYE-DOLL, the dish called toad-in-a-hole, meat boiled in a crust. Norf.

PUGGING-END (of a house), the gable end. Devonsh.

PUGGY, moist, arising from gentle perspiration. A puggy hand. N.

PUG-DRINK, water cyder. W.

PUG-MIRE, a quagmire. Derb.

PULE, a pew. Lanc,

PULK, a hole of standing water. N.

[124]

PULING, crying, whining. North.

PULLING-TIME, the evening of a fair, when the country fellows pull the wench about.

Norf. and Suff. called PULLING AND HAULING TIME in Yorkshire.

PUMPLE, a pimple. Pumple nose. North.

PUNG, pushed. Exm.

PUNGAR, a crab is called a pungar at Folkestone, and at Dover a HEAVER. Dr. Johnson

has the word PUNGAR; but only says it is a fish, on the authority of Ainsworth.

PURR, to kick.

PURR, a poker. Norf. In Dorsetshire a PURR signifies a boy; also a male lamb.

PURTING, or A-PURT, sullen. Exm.

PUTCH, to hand up (pitch) sheaves or the like, with a pitchfork. Exm.

PUTTOCK; a puttock-candle, a small candle put in to make weight. N.

PUY, a pole to push forward a boat. Northumb.

PYCLE, a small field. Berks.

PYMING, and PYMING ABOUT, peeping about, prying. North.

PYOT, or PYNET, a magpie. N.

Q.

QUACKLED, almost choked, or suffocated. Norf. and Suff.

QUAIL, to fail, to fall sick, to faint. North.

QUAMP, still, quiet. Glouc.

[125]

QUANDARY, a dilemma. Var. Dial.

QUANK, still, quiet. Chesh.

QUAVE, to shake, or vibrate. Derb.

QUATCH, a word. Berks.

QU'E, quoth he. N.

QUÉLTERING, hot, sultry, sweltring. Exm.

QUERKEN, to choke. Derb.

QUERKING, grunting. Exm.

QUERN, a handmill to grind malt. N.

QUEST; the quest of the oven, the sides thereof. Pies are said to be quested, whose sides have been crushed by each other, or so joined to them as thence to be less baked.
N.

QUICE, a wood pigeon. Glouc.

QUIFTING POTS, small drinking pots, holding half a gill. Lanc.

QUILT, to swallow. Glouc.

QUIRKING, complaining. Wilts.

QUOITS, see Coits.

QUOP; to quob, to throb. Glouc.

QUOTT, or AQUOTT, weary of eating; also sat down, or squatted. Exm.

QUOTTED, cloyed, glutted. S.

QUY-CALF, a cow-calf N.

R.

RABBLE-ROTE, a repetition of a long round-about story, a rigmarole, or tale of a tub.

Exm.

RABBLEMENT, the mob. Var. Dial.

[126]

RACE, rennet, or renning. N.

RACK; to rack or reck, to care; never rack you, never care. N.

RACK of mutton, the neck or crag. Lanc.

RACKING CROOK, a crane, or pot-hook. Northumb.

RACKLESS, or RECKLESS, careless, improvident. N.

RADLINGS, windings of the wall. N.

RADLINGS, long sticks used in hedging, &c. Var. Dial. Called in Kent RADDLES.

RAFFLE, or RAFFLING POLE, used to stir the fuel in an oven. Norf. and Suff.

RAFE, or RAFF, a low fellow; riff-raff, the mob. Norf.

RAG, to scold opprobriously: I ragg'd him for it. North.

RAGRO'WTERING, playing at romps. Exm.

RAID, or REAR, early. Kent.

RAIL, a revel, a country wake. Devon.

The Salamanca Corpus: Glossary of Provincial and Local Words (1839)

RAIT; to rait timber, hemp, or flax, to put it into a pond or ditch, to water or season it. N.

RAKE; to rake a fire, to heap small coals on the fire, that it may burn all the night, practised in the North, where coals are cheap, a kitchen fire being rarely suffered to go out. N.

RAME, to reach. N.

RANDLE BAWK, an iron gibbet in a chimney, to hang the pot-hooks on. York. Called also a GALLOU BAWK.

RANDLE-PIK'D, a tree whose upper branches are dead. Derb. Called also STAG-HEADED.

RANDY, riotous, obstreperous, disorderly. N.

[127]

RANISH, ravenous. Exm.

RANSHACKLED, out of repair, applied to a building; out of order and condition in general. Hampsh.

RAP and RING (or WRAP and WRING), to scrape together. North.

RAP, to exchange or swop. N.

RASH; rash corn, corn so dry in the straw that it falls out with handling. N.

RASPS, raspberries. N.

RATCHED, spotted. N.

RATCH, to stretch. North. RATCHED, stretched.

RATCHEL, broken stones found under mould. Derb.

RATCHER, a rock, and rocky. Lanc.

RATHE, early, soon. Exm. Leet rather, a little sooner. Why do you up so rathe? why do you rise so early? In Kent the word RAID and REAR are used in the same sense. See RAID and REAR.

RATHER OF THE RATHEREST, meat underdone. Norf.

RATHE-RIPE FRUIT, early fruit. Suff.

RATHERLY, for RATHER. York.

RATS, all to rats, all to pieces. Derb.

RAUK, to scratch; a rauk with a pin, a scratch or rake with a pin.

RAVEL-BREAD. Kent. Called in the North WHITY-BROWN BREAD. For RAVEL-BREAD, see Cowel's Interpreter in voce PANIS.

RAVEL-PAPER. Kent. A sort between white and brown, and called in the North whity-brown paper.

[128]

RAWKY WEATHER, raw, cold. North.

RAWMING, reaching any thing awkwardly. N.

REACH, to vomit. — REACHINGS, vomitings. North.

READY, to forward any thing; I'll ready your words or message. North.

READY, more ready, more roasted or boiled. UNREADY, not done enough. Wilts.

READY; to ready the hair, to comb it. N.

READYING-COMB, a wide-toothed comb. N.

REAM; to ream, to stretch. Exm.

REAM-MUG, a cream-pot. Lanc.

REAM-PENNY, (i. e. Rome-penny) Peter-pence. He reckons up his ream-pennies; that is, he tells all his faults. N.

REAN, a gutter.

REAR, under roasted or boiled; not done enough. See above.

REAR, or RERE, mice, bats. Derby.

REAR (corruptly pronounced RARE), early, soon. Meat under roasted, boiled, or broiled, is said to be rear, or rare, from being taken too soon off the fire. See RAID and RATHE. Kent.

REART, right; rearting, i. e. righting, mending. Exm.

REARING, mocking, by repeating another's words with disdain, or the like. Exm.

RECK, to care for; to repent. North.

RECKLING, an unhealthy child, pig, or lamb; the nestling, or smaller bird in a nest. N.

RECKANS, hooks to hang pots on. N.

[129]

RECKANS, rather REIKINS, from REIK, to reach; and means rather the bawk than the hooks, as it assists to reach the pot by turning partly round, and bringing it forward.

RECKON, to imagine, to suppose: I reckon I shall. North.

REDD, to untangle, or separate. S.

RED-SHANKS, arsmart N.

REED, the fundament of a cow. Derb,

REEKEN-CREAKS, pot-hooks. North. From Reek, smoke.

REEK, to wear away, to waste; his sickness reeks him. N.

REEK, smoke; reeking hot N.

REEM, to cry aloud, or bewail oneself. N.

REESTY, rancid. N. Vulgarly pronounced in the South rusty, as rusty bacon.

RESTING, preparing washed linen for ironing. N.

REEZ'D, rancid. North.

REJUMBLE, to ferment; it rejumbles on my stomach. Line.

REMBLE, to move or remove. Line.

REMEDY, a half-holiday at Winchester-school.

REMEMBER, to put in mind of: If you will remember me of it. North.

REMLINGS, remnants. York.

RENDER, to separate, disperse; also to melt down. To render suet. N.

RENKY, perhaps RANKY, from rank, as applied to weeds, &c.

RENNISH, furious, passionate. N.

[130]

RENTY, well-shaped, a term used in speaking of horses or cows. N.

RE-SUPPER, a second supper. Lanc.

RETCUP, truth. Somersetshire. Corruption of RIGHTSHIP.

REUL; to reul, to be rude or unruly; a reuling lad, a rude lad. N.

REUSTY, unruly, restive; also rancidity in bacon. N.

REWARD, or GOOD REWARD, a ruddy countenance. N.

REXEN, rushes. Exm.

REXEN, RIXON, or WREXEN, to infect, as with the small pox, itch, or any other infectious disorder. Kent.

REY; to rey oneself, to dress or array oneself. Exm.

RIBS, bindings in hedges. Kent.

RICK, a stack. Var. Dial.

RICK, to gingle; also to scold. Lanc.

RID and RIDDEN, dispatch and dispatched: It rids well: it goes on fast. It will soon be ridden, i. e. got rid of. North. To part two people fighting. Lanc.

RIDDLE, an oblong kind of sieve, used to clean corn; so called because it rids it of the soil or dirt.

RIDDLE-CAKES, thick sour oaten cakes, which differ little from that which is called hand-hoven-bread, having but little leaven, and being kneaded stiffer. N.

RIDE, to hang oneself upon another. Lanc.

RIDE, a little stream. Hamps.

[131]

RIFT, to belch. N.

RIG, to run a rig upon a person is to banter harshly. To jeer. North.

RIGGEN, the ridge of a house. N.

RIGGILT, a ram with one stone. N.

RIGGOT, a gutter. Also a half-gelded horse, &c. Lanc.

RIGSBY, a romping girl. York.

RINE; to rine, to touch or feel. N.

RIPPER, a higgler, pedder, dorsser, or badger. S.

RIPPLE; to ripple flax, to wipe off the seed vessels. N.

RIPPING ONE UP, telling him all his faults. Exm.

RISING, yeast, barm good. S.

RISSOM, or RYSOM, a stalk of corn. North.

RITTLING, wheazing (*quasi* rattling.) Exm.

RIVE, to rend or tear; to rive all a dawds, to tear all to rags. N.

ROBB, a stiff jelly made from fruit, and denominated accordingly, as ELDER-ROBB; called in the South JAM.

ROCKLED, rash and forward, in children. N.

ROIL, or ROYLE, to perplex, or fatigue. S.

ROOKY, misty. N. Perhaps from ROKE, smoke.

ROOP, a hoarseness. N.

ROOZE, to praise. Lanc.

ROPES, guts. N.

ROSIL, or ROSILLY-SOIL, land between sand and clay, neither light nor heavy. Ess.

ROSSIL, rosin.

[132]

ROSTLE, to ripen. Lanc.

ROUGHINGS, or ROWINGS, aftermaths. S.

ROUNDSHAVING, severe chiding. Exm.

ROWTY, over rank or strong, spoken of corn or grass. N.

ROWT; to rowt or rawt, to lowe like an ox or cow. N.

RUCK, a wrinkle or plait. All in a ruck; your gown sits all in a ruck. N.

RUCK, to squat or shrink down. N.

RUCKSES, spit-stands or racks. N.

RUD, or RUDDLE, a red ochre, used to mark sheep. N. and S.

RUE, to sift. W.

RUE, to repent. North.

RUE-BARGAIN, applied to something given to be off the bargain. North.

RUMBUSTIOUS, obstreperous. Staff.

RUMPLE, a large debt, contracted by little and little. 'Twill come to a rumple, or breaking, at last. Somer.

RUNCHES and RUNCHBALLS, carlock, when dried and withered. N.

RUNGE, a long tub. Lanc.

RUNNELL, pollard-wood, from running up a-pace.

RUZE, to extol or commend highly. N.

RYNT YE; by your leave, stand handsomely; as, Rynt you, witch, quoth Besse Locket to her mother. Chesh. Prov.

RYZEN-HEDGE, a fence of stakes and boughs. Lanc.

[133]

S.

SACKLESS, innocent, faultless. N. From the Saxon noun, SAC, SACA, a cause, strife, suit, quarrel, &c. and the preposition LEAS, without.

SAD, heavy, particularly applied to bread, as contrary to light. N.

SAG: He begins to sag; i.e. to decline in his health, Norf. and Suff.

SAGHE, a saw. N.

SAIME, or SEAME, goose-grease, lard, or any other kind of fat. S.

SAINT'S-BELL. Kent. The same as the Ting-Tang in the North.

SALES, times or seasons: He's out all sales of the night. Norf and Suff.

SALT-CAT, or CATE, a cake of salt used to decoy pigeons. North.

SALLIS, hog's-lard. Glou.

SAMM, to skim; samm the pot, skim the pot. N.

SAMM, to put things in order. Lanc.

SAMME; to samme milk, to curdle it. N.

SAMMODITHU, tell me how you do. Norf.

SANDED, short-sighted. N.

SAND-GALLS, spots of sand forced up by the oozing of water. Norf. and Suff.

SANG IS'T, indeed it is. N.

SAR, to earn. Sedgemoor.

SARK, a shirt. N.

[134]

SARY-MAN, an expression of pity. N.

SAUGH, a willow. Lanc.

SAUGH and SAUF, sallow. N.

The Salamanca Corpus: Glossary of Provincial and Local Words (1839)

SAUNTER, to saunter about. Some derive this from SANS TERRE, a person without house or home; or SAINCTE TERRE, the holy land, because, in the time of the crusades, many vagabonds went sauntering from place to place, upon pretence of having taken, or intending to take, the cross.

SAUR-POOL, a stinking puddle. N.

SAVVER, a taste or morsel, i. e. savour: Let us have a savver with you. Will you have any thing to eat? Ans. Not a SAVVER. Derb.

SAWNEY, liquor. A man is said to have got a sup of SAWNEY, when a little fuddled. York.

SAY OF IT, taste it. S. From the French word, ESSAYER.

SCADDING OF PEAS, a custom in the North, of boiling the common grey-peas in the shell, and eating them with butter and salt, first shelling them; a bean, shell and all, is put into one of the pea-pods; whosoever gets this bean is to be first married. Generally called a SCALDING OF PEAS. The company usually pelt each other with the pods. It is therefore called in the South PEAS AND SPORT.

SCADDLE, that will not abide touching; spoken of young horses that fly out. In Kent, scaddle means thievish, rapacious. Dogs, apt to steal or snatch any thing that comes in their way, are there said to be scaddle.

SCAFE, wild; a scafe lad, a wild youth. N.

[135]

SCAMBLED, defeated in an intent. W.

SCANTY, short, in want of: This is a scanty pattern. We are rather SCANT of it at present. North.

SCAPE-GALLOWS, a fellow who deserves to be hanged. Var. Dial.

SCARRE, a cliff, or bare rock on the dry land. N. From the Saxon word CARRE, cautes; hence SCARBOROUGH. Pot-scars, pot-shreds, or broken pieces of pots.

SCAWMY, gawdy. York.

SCODE, to scatter. Cornw.

SCONCE, a lantern. Lanc.

SCOPPERLOIT, a time of idleness or relaxation, play-time. S.

SCORE, the core of an apple. Glouc.

SCORN, to jeer. North.

SCORSE, or Scoace, to exchange. Exm.

SCOTCH A WHEEL, to stop it from going backward. Lanc.

SCOWL, to frown. North.

SCRAT, an hermaphrodite, used of men and animals. N.

SCROGS, blackthorn. N.

SCROOBY-GRASS, scurvy-grass. N.

SCROOP, to make a noise from friction; the jack scroops. W.

SCRANNEL, a lean maigre person. Lanc.

SCRAWN, to clamber up. North.

SCROWG'D, crowded. Middlesex. We are so scrowg'd and squeeeg'd. See SQUEEG'D.

[136]

SCRYLE, couch-grass. W.

SCUMFISH'D, smother'd. N.

SCUTCH'D, whipp'd. North.

SCUTE, a reward. Devon.

SCUTTER, to throw any thing to be scrambled for. North, i. e. to scatter.

SEAME OF CORN, eight bushels, or a quarter. S.

SEAME OF WOOD, a horse-load. S.

SEAR, dry, opposed to green; spoken only of wood or the parts of plants, S.

SEAVES, rushes; seavy-ground, ground overgrown with rushes. N.

SEAN, a kind of net; probably a contraction of SAGENA. Lincoln.

SEEING-GLASS, a mirror, or looking-glass. N.

SEEL, or SEAL, time or season; it is a fine seel for you to come at! spoken ironically to persons coming too late. What seel of day is it? What time of day is it? Ess.

SEER, several, divers; they are gone seer ways, they are gone several ways. N.

SEIGH, a sieve. Lanc.

SEL, self. N.

SELT, chance; it is but a selt whether he comes or not. Chesh.

SEMANT, slender. N.

SEMANZE, glue or mortar. N.

SEMMIT, limber. N.

SEN, since; sensine, since that time. N.

SENFY, sign, likelihood, appearance. N.

[137]

SERCE, a strainer for gravy, &c. York.

SERVE, to impregnate; the cow is served. Berks.

SERVE, to relieve a beggar. Derb.

SETTER, to setter, to cut the dew-lap of an ox or cow, into which helleboraster, called setter-work, being put, an issue is made for illhumours to vent themselves. N.

SEUGH, or SOUGH, a wet ditch; also a subterraneous vault or channel, cut through a hill, to drain a mine. N.

SEW, or ZUE; the cow be a-zue, the cow is dry, or yields no milk. W.

SEW; to go sew, to go dry; spoken of a cow. S.

SEWENT, or SUENT, even, regular, all alike. Exm.

SHACKING, the ague. A hard pronunciation of SHAKING. North.

SHACKLE, stubble. Herefordsh.

SHAFMAN, SHAFMET, or SHAFTMENT, the measure of the fist, with the thumb set up. N.

From the Saxon, SCÆFT MUND, semipes.

SHAFT, a lead-mine, or coal-pit. North.

SHALE, to peel; perhaps to shell. Also to slide down, as the side of a bank. N.

SHAMBLING, awkward in the gait. Derb.

SHAN, shamefacedness, bashfulness Line.

SHANDY, wild. N.

SHARD, a gap or notch; this knife has a great shard. Glouc.

SHARKING or SHERKING, an eager desire to cheat or defraud another. Exm.

SHARN, dung. Lanc.

[138]

SHAVE, a coppice, or little wood. Kent.

SHAWLE, a shovel to winnow withal. S. Perhaps a contraction of shovel.

SHAW, a small wood, or shave. Kent.

SHEAL, to separate, mostly used of milk. To sheal milk is to curdle it, to separate the parts of it. N.

SHEAR, to reap; to shear wheat, oats, barley, &c. N.

SHEAT, a young hog. S. In Essex called a SHOTE.

SHED, difference; no shed, no difference between things; from to TO SHEAD. Lanc. to distinguish; ab A. S. SCEADEN, to distinguish, disjoin, divide, or sever.

SHEENSTRADS, spatterdashes. Exm.

SHELD, party-coloured, flecked, or speckled. Thence sheld-drake and sheld-fowl. S.

SHELVINGS, additional tops to the sides of a cart, or waggon. N.

SHIDE, a piece split off (spoken of wood); a cleft shide. Glouc.

SHIM, appearance. West. A transient view or first sight, the same as BLY in Kent. The white mark in a horse's forehead. Suff.

SHIMPER, to shine. S.

SHINK, a skimming-dish. Derby.

SHINNEY, a stick rounded at one end to strike a small wooden ball with. Northumb.

SHINNEY-HAH, a game so called in Northumberland.

SHIPPEN, a cow-house; ab A. S. SCYPENE, stabulum, bovine, a stable, an ox-stall.

[139]

SHIPPEN, a cow-house. Perhaps a corruption of sheep-pen.

SHIRL-COCK, a thrush. Derby.

SHIRT-BAND, a band. N.

SHOARD; to take a shoard, to drink a cup too much. Exm.

SHOCK, to sponge; to shock a dinner, to sponge a dinner. Norf.

SHOG and SHOGGLE, to shake about: a shogging horse, one that trots hard. North.

SHOO, she. N.

SHOODS, oat-hulls, N.

SHOOL, a shovel. Exm.

SHOON, shoes. SHOON and HONE, shoes and stockings. North.

SHOORT; to shoort, to shift for a living. Exm.

SHORE, to prop up any thing. North.

SHOT-FLAGON, or COME-AGAIN, the host's pot, given where the guests have drank above a shilling's worth of ale. Derb.

SHOTTS, a species of small trout. Cornw.

SHOWEL, a blind for a cow's eyes, made of wood. S.

SHRAM'D, chilled; I am shram'd to death, I am dead with cold. W.

SHROCKLED, withered. Kent.

SHROODING, trimming up, or lopping trees. Glouc.

SHRUFF, light rubbish wood, a perquisite to hedgers. Norf. and Suff.

SHUCK, the husk of a Walnut, or shell of a bean. S,

[140]

SHUGGY-SHEW, a swing. N.

SHUN, to save. S.

SHUPPICK, a hay-fork, or two-grained fork. Glouc.

SIBBERIDGE, the banss of matrimony.

SIB'D, a-kin; no sole sib'd, nothing a-kin: no more sib'd than sieve and riddle, that grew both in a wood together. Chesh. Prov. SYB, or SYBBE is an ancient Saxon word, signifying kindred, alliance, affinity.

SICK, a small stream, or rill. N.

SICKERLY, surely; a Lat. SECURE.

SIDDA, peas or vegetables that boil soft; these peas will sidda. Glouc.

SIDE, long; my coat is very side; i. e. very long. Also proud, steep. From the Saxon, SIDE, SID, or the Danish, SIDE, signifying long.

SIDE-COAT, a great coat. York.

SIDE-LIKE, such-like. North.

SIDLUP, a small box, containing about half a bushel of seed corn, worn by the sowers.

See HOPPET.

SIDY, surly, moody.

SIG, urine, chamberlye. S.

SIKE, a little rivulet; ab A. S. SICH, sulcus, a furrow; vel potius sulcus, aquarius, Lacuna, lira, stria, elix, a water furrow, a gutter. N. Somer.

SIKE, such: sike a thing, such a thing. N. Var. Dial.

SILE; to sile down, to fall to the bottom, or sub-side. N. and Lincoln.

SILE, filth, because it usually siles or subsides to the bottom.

[141]

SILE, to boil gently, to simmer. North. To SILE DOWN, to pour gently. North.

SILE-DISH, a milk-strainer. North.

SIL'D MILK, skimmed milk. North.

SILL (of a door) threshold, called also groundsill, in divers counties.

SILLS (of a waggon) the shafts, the same as thills. N.

SILLY; to look silly is to look ill in health. York. As, you look main silly to-day.

SILT, mud and slime left after a flood. Norf and Suff.

SIMNEL, a rich cake, the outer crust coloured with saffron. Shropsh.

SIMPSON, grounsell. Ess.

SIMPER, to mince one's words. Lanc,

SINGLET, an under waistcoat, used in a Derbyshire tailor's bill.

SISS, a great fat woman. Exm.

SIZE OF BREAD, AND CUE OF BREAD. Cambridge. The one signifying half, the other one-fourth part of a halfpenny loaf, cue being Q. the abbreviation of a quarter, and size comes from SCINDO, I cut.

SIZELY, nice, proud, coy. Exm.

SIZZING, yeast. S.

SKATH, loss, harm, wrong, prejudice. Derb. One doth the skath, and another hath the scorn. Ab A. S SCÆDAN.

SKEEL, a collock. N.

SKEEL, a milk-pail. York city. It differs from the KIT by having two handles, Northumb.

[142]

SKEELING, an isle or bay of a barn. S.

SKEER THE FIRE, i. e. poke out the ashes. Derb.

SKELLERD, warped, cast, become crooked. Derb.

SKELPING, full, bursting, very large; also a hearty beating.

SKEP, a basket wider at the top than bottom. Norf. and Suff. Also a hive for bees. Id. York.

SKERRY, shaley, of the nature of slate. Derb. Spoken of coals.

SKEW'D, a skew'd horse, one of two colours. North.

SKID; to skid a wheel, to prevent its turning in going down a steep hill, to drag it. Kent.

SKIDDEY, or SKIDDEY-COCK, a water-rail. W.

SKIFF, to remove, in the sense of flit. York. W. R.

SKILLET, a small iron-pot, with a long handle, to boil any thing. Kent.

SKIME, to look asquint, to glee. N.

SKIMMER; a SKIMMERING light, i. e. glimmering. York.

SKIP, or SKEP, a basket; a bee-skep, a bee-hive. S.

SKOTCH, or SQUOTCH, a notch, or cut. Hence scotch'd collops. Exm.

SKREEDS, borders for women's caps. Derb. and York; quasi SKREENS.

SKROW, surly, dogged; used mostly adverbially.

SKUFT (of the neck), the cuff or back of the neck. N.

[143]

SLAB, the outside plank of a piece of timber when sawn into boards. It is a word of general use.

SLAIFFE, a shallow dish, almost a trencher. N.

SLAKE; to slake a fire is to put on small coals, that it may not burn too fast. North.

SLAKE, very small coals. N.

SLAM; to slam one, to beat or cuff one strenuously, to push violently. He slam'd to the door. N.

SLAPE, slippery; slape-yale, rich, soft, or smooth ale. N.

SLAPPEL, a piece, part, or portion. S.

SLAPPY BREAD, not baked enough. Norf. and Suff.

SLAT, or SLATE; to slat on, to dash against, or cast on any thing: to slate the doer at any one. N.

SLEAK; to sleak out the tongue, to put it out by way of scorn. N.

SLEAM, slumber. Lanc.

SLECK, small pit coal. To SLECK or SLACK, to quench or allay the fire, or one's thirst. N.

SLEECH, to dip or take up water. See KEECH. N.

SLEEPERS, baulks or summers that support a floor. Var. Dial.

SLICE, a fire shovel. Bristol. So an EGG-SLICE.

SLIDDERING, or SLITHERING, slipping. N.

SLIFTER, a crevice or crack. Lanc.

SLIM, wicked, mischievous, perverse; from the German SCHLIM. It is a word generally used in the same sense with sly. Slim also signifies slender-bodied, and thinly clothed. N.

[144]

SLINK, a calf produced before its time. Var. Dial.

SLIVE, to cleave, or cut in general. Also a slice; as, A SLIVE off a cut loaf will not be missed.

SLIVE; to slive, to sneak. Lincolnsh.; á Dan. SLÆVER, serpo; Teut. SCHLEIFFEN, humi trahere: hinc & Lincolnsh. A SLIVERLY FELLOW, vir subdolan vafer, dissimulator, veterator. SLIVEN, idle, lazy. N.

SLIVING; a sliving fellow, one who loiters about with a bad intent. North.

SLOCK, to pilfer. SLOCKSTER, a pilferer. Devon. and Somerset.

SLOCKET, to pilfer; used when a servant conveys any thing privately out of the house. Berks.

SLODE, or SLOT, the track of cart-wheels. Lanc.

SLOKENED, sleekened, q. slackened, choked. Var. Dial.; as, the fire is choked by throwing water upon it. N.

SLOP, under-wood when growing. Norf and Suffolk.

SLOPPETY, a slut. Lanc.

SLORE, to grasp. Lanc.

SLOTTY, a blind worm. Kent.

SLOT, to slot a door, to shut it hastily, or in a passion. Lincolnsh.

SLOT, a bolt.

SLOTCH, a greedy clown. Lanc.

SLOTE; the slote of a ladder or gate, the flat step or bar. N.

SLOTTER, nastiness. Exm.

SLOUGH, a husk. It is pronounced SLUFFE. N.

SLUDGE, mud. N.

[145]

SLUMP; to slump, to slip, or fall plum down in any wet or dirty place. N. In the South the word FLUMP is used in the same sense.

SLUR, to slide. N.

SMASHER, any thing larger than common. Northumberland.

SMARTLE; to smartle away, to waste away. N.

SMELTING, or SMILTING-MILL, a furnace for melting lead-ore. Derb.

SMIDY, or SMITHY, a smith's shop; whence SMIDYKNOOM. Var. Dial.

SMILT, the spleen of an animal. The soft roe of a fish. Derb.

SMITTLE; to smittle, to infect; from the old Saxon SMITTAN, and Dutch SMETTEN, to spot or infect; whence our word SMUT. N.

SMITTLEISH, infectious, N.

SMOCK-FROCK, a coarse linen shirt worn over the coat by waggoners, &c. called in the South a GABERDINE.

SMOOR, smother (by contraction). North; also to smear. Northumb.

SMOPPLE, brittle; as, smopple wood, smopple pie-crust, i. e. short and crisp. N.

SMOUTCH, a kiss. North. It answers to the vulgar general word BUSS.

SMUT, corn when turned black in the field. North. Whence SMUTTY, black. North.

SNACK, or SPUNK, a dried fungus, used as tinder. Glouc. To GO SNACKS, or SNACK IT, to go shares, or partake.

SNAG, a snail. S.

SNAPE; to snape or sneap, to check; as, children easily sneaped; herbs and fruit sneaped with

[146]

cold weather. It is a general word used all over England.

SNAPS, or SNIPS, to go snaps is to go halves in anything. North.

SNASTE; the snaste, the burnt wick or snuff of a candle. N.

SNATHE, or SNARE; to snathe or snare, to prune trees, to cut off the boughs of ash or other timber trees, of which this word is used, as prune is of fruit trees. N. A

SNATHE, the handle of a scythe. S.

SNEAK, a latch. North.

SNEAK, to smell. North. Thence perhaps Sneaking about; and a SNEAKER of punch.

SNECK; sneck the door, latch the door. The sneck or snecket of the door is, according to Skinner, the string which draws up the latch, to open the door; perhaps from the Dutch word SNAPPEN, to snatch; because, when the door is to be opened, it is generally done with a snatch or jerk. N.

SNEE; to snee or snie, to abound or swarm; he snies with lice, he swarms with lice. N.

SNEEZE, snuff. SNEEZE-HORN, a snuff-box. Lanc.

SNEG, to push with the horns: That cow is apt to sneer. North.

SNEVER, slender. N. A snever-spawt, a slender stripling. N.

SNEW, the preterit of Snow. York. It SNEW all day.

SNICKLE, to take a hare in a gin. Derb.

SNIDDLE, long grass; also stubble. Lanc.

SNIDGE, to hang upon a person. Lanc.

SNIC, a species of eel. Hants.

[147]

SNIFT, and SNIFTER, to snow in small quantities, to sleet. A SNIFTING day.

SNIFT, a moment. Lanc.

SNIFTERING fellow; a shuffling, sneaking fellow. Lanc.

SNITE, to wipe; suite your nose, i. e. wipe your nose; à SCHNEUZTEN, Belg. SNUTTEN, SNOTTEN, nares emungere; Dan. SNYDER, emunge; à snot substantivo, to wipe off the snot. N.

SNITHE, cutting or piercing; a snithe wind, a cutting wind; from the German word SCHNEIDEN, to cut. N.

SNOCK-SNIRL, cord tangled or kinked. N.

SNOD AND SNOG, neat, handsome: as, snogly gear'd, handsomely dressed. N. SNOG-MALT, smooth, with few combs.

SNOOD, a fillet to tie up a woman's hair. Lanc,

SNOW-BONES, remnants of snow after a thaw. North.

SNOW-STORM, a continued snow so long as it lies on the ground. North.

SNOUP, a blow on the head. Glouc.

SNUCK, to smell. Norf.

SNURLE, a cold in the head with rheum. Suff.

SNURLES, nostrils. N.

SNY, a number or quantity. N.

SNY; to sny is to stow together. North. To swarm. Also to scorn. Lanc.

SO, or SOA, a tub with two ears, to carry on a stang. N. See STANG.

SOAMY, moist and warm. York.

[148]

SOCK, or PLOUGH-SOCK, a plough-share. N.

SOD, a turf, N.

SODS, a canvas pack-saddle stuffed with straw. N.

SODDEN, over-boiled. North.

SOFT, foolish. North.

SOFTNET, a foolish fellow. N.

SOIL; to soil milk, to cleanse it; rather to sile it, to cause it to subside; to strain it. Vide

SILE. The word SOIL is also used for purging or cleansing the stomachs of horses; green corn or vetches being often given to horses standing in the stable, to soil them.

SOIL, or SOIL DISH, a straining or cleansing dish.

SOLLER, or SOLAR, an upper chamber or loft; from the Latin SOLARIUM. S.

SOLMAS-LOAF, bread given away on All-Souls day. North.

SOLTCH, a heavy fall. Lanc.

SONCY, lucky, fortunate. N.

SOOLE, or SOWLE, any thing eaten with bread. N.

SOON, the evening; a-soon, at even. W.

SORRY, wretched, worthless. North.

SOURS, or SOWERS, onions. Derb. Peak Dial.

SOSS, or SESS, a mucky puddle. Hence sess-pool. N.

SOSSE-BRANGLE, a slatternly lazy wench. S.

SOUGH, a drain. N.

SOUSE, the ear; most properly that of a hog, from its being frequently pickled or soused.
N.

[149]

SOWINGS, or SEWINGS, oatmeal flummery. N.

SOWLE; to sowle one by the ears. Lincolnshire. To pull by the ears, as dogs pull swine; also to tumble one's clothes, to pull or rumple one about. Exm.

SPACKT, docile, ingenious; a spackt lad or wench. The same as PAT in the East Riding of Yorkshire.

SPALLS, chips; also things cast in one's teeth. Exm.

SPALT, brittle, applied to timber. Norf. and Suff.

SPANCEL, a rope to tie a cow's hinder legs. N.

SPANNE; to spanne a child, to wean it. N.

The Salamanca Corpus: Glossary of Provincial and Local Words (1839)

SPAR, to bolt, bar, pin, or shut a door; ab A. S. SPARRAN, obdere, claudere. This word is also used in Norfolk, where they say, Spar the door, an emis he come; i. e. shut the door, lest he come in.

SPARE, slow. Exm.

SPARE, thin in habit of body; he's a spare man.

SPARKEY, or SPARKLED, spotted, sprinkled; a sparkey cow; he sparkled the water all over me.

SPARRE; to SPARRE, SPIER, or SPURRE, to ask, enquire, cry at the market: ab A. S.

SPRIAN, to search out by the track, or trace, or enquire, or make diligent search.

SPAWT, or SPOWT, a youth. N.

SPEED, a disease among young cattle in the autumn. North.

[150]

SPEER, the chimney-post. Chesh. Rear'd against the speer, standing up against the chimney-post.

SPEENE, or SPENE, a cow-pass. Kent.

SPELCH, to bruise, as in a mortar. Also to split as SPELCH'D PEAS. Seldom applied to any thing else.

SPELDER, to spell. N.

SPEWRING, a boarded partition. Exm.

SPICE, raisins, plums, figs, and such like fruit. Yorksh. Spice, à SPECIES. Spice-pudding, plum-pudding.

SPICE-CAKE, plumb-cake. — SPICE-GINGERBREAD does not imply plumbs, but gingerbread that is warm in the mouth.

SPICK AND SPAN NEW, every part new. S. Some derive this from a spear, the head of which was vulgarly called the spike, the handle or staff, the span; so that spick and span new, was both head and staff, that is, the whole weapon, new.

SPILL, a spill of money, a sum. N.

SPINK, a chaffinch. N.

SPIT-DEEP, the depth of a spade only. Norf. and Suff. North.

SPOLT, wood, grown brittle through dryness. The rafters of the church of Norwich are said to be spolt. Norf.

SPONG, a narrow slip of land, Norf. and Suff.

SPOTE, spittle. Lanc.

SPRAG, lively, active.

SPRAWT, to sprawl and kick. North.

SPREY, spruce, ingenious. Exm.

SPRUNNY, a sweetheart of either sex.

[151]

SPRUNT, or SPRINT, a spring in leaping, and the leap itself. Derb.

SPUDLEE; to spudlee, to stir, or spread a thing abroad. Exm.

SPURS, roots of trees. North.

SPURK; to spurk up, to spring, shoot, or rise up briskly. S.

SPURKIT, a peg. Suff.

SPURRINGS, banns of marriage. N.

SPUR-WAY, a bridle-way through any ground, a passage for a horse by right of custom.

S.

SQUALE, to throw a stick as at a cock. W.

SQUAT, to bruise or make flat by letting fall; ACTIVE. S.

SQUATTED, splashed with mire or dirt. Kent.

SQUEEG'D, squeeze'd. Middlesex.

SQUELSTRING, sultry, sweltering. Exm.

SQUIRM, to wriggle and twist about briskly, after the manner of an eel; it is usually spoken of that fish. S.

STADDLE, anything that supports another is a staddle.

STADDLE, a mark or impression made on any thing by somewhat lying upon it; so scars or marks of the small-pox are called staddles. Also the bottom of a corn mow or hay-stack is called the staddle. N.

STADLE; to stadle a wood; i. e. in cutting a wood, to leave at certain distances a sufficient number of young plants to replenish it. Norf

STAFFE; a staffe of cocks, a pair of cocks. S.

[152]

STAG-HEADED; see RANDLE-PIKED.

STAITH, a warehouse on the bank of a navigable river. North. A wharf. North.

STALE, a hurdle. N.

STALE, a handle. North. Pronounced STELE.

STAM-WOOD, the roots of trees, stubbed up. S.

STAM'D, amazed. Norf. and Suff.

STANCHIL, a species of hawk which inhabits rocks and old buildings. North.

STANG, a wooden bar; ab A. S. STANG. This word is still used in some colleges in the university of Cambridge; to stang scholars in Christmas-time being to cause them to ride on a colt-staff, or pole, for missing of chapel. It is used likewise in the East Riding of Yorkshire, for the fourth part of an acre, a rood.

STANG, the preterit of STING.

STANK, a dam, or bank to stop water. S.

STANK, a dyke.

STANSIONS, iron bars that divide a window. N.

STARK, stiff, or strongly; as, stark mad, stark nought. C. From the German STARR, strong.

STARK, stiff, weary; ab A. S. STERC, STRACE, rigidus, durus; Belg. & Dan. STERCK; Teut. STARCK, validus, robustus, firmus. Vide Skinner.

STARK, stiff, from too much exercise, or from the rheumatism, &c. North. Fat, when cold, is stark, and so is a corpse. North.

STARKY, dry, shrivelled up: my shoes are all starky, (or starkled) owing to their being zet before the vire when wet. Glouc.

[153]

STARNEL, a starling. North.

START, a long handle of any thing; a tail, as it signifies in Low Dutch; so a RED-START is a bird with a red tail.

STAW'D, set. N. From the Saxon STOW, a place; originally from STATIO and STATUO. Hence, I suppose, stowing of goods in the hold of a ship, or in a store-house.

STEA, or STEICK, or STEKE THE DURE, shut the door, à Teut. & Belg. STECKEN, STEKEN, to thrust, or put, to stake. N.

STEAD, is generally used for a place; as, it lies in such a stead, i. e. in such a place: whereas elsewhere only IN STEAD, is made use of for IN PLACE, or in the room of.

STEAL; the steal of any thing, the handle. S.

STEAN, a stone. North.

STEAVER, a collier who superintends the coal-pit. A banksman. North.

STEE, a ladder. In the Saxon, STEGHER is a stair, GRADUS SCALE, perchance from STEE.

STEÉHOPPING, playing the hobby horse. Exm.

STEEM; to steem a thing, to bespeak a thing. N.

STEEP, rennet. Lanc.

STEER, to deafen; a noise enough to steer one. North.

STEG, a gander. N.

STEVELING, blundering or stumbling in walking. N.

STEWARPLY, like a good housewife.

STÉYAN, or STEAN, an earthen pot like ajar. Exm.

[154]

STIFE, obstinate, inflexible, stiff; from the old Saxon. A stife quean, a lusty quean; stife bread; strong bread, made with beans and peas, &c. which makes it of a strong smell and taste. N.

STILE; to stile, or stilee, to iron clothes. Exm.

STIMEY, dim-sighted. N.

STINGY, cross, untoward. Norf.

STINT, to stop. North.

STIRRUPS, a kind of buskins. Exm.

STITHE, strong, stiff; ab A. S. STIDH, stiff, hard, severe, violent, great, strong: stithe cheese, strong cheese.

STITHY, an anvil, from the aforesaid STIDH; for what is harder than an anvil? York. W. R. It is used sometimes for the blacksmith's forge. Hamlet, Act. III. Sc. 2.

STIVE, dust. Pembrokeshire, where DUST implies only saw-dust.

STIVED, almost suffocated. STIVED-UP, confined in a hot place. North.

STIVEN, sternness; perhaps from STIFFE.

STOCK, cattle in general.

STOCK'S-BILL, geranium Robertianum. N.

STOOD, crept; sheep are said to be stood, whose ears are cropt, and men who wear their hair very short. N.

STOLY, dirty, disorderly; a stoly house, a cluttered or disorderly house.

STOM, the instrument used to keep the malt in the vat. N.

[155]

STOOKS, a collection of sheaves of corn, being ten, set up together, and covered by two. N. Called also thrave. See THRAVE.

STOOP, or STOWP, a post fastened into the earth; from the Latin STUPA. N.

STOT, a young bullock or steer; a young horse, in Chaucer: ab A. S. STOD, or STEDA, a stallion, also a war-horse, a steed. N.

STOTE, a weasel.

STOUD, a young colt in a stud. W.

STOUND, q. STAND, a wooden vessel to put small beer in; also a portion of time, a small stound. N. &S.

STOUR, dust, Northumb.

STOVER, fodder for cattle, or any food, except grain. Norf.

STOWK, q. STALK, the handle of a pail; also a shock of twelve sheaves. N.

STOWLES, the bottoms or trunks of trees, grubbed up and left. Glouc.

STOWRE, a round of a ladder, a hedge-stake; also the staves in the side of a wain, in which the eve-rings are fastened, though the large and flat ones are called SLOTES. N.

STOWRE, used adjectively, means sturdy, stiff, inflexible, in the South and East.

STRAFT, angered, angrily. Norf.

STRÁMMER, a great lie. Exm.

STRAMP, to tread upon. Northumb.

STRANDY, restive, passionate, spoken of children; such they call STRANDY-MIRES. N.

The word

[156]

Randy is sometimes used in much the same sense in the South, and is particularly applied to a restive or frolicksome horse.

STRANGE; I's strange at you, I wonder at you. N.

STRIG, the foot-stalk of any fruit. S. The strig of a cherry.

STRIKE, four pecks, or a bushel; a strike of corn. N.

STROAKINGS, milking after the calf has suckled. Exm.

STROIL, strength and agility. Exm.

STROOP, the gullet. Norf.

STROOP, to bawl out, or cry aloud; from STROOP, the gullet.

STRUNT, the tail or rump; ab A. S. STEORT, STERT; Belg. STERT, STEERT; Teut. STERTZ, cauda: vel a Belg. STRONT; Fr. & Gr. ESTRON; Ital. STRONZO, stercus, per metonym. adjuncti. Skinner.

STRUSHINS, orts; from destruction, I suppose. We use the word STRUSHION for destruction; it lies in the way of strushion, i. e. in a likelihood of being destroyed. N.

STRY, to spoil or destroy. Norf

STUB; a good stub, a large sum of money. Exm.

STUCKLING, an apple-pie or pasty. S.

STUFNET, a posnet, or skillet. S.

STULL, a luncheon; a great piece of bread, cheese, or other victuals. S.

STUNT, stubborn, fierce, angry. Lincoln, ab A. S. STUNTA, STUNT, stultus, fatuus, fortè quia stulti præferoces sunt; vel à verbo to STAND, ut RESTY,

[157]

à RESTANDO, metaphorâ ab equis contumacibus sumptâ. Skinner.

STURE, a steer; also a dust raised. Exm.

STURK, a young bullock or heifer. N.; ab. A. S. STYRK, buculus à.

STURKEN, to grow, thrive. THRODDEN is the same. N.

STURRY, inflexible, sturdy, stiff. S.

STUT, a gnat. W.

SUDDÉD; the meadows are sudded, i. e. covered with drift sand left by the floods. W.

SUFFING, sobbing. Exm.

SUG, a word used to call pigs to eat their wash. Norf.

SUMMER-GOOS, the Gossamer. North.

SUN-CATE, a dainty. Suff.

SUNK, a canvas pack-saddle, stuffed with straw. N.

SUPPINGS, broth, &c.; spoon-meat. N.

SUZE, six. Lanc.

SWAD, siliqua, a cod; a pease-swad: used metaphorically for one that is slender; a mere swad. N.

SWACHE, a tally, that which is fixed to cloth sent to dye, of which the owner keeps the other part. N.

SWALE, windy, cold, bleak. N.

SWALE, or SWEAL, to singe or burn; as, to sweal a hog; a sweal'd cat, a cat whose hair or fur is singed off, by sleeping in the ashes. SWEAL is also sometimes applied to a candle that drozes

[158]

and melts, called in Middlesex, FLARING, Ab A. S. SWÆLAN, to kindle, or set on fire; to burn. N. and S.

SWANG, a fresh piece of green swarth, lying in a bottom, among arable or barren land; a dool. N.

SWAPE, the handle of a pump. Norf.

SWAPE, an oar when used as a rudder to a barge. Northumb.

SWARTH, the fetch, or ghost, of a dying man; perhaps from the A. S. SWEART, black, dark, pale, wan. Cumb.

SWARTH, grass just cut to be made up into hay. C.

SWASH, and SWASHY, soft, like fruit too ripe. Derb.

SWAT, to throw down forcibly. North.

SWATCH, a sample. N.

SWATCH, a pattern, or tally, a term among dyers in Yorkshire, &c.

SWATH-BAWK'D, grass that has escaped the scythe. Lanc.

SWATHE, calm. N.

SWATHE-BANK, a swarth of new-mown grass or corn. N.

SWATTER, to scatter or waste; he swattered away all his money. N.

SWATTLE; to swattle away, to waste.

SWEAMISH, i. e. SQUEAMISH, used for modest. N.

SWEB, or SWELT, to swoon. N.

SWEB, a giddiness in the head. North.

SWEIGHT, the greatest part of any thing. North.

[159]

SWELTED and SWELTER'D, overpowered with heat. Derb.

SWILL, a keeler to wash in, standing on three feet. Also to guzzle, or drink greedily. N.

SWILKER, or SWELKER, to make a noise, like water shaken in a barrel. N.

SWILKER O'ER, to dash over. N.

SWILLET, growing turf, set on fire for manuring the land. Exm.

SWILLINGS, hog's meat. N,

SWINE-HULL, or SWINE-CRUE, a hog-stye. N.

SWINE-PIPE, i. e. whine-pipe, the Red-wing. Pennant.

SWINGE, to singe. N.

SWINGE, to beat or whip a person. Northumb.

SWINGLE-TREE, crooked pieces of wood, put to the traces of ploughs, &c. to keep them open. North.

SWIPES, bad small-beer. The same as TAPLASH.

SWIPPER, nimble, quick; ab A. S. SWIPPRE, crafty, subtle, cunning, sly, wily.

SWITHER, to throw down forcibly. N.

SWIZZEN, to singe. N.

SWOOP, the preterit of Sweep. North.

SWOP, or SWAP, to exchange. North. Var. Dial.

SWORLE, to snarl like a dog. S.

SYKER, such; SYKER-LIKE, such like. N.

SYLE, or SILE, to pour or run; the pot siles over, the pot boils over. N. He siled a gallon of ale down his throat, he poured a gallon of ale down his throat.

[160]

T.

TAB; the tab of a shoe, the latchet of a shoe. N. Also children's hanging sleeves.

TABERN, a cellar; a Lat. TABERNA.

TACKING-END, shoemaker's end.

TAGGE, a sheep of the first year. Suss.

TAIL-ENDS, the refuse of wheat or other corn, not saleable in the market, but kept by farmers for their own consumption. Glouc.

TAKE ORDER FOR, to provide for or against anything. North.

TAKE-TO-UN; to take-to-un, to attack any one, either with blows, words, or law. W.

TAKE-TO-UN; TO TAKE TO ANYTHING is to answer for the truth of it, or stand to a bargain. North.

TÁLLET, (i. e. TOP-LOFT) a hay-loft. Exm.

TÁNBASTE, or TANBASE, scuffling, struggling. Exm.

TANG, to sting. TANG also signifies a sting. N.

TANGLING, slatternly, slovenly. Perhaps a corruption of dangling, from loitering, and doing nothing. N.

TANTLE, to walk feebly, to todole, or toddle. Lincolnshire.

TANTLE, to attend.

TANTRELLS, idle unsettled people, who will not fix to any employment. N.

TAPLASH, the last and weakest running of small-beer. North.

TAPLEY, or TAPELY, early in the morning. Exm.

[161]

TARN, a lake, or meer-pool. N.

TASTE; to taste, i. e. to smell, in the North; indeed, there is a very great affinity between the two senses. It is not uncommon, in the South, to hear a man desire another to let him taste his snuff.

TASTRILL, a cunning rogue. N.

TASSEL, a silly fellow. N.

TATCHY, touchy, peevish. W.

TATTER, cross, peevish; old mistress is tedious tatter. Kent.

TAUM, to swoon. N.

TAVE, to rage. Lincoln.; à Belg. TOBBEN, TOPPEN, DAVEN; Teut. TOVEN, furere. Sick people are said to tave with their hands, when they catch at any thing, or to wave their hands when they want the use of reason. N.

TAW, a whip. N.

TAW-BESS, a slatternly woman. North. Perhaps a corruption of TALL-BESS.

TEAGLE, a crane to raise heavy goods. North.

TEAM, or TEEM, to pour out, to lade out of one vessel into another: perhaps from the Danish word TOMMER, to draw, to draw out or empty; bnt TOMMER comes from TOM, empty. N.

TEAMFUL, brimful, as much as can be team'd in. In the old Saxon it signifies fruitful, abundant, plentiful.

TEAMING-TIME, time of bringing forth.

TEASTER, or TESTER, the head-piece or canopy of the bed; also a vulgar term for a sixpenny piece, all over England.

[162]

- TECHY, (i. e. TOUCHY) peevish, cross, apt to be angry. S.
- TED, or TET, to be ordered or permitted to do a thing; as, I ted go home, i. e. I am to go home. Exm.
- TED, to spread abroad the new-cut grass, to make it into hay. C.
- TEEM, to pour out. North.
- TEEMING-TIME, the time of a woman's delivery. North.
- TEEN, angry. N. From the Saxon TYNAN, to provoke, stir, anger, or enrage.
- TEEN, harm, injury. Also sorrow. North.
- TEETY, fretful, fractious. N.
- TEEZLE, a kind of thistle, used in the cloth manufactory. To teezle wool, to pull it asunder with the fingers. N.
- TEMSE, a small sieve; from the French TAMISE, Ital. TAMISO; whence comes the word TEMSE-BREAD, i. e. bread, the meal of which has been made fine by temsing or sifting out the bran. N.
- TEMSE, to sift.
- TEMSING-CHAMBER, the sifting-room.
- TENT, to tend or look to. Var. Dial. "I'll tent thee, quoth Wood: If I cannot rule my daughter, I'll rule my good." Chesh. Prov. Also, to prevent.
- TERRA, a turf. Exm.
- TERVEE; to tervee, to struggle and tumble to get free. Exm.
- TETTIES, (from teats) breasts. Exm.

[163]

- TETTY and TETSY, Betty and Betsy.
- TEW; to tew, to pull or tow; also to work hard. N.
- TEWFET, a lapwing. N.
- TEWIT. See PEWIT.
- TEWLEY, poorly, weakly, tenderly. See TOOLY. W.
- THACK, thatch; a THACKER, a thatcher. N.
- THACKE, thatch. Chaucer.

THANK GOD — THANK YOU, a reply after grace is said after dinner, and addressed to the host. North.

THANK YOU FOR THEM, an answer to an enquiry after absent friends. North. They are very well, I thank you for them.

THAR-CAKES, the same with bannocks. N. See BANNOCKS.

THARKY; very tharky, very dark. S.

THARN, guts prepared to receive puddings. Line.: ab A. S. DEARM; Belg. DARM, DERM; Teut. DARM, DEARM, intestines.

THEAK, to thatch. N.

THEAKER, a thatcher. York, West Riding.

THEAT, firm, close, staunch; spoken of barrels when they do not run. N.

THEAVE, an ewe of the first year. Ess.

THEAVE, in the North, an ewe (or sheep) of three years. Bailey says of one year.

THEABES, or THAPES, gooseberries. Norf.

THEN, By then I return, i. e. by the time when. North.

THEK, THÉCKEE, or THÉCKA; this, in the Western dialect, is generally, not always, used for THAT,

[164]

when it is a pronoun relative, or conjunction; in which case, THAT, or THATE is the word used. Exm.

THEW'D, towardly.

THIBLE, or THIVEL, a stick to stir a pot; also a dibble or setting stick.

THICK, intimate, frequent, plentiful. Also stupid. North.

THIEF, a general term of reproach, not confined to stealing.

THILL-HORSE, the shaft-horse. N.

THIN-DRINK, small beer. S.

THINK ON, think of it; as, I will if I think on.

THIR; to THIR, THEAR, DER, DEAR, or DERE, to frighten, hurt, or strike dead. Exm.

THIRL, to bore a hole, to drill. Lincoln. From the Anglo-Saxon, DHRYL, DHYREL, entrance; DHIRLIAN, Belg. DRILLEN, to perforate.

THIS'N and THAT'N, in this manner and in that manner. North.

THISTLE HEMP, a sort of hemp that is early ripe North.

THO, then, at that time. Exm.

THODDEN BREAD, under-baked, heavy. See LIVERED BREAD. Lanc.

THOFF, though. North.

THOKISH, slothful, sluggish. Norf.

THOLE, to brook or endure. Derb. THOLE a while; i. e. stay a while. Chaucer has

THOLED for suffered. Ab A. S. THOLIAN, of the same signification.

THOLE, to afford.

THONE, THONY, thawn, damp, moist. N.

[165]

THOUGHT, It's my thought, i. e. I think. North. It is my opinion.

THOU'S LIKE, you must.

THRAVE, a shock of corn, containing twenty-four sheaves; ab A. S. THREAF, a handful, a bundle, or bottle. N. To THRAVE, to urge. Lincolnsh. Ab A. S. THRAVIAN, urgere.

THRAVE, to urge. Line.

THRAWL. See GANTRIL.

THREAP, or THREAPEN, to blame, rebuke, reprove, or chide; ab A. S. THREAPAN, THREAPIAN, of the same signification. TO THREAP KINDNESS UPON ONE, is used in another sense. TO THREAP is also to urge or press: it is no threaping ware; i. e. ware so bad as to require a person to be urged, pressed, or persuaded to purchase it. N. and S. Also to persist in saying a thing. Cumb.

THRIFT, the pain which young persons feel in growing, (q. THRIVING.) Lanc.

THRIMMER, to finger any thing, to handle it often. Lanc.

THRIPPA, to beat. Chesh. I'll thrippa thee, I'll beat or cudgel thee.

THRODDEN, to grow, thrive, increase. N.

THRONG, VERY THRONG, busily employed. N.

THRONG, a crowd of people. — THRONGING, crowding. North.

THROPPLE, to throttle or strangle. Also the wind-pipe. Var. Dial. Yorksh.

THROSTLE, a thrush. N.

THROW, to turn, as turners do; ab A. S. THRAWAN, which, among various significations, means to turn and wind. N.

[166]

THRUFF, a table-tomb. Cumb.

THRUFF, through. N. — THRUFF AND THRUFF, i. e. through and through. Verb.

THRUMMIL'D stunted in growth. A thrummil'd ewe. North.

THRUNK, the Lancashire pronunciation of THRONG, i. e. busy.

THRUNTY, healthy, hardy. N.

THRUTCH, for thrust. Chesh. Maxfield measure, heap and thrutch. Prov.

THRUT, the throw of a stone; also a fall in wrestling. Lanc.

THÚMPING, great, huge; a thumping boy, a large child. Exm. and different counties.

THUNK, Lancashire pronunciation of THONG.

THWITE, to wittle, cut, make white by cutting. He hath thwitten a mill-post into a pudding-prick. Prov.

THYZLE, a cooper's adze. North.

TICKING, setting up turves to dry, in order to prepare them for fuel. W.

TICKLE, uncertain; tickle weather, uncertain weather. N.

TICKLISH, uncertain.

TIDER, TIDDER, or TITTER, soon, quicker, earlier, first, or earliest; from TIDE. Vide ASTITE. TIDER UP, caw, let him that is up first, call the others. N.

TIDY, neat. North. Var. Dial.

TIFLE, to turn, to stir, to disorder any thing by tumbling in it; so standing corn, or high grass, when trodden down, is said to be tified. N.

[167]

TIKE, a dog. N.

TILE-SHARD, a piece of a tile. Norf. and Suff.

TILL, to. N.

TIMBER-TUG. Kent. The carriage of a waggon for conveying timber, with a long perch, which may be adapted to any length, or shortened, by moving the hinder axle-tree, and fixing it by an axle-pin.

TIMERSOME, fearful. North.

TIMOROUS, used by the vulgar in the North, to signify furious or passionate.

TINE, to shut or fence; tine the door, shut the door: ab A. S. TYNAN, to inclose, fence, hedge, or teen.

TINE, a forfeit or pledge. North.

TINE; to tine, or tind a candle, to light a candle in afire. Hence tinder. Dev.

TING; to ting, to chide severely. Exm.

TING-TANG, the little bell of a church. N. Called in the South THE SAINT'S-BELL, which see.

TINGE, a small red insect.

TIPPERD, dressed unhandsomely.

TINY, puny, little. It is usually joined with little as an augmentative; so they say, a little tiny thing.

TIP, or TUP, a ram. N.

TIT, a horse. N.

TITE; a tite, a fountain of water, or rather a small run or rill of water, dam'd across for the convenience of catching water for family uses. Glouc.

TITE, soon. As TITE, i, e. as soon. York. W. R.

[168]

TITTER, sooner. York. West Riding.

TO AND AGAIN, backwards and forwards. York and Derb.

TODDLE, or TADDLE, to saunter about. It implies feebleness, *quasi* TOTTLE. North.

TOFET, a measure of half a bushel, or two pecks. North.

TOLE; to tole, to entice. Vide Mr. Lock. Berks.

TOLL-BAR, a turnpike. N.

TOLL-NOOK, a corner of the market place where the toll used to be taken. N.

TOME, a hair line for fishing. Cumb.

T'ON-END, upright. It must be set a t'on end. My wife keeps a t'on end yet: i. e. she is not brought to bed yet. North.

T'ON T'OTHER, one another. *Derb.*

TOO-TOO, used absolutely for very well, or good. *N.*

TOOLY, tender, sickly; a tooly man or woman. *Hampsh.*

TOOM, or TUME, empty; a toom purse makes a bleit (i. e. bashful) merchant; evidently derived from the Danish word TOM, empty.

TOORCAN, to wonder or muse on what one means to do. *N.*

TOOT, to shoot out of the ground, i. e. to out. *North.*

TOOTHY, peevish, crabbed. *S.*

TOPPLE, to tumble down. *North.*

TOR, a high rock, as MAM-TOR, a high rock in *Derbyshire.* *N.*

[169]

TÓTLE, a slow, lazy person. *Exm.*

TÓTLING, slow, idle. *Exm.*

TOURN, a spinning-wheel. *Exm.*

TOVET, or TOFIET, half a bushel. *Kent.*

TOWGHER, a dower or dowry. *Cumb.*

TOW-HECKLER, a dresser of tow for spinning. *North.*

TOWN-PLACE, a farm-yard. *Cornw.*

TOWSER, a coarse apron worn by maid servants in working. *Devonsh.*

TOYLE-ZOAK, a disorder in a cow's tail, *W.*

TOZE; to toze, to pull abroad wool, &c. Perhaps from towze. *Exm.*

TRAMMEL, an iron instrument in the chimney for hanging pots and kettles over the fire.

TRANCE, a tedious journey. *Lanc.*

TRANTY, wise and forward above their age; spoken of children. The same with
AUDFARAND.

TREAF, peevish, froward. *S.*

TREENWARE, earthen vessels.

TREST, a strong large stool. *Lanc.*

TREWETS, or TRUETS, patterns for women. Suff.

TROANT, a foolish fellow, and sometimes a lazy loiterer: a truant. Exm.

TROLLY-BAGS, tripe. Cumb.

TROLUBBER, a husbandman, a day-labourer. Exm.

TROUTS, curds taken off the whey when it is boiled; a rustic word. In some places they are called TROTTERS. N.

TROUSING; trousing a hedge or faggot; trimming off the superfluous branches. Warw.

TRUB, a slut. Exm.

[170]

TRUCK, a cow is said to truck when her milk fails. North.

TRUG, a tray or pan for milk, &c. Sussex.

TRULL, to bowl with a cricket-ball. Kent.

TRUSSELL, a stand for a barrel. Kent.

TUM; to turn wool, to mix wool of divers colours. N.

TUMBREL, a dung-cart. Var. Dial.

TUMULS, heaps; he has tumuls of money. Cornw.

TURMITS, turnips. Lanc.

TUSH, the wing of a ploughshare. Glouc.

TUSH, tusks of a boar.

TUSSLE, a struggle; we had a tussle for it. N. & S.

TUTTLE, an awkward ill-tempered fellow. Lanc.

TUTTY, and TITTY, a nosegay. Somersetsh.

TWACK, or THWACK, a hard blow. North.

TWAM, to swoon. N.

TWATTLE, to prattle and tell idle tales. Lanc.

TWIDDLE, a pimple. Suff.

TWILL, a spool, from QUILL. In the South they call it winding of quills, because anciently, I suppose, they wound the yarn upon quills for the weavers, though now they use reeds, or else reeds were called quills, as, in Latin, CALAMI; for quills, or shafts of birds feathers, are now called CALAMI, because they are employed for

The Salamanca Corpus: Glossary of Provincial and Local Words (1839)

the same use of writing, which of old, reeds only were, and to this day are, in some parts of the world. The word PEN, now used for the instrument we write with, is no other than the Latin PENNA, which signifies the quill, or hard feather of any bird, and is a very proper word for it, because our pens are now made of such

[171]

quills, which, as I said, were formerly made of reeds.

TWILLY, to turn reversedly: He twillies his toes. He turns them in. North.

TWILY, restless. Somersetsh.

TWINDLES, twins. Lanc.

TWISTER, a year old sheep. Cumb.

TWITCH-BALLOCK, the large black beetle. Lanc.

TWITCH-GRASS, a long and rank sort of grass. North.

TWITCHELL, a narrow passage, or alley, not a thoroughfare. Derby.

TWITTER, to tremble; a Teut. TITTERN, tremere, both from the sound produced. This is a word of general use. My heart twitters; I am all in a twitter. To TWITTER thread or yarn, is to spin it uneven; generally used also in this sense.

TYE-TOP, a garland. N.

TYKE, corn. North.

TYLE-SHARD, a fragment of a tile. Norf

U.

U-BACK, U-BLOCK, &c.; a christmas-block. See YU-BATCH. N.

UMBER, number. Exm.

UMSTRID, astride, astridlands. N.

UN, him; I told un. W.; particularly Hampshire, where every thing is masculine, except a boar cat, which is always called she.

UNBEER, impatient. N.

UNBETHOWT, reflected, remembered.

UNCLE See AUNT.

UNDERFIND, to understand. Derby.

[172]

UNGAIN, awkward, clumsy. N. and V.

UNKARD, awkward.

UNKIND, lonely.

UNKNOWN; an unknown man, one who does good secretly. N.

UNLEED, or UNLEAD, a general name for any crawling, venomous creature, as a toad, &c. It is sometimes ascribed to man, and then it denotes a sly, wicked fellow, that, in a manner, creeps to do mischief, the very pest of society. See MR. NICHOLSON'S CATALOGUE.

UPAZET, in perfection. Exm.

UP-BLOCK, a horse-block, or horsing-block Glouc.

UPBRAID, to rise in the stomach. N. My dinner upbraids.

UPHOWD, to warrant. N.

UPZETTING, a gossiping, or christening feast. Exm.

URCHIN, a hedge-hog. N.

URE, udder.

URLE, a young person who does not grow in proportion to his age is said to be URL'D. North.

URLED, to be stinted in their growth; said of such as do not grow. Hence an urling is in the North, a little dwarfish person. In the South such persons are called KNURLES.

URLING, a little dwarfish person. North.

V.

VAN, a fan or machine for winnowing corn. Glouc.

VANG, to take or receive; from FANGEN, German. Exm. To VANG, to stand sponsor for a child. Exm.

[173]

VAUNCE-ROOF, the garret. Suff.

VEAKING, fretfulness, peevishness. Exm.

VELLING, ploughing up the turf or upper surface of the ground, to lay in heaps to burn.

S.

VENNEL, a gutter, called the KENNEL, i. e. CHANNEL elsewhere. Northumb.

VESSEL of paper. See FRAZE.

VIGGING. See POTEE.

VINEROUS, hard to please. N.

VINNIED, fenny, mouldy. Exm.

VINNY, a scolding-bout. Exm.

VIT; to vit, to dress meat. Exm.

VITTY, decent, handsome, well. Exm. Neatly dressed.

VLICK, or FLICK, a blow with a stick. I ged un a vlick. W.

VOKEY, moist. Exm.

VOOR, a furrow. Exm.

VORE, forth; to draw vore, to twit one with a fault. Exm.

VORE-REERT, forthright, without circumspection. Exm.

VORE-DAYS, or VOARDAYS, late in the day. Exm.

VORTHY, forward, assuming. West.

VRITH, etherings, or windings of hedges. S.

VULL-STATED. See FULL-STATED. Exm.

VUNG, received.

VURDIN, a farthing. Exm.

VUR-VORE, far-forth. Exm.

[174]

W.

WAD, black-lead. Cumb. It also means a neighbourhood, as such and such places lie in the same wad or beat.

WADE, to walk in water. Var. Dial.

WAFF. See WAUGHING.

WAG'D, hired, bribed: They wag'd him to do it. North.

WAIN, a waggon. N.

WA-IST HEART! woe is me! N.

WAITS, a band of music belonging to a town. North. Rather general.

WAKE, the feast of the dedication of the parish church. N.

WAKKER, easily awakened. N.; more awake, or more wakeful.

WALCH, or WARSH, insipid, fresh, waterish. In the South we say WALLOWISH, meaning somewhat nauseous.

WALKER, a fuller; a WALK-MILL, a fulling mill: à Belg. WALCHER, fullo; hoc à verb. Belg. WALCHEN; Ital. GUALCARE, pannos, premere, calcare; Teut. WALCKEN, pannum polire; all probably from the Latin CALCARE. Skinner.

WALL; he lies by the wall; spoken of a person dead but not buried. Norf. and Suff.

WALLING, i.e. boiling; it is now in frequent use among the salt-boilers at Northwych, Namptwych, &c. Perhaps the same as WALLOPPING; whence in some boroughs, persons who boil a pot there are called pot-wallopers, and entitled to vote for representatives in Parliament.

WALLOPING, a slatternly manner. N.

[175]

WALLY, to cocker or indulge. N.

WALT, to totter, or lean one way, to overthrow; from the old Saxon WÆLTAN, to tumble or roll; whence our weltering in blood: or rather from the Saxon WEALTIAN, to reel or stagger. N.

WANKLE, weak. N.

WA'NGERY, flabby. Exm.

WANG-TOOTH, the jaw-tooth; ab A. S. WANG, WONG, the jaw; WONE TODH, or rather WONG-TODH, the canine tooth.

WANKLE, limber, flaccid, ticklish, fickle, wavering. N.

WANT, a mole. N. and V. From the Saxon WAND. Herefordshire; where it is pronounced WUNT.

WANTI-TUMP, or ONTI-TUMP, a mole-hill. Glouc.

WAP, a bundle of straw. N.

WAPPER'D, restless or fatigued; spoken of a sick person. Glouc.

WAPS, a wasp. Var Dial.

WAR, worse; WAR AND WAR, worse and worse. Var. Dial.

WAR, beware.

WARCH, or WARK, to ache, to work; ab A. S. WARK, pain, also a work.

WARCK BRATTLE, fond of work. Lanc.

WARE, to spend money with another in drink.

WARE; to ware one's money, to bestow it well, to lay it out in ware. N.

WARISHT, that hath conquered any disease or difficulty, and is secure against the future; also well-stored or furnished. N.

WARISON, the stomach. Cumb.

[176]

WARK, a pain. N.

WARP, to lay eggs; a hen warps or warys. N.

WARPING, turning a river on land to obtain the mud for manure when it recedes. A modern term in Yorkshire.

WARY, to curse. Lanc. Ab A. S. WARIAN, WERIGAN, to execrate or curse. To WARY is also to lay an egg. N.

WARTH, a water-ford. WARTH, in the old Saxon, signifies the shore.

WARSTEAD, used in that sense; *q.* WATERSTEAD.

WASSET-MAN, a scaree-crow. Wilts.

WASHAMOUTHE, a blab. Exm.

WASHBREW, flummery. Exm.

WASTE, a consumption. N.

WA'S ME! woe is me! Var. Dial.

WASTERS, damaged or mis-shapen goods. North.

WATCHET, wet shod, wet in the feet. Oxf.

WATER-TEEMS, risings of the stomach when nothing but water is discharged by vomiting. North.

WATTLES, hurdles; also the lowest part of a cock's comb. N.

WATSAIL, a drinking song, sung on twelfth-day eve, throwing toast to the apple-trees, in order to have a fruitful year, which seems to be a relic of the heathen sacrifice to Pomona. WASSAIL. Exm.

WAUGHING, barking; probably from the sound. N. pronounced WAFFING; a waffing cur is a little barking dog. A species of cur is called a WAPPE in Pennant's British Zoology, 8vo. I. pp. 50. 57. whence, by change of the letters, it may perhaps be applied.

[177]

WAUGHIST, faintish. N.

WAY-BIT (or rather a WEE-BIT), a little piece; a mile and a wee bit, or way-bit. Yorksh. Wee is Scotch for little.

WAY-BREAD, plantain; from the Saxon WÆG-BRÆDE, so called, because growing every where in streets and ways. N.

WAZE, a small round cushion, put under, or on the crown of the hat, to carry hannels or gegzins upon. Cumb.

WEAKY, moist. N.

WEALK, a wilk, a shell-fish, called cochlea marina.

WEAR, to lay out money with another in drink. N.

WEAR; to wear the pot, to cool it. N.

WEAT, to weat the head, to look it for lice. N.

WEA-WORTH YOU, woe betide you. N.

WEE, little. N.

WEEKEY, moist. N.

WEEKS of the mouth. The sides of it. Lanc.

WEEL, well. N.

WEEL, a whirl-pool. Lanc.

WEET, or WITE, nimble, swift. N. Used also in that sense in the South.

WEIR, or WAAR, sea-wrack, or alga-marina. Northumb. From the old Saxon WAAR. The Thanet-men, according to Somner, call it WORE or WOORE.

WEIR, or WARE, a pool of water or pond. S.

WEIR, or WARE, a dam in a stream to keep up the water. North.

[178]

WELK, to dry. N. Mown grass in drying for hay is said to welk. To WILT, for wither, spoken of green herbs or flowers, is a general word.

WELL-AN-ERE! alas! Derb. N.

WELL-A-DAY! alas! Various.

WELLEY, a contraction of WELL-A-DAY, an interjection which often implies pity.

WELLING (of whey); is heating it scalding hot, to take off the curds. S. WELLING, or WALLING, is old English for boiling.

WELLY, almost, nearly. N.

WELTER; to welter, to waddle, to go aside, or heavily, as women with child, or fat persons; from the old Saxon WEALTIAN, to reel or stagger; or else from the Saxon WELTAN, to tumble or roll; whence weltering in blood, N.

WEM, a small blemish, hole, or decay, especially in cloth. Ess.

WEM, the womb, or belly. N.

WEND, to go. N.

WENNEL, a young beast, ox, bull, or cow. Ess. and Suff.

WENTS, the teasels, or fuller's thistles, when worn out. Glouc.

WENTED, grown acid, spoken of wort. Norf.

WESTY, dizzy, giddy. N.

WETHERLY, with rage and violence. Exm,

WEUTER, to stagger. Lanc.

WHAKE, to quake. Lanc. The WH. for the QU.

WHAMBLING, a grumbling of the inside. North

WHANGS, leather thongs. N.

[179]

WHAPPER, any thing large; a thumper. C.

WHAPPLE-WAY, a bridle-way, or road where only a horse can pass. S.

WHARRE, crab apples, or verjuice; as sour as wharre. Chesh.

WHARL-KNOT, a hard knot. Lanc.

WHEADY, long, tedious; a wheady mile, a mile seemingly of an extraordinary length.
Shropsh.

WHEAM, or WHEEM, near at hand, close, so that no wind can enter it. Also very handsome and convenient for one; as, it lies wheem for me. Chesh. From the old Saxon GECWEME, grateful, acceptable, pleasant, fit.

WHEAMOW, nimble; I am very wheamow, quoth the old woman, when she stepped into the middle of the bittlin. Derb. Prov.

WHEEL, a whirlpool. Lanc. From the Saxon WÆL, a vortex of water, or whirlpool. N.

WHEE, WHI, or WHEY, an heifer; the only word used in the East Riding of Yorkshire in that sense.

WHEEN-CAT, a queen-cat, or female cat. QUEEN, in Saxon, was used to signify the female; ex. g. QUEEN FUGOL, a queen fowl, or hen.

WHEEDEN, a simple person. W.

WHELM, half of a hollow tree, laid under a gateway, to form a passage for water. A kind of substitute for an arch. Norf. and Suff.

WHEINT, quaint, fine; a wheint lad, a fine lad; used ironically. Chesh. Var. Dial. Also cunning, subtle.

WHERRET, a great blow; perhaps a back-handed stroke, called also a whisterpoop. Exm.
See WHISTERPOOP.

[180]

WHERRITED, teased; *q.* ferreted. N.

WHERRYING, laughing. Lanc.

WHETKIN, the harvest supper. North.

WHEWT, to whistle. N.

WHICK, quick, lively. N.

WHICK, He's a whick one. Spoken of a person of spirit and activity. Derb.

WHICK-FLAW. See WHITLOW.

WHICKS, quicks, couch-grass. WHICKING is the act of plucking it up. North.

WHICKET FOR WHACKET, or QUITTEE FOR QUOTTEE, an equivalent; QUID PRO QUO.
Kent.

WHIFFLERS, men who make way for the corporation of Norwich, by flourishing their
swords. Norf.

WHIFFLE WHAFFLE, trifling or idle words or actions. Lanc.

WHIG, the watery part or whey of a baked custard. North.

WHILE, until: stay while I return, &c. North. — How have you done the while? i. e.
since I saw you.

WHIN-BERRY, a bilberry, or whortle-berry. North.

WHINS, furze. N.

WHINNER-NEB, a meagre, thin-faced man, with a sharp nose; perhaps from some bird
that feeds, or is bred among whins. N.

WHINNERING, neighing. Cumb.

WHINNOCK, or KIT, a pail to carry milk in. N.

WHIRKENED, choked, strangled. N.

WHIRL-BONE, the knee-pan. Lanc.

WHIRL-BOUK, a churn that turns round. Derb.

[181]

WHIRL-TE-WOO, butter-milk, from being made in a whirl-bouk. Derb.

WHISKET, a basket, skuttle, or shallow pan. N.

WHISKY and WHISK-TAIL'D, frisky. Lanc.

WHISTERCLISTER, a stroke or blow under the ear. Devonsh.

WHISTERPOOP, a back-handed blow. See WHERRET. Exm.

WHIT, Not a whit, i. e. Not at all. Also a little while. North.

WHITE, to requite; as, God white you, God requite you. Chesh. Var. Dial.

WHITE for QUITE; QUITE, per aphæresin, pro RE-QUITE.

WHITE, to blame; you lean all the white off yourself, you remove all the blame from
yourself. See WITE.

WHITE NIB, a rook. Yorksh.

WHITHERING, a sudden great sound. N.

WHITLOW and WHICK-FLAW, a gathering on the side of the finger-nail. North.

WHITSTER, a bleacher. North.

WHIT-TAWER, a collar-maker. North.

WHITTLE, a knife. N.

WHITTLE, a double blanket, worn by the West country women over their shoulders, like a cloak. W.

WHITTLE-GATE, a run at a friend's table. York. The same as a KNIFE-GATE.

WHITWITCH, (white witch) a pretended conjuror, whose power depends on his learning, and not from a contract with the devil. Exm.

[182]

WHITY-BROWN BREAD. WHITY-BROWN PAPER. See RAVEL-BREAD before.

WHIZ, to hiss like hot iron in water. N.

WHIZZLE, to get any thing away sliely. N.

WHOAVE, to cover or whelm over. Chesh. We will not kill, but whoave. Prov. Spoken of a pig or fowl that they have overwhelmed with some vessel in readiness to kill. Ab A. S. HWOLF, HWALF, a covering, or canopy; verb. HWALFIAN, camerare, fornicare. N.

WHOÓ WHOÓ, an interjection, marking great surprise. N.

WHOOK, to shake. Chesh. He whook't at every joint.

WHOPPER, a thumper, any thing uncommonly large. North.

WHOT'JECOMB, what d'ye call him. Exm.

WHOTT, hot. Exm.

WHO-WHISKIN, a whole great drinking pot; WHO being the Cheshire dialect for whole, and a WHISKING signifying a black pot.

WHY-VORE, or For WHY-VORE, wherefore.

WHY-CALF, a female, or cow-calf. Cumb.

WICKER, to neigh, or whinny. Hampsh. Also a method of castrating a ram, by enclosing his testicle within a slit stick. Glouc.

WIDDLE, to fret. N.

WIEGH, or WAAGH, a lever, a wedge; ab A. S. WÆGE, pondus, massa, libra.

WIGGER, strong; a clear pitch'd wigger fellow. N.

WIGGIN-TREE, the mountain-ash. North.

WIGHT, active, stout. North.

WIKES, or WIKERS (of the mouth) corners of the mouth. N.

[183]

WILD-CAT, the pole-cat. Lanc.

WILLERN, peevish, wilful; from the Saxon WELLER, willing.

WILLOW-BENCH, a share of a husband's estate, enjoyed by widows in Sussex, over and above their jointure

WIMME; to wimme, to winnow. S.

WIN, or WIND-BERRY, a bilberry or whortleberry. N.

WIND, an alley or narrow street. Scotch.

WIND-ROW; to wind-row, to rake the mown grass into rows, called wind-rows. Norf. and Suff.

WINDLE, an instrument to wind yarn upon. N.

WINLY, quietly.

WINNYED, frightened. Glouc.

WINTER-HEDGE, a wooden frame (called also a CLOTHES-HORSE) for drying linen by the fire. York.

WISHINET, a pin-cushion. York. W. R. It seems to be the French Quisshionette, or small cushion.

WISHT, dull, gloomy. Cornish.

WISKIT. See WHISKET. N.

WITCH, a small candle to complete the pound. A make-weight. North.

WITCH-RIDDEN, having the night-mare. North,

WITE, to blame; ab A. S. PŒNA, MULCTA. q. SUPPLICUM. Chaucer useth the word for blame.

WITHEN-KIBBLE, a thick willow-stick. Lanc.

WITHER, to throw down forcibly: He withered it down: substantively, with a wither.
North.

WITHOUT, unless. North.

WITHY, a willow tree. Glouc.

WIZEN'D, dried, withered. N.

[184]

WIZZEN, to wither. N.

WIZZLE, to get any thing away silyly. N.

WOADMEL, a coarse hairy stuff, made of Iceland wool, and brought from thence by our
seamen to Norfolk and Suffolk.

WODE, angry: almost mad with anger.

WOE BETIDE THEE! i. e. ILL BETIDE THEE. The latter is used by the queen-dowager of
Edward IV. See Walpole's Historic Doubts.

WOE WORTH THEE! WOE BETIDE THEE! execrations. N.

WOGH, a wall. Lanc. Ab A. S. Wag, wall; elsewhere in the North, WOGH is used for
wool, by a change of the dialect.

WOGH, a Wall, is pronounced Wo; and Wool, Woo, in Derbyshire.

WOMMEL, an auger; perhaps a corrupt pronunciation of Wimble. N.

WONNE, or WUN, to dwell, to haunt or frequent; as where wun you? where dwell you?

Ab A. S. WUNIAN, GEWUNIAN, habitare, manere; Belg, WOONEN; Teut. WONEN,
WOHNEN; habitare, morari. Hæe ab A. S. WUNIAN, GEWUNIAN. Assuescere, q. d.
ubi soles aut frequentas?

WOODCOCK-SOIL, ground that hath a soil under the turf, that looks of a woodcock
colour, and is not good. S.

WOODSERE, decayed, or hollow pollards; also the month or season for felling wood.
Ess. and Suff.

WOODSPRITE, a woodpecker. Norf and Suff.

WOOSTER, a wooper. North.

WOODWANTS, holes in a post or piece of timber; q. d. places wanting wood.

[185]

WOP, a wasp. Exm.

WORCH-BRACCO, work-brittle. Chesh. Very diligent, earnest, or intent on one's work.

Var. Dial.

WORD, I will take my word again, i, e. I will retract what I have said: — I have changed my mind. Durham.

WORM-STALL, a shed in a field to which cattle retire to avoid flies. Derb.

WORRIED, choked. WORRAN, in the ancient Saxon, signifies to destroy, in which sense we still say, a dog worries sheep.

WOUNDY, very great. S.

WOWKS. See ODS-WOWKS.

WRAXLING, wrestling, Exm.

WREASEL, a weasel. N.

WRICHT, a carpenter, the only word in use in the East Riding of Yorkshire, for that trade.

WRINGLE-STREAS, bents, called also windle-straws.

WUNSOME, smart, trimly dressed, lively, joyous. N.

WRONG, crooked; a wrong man or woman. Norf.

WYTE, to blame. See WITE.

WYSTEY (qu. WIDE-STAY), a large populous place. Lanc.

WYZLES, the tops of turnips, carrots, &c. Lanc.

Y.

YAAPPING, crying in despair, lamenting; applied to chickens lamenting the absence of their parent hen. N.

[186]

YAAD, a horse. Northumb.

YALLOW BEELS, or YALLOW BOYS, guineas. Exm.

YAMMER, to yearn after. Lanc.

YANE, one; YANCE, once. Var. Dial.

YARE, covetous, desirous, eager; also nimble, ready, fit, ticklish, N. It is used | also in the South. Chaucer uses it for ready, quick; as does also Shakespeare, in the TEMPEST. Spoken of grass or pasture, it is fresh, green, &c.

YARE, a fold behind a house, &c. General.

YARK, a jerk.

YARM, to scold, or find fault with peevishly. North.

YASPEN, or YEENSEN, as much of any thing as can be taken up in both hands joined together; a double handful. S.

YATE, or YEAT, a gate. N.

YAUD, a horse, a jade. N.

YEAD, head. Exm.

YEANDER, yonder. Var. Dial.

YEARDLY, (valde,) very; yearldy much, yearldy great; i. e. very great.

YEARNING, the liquor of the rennet used in producing curd. N.

YEATHER, a flexible twig, used for binding hedges. N.

YÉAVELING, evening. Exm.

YED, Edward. Derb.

YEENDER, or EENDER, the forenoon. Derb.

YEES, eyes. Exm.

YEEVIL, a dung-fork. Exm.

[187]

YELDER, better, in the sense of rather. North.

YELLOW BELLY, a person born in the Fens of Lincolnshire. L.

YELTS, young sows, who have not had pigs. N. See GALTS.

YEM, the by-name of Edmund. Lanc.

YEO, an ewe. Exm.

YEP-SINTLE, two handfuls. Lanc.

YERNSTFUL, very earnest. Lanc.

YERRING, noisy; perhaps jarring. Exm.

YESSE, an earth-worm, particularly those called dew-worms.

YESTMUS and YEST-PINTLE, a handful. Lanc.

YETHARD, Edward. BLETHARD is the Derby pronunciation of the name of Bloodworth.

YETLING, a small iron boiler.

YETS, oats. Northumb.

YEW, or YOD, went. YEWING, going. Ab A. S. EODE, ivit, iter fecit, concessit, he went;
Chaucer, YED, YEDEN, YODE, eodem sensu.

YÉWERS, embers, hot-ashes. Exm.

YOLD-RING, a yello-whammer. N.

YOLT, a newt, or eft. Glouc.

YOTED, or WHESED, watered; the brewer's grains must be well yoted, or whesed, for the
pigs. W.

YOWL, to cry, or howl. N.

YOON, oven. Var. Dial.

YOUTH; a fine old youth, a healthy old man. N.

YOWFTER, to fester.

YU, or YULE-TIDE, Christmas. N.

[188]

YU-BATCH, Christmas-batch. YU-BLOCK, YULE-BLOCK, YULE-CLOG, Christmas-block.

YU-GAMS, Christmas games; ab A. S. GEHUL; Dan. JULEDAG, the day of the
nativity of Christ. This, perhaps, from the Latin and Hebrew JUBILUM. N. In the
farm-houses, the servants lay by a large knotty block, for their Christmas-fire, and
during the time it lasts, they are entitled, by custom, to ale at their meals. N.

YUCK, Line, to itch; perhaps from the Scotch or from the Dutch, JEUCKEN, JOOCKEN;
German, JEUCKEN, or JUCKEN.

YU-GOADS, Christmas play-things. Lanc.

YULE-CLOG, the Christmas fire-log. North.

YULING, keeping Christmas.

Z.

ZATE, soft. Glouc.

ZENNET, a week, a sev'night. Exm.

ZESS, a pile of sieves in a barn. Exm.

ZEW, a sow. Exm.

ZEWNTEEN, seventeen. Exm.

ZIGG, urine. Exm.

ZINNILA, a son-in-law. Exm.

ZIVE, a scythe. Exm.

ZOCK, a blow; I geed un a zock. W.

ZOWERSWOPPED, ill-natur'd. Exm.

ZOWL, a plough. Exm. See ZULL.

ZUANT, regularly sowed; the wheat must be zown zuant. W.

THE END.

G. NORMAN, PRINTER, MAIDEN LANE, COVENT GARDEN.