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VNiVERSITAS
STVDII
SALAMANIINI

A
GLOSSARY
OR
COLLECTION

OF
**Words, Phrases, Place Names,
Superstitions, &c.,**

Current in East Lincolnshire.

BY
JABEZ GOOD,
BURGH-LE-MARSH,
LINCOLNSHIRE.

THIRD EDITION.

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**PREFACE
TO THE PUBLIC.**

IN placing this little Volume in the hands of the public, the compiler has no pretensions to any approach of excellence, but he hopes it may prove of some interest, not only to those who have been contributors to its pages, but also to many others, of studious habits.

The Glossary in itself affords numerous examples of wholesome food for the enquiring mind, and, in order that it may be a subject of further interest, it has been deemed advisable to add a brief history of our English language, and also a few thoughts upon the Lincolnshire dialect.

The study of single words of a language is a deeply interesting one, bringing, as it will the thoughts to bear on a nation's history in remote times, and conjuring up before the imagination, scenes in which our forefathers lived, and moved, and had their being.

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Though these actors be gone, yet we are their living representatives, and, through the heritage of one common language, have our part to play, humble and obscure though we may be, and it is for us to hand down that language to the generations which may follow after.

If there be then such excellent materials to evoke an outburst of intellectual vigour in the study of "fossil poetry" as the words of a whole nation have been called, must there not, if in a less degree, also be something worthy of consideration in the dialect of any one part of the land? The language of the common people, the words peculiar to the inhabitants of a certain locality, are in themselves full of suggestion for the excitement of our thoughts, if we will but go earnestly to work to acquire them for ourselves. Precious by reason of antiquity, diverting by reason of the various associations with which dialectic words were and are connected, how can we pass them by without

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pausing just for a little to closely consider them and muse on the many and interesting thoughts to which they give birth!

The bustle of every-day life, the anxiety, the turmoil, the worry, may be some excuse for our finding little time or inclination to study our language. Yet let us pause for a moment, snatch an occasional hour from the absorbing business of life, and the quiet examination of our own words may prove a means of pleasure and of profit!

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BRIEF HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

AFTER the departure of the Romans in A.D. 410, our country was invaded in the course of the latter half of the sixth century, and the former half of the seventh, by a people called by the general name of Saxons, by the native Celts whom they found in possession of the country. They were a branch of the Low Germanic Race, and came over from the country lying between Cimbric Chersonesus (Denmark) and the mouths of the Rhine. They consisted of three principal tribes, the Saxons proper, the Angles and the Jutes.

The former were the more powerful and it is from their alliance that the name Anglo-Saxon arises.

The Low Germanic or Teutonic Race was one of the three migratory waves which flowed over Europe.

Having effected an entrance into our land, the Saxons drove out the Britons whom they found here, and in the fifth century permanently established their own language, customs and religion.

In the ninth century, the Anglo-Saxons were terribly troubled by the incessant invasions of the Danes, and, at last, to alleviate their troubles, they allowed these invaders to settle in the land, who accordingly took up their abode in the province of Mercia, of which Lincolnshire was a part.

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Through the Danish language called the Norse belonging to the same stock as the Anglo-Saxon (or properly Englisc), it left an appreciable mark of its influence here, which will be noticed later.

The year A.D. 1066 brought with it the Norman conquest, and a struggle for supremacy began between the Norman-French and the existing Englisc.

The struggle continued for many years, both languages existing side by side, for the conquerors were too proud to employ Englisc, and the conquered were too full of hatred to use the language of their masters.

After haughty pride and deep-rooted hatred had somewhat subsided, the two became ultimately blended.

With advancement of learning, words from other languages were introduced, until now we have many from the Latin, Greek, French, Spanish, etc.

All in their several ways were calculated to supplement and adorn the old Englisc, but not in the least degree to supersede it.

The Saxon is so manifestly the Englishman's Mother-tongue, that it is possible to carry on long conversations or to write at great length without having recourse to words of another stock.

Through a long succession of generations, it has firmly adhered to every individual Englishman as his common birthright, and however great may be the tide of advancing knowledge, yet it still more than holds its own, and is ever likely to.

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THOUGHTS ON THE LINCOLNSHIRE DIALECT.

LINCOLNSHIRE, during the occupation of the Romans, formed part of the Division called Flavia Cæsarensis. As, however, the Roman occupation was a military one, it did not influence the language of the people to any great extent.

Then came the Saxons, and Flavia Cæsarensis was called by them, Mercia. The ravages of the Danes forced the Saxons to allow them to settle here, and Lincolnshire was one of their strongholds.

Their language called the Norse made itself felt upon the existing Anglo-Saxon one.

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The terminations “*by*,” “*thorpe*,” “*ness*,” “*toft*,” (all Danish) as *Spilsby*, *Mablethorpe*, *Skegness*, *Bratoft*, show the influence the Danes must have had in the County.

The Lincolnshire dialect, like others, is derived from Anglo-Saxon, but we may go further and say that it contains more pure Saxon than most other dialects in England; for the requirements of the Lincolnshire peasant have rarely been such as to need the help of more expressive words derived from Latin or other sources. He can express his thoughts and carry on his conversation, without bringing into play, words of a stock other than English.

We remember hearing Charles Alderson, Esq., H.M.I. of Schools, once saying in Burgh when on a visit of inspection:—“No county in England speaks purer Saxon than that of Lincolnshire, in its middle classes.”

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His occupation is so purely agricultural, as was the occupation which was the main calling of his Saxon forefathers, that the terms employed by them in their agricultural pursuits are sufficient for his purpose.

Many other counties have a greater number of words from other sources, for they have been the seats of great learning or large manufactures, and where such have been introduced, expressions belonging in the first place to these, have afterwards become a part of the common speech of the people. It has not been so with Lincolnshire. It has had neither renowned schools nor great manufactures. It has been until the comparatively recent introduction of railways, telegraphs, etc., in a state of seclusion, taking no general active part in national triumphs or constitutional successes.

For these reasons even now a truly Lincolnshire man, having had a liberal education, employs terms derived from the old English in preference to what may be called classical expressions. Thus he will have “a talk” rather than “a conversation,” he “will go on” rather than “proceed,” “carry” than “convey,” “believe” than “credit,” “put off” than “postpone.” He will “give a pound” more often than “contribute a sovereign,” he will “rear” sooner than “erect.” Again the pronunciation of Anglo-Saxon by reason of a freer use of the vowels, and a greater number of inflexions than now, must have been more rolling and fuller in tone; and though advancing education has done

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much to alter this in higher society, yet it still remains among the lower and less educated people.

This full-mouthed pronunciation is shown for example by the Anglo-Saxon word *foewer*, “four,” and thus we now hear *fower*, *faäyther*, *farther*, etc. The dialect also retains many of the old English inflexions, as, “He would a *puttan* it right if you had *lettan* him.”

These examples are sufficient to illustrate the subject, and by reference to the Glossary, they may be continued at pleasure. Such are some of the thoughts which suggest themselves in the study of our dialect. They are by no means exhaustive, (volumes might be written on the subject), for, as stated at the outset, it has not been the writer’s object, for one instant, to lay claim to great excellence, exhaustive consideration, or deep learning.

If a perusal of these pages stirs up in the mind a desire for greater knowledge, or affords a means of spending a pleasant hour, then our aim has been attained; and who can calmly consider our English tongue, nay, even our Lincolnshire dialect, uncouth and brusque though it be, without finding his thoughts carried away both to remotest ages and other regions of the globe, where the Saxon language has and does prevail, and where it prevails, prosperity and light increase as poverty and darkness decline.

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INTRODUCTION.

The following Glossary consists exclusively of words now used in the Eastern part of the Lindsey Division of Lincolnshire.

The Glossary has been compiled from the ordinary conversation of persons who have been frequenters of the Editor’s shop.

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A

A.—An exclamation of wonder or surprise.

A-bēar.—To endure, to detest.

Āblins.—Not able, perhaps.

Aboon.—Above.

Abraid.—To be like.

Addent.—Are not.

Addle.—To earn, to make money.

Addlins.—Earnings.

A-deel.—Much, many.

Ad-fōäst.—Was forced.

A-done.—Have done.

A-faix.—In faith! by my faith!

Āfe.—Half.

Afōōr.—Before.

A'frēäd.—Afrail.

After-a-bit.—Shortly.

Agāit.—The act of doing, starting.

Ageän.—Against, near anything.

Ager.—The ague.

Agen.—Again.

Agg on.—To persuade, to encourage.

Ahoy.—To call, to hollo.

Āaint.—Have not.

Āirms.—The arms.

Aist.—Are you? will you?

Ail.—I will.

All-a-bits.—All in pieces.

All-along.—Because of, through.

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Alley.—The aisle of a Church, a narrow roadway betwixt two walls or buildings.

Allus, Allust.—Always.

All-to-nowt.—All to nothing, entirely gone.

Amper.—To encumber.

Anshum-scranshum.—Any scene of confusion or disorder.

An-äll.—As well as, also, too.

Anew.—Sufficient, enough.

Animile.—Animal.

Anker.—To long for, to desire.

Apeny.—Halfpenny.

Argy. —
To argue, to disagree.

Argle. —

Argify.—Signify.

Arn.—To earn.

Arnings.—Earnings.

Arnt.—Earned. Are you not?

Arsy-varsy.—Wrong end forward, ‘vice-versa.’

Ask.—Sour, dry.

Askew.—Not straight, side way, off at a tangent.

Asmy.—Asthma.

At-äll.—Whatever.

At-nowt.—On no account.

A’tween.—Between.

Aud-farrand.—Old-fashioned.

Aum’st.—Almost.

Awe.—To owe.

Awivver.—However.

Awm.—To loll about.

Awming.—Lounging or idling about.

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Awn.—To own.

Awner.—The owner.

Axe.—To ask.

Axedup. —

Applied to a couple whose marriage banns have been
proclaimed three times in church

Axed out.—

Ayse.—To ease or lift. A man is said to “AISE” water out of a ditch which has been held up by a dam for the purpose of cleaning it out.

Āather.—Either.

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B

Babby.—Baby.

Baccä.—Tobacco.

Back.—To bet, to encourage.

Backard.—Backward, behind time.

Back-end.—The latter end of the year.

Back-and-edge.—Completely, entirely.

Back’s up.—His back’s up, said of a person who feels offended.

Badging.—Marking the garments given to the poor by the overseers.

Badger.—To tease.

Bag.—*Subs.*, A cow’s udder. *Verb*, to steal, to appropriate.

Bag-a-moonshine.—Foolish tale, a yarn.

Baggerment.—Rubbish, weeds, nonsense.

Bairns.—Young children.

Balderdash.—Nonsensical talk.

Balk.—*Subs.*, A large piece of timber, a rafter. *Verb.*, to disappoint, to circumvent.

Bamboozle.—To impose upon.

Band.—Piece of twine, string.

Bang.—To knock about, to strike.

Banger or Bunger.—A very large one.

Banging or Bunging.—Large, big.

Bang-up.—To the top, very good.

Bannisters.—Staircase rails.

Banker.—A navvy (navigator), an excavator.

Bantling.—A small child.

Bar.—To stop or forbid.

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Bare-bubs.—Young birds before they are fledged.

Bāring.—Excepting.

Barked.—Dirt dried on the skin.

Barm.—Yeast.

Barnacles.—A pair of spectacles.

Bashed.—Knocked about, torn, or broken.

Bass.—A church hassock made of rushes.

Bassin.—Dressed sheep skin.

Bāste.—To beat, to strike, to sew together slightly, to pour fat or gravy over roasting meat.

Bat.—Swiftly, going a-head, a bundle of straw.

Batten.—A bundle of straw.

Batch.—A quantity or number of anything, generally applied to the amount of bread baked at one time.

Battle-twig.—The earwig.

Batter.—The slope of a ditch.

Baw!.—An expression of contempt.

Bawling.—Act of crying aloud.

Beä.—To call out, to bellow.

Beäle.—The lowing of cattle, to shout, to cry out.

Bea-sen.—To be with yourself.

Beänt.—Is not, are not.

Beat-em.—Conquered.

Beck.—A brook or running stream.

Becöz.—Because.

Bedlam.—Confusion, an uproar.

Bedstock.—A bedstead.

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Beery.—Intoxicated.

Bees.—House flies.

Beffling.—Coughing, barking.

Begow!

Exclamations of surprise.

Begum!

Behout.—Without.

Behint.—Behind.

Belaw.—Below.

Belch.—Silly talk, a windy oration.

Belder.—To roar, to cry.

Belk.—To lie down, to force.

Belker.—Immense, huge.

Belking.—Lazy, idle.

Belluz.—To bellow, to cry out.

Belly-band.—Strap belonging to a cart saddle.

Belly-wark.—The colic.

Belt.—Built.

Belting.—Beating, thrashing.

Benzil.—To beat well.

Bents.—Dry seed, stalks of grass.

Besslings.—The first milk of a cow after calving.

Bet.—Beaten, won.

Betimes.—In time, sometimes, early.

Bews.—Boughs, branches of trees.

Bēzum.—A broom made of ling.

Bezzle.—To drink greedily.

Bib.—The upper part of an apron.

Bigger.—Taller, stouter.

Bile.—A boil, an inflamed sore.

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Billetin.—Bundle of firework.

Binch.—Bench.

Binjer.—An advanced state of intoxication.

Bink.—The edge of a bank.

Bit.—Little, short, small.

Bite.—To obtain hold.

Bītha.—By the.

Blab.—*Subs.*, a tell tale. *Verb*, to divulge.

Blabbing.—Noisy, silly talk.

Blackey.—A blackbird.

Blank.—Disappointment.

Blarney.—Worthless talk, idle talk, nonsense.

Blare.—The bleating of sheep.

Blaring.—Noisy.

Blash.—*Subs.*, Nonsense, rubbish. *Verb*, to flash, to cut a dash.

Blashey.—Thin, watery.

Blashing.—Flourishing, extensive.

Bläther.—Light, worthless talk.

Blaw.—*Subs.*, a blow, a stroke. *Verb*, to blow, to pant, to make a current of air.

Blawed.—Blew, blown.

Bläzing.—Spreading about news.

Blear-eyed.—Cross-eyed, having a cast in the eye.

Bleb.—A blister, a bubble.

Blether.—A bladder.

Blethering.—Noisy, wearisome crying.

Bloäk.—An old man.

Blob.—A splash.

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Blobbering.—A method of catching eels.

Blobkeight.—A fish, the burbot.

Blocker.—Very drunk.

Blooring.—To bellow, to make a noise.

Blossam.—An untidy girl.

Blowhe.—A strong wind.

Blubber.—To weep noisily.

Bluft.—Blindfold, a horse's blinker.

Blunt.—Cash.

Blurt.—To divulge a secret.

Bluther-bunged.—To lose the thread of conversation, to break down in speech.

Bo!—A word used to frighten children.

Bob.—To duck, to bow; a slang phrase for a shilling.

Bocken.—To be weak in the legs, frightened.

Bodge.—To patch, to mend badly.

Boggle.—To shy, to take fright, to hesitate.

Bogsmorrolli.—A ludicrous form of address.

Bogs-me-rolly.—A threat to chastise.

Boke.—To retch, to be on the point of vomiting.

Bon.—To burn.

Bone-idle.—Naturally and thoroughly idle.

Bone.—To steal.

Bont.—To consume with fire.

Bonny.—Well in health.

Boon.—To repair a highway.

Boon-master.—The surveyor of highways.

Boots.—Extras given in exchange of anything.

Boozy.—Stupid with drink.

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Boozing.—Drinking.

Boss-eyed.—Cross-eyed.

Bossacks.—A fat, lazy woman.

Bosson.—To burst, to rupture.

Bottle.—A term applied to a bundle of hay or straw.

Bottle-of-hay.—A bundle of hay tied together.

Bouncer.—Anything very big.

Bouncing.—Boasting, bragging.

Bowge.—To bulge.

Bōwt.—Bought, to bolt, to run away.

Bōwted.—Bolted.

Boykin.—A lad of small size, a tiny lad.

Brackle.—Brittle.

Brad.—A headless nail.

Brade.—To be idle.

Brades-o-me.—Like or similar to me.

Brag.—To boast unduly.

Brangle.—To dispute, to entangle, to mix up.

Brand-new.

Any thing absolutely new.

Brand-spanking-new.

Brass.—Impudence.

Brash.—Rubbish, nonsense.

Brat.—A pet term for a child.

Braunge.—To strut, or carry the person in a conceited manner.

Breeder.—A boil.

Breedlings.—A term sometimes applied to the dwellers of the fen.

Brig.—A bridge.

Brock.—Broken; a small green insect.

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Brocks.—Dried cakes of cattle dung used for fuel.

Brog.—To push with a pointed instrument.

Broggle.—To poke.

Broodle.—To cherish, to fondle.

Brown-shillers.—Ripe hazel nuts.

Brust.—To burst.

Brussels.—Bristles.

Brussen.—To burst.

Bruz.—To bruise.

Bubs.—Unfledged birds.

Bubby-hutch.—An ancient looking vehicle.

Buckle-to.—To commence work.

Bucksome.—Jolly, lively, merry, healthy looking.

Buckstick.—An old-fashioned man or boy; an old friend.

Bud.—But.

Bug.—Proud, officious.

Bugles.—The beagle hounds.

Bullock.—To abuse with loud talk.

Bully-ragging.—Blustering, noisy, bravado.

Bum.—A bailiff.

Bumbles.—Rushes such as are used for chair bottoms.

Bumble-bee.—The humble or hornless bee.

Bumble-footed.—Having a thick lumpish foot.

Bumper.—Extra large.

Bumptious.—High minded, puffed up.

Bunch.—To kick with the boots.

Bundle-off.—To dismiss, to remove.

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Bung-up.—To stop up.

Bunger.—Immensely large.

Bunk-off.—To run away.

Bunny.—A rabbit.

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

Burr.—A circle which is often seen round the moon.

Busk.—A bush, a branch.

Bussicking.—Birds dusting themselves.

Bust.—A term used for a breach in a sea bank.

Buttercup.—The yellow meadow ranunculus.

Butterbump.—The bittern, a bird once common in the fens.

Butty.—A companion, a mate.

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C

Cäant.—Cannot.

Cackling.—Gabbling.

Caddis.—A narrow woollen binding.

Cad-craw.—A carrion crow.

Cad.—A mean person.

Cadge.—To beg.

Caffle.—To prevaricate, to cavil.

Cag.—Small barrel or keg.

Cagmags.—Anything inferior.

Call.—To abuse.

Cāming.—Is coming.

Camerel.—The hock of an animal.

Canister.—The head.

Cap.—To astonish, to surpass.

Capper.—A superior article, a puzzling thing.

Caps-all.—Exceeds all.

Caps-howt.—Surpasses everything.

Cap-boa.—Cap peak.

Car.—The incision made by a saw in cutting wood.

Cart-coam.—Grease from a cart-wheel.

Cast.—Warped, overthrown.

Casson.—Cow dung dried for fuel.

Cat-blash.—Worthless drink, weak argument.

Cat-haw.—The fruit of the hawthorn.

Cat-gallows.—Small sticks placed gallow-wise.

Cat-o'-nine-tails.—A kind of bulrush.

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Cauf.—A calf.

Cautionable.—Not cautious.

Cauve.—An undermined bank of earth.

Cauves.—Calves.

Caw.—Shortness of breath.

Cawk.—Hard white stone, lime stone.

Cawker.—Immense size.

Cazzlety.—Variable, unsettled.

Cess.—Margin or foreland, the space between the foot of a bank and the channel.

Chanch.—Chance, to risk.

Chap.—Young man.

Chappy.—Impertinent.

Chark.—To line a well with bricks.

Charwoman.—A woman who assists in household work.

Charmed.—Eaten by mice or rats.

Chat.—The chaffinch.

Chats!.—An exclamation for driving away cats.

Chaw.—To chew.

Cheän.—A chain, a chine, part of a pig.

Check!.—A call word for swine.

Cheek.—To accuse.

Cheeky.—Forward, impudent.

Chelp.—Impertinence.

Chep.—To be saucy.

Cheps.—The face.

Cheppy.—Saucy.

Cheslop.—The stomach of the calf, used when dried to curdle milk.

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Chess.—To crack.

Chimbley.—A chimney.

Chisel.—To cheat, to beat down in price.

Chisels.—Fine bran.

Chist.—Chest, box, stomach.

Chit.—Corn or seeds just beginning to vegetate.

Chitter.—To talk in a foolish or senseless way.

Chittlings.—The intestines.

Chock.—To stop a wheel.

Chocker.—Neckerchief.

Chok-full.—Quite full.

Choor!.—An expression used to drive away pigs.

Chop.—To exchange.

Chopping.—Changing.

Chowsle.—To masticate.

Chubby.—Plump, short and thick.

Chuck.—To throw, a call to chickens.

Chumpy.—Short, thick.

Chunk.—A lump of anything.

Chunter.—To mutter to oneself, to dictate.

Church-warner.—Church warden.

Chuvey.—Thick, lumpy.

Clags.—Dirty wool clipped from a sheep.

Clagged.—Matted with dirt, muddy.

Clam.—Damp, to snatch hold of, to choke with thirst.

Clammed.—Grasped, seized.

Clammy.—Sticky, moistly cold.

Clammersome.—Clamorous.

Clammux.—Clamour.

Clan.—A lot, a quantity.

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Clanch.—To snatch rudely and violently.

Clarrip.—Hearty blow, to strike.

Clat.—Sauce, to bedaub.

Clatty.—Sticky, dirty.

Cläum.—To climb, to paw about with the hands.

Claump.—To make a loud noise in walking.

Claut.—To scratch with the finger nails.

Clazum.—Force, rush, violence,

Cleas.—The claws of a bird.

Cleded.—To bind a tray with straw.

Clecks.—The chaff left in dressed corn.

Cletch.—Brood of chickens or ducks.

Click.—To snatch rudely from another.

Clink.—A sharp blow, smart.

Clinker.—Immense, superior.

Clink-and-clean.—Anything cleverly performed; well completed.

Clip.—To shear sheep; the right way to perform.

Clipper.—A very good one.

Clipping.—Good, very good.

Clishawk.—To steal.

Cloäs.—A field; silent.

Clog.—A log of wood.

Clogged-up.—Stopped up.

Clod-hopper.—An agricultural labourer.

Clock.—The great black beetle.

Clomping.—Making a noise with heavy boots.

Clook.—To steal.

Closens.—Fields.

Close-fisted.—penurious, stingy.

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Clout.—A sharp blow; a rag or cloth.

Cloudations.—An extra quantity, abundance of anything.

Clubtail.—A stoat.

Clumpsed.—Cold, benumbed, as in the hands.

Clunch.—Sullen; stiff clay.

Clung.—Heavy soil.

Coax.—To entice away, to deceive.

Cob.—The stone of fruit; a small round corn stack.

Cockling.—Standing unsafely.

Cocksure.—Certain, positive.

Cockweb.—Cobweb.

Cock-eyed.—One who squints.

Cockey.—Impertinent, haughty.

Cod.—To deceive.

Coddle.—To nurse, to take foolish care of.

Codger.—Anything very large: a hearty old man.

Coggles.—Pebbles, kidney shaped stones used for rough paving.

Coitey.—Dangling an infant.

Collop.—Quantity, mess.

Collared.—Seized, stolen.

Cōm-ether-woäh!—Said to horses to bring them to the left side of the road.

Cōomed.—Arrived.

Cōom-up.—Said to horses to make them move more quickly.

Conny.—Nice, pretty.

Conny-fogle.—To entice, to smuggle.

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Consither.—Consider.

Consarn.—Concern.

Connysur.—Connoisseur.

Cop.—To catch a person in a mean act.

Cop-cop.—A call word for a horse.

Corker.—A lie.

Cos.—Because.

Cosh.—To fall heavily, or with force.

Cosher.—An immense thing.

Cots.—Refuse, or cotted wool.

Cottner.—To the extreme, ridiculous.

Cotted.—Matted, entangled.

Cotty-comb.—A curry comb.

Cottrel.—A ring near the linch-pin of a cart.

Cotter'd.—Applied to an entangled fleece of wool.

Cove.—A strange character.

Cow-cumber.—Cucumber.

Cow-lady.—A small red and spotted beetle.

Crack.—To boast without a cause.

Cradge.—A challenge or task in a feat of agility.

Cram.—To impose upon by inventing false reports.

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

Craw.—A crow.

Crawk.—The core of anything, commonly applied to fruit; the heart of a haystack.

Crear.—To rear, as in a plunging horse.

Creatur.—Creature.

Cree.—To boil gently over the fire.

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Crib.—To steal; a horse's manger.

Crīke.—A creek on the marsh by the sea.

Crinckle.—To wrinkle.

Croft.—Enclosed land on the borders of a stream.

Cronno.—Correct, just, right.

Crony.—An old acquaintance or companion.

Croodle.—To sit or lie down together to obtain warmth.

Cross-grained.—Ill-tempered.

Crounsey.—Restive, usually applied to a horse.

Crow.—To brag or boast over anyone.

Crowner.—Extraordinary good, not to be excelled; the Coroner.

Cruds.—Curds.

Culch.—Great quantity of rain; anything inferior

Culls.—Inferior animals or articles.

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

Curk.—A cork.

Curpse.—A corpse.

Cush-cush.—Call words for a cow.

Cute.—Intelligent, quick, sharp.

Cutten.—To cut.

Cutts.—A conveyance used for removing timber.

Cut-meat.—Hay, oats in the straw, and such like provender cut by machinery.

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D

Dāāshus.—Audacious.

Dab.—To strike, clever at work.

Dab-hand.—Expert, one who is clever at anything

Dabchick.—A moor hen.

Dacker.—To lessen speed, to abate.

Dag.—To jag.

Daisy-me!—An exclamation of surprise.

Dal!

A forms of an oath.

Dang!

Dänt.—To daunt.

Där.—To dare.

Darklings.—Twilight.

Darnt.—Dare not.

Daul.—To weary.

Daule.—Worn out, limp, tired.

Dawdle.—To idle, to loiter.

Dawksy.—A person dressed in fine but slovenly attire.

Dawm.—A small portion.

Dawn.—Down, soft feathers.

Deäd-ageän.—Violently opposed to.

Deäd-herse.—To receive pay in advance.

Dead-naäiler.—Something astonishing.

Deal.—A plank.

Delve.—To work hard a long time.

Desarve.—Deserve.

Deyke.—A dyke.

[34]

D'Yē.—Do you? to out-do.

Diagrave.—A dikereeve.

Dibble.—To make holes for planting seed.

Dickey.—A loose shirt front.

Diddle.—To cheat.

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

Dilly.—A vehicle for removing night soil.

Ding.—*Subs.*, a blow, a thump. *Verb*, to strike, a cuff.

Dingle.—To tingle.

Dinkum.—Fair treatment, justice.

Dished.—Cheated, disappointed.

Dismit.—Dismissed.

Dither.—To shake with cold, to tremble.

Doänt.—Don't.

Doggerybaw.—Nonsense.

Doldrum.—In deep thought.

Dollup.—A large quantity.

Dōley.—Term applied to the weather.

Don.—Good, clever.

Door-darn.—Door-post.

Dossent.—Dare not.

Dot.—A diminutive.

Dot-and-go-one.—A lame person.

Douse.—To deluge a person with water.

Dowter.—Daughter.

Dowk.—To hang downwards.

Downfall.—A disease in cows.

Drape.—A cow whose milk is gone.

Draw.—The depth that a spade goes in digging.

[35]

Drizling.—Small rain.

Drop-it.—Give over.

Drub.—To beat.

Dubbut.—Do but, only.

Dubbs.—Two.

Duckey.—A word of endearment to a child; to oppose.

Ducky.—A person who forfeits himself.

Duckstone.—A game played by lads with pebbles.

Dud.—Did, done.

Duff-court.—Dove cote.

Dulbert.—Dull, stupid.

Dunkey.—Donkey.

Dung.—To drive; to impart knowledge.

Duz.—Does.

Dwīne.—To dwindle away.

Dȳling.—A small excavation for drainage.

Dȳthes.—Cow dung dried and cut into squares for fuel.

Dȳthe-bat.—Implement for cutting dykes into squares.

[36]

E

Eäd.—The head.

Eädily.—Wanting, not sufficient.

Earnings.—Wages; rennet used for curdling milk which is to be converted into cheese.

Eäst.—Yeast.

Eäst-punkit.—Wooden vessel to hold yeast.

Eäst-kin.—The edge of a sloping roof.

Edicated.—Educated.

Ēērd.—Heard.

Egg-on.—To urge on.

Eigh.—Yes.

Elted-up.—Bedaubed with mud.

End.—To spoil, to destroy.

Enew.—Enough, sufficient.

Enow.—Shortly, presently, soon.

Esh.—*Subs.*, The ash tree. *Verb*, To beat, to thrash.

Ewst.—Used, was accustomed to.

Ewt.—Owed.

Eye.—Aye, yes, ah

[37]

F

Fāāyther.—Father.

Fad.—One who is particular.

Fagged-out.—Wearied, very tired.

Fag-end.—The end, the remains of anything.

Fair.—Level, even.

Fal-lal.—An idle tale.

Farden.—A farthing.

Farder.—Further.

Farweltered.—Overthrown, said of a sheep.

Fast-nas-Tuesday.—Shrove Tuesday.

Fat-shag.—Bacon.

Feät.—Neat.

Feeting.—Footprints.

Fell.—To receive a bite from a fly; troublesome, savage.

Fezzon-penny.—Money paid upon a bargain.

Fick-fack.—To trifle away time.

Fid-fad.—Attendance where it is not wanted.

Finikin.—Great attention to small affairs.

Fīnd.—To find

Fīppence.—Fivepence.

Fit.—Ready to do anything.

Fits.—Suits exactly.

Fizzog.—The face, countenance.

Flabbergast.—To astonish or astound.

Flags.—Street pavings, slabs.

Flam.—A falsehood told in jest.

[38]

Flap-jack.—A large pancake.

Flawp.—Trifling.

Flick.—A flitch or side of bacon.

Fligged.—Feathered, fledged.

Flim-Elam.—A freak, a whim, a trick.

Flimsy.—Thin, mean, ill-tempered.

Fling.—To throw down, to overturn.

Flit.—To remove, to change abode.

Flummery.—Nonsense, flattery.

Flummuxed.—Defeated, puzzled.

Fluster.—Excited, hurried.

Fluther.—Idle talk.

Fluther-gullion.—One who has got much to say about nothing.

Fluter.—A blow.

Fly.—Quick, crafty.

Foäst.—Forced, compelled

Fodder.—Further.

Fog.—Long coarse grass that grows on a meadow after the hay has been cut.

Fogo.—A disagreeable smell.

Foiser.—A disappointment; mean.

Follor.—Follow.

Foment.—To ferment.

Fond.—Foolish, half-witted, idiotic.

Footen.—To follow footprints.

Footing.—Money paid upon first entering a new employment.

Fore-end.—The commencement, beginning.

Forrard.—Forward.

[39]

Forten.—Fortune.

Fortnet.—Fortnight.

Föst.—First.

Fother.—Fodder for cattle, hay, straw, etc

Fowty.—Fusty, tainted.

Fower.—A furrow or rut.

Frä.—From.

Frangy.—Spirited, lively.

Frez.—To freeze.

Frit.—Frightened.

Fröz.—Frozen.

Frummity.—Wheat boiled in milk.

Fruggans.—A slovenly woman.

Fruzzzy.—A rough head of hair.

Fuddled.—Intoxicated.

Fudge.—Nonsense.

Fullock.—Force, violence.

Fullocker.—Anything large or fine.

Fulsome.—Dirty, objectionable.

Fummard.—A pole cat.

Fumble.—Clumsy, awkward.

Fun.—To find.

Funkey.—Nervous, frightened.

Funny-un.—A curious person.

Furbil.—A tool used for cutting hedge.

Furder.—Further.

Furk.—Fork.

Furr.—The calcareous coating of a kettle or boiler deposited from hard water.

Fuz-bul.—A fungus containing a kind of dust.

[40]

G

Gāāin.—Near.

Gāāiner.—Nearer.

Gāāinest.—Nearest.

Gab.—Idle talk.

Gablic.—An iron implement used for making holes.

Gad.—*Subs.*, An eel spear, a goad. *Verb*, to wander about without a motive.

Gaff.—A ganger, the leader of a body of workmen.

Gaffer.—The master.

Gaggle.—Much confusion of talk.

Gallus.—Mischievous, cunning, sly.

Gallontee.—Guarantee.

Gally-baulk.—The iron bar in an open chimney on which pots, etc., are hung.

Gallivanting.—Flirting, frolicsome.

Galloses.—Braces or suspenders to hold up the trousers.

Gam.—*Subs.*, A game. *Verb*, To play, to frolic.

Gareing.—A neck of land not in square with the remainder of a field.

Gäth.—A homestead, a farm.

Gate.—Ways, habits.

Gäterum.—(Lit.: “gate room.”) A narrow marsh lane, a mere cart track, usually leading to some outlying field or farm building.

Gawk.—A fool.

[41]

Gawm.—To stare vacantly.

Gaw-maw.—A staring vacant person.

Gawp.—To gape, to stare.

Gawster.—To laugh loudly.

Geah.—Give you.

Gee!—To command a horse to move to the right.

Gel.—A girl.

Gen.—Given.

Gessling.—Gosling, a young goose.

Get-agate.—To begin.

Geth.—The girth of a saddle.

Gev.—Given.

Gibberish.—Nonsensical talk.

Gifts.—White spots on the finger nails.

Gim.—To give.

Gimma.—Give to me

Gimlick.—Gimlet.

Gingham.—Umbrella.

Girn.—To grin.

Gis.—Given.

Git.—To get.

Gither.—To gather together.

Gizzen.—To stare vacantly.

Glazener.—A glazier.

Gleant.—To have gleaned.

Gleg.—To look at another slyly.

Glib.—Slippery.

Glur.—Very fat bacon.

Glyster.—To chastise, to correct; to get the advantage over another.

[42]

Gnarl

To gnaw like a rat or mouse.

Gnag

Goän.—Gone.

Gob.—The mouth.

Gobble.—To eat quickly.

Goings-on.—proceedings, behaviour, actions.

Goister.—To laugh loudly.

Gomeril.—A stupid person.

Gonney!—An exclamation of surprise.

Goodying.—Begging at Christmas time.

Goose-skin.—The roughening of the skin caused by cold.

Goppen.—A double handful of corn, applied to feeding a horse.

Gotten.—Got.

Gotes.—Outfalls, sluices for draining the land.

Goy!—A form used instead of swearing.

Goycks.—The way or mode of doing anything.

Gränin.—The fork of a tree.

Gress.—Grass.

Grew-hown.—A greyhound.

Grimed.—Blackened, besmeared with black.

Grip.—A small drain or ditch.

Grob.—To feel, to seek, to look for.

Grobble.—To grope, to feel about.

Grock.—Anything stunted in growth.

Growed.—Grew.

Growse.—To eat in a noisy manner.

Grub.—Meals.

Gruft.—Dirt on the human skin.

[43]

Grund.—To grind.

Grund-stun.—Grindstone.

Grussel.—Gristle.

Guggle.—To gargle.

Guile-dish.—Hand-bowl.

Gull.—To deceive.

Gumption.—Understanding, latent wit.

Guzzle.—To drink greedily.

Gykes.—Way, method.

[44]

H

Hack.—The rack for hay in a stable.

Hackering.—Stammering, stuttering.

Haddling.—To earn, by hand labour.

Hag-on.—To encourage.

Hairm.—The arm.

Hāking.—Idling about.

Hales.—Handles of a plough or wheelbarrow.

Hāme.—The steam from boiling water.

Hamagagged.—Pleased.

Hanchum-scranshum.—Scarcity of food.

Handkercher.—Handkerchief.

Hankey-pankey.—Scheme, manœuvre.

Hansel.—*Subs.*, Luck money. *Verb.*, to try or use anything for the first time.

Hap-up.—To wrap up, to cover up.

Happing.—Wrapping, night clothing.

Harrisplus.—Erysipelas.

Hards.—Flax.

Harden.—A very coarse linen cloth.

Harden-faced.—Impertinent.

Hardlins.—Hardly, scarcely.

Hard-set.—In difficult position.

Hard-up.—In a difficult position.

Hard-lines.—Severe terms.

Harr.—A sea mist.

Hargle.—To argue.

Harrowed.—Exhausted, harassed.

Hārum-scārum.—Wild, unsteady.

Hask.—Parched, rough, dry.

Hasack.—Coarse grass; cushion to kneel on.

Hath-tha?—Are they?

Havver.—However.

Hawve!—To command a horse to move to the left.

Haw-buck.—A coarse, vulgar country lout.

Hawk.—To clear the throat, to spit.

Hawm.—To lounge, to move slowly.

Hāayze.—To throw water.

Hāzing.—A beating.

Heād-āāche.—The scarlet poppy.

Headly.—Not very.

Hed.—Had.

Hēder.—A male lamb.

Hēerd.—Heard.

Heel-tree.—A horizontal bar used for attaching horses to the plough.

Heft.—Haft, the handle of anything.

Hekcup.—Hiccup, hiccough.

Helt.—To walk amongst the dirt.

Helter.—A halter belonging to a horse.

Helter-skelter.—In haste, confusion.

Helted.—Bedaubed with mud.

Henny.—Any.

Heppen.—Handy, clever, expert.

Herse.—Horse.

Hern.—Hers.

Herrin-sew.—A heron or heron-shaw.

Hest-thée?—Have you?

Hesp.—Hasp, a fastener or latch.

[46]

Hessent.—Has not.

Hessle.—*Subs.*, A beating or thrashing. *Verb*, To beat, to chastise.

Het.—To heat, to get hot.

Hetten.—To strike.

Heth-tha?—Have they?

Hěv.—To have.

Hěvent.—Have not.

Hewt.—Owed.

Hěye.—Yes.

Hez-ah?—Has he?

Hiding.—A beating.

Highlows.—Shoes coming up high round the ankles, and lacing in front.

Hinder-ends.—Refuse of any grain.

Hing.—To hang.

Hingle.—The eye or loop upon a bucket into which the handle fits.

Hipe.—To walk lamely.

Hister.—To be off, to disperse.

Hit-on.—To find, to think of.

Hitch-on.—Move on, give room.

Hīvy-skīvy.—In utter confusion.

Hoäst.—A hoarseness, a cold.

Hob.—To mow the rough grass left by cattle.

Hobbings.—The grass left by cattle converted into hay.

Hobble.—To be lame.

Hobble-de-hoy.—An awkward stripling, a youth from 15 to 20 years old.

Hobby-herse.—The dragon fly.

[47]

Hob-goblin.—A supposed bogey to frighten children.

Hockle.—To walk lamely.

Hockerdols.—The feet.

Hōde.—Hold.

Hogo.—Disturbance.

Hoining.—Beating, striking.

Hoity-toity.—To dangle an infant, to fondle.

Holl.—To throw.

Holler.—To shout.

Honny-on-um.—Any of them.

Hooker.—Immense, large.

Hook-it.—To run away.

Hoppen.—To open.

Hopple.—To encumber, to tie the legs of a cow while milking.

Horn.—Own.

Hornery.—Anything common, inferior, ordinary.

Hossuk.—To laugh loudly.

Hotch.—To jog along, to trot. Hotmel.—Oatmeal.’

Howd.—To hold.

Howded.—Held.

Howlt.—A small plantation of trees.

Howsomever.—However.

Hoyning.—A noise made by a pig.

Hub-end.—The “hob” or flat-plate at side of the grate on which things are kept warm.

Huck.—The hip joint.

Huddle.—To embrace.

Hug.—To carry.

[48]

Hulking.—Idling.

Hullabaloo.—A scene of confusion, disorder.

Hunch.—*Subs.*, Very cold weather. *Verb*, To snub, to put upon.

Hurd.—*Subs.*, A collection of anything. *Verb*, To save money.

Hure.—Ever.

Hurkle.—To obtain shelter, to crouch up.

Husker.—Large.

Husking.—Beating; immense.

Hut.—The finger of a glove used to cover a wounded finger.

Hutch-up.—To push upward.

Huzzing.—A whirring noise.

Hype.—A person’s gait.

[49]

I

I-ad-foäst.—I was forced, compelled.

Ignoramus.—A half-witted person.

I’ll-uphode.—I will uphold it, I warrant.

Ings.—Open meadows.

Incle.—Linen tape known in the trade as frame tape.

Inkle.—Grammatical.

Innards.—The bowels, the intestines.

Intrust.—Interest.

Issen.—Himself.

Isn't.—Is not.

Ither.—The udder of a cow or goat.

Īvey-skīvy.—To make an uproar.

Izerum.—A round about story, a tedious yarn.

Īzles.—Floating particles of soot.

[50]

Jabber.—Senseless talk.

Jacketing.—A beating.

Jack-up.—To break a contract, to give up.

Jack-it.—To leave a place with warning

Jam.—To crush or bruise.

Jangle.—To wrangle.

Jannack.—Satisfactory, pleasant, fair, just.

Jaum.—The side post of a door.

Jaunders.—The jaundice.

Jawp.—The sound produced by liquid being shaken in an almost empty bottle.

Jazzen.—A donkey.

Jemmy.—A sheep's head.

Jersey.—Coarse worsted, a woollen sweater.

Jerry's.—The South, used with reference to the direction of the wind.

Jet.—*Subs.*, An apparatus used for drawing water from a cistern. *Verb*, To throw.

Jetty.—A narrow passage.

Jew's-trump.—The Jew's harp.

Jiffling.—To fidget.

Jiffy.—Quickly, immediately.

Jiggard.—Surprised.

Jīste.—To take in another person's cattle to graze.

Jōb.—To strike with a pointed instrument.

[51]

Jog-on.—Move on.

Jōrum.—A large quantity.

Joss.—To pay, to treat.

Joskin.—A raw country lad.

Jowl.—*Subs.*, A large fat face. *Verb*, To knock together.

Jowt.—To shake.

Jowting.—To jolt, as by a cart.

Judy.—A female person of curious appearance.

Jugging.—A great quantity of rain.

Juggle-pin.—The tip stick belonging to a cart.

Jumblement.—Confusion.

Jumpers.—Maggots.

Junk.—A lump.

[52]

K

Kades.—Animals reared by artificial feeding.

Kaffle.—Baffled in an argument.

Kāsion.—Occasion.

Kawzy.—Causeway.

Keāk-up.—To tilt up a cart; to fall from a seat backwards.

Keb.—To sob and pant for breath.

Kebbing.—To shake with sobbing.

Kedge.—To fill, to stuff.

Kedge-bellied.—Said of a glutton who has distended his stomach with much food.

Keight.—The body of a robust person.

Kell.—The layers of fat lining an animal.

Kelch.—*Subs.*, A blow. *Verb*, To throw, to fall violently.

Kelcher.—A large one.

Kelter.—Rubbish.

Kelterment.—Lumber, rubbish.

Kelps.—Awkward fellow.

Ken.—To know.

Kendidit.—Candidate.

Kens-speck.—Easy to recognize, conspicuous.

Kep.—Kept.

Kerks.—Corks.

Kerps.—Rifle Corps.

Kevassing.—Running about.

Kex.—The dry stalks of the hemlock.

[53]

Kibunkus.—Bronchitis.

Kid.—A child; a faggot or bundle of sticks.

Kid-on.—To entice, to lead.

Kindling.—Firewood.

King-cruise.—A stoppage in any kind of game played by school children.

Kit.—A wooden vessel used to milk cows in.

Kittling.—A kitten, a young cat.

Knack.—Ability to do a thing well.

Knacker.—A person who flays dead horses; one who repairs gears or harness.

Knattering.—Finding fault in a provoking manner.

Knag

To gnaw.

Knarl

Knaw.—To know.

Knewed.—Did know.

Knowl.—A knock.

Knockalate.—To vaccinate.

Koakum.—To out-wit another.

[54]

L

Lab-dab.—A kind of sauce.

Lace.—To beat, to flog.

Lack-a-daisy-me!—An exclamation of astonishment.

Lag.—To loiter, to stop behind.

Lags.—The staves of a tub or barrel.

Lagged.—Very tired.

Lāking-about.—Idling, wasting time.

Lalder.—To sing loudly and discordantly.

Lall.—To put out the tongue.

Lallup.—To beat, to flog.

Lanky.—Tall, long and slender.

Lansh.—To cut with a lancet.

Lap.—To wrap, to fold.

Lapt.—Wrapped up.

Lap-up.—To inter, to bury, to wrap up.

Lap-eared.—Large-eared.

Lāpe.—To walk through mud.

Lark.—A game or romp.

Lark-heeled.—Having a long heel.

Larn.—To learn, to teach.

Lārum.—A worthless tale.

Larrup.—To beat, to flog.

Lasher.—Large.

Lass.—A girl.

Lat.—A lath.

Lather.—To besmear or cover with anything filthy.

[55]

Laumpus.—An idler.

Lawk!—An exclamation of surprise.

Law.—Low.

Laws-I-me!—Exclamation of surprise.

Leach foot oil.—Neat's foot oil.

Leäd.—Lead.

Leaf.—The fat lining a pig.

Leather.—To beat. to punish.

Leck.—To leak.

Ledge.—The bar of a gate.

Lesk.—The groin of a horse.

Let-go.—Leave hold.

Let-in.—Taken in, deceived.

Let-out.—A threat to communicate a something desired to be kept a secret.

Lether.—A ladder.

Lettan.—Let.

Lick.—To surpass, to excel.

Lig.—To lie down.

Lights.—The lungs of an animal

Lillylow.—Hot, bright flame.

Limmack.—Pliable.

Limbo.—A place of detention, a gaol.

Lite-upon.—To meet or overtake anyone.

Lithe.—To thicken liquids by means of flour or meal.

Littler.—Less, smaller.

Littlest.—Smallest.

Littlens.—Small ones.

Lob.—To lean idly and heavily.

[56]

Lob-scooge.—porridge, water gruel.

Locks.—Tufts of wool clipped from a sheep.

Lock-a-day!—An exclamation of surprise.

Lodlum.—Laudanum.

Loiter-pin.—A stick or piece of wood “whittled” for pastime.

Lolloping.—Lazy, leaning upon anything.

Lollaker.—The tongue.

Long-life.—The spleen or milt of a pig.

Long-settle.—A high-backed seat.

Loose-end.—Without employment.

Looby.—A coward.

Lop.—A flea.

Loppard.—Milk turned sour.

Lowp.—To leap, to jump.

Lowance.—A drink of beer.

Lowze.—To loose, to set at liberty.

Lubbard.—A blockhead.

Lug.—*Subs.* The ear; a game played with fruit by boys. *Verb.* To drag, to carry.

Lumber.—Worthless articles; to flog.

Lumbering.—Beating; awkward.

Lunging.—Exciting, suspicious, idle.

Lungeous.—Rough and rude.

Luring-out.—Brawling.

Lushy.—The worse for liquor.

[57]

Maäks.—Makes.

Maäynt.—Must not.

Maäyblins.—May be.

Määister.—Master.

Mad.—Angry, annoyed.

Mam.—Mother.

Manafogal.—To invent.

Mandra-thing.—Any manner of thing.

Manner.—Manure.

Mannie.—A term applied to a man of diminutive size.

Map.—A mop.

Marl.—A tarred string commonly called tarmarle.

Martin.—A twin female calf.

Marvels.—Marbles.

Mash.—To throw about.

Masher.—Large.

Mashing.—To rush about.

Massy.—Mercy.

Mattler.—A match, one of a pair, an equal.

Maul.—To fatigue.

Maunge.—The mange, a disease in dogs.

Maw.—To mow.

Mawks.—Maggots.

Mawkin.—Scarecrow, guy, silly fellow.

Mawling.—Fatiguing.

Mawps.—A slow silly person.

[58]

Mawping.—Walking idly.

May-be.—Perhaps, a hazarded opinion.

Mazzle.—To stupify, to confuse.

Mazzarded.—Stunned, amazed.

Meägrims.—Tricks, antics.

Meal.—A yield of milk from a cow.

Megger.—To improve in health.

Mell.—A mallet.

Mess.—A dirty state; a quantity; a difficulty, a blunder.

Met.—A coal measure of two bushels.

Midden.—A manure heap.

Midge.—A gnat of a small size, a small fly.

Milder.—To moulder away, to turn to dust, mildew.

Ming.—Land of different proprietors lying mixed.

Minch.—To mince.

Mistaäin.—Mistaken.

Mizzle.—To decamp, to go by command.

Mizzled.—Ran away, absconded.

Mizzling.—Raining slowly.

Moäk.—Mist, fog.

Moäky.—Dull, misty, dark weather.

Moänt.—Must not, may not.

Moästlings.—Frequently, generally.

Molling.—Toiling, working, labouring.

Molify.—To mix, to tone down.

Mold.—Earth, soil.

Moo!.—To low as a cow.

Mooch.—To idle about.

Moozles.—One who is very slow.

[59]

Morrer.—To-morrow.

Mosker.—To decay.

Mott.—The mark at which quoits are pitched.

Mowdy-warp.—The mole.

Mucher.—A person of little consequence.

Muchness.—Much the same.

Muck.—Manure, mud.

Mud.—Might, must.

Muddent.—Might not, must not.

Mug.—The face.

Mugging.—A beating.

Mullakin.—Labouring hard.

Mulfered.—Worn out with fatigue; close, warm.

Muffering.—Exhausted, over-heated.

Mumping.—The act of begging on St. Thomas' Day.

Mun.—Must.

Murphy.—A potato.

Mussen'e?.—Must he not.

Musicianer.—One skilled in music.

Muzzy.—Half-intoxicated.

Mysen.—Myself.

[60]

N

Na.—Not, no, surely not.

Naäyther.—Neither.

Naäybours.—Neighbours.

Nab.—To catch hold.

Nag.—To gnaw.

Nagging.—Gnawing, worrying, teasing.

Nailed.—Caught, fixed.

Nang-nail.—A corn, a bunion.

Nap.—To knock.

Nappers.—The knees.

Nater.—Nature.

Natly.—Naturally, certainly.

Natty.—Tidy, neat, trim.

Natter.—Worrit.

Nattering.—Finding fault in a provoking manner.

Natter-jack.—A species of toad common here.

'Naul.—And all.

Navvy.—An excavator, usually called a “banker.”

Naw.—To know.

Nawp.—A blow generally on the side of the head.

Nawpy.—Shrewd, intelligent, clever.

Near.—Mean, stingy.

Near-side.—The left hand side of the road; an expression used in driving, etc.

Neb.—The bill of a bird.

Neckshun.—Near to, almost.

Nepping.—A horse's bite.

[61]

New-ber.—A cow that has lately had a calf

Newis-paäper.—Newspaper.

Nick-o'-time.—Just in time.

Nimming.—A peculiar gait.

Nipper.—Young, a little child.

Nipping.—Covetous, stingy, niggardly.

Nipped.—In an ill temper.

Nip-off.—To run off quickly.

Nip-up.—To snatch up, to get up.

Niste.—Nice.

Nivver.—Never.

Nooän.—None.

Noä.—No.

Nobs.—The gentry.

Nobby.—Fine, showy.

Nobbud.—Nought but, only.

Noddy.—A fool who nods when he should speak.

Noggin.—A lump of anything.

Nointer.—Large.

Nome.—No ma'am.

No-odds.—No consequence.

Nookings.—The bottom corner of a sack or bag.

Norråd.—Northward.

Nosker.—Large.

Nowr.—One hour.

Nowd.—Old.

Nowt.—Nothing.

Nowter.—Unsuccessful, worthless (of a person or thing.)

Nudge.—To touch with the elbow.

[62]

Nunty.—Neat and precise in dress; small in stature.

Nut.—The head of a person.

Nye.—Near, stingy, mean.

[63]

O

Ob.—The mark at which quoits are hurled.

Obsarve.—To observe.

Odds-and-ends.—Fragments, remnants.

Odd.—man.—A game played with coins.

Oddling.—One differing from the others of a family.

Oddments.—Remnants, fragments.

- Offens.**—Often.
Oiyah.—Of you.
Ommost.—Almost.
On-end.—Upright, sitting up.
Onum.—Of them.
Ony.—Any.
Ony-how.—Any how, in any manner.
Ony-time.—Any time.
Oppen.—Open.
Orts.—Wasteful; leaving of food.
Outdacious.—Audacious.
Outligger.—Cattle lying out all the year round.
Outlicked.—Out-done.
Outners.—Strangers.
Ovened.—Wind on the stomach.
Owd.—Old.
Owd-hunks.—A mean person.
Owder.—Older, of greater age.
Öwer.—Over.
Owery.—Dirty, filthy, damp, cold.
Owt.—Ought, anything.

[64]

P

- Pack-thread-gang.**—A set of men (associated for some special purpose) who are not likely to hold together.
Pad.—A footpath.
Paddle.—To wade, to play with water.
Pag.—To carry on the back.
Pag-rag-day.—The day on which yearly servants leave their places (May 14th).
Paläver.—Flattery or persuasive talk.

Palings.—Fencing to protect land or confine animals.

Pancheon.—An earthenware pan.

Pannikin.—Confusion, an uproar.

Par.—Hencoop.

Parement.—To go wrong, to speak harm of anyone.

Part.—Long conversation.

Pash.—Rottenness.

Pat.—Ready, perfect.

Pattens.—Clogs elevated on a metal ring worn by females.

Pawm.—*Subs.*, The palm of the hand. *Verb*, To handle, to maul.

Pawps.—A person slow in movement, an ignorant person.

Pawt.—*Subs.*, The hand. *Verb*, To scratch.

Peart.—Brisk, lively.

[65]

Peck-skep.—A measure used in feeding horses.

Pelt.—*Subs.*, A sheep skin without the wool. *Verb*, To throw.

Pelting.—Heavy, applied to rain, hail, etc.

Penny.—Covered with young feathers.

Persecute.—Prosecute.

Pet.—Ill-humour; a favourite.

Pictur.—Picture.

Pick-an-otch.—Pitch and toss.

Piece.—A short space of time.

Pilling.—The peel or rind of fruit or vegetable.

Piltripely.—Anything mean or indifferent.

Pind.—To impound a stray animal in the pinfold.

Pinder.—The parish officer or impounder.

Pine.—To keep without proper food.

Pinfold.—The parish pound.

Pingle.—A small piece of land.

Pinsons.—Pincers.

Pip.—A disease to which birds are subject.

Pipe.—To cry, to shed tears.

Pippin.—A round and deep earthenware jar.

Pips.—Seeds of apples, pears, etc.

Plant.—To thrash, to flog.

Planting.—Plantation.

Plash.—To cut a hedge.

Plat.—To plait.

Pluck.—Courage.

Plucksh.—An expression used to drive off fowls.

Plugger.—Immense, large.

Pockard.—Pock marked.

[66]

Poke.—*Subs.*, A sack or bag. *Verb*, To stir the fire.

Poking.—To interfere.

Polly-cot.—A man who does domestic work.

Popped.—Vexed, annoyed.

Poss.—Purse.

Po-stes.—Posts.

Potter.—To be slow, indolent.

Pot-noddle.—A tadpole.

Poulcher.—A poacher.

Presarve.—Preserve.

Primp.—Privet.

Prog.—*Subs.*, Victuals. *Verb*, To poke or stir.

Pronkus.—A donkey.

Pucker.—Embarrassment; a term used in sewing.

Pudge.—A shallow hole full of water.

Pulk.—A coward.

Pull.—An advantage over another.

Pull-over.—A roadway over a sea-bank.

Pulse.—Chaff from corn.

Pummel.—To beat, to punish.

Purr.—The fire poker.

Puthering.—Pouring with rain

Puttan.—Have put.

[67]

Quad.—Prison.

Quality.—Gentry, aristocracy.

Quandāry.—A difficulty.

Quick.—Thorn, young plants for hedges.

Quick-sticks.—Directly, immediately.

Quid.—20 shillings, a sovereign.

Quift.—Trick, unusual method.

Quilt.—To beat, to strike.

Quirky.—Tricky, good humoured.

[68]

R

Raäin.—Rain.

Raäwm.—Disturbance,

Raäyther.—Rather.

Raäytherist.—The sooner of the two.

Raäytherly.—Very seldom.

Raäve.—Confusion, to cause uproar.

Raäve-up.—To bring up old grievances.

Racket.—To make a noise, a disturbance.

Rack-a-pelt.—A riotous noisy fellow.

Raffle.—To entangle, to confuse.

Rafty.—Rancid, fusty, decomposed.

Rag.—To tease.

Rag-a-muffin.—A dirty lad in tattered clothes.

Rag-rime.—A rime frost.

Raïted.—Hay over weathered.

Raïment.—An increased charge.

Rake-ūp.—To collect together, to bring forward, to report.

Ralakin-rooser.—Immensely large.

Ram.—To push forcibly.

Rammer

—Big, great, immense.

Rammin.

Rammel.—Hard rubbish, such as broken bricks.

Ramper.—The high way, the public road.

Randy.—A drunken bout, a spree.

Rānish.—Rash.

Rank.—Coarse, strong in smell.

[69]

Ran-dan.—Intemperate, idle.

Ran-tan.—A loud discordant noise.

Rasper.—Something very extraordinary.

Rasling.—Immense.

Raw.—Inexperienced; cold.

Rawm.—To shout, to be disorderly.

Rawming.—Shouting, speaking loudly in the ear of another.

Rawp.—To shout, to make a noise.

Razzling.—Very hot.

Reäp.—To spread; to invent; to take in.

- Reästy.**—Restive; rancid, applied to bacon.
- Reäst.**—To lift, to force.
- Reäk.**—Snow drifted into a heap.
- Reach-to.**—Help yourself, make yourself at home.
- Recking-hook.**—A hook over a fire-place on which to hang kettles, pots, etc.
- Reckling.**—The smallest pig in a litter.
- Reddish.**—Radish.
- Reek.**—Smoke or steam.
- Reeker.**—Large.
- Reeking.**—Smoking or steaming.
- Remble.**—To remove; to exchange places.
- Rememery.**—Remember, recollect.
- Rench.**—To rinse.
- Render.**—To melt fat.
- Rere.**—Cooked meat which is “under done.”
- Retch.**—To reach.
- Reyte.**—*Subs.*, Right, privilege. *Verb.*, To do justice to, to make right.

[70]

- Riff-raff.**—Low and disorderly people.
- Rig.**—A ridge, the top of a roof.
- Rigmarole.**—An idle story.
- Rightle.**—To put to rights, to put in order.
- Rightle-comb.**—A pocket comb.
- Rip.**—*Subs.*, A vagabond. *Verb.*, To rage, to swear.
- Ripping.**—Shouting, swearing,
- Ripper.**—Excellent, very good.
- Rit.**—Wrote.
- Roäky.**—Misty, foggy.
- Roäked.**—Heaped up.
- Rockaloo.**—A light overcoat, a mackintosh.

Rodner.—Any large or good thing.

Roil.—To make thick by stirring up dregs; to make angry.

Roily.—Muddy, thick.

Roost.—To retire to bed.

Rooser.—Immense.

Roosing.—Immensely large.

Ropey.—Stringy, unwholesome.

Rosil.—Resin.

Rousing.—Great, fine, large, fierce.

Rub-stone.—A white stone for sharpening scythes.

Ruckle.—To breathe with difficulty.

Ruebub.—Rhubarb.

Ruggle-on.—To get on with difficulty.

Rum.—Odd, strange, singular.

Rum-un.—Odd; droll person.

Rumple.—To crease.

[71]

Rumpus.—A disturbance

Rumption.—A noise, a disturbance.

Rumetis.—Rheumatism.

Rung.—Steps or staves of a ladder.

Runty.—Offended, or obstinate.

Russel.—To wrestle.

Ruttle.—To make a rattling in the throat.

[72]

S

Sääve—

Undue flattery; ointment.

Sawve—

Sack.—To dismiss, to send away.

Sag.—To bend, to sink under a weight.

Sagged.—Settled, sunk.

Saïme.—Lard.

Salary.—Celery.

Sallūp.—A violent blow.

Sallocking.—A clumsy mode of walking.

Sarmint.—A sermon.

Sartin.—Certain.

Sarvis.—Service.

Sarve.—To serve.

Sarvant.—A servant.

Sattle.—To settle.

Sauce.—To be impertinent.

Saunter.—To walk slowly.

Saw.—To sow grain.

Sawve.—Salve, an ointment.

Sawmpy.—Weak-minded, foolish.

Sawney.—A simpleton.

Scāfe.—A mean person.

Scaly.—Penurious, mean.

Scamp.—A worthless fellow.

Scamp-it.—To perform work in an inferior manner.

Scanlus.—Scandalous.

Scanny.—Mean.

Scāpt.—Escaped.

[73]

Scar.—To frighten.

Scawd.—To scald.

Scithers.—Scissors.

Scoff.—To eat greedily.

Scoprill.—A child's toy.

Scot-free.—Quite free, without interruption or impediment.

Scotch.—To reduct from.

Screäve.—To twist.

Scrat.—To scratch, to live hardly.

Scratch.—The starting point or post, a word used to deter a person from running back.

Scrawny.—To scratch.

Scrawmy.—Awkwardly tall.

Scran.—Food of any kind.

Scrimmage.—A fight, a skirmish.

Screen-end.—Hob-end.

Scudge.—To squeeze.

Scrunch.—To crush.

Screed.—A narrow strip of anything.

Scuff.—The back part of the neck.

Scuttle.—*Subs*, A wicker basket. *Verb*, To run away, to escape.

Seat.—The usual number of eggs on which a hen sits.

Sea-harr.—A sea mist.

Sea-maw.—Sea-gull.

Seck.—A sack or bag.

Seed.—Saw.

Seg.—An old boar pig.

Seld.—Sold.

[74]

Selvidge.—The outward edge of cloth, not requiring a hem.

Sen.—Self.

Serry.—Inclined to be ill.

Set-agate.—Set agoing, to begin.

Settle.—*Subs.*, A wooden seat. *Verb*, To lessen the price of any article.

Sewer.—Sure.

Sewerly.—Surely.

Sewgar.—Sugar.

Sez.—Says.

Shack.—To shake; a scamp.

Shack-bags.—An idle vagabond.

Shakes.—In a poor way; nothing extra.

Shammacks.—The legs.

Shammacking.—A slovenly, awkward gait.

Shan.—Wild, unsteady.

Shandy.—To be quick.

Shaänt.—Shall not.

Shear.—To reap.

Sheeder.—A female animal.

Shift.—To be economical and manage with little means.

Shifty.—Cunning, deceitful.

Shig-shog.—A slow trot.

Shill.—To shell, as peas.

Shilter.—Shelter.

Shindy.—A disturbance.

Shire.—Unfertile egg.

Shirt.—Short.

Shiv.—A splinter.

[75]

Shoo or Shar.—Pshaw! a peevish reply.

Shoot.—A vile character.

Short.—Hasty, irritable.

Shorts.—Fine bran.

Shore.—Sheared, to cut corn with a sickle.

Shottles.—The moveable rails in a fence.

Shough!—An exclamation used in driving away fowls.

Shucky.—Mean, shifty.

Shud.—Shed.

Shuttance.—Riddance.

Shuther.—To shudder, to shake, to shiver.

Shy.—To throw, to pelt.

Shyster.—Deceptive.

Sich.—Such.

Sifter.—A kitchen shovel.

Signhills.—The sea bank.

Sile.—To strain, as milk; to pour, as rain.

Sinney.—A sinew.

Sipe.—To ooze, to dribble.

Siss.—To hiss.

Sitha.—See thou.

Sivver.—Howsoever.

Skārum.—To throw oneself about awkwardly.

Skelch.—To force.

Skell.—To upset, to fall.

Skelp.—To throw down, to strike.

Skelping.—*Subs.*, A beating. *Adj.*, Large, fine.

Skelper.—Something very large.

Skelled.—Tilted over.

Skellet.—A tin saucepan.

[76]

Skeive.—Uneven, awry.

Skep.—A measure of capacity.

Skerrick.—An atom.

Skew.—To jump to one side,

Skilly.—Oatmeal gruel.

Skiny.—Stingy, mean.

Skinch.—To stint, to give short measure.

Skinching.—Stinting.

Skippet.—A wooden ladle used for lifting water.

Skit.—A reflection upon a person; a disorder in cattle.

Skulk.—To bend the head.

Skuffling.—Wrestling, bustling.

Skuttle.—A wicker basket without a handle for stable use.

Sky-wannock.—On one side, sideways.

Slabs.—Stone pavement.

Slake.—To smear.

Slam.—To throw with vengeance.

Slammack.—An untidy person.

Slap.—To slop, to strike.

Slap-up.—Excellent, superior.

Släape.—Slippery, smooth, sly.

Slare.—An idle and careless manner of walking.

Slattery.—Unsettled, usually applied to the weather.

Slaw.—Slow.

Slew.—To swerve on one side.

Slewed.—Drunk, intoxicated.

Sleäd.—Sledge.

Sling.—To suspend, to throw.

[71]

Slipe.—*Subs.*, A slice, a blow. *Verb*, To strip in lengths.

Slither.—To slide.

Slithering.—Idling about, sliding.

Slive.—To sneak away, to slink.

Sliver.—A slice; a short jacket made of coarse drab drill.

- Sliving.**—A great piece; idling.
- Slock.**—To slake, to quench.
- Slocken'd.**—Choked, suffocated.
- Slogging.**—In cricket, to strike a ball a great distance.
- Sloomy.**—Dull, stupid.
- Slop.**—A farm servant's smock frock.
- Slowpe.**—To drink; to run away.
- Sludge.**—Wet mud.
- Slumpton.**—An untidy person.
- Slur.**—To slide.
- Slush.**—Dirty, miry, etc.
- Sluther.**—Thin mud.
- Smit.**—To infect.
- Smithy.**—A low, dirty place.
- Smithereens.**—Fragments.
- Smock-raffled.**—Baffled with anything, confused.
- Smook.**—Smoke.
- Smook-reeked.**—Smelling or tasting of smoke.
- Smoot.**—A passage.
- Smouch.**—To kiss.
- Smud.**—Damp.
- Smuice.**—A hare or rabbit run through a hedge.

[78]

- Smush.**—To crush.
- Snāake.**—A snake.
- Snare.**—To trim off the lower branches of a tree.
- Snaffle.**—To speak through the nose.
- Snag.**—luncheon.
- Snaggy.**—Bad tempered, irritable.
- Snape.**—To correct; to snub.

Snattering.—Grumbling.

Snaw.—Snow.

Sneck.—The latch of a door.

Sneël.—A snail.

Snerk.—Withered, dried up, wasted.

Snickle.—A snare, a noose.

Snitch.—The nose, snout.

Snooze.—To nap.

Soä.—So.

Soah.—A shallow tub.

Soäk.—To steep in water.

Soäker.—One who is fond of drink.

Sock.—The drainage from land.

Sogger.—Anything very large.

Sole.—The floor of an oven.

Solid.—Grave.

Soole.—To knock or strike; to encourage a dog to bite.

Sooler.—Immense size.

Soss.—To make a mess of anything.

Sosser.—Immense, anything very large.

Souser.—To strike, a knock, a blow; to deluge with water.

Sparrow-gress.—Asparagus.

[79]

Späne.—To wean a child.

Spang.—To throw down violently.

Span-new.—Quite new.

Spanking.—*Adj.*, Tall, powerful. *Subs.*, beating.

Sperrits.—Spirits, spirituous liquors.

Spicket-and-faucet.—A wooden tap.

Spill.—A fall, an accident.

Spinney.—A small plantation.

Spit-of-earth.—The depth of earth taken by a spade.

Spittering.—Small rain.

Splats.—Gaiters.

Splauts.—The feet.

Splawder.—*Subs.*, Weakness in the legs. *Verb*, To spread out, to walk awkwardly.

Spock.—Spoke.

Sponge.—To encroach upon.

Sprig.—A small headless nail.

Sprink.—To sprinkle, to splash.

Sprunny.—Sweetheart, a lover.

Spud.—An instrument used to cut up thistles.

Squad.—Dirt, mud on a road.

Squaitch.—*Adj.*, Crooked, bent. *Verb*, To crush, to bend.

Squash.—To destroy.

Squat.—*Adj.*, Silent, reserved. *Verb*, To stoop, cower.

Squib.—To run away, to hide.

Squits.—Equal exchange.

Squort.—To squirt.

Stall.—To surfeit, to tire of anything.

[80]

Stan-need.—To be in need of anything.

Stang.—*Subs.*, An eel spear. *Verb*, To sting, to throb.

Starn.—Behind.

Starnel.—A starling.

Statis.—One of the Statute fairs held about May-day for the hiring of servants.

Stat-a-sticks.—Statistics.

Stayer.—A step of a ladder.

Stays.—Stairs.

Steddle.—The foundation of a stack of grain.

Steeping.—Soaking, applied to rain.

Steëd.—Instead.

Steel.—A stile.

Stew.—A bustle, fright.

Stick-and-stow.—The whole contents of anything.

Stiddy.—A blacksmith's anvil.

Stilt.—To newly foot stockings.

Stive.—To walk quickly with long strides.

Stockened.—Stopped in growth.

Stort.—To startle.

Stowk.—A stook of corn, a number of sheaves.

Stowling.—A large lump of anything.

Stown.—Stole, to steal.

Stranny.—Wild, excited.

Strap.—Credit.

Strean.—To strain, to sprain.

Streant.—Strained, filtered.

Strine.—To stride.

Strinkle.—To sprinkle, to scatter.

[81]

Strunchion.—A long story, a tale.

Strunt.—The tail of a bird.

Stunt.—Sulky, sullen blunt.

Stunner.—Very good, extraordinary.

Sturky.—Short, undersized.

Sucked-in.—Deceived, disappointed.

Summats.—Something.

Surry.—Ill, not so well.

Swabby.—Short, fat, applied to a person.

Swainey.—Of inferior quality.

Swäll.—To deluge with water.

Swap.—To exchange.

Swarm.—To climb.

Swath.—The rind of bacon; grass.

Swathe.—The width covered by a scythe in mowing.

Swatch.—A low place where water stands.

Sweäl.—To melt, to burn away.

Swedge.—To force.

Swedger.—To over lay the stomach.

Swëled.—Swollen.

Sweltered.—Perspiring.

Swine-haw.—Fruit of the bramble.

Swinge.—To singe.

Syled.—Filtered, strained.

[82]

T

Taäin.—Taken, under-stated.

Taäin-work.—Work undertaken at a stated price.

Taätes.—Potatoes.

Tab.—A tag, a piece of leather in front of a boot.

Tack.—A disagreeable flavour.

Tackle.—To seize or attack by word or action.

Taffle.—To entangle.

Tag-rag-and-bob-tail.—Anything of an inferior class. The last of a company.

Taglioni.—A light over coat made of drabette.

Tallow-crawk.—Tallow refuse used as a food for pigs.

Tan.—To beat, to strike.

Tanner.—A slang phrase for a sixpence.

Tang.—The sting of an insect; the prong of a fork.

Tantrums.—Whims, airs, freaks.

Tantling-job.—Something very small or trifling.

Tantivy.—Full gallop.

Tars.—Tares.

Tar-marle.—Cord steeped in tar.

Tave.—To storm, to be restless, to be fidgety.

Taw.—A large choice marble used by boys.

Tazzle.—To entangle.

Tea-horn.—Tea urn.

Teäm.—To rain heavily.

Teäthy.—Restless, impatient.

Teck.—To take.

Tecked.—Have taken.

[83]

Tecken.—Taken, delivered.

Ted.—A small hay cock.

Teeny.—Very small.

Tell'd.—Told.

Tem.—To pour; to unload.

Tems.—A fine sieve made of horse hair.

Tent.—To look after, to watch.

Tew.—To harass, to be in constant motion.

Thack.—Thatch.

Thacker.—A thatcher.

Thacking.—A beating.

Thames.—A sieve.

Tharms.—The small intestines of a pig.

Thee-ä-ter.—Theatre.

Thersens.—Themselves,

Thick.—To be very friendly.

Thick-wet.—Saturated with water.

Thone.—Applied to work of any kind which goes roughly.

Thotty.—Thirty.

Thowt.—Thought.

Thraw.—To throw.

Threap.—To threaten.

Threaped.—Insisted, positively asserted, admitting no denial.

Thribs.—Three.

Thruff.—Through.

Thruffing.—The whole matter.

Thrush.—To thrash.

Thrushal.—Threshold.

Thundering.—Huge, unusually great.

[84]

Thumping.—Of large size.

Thusker.—Of immense size.

Thusking.—Very large.

Tidy.—Neat, clean; a child's pinafore.

Tiddy.—Small.

Tiff.—Tough.

Tilt.—*Subs.*, The framework of a cart or waggon. *Verb*, To raise, to elevate.

Tilly-willie.—Small, under size.

Tine.—The prong of a fork.

Tipe.—To overturn, to tip up.

Titivate.—To clean, to dress up.

Tittling.—Tickling.

Tit.—A favourite horse.

Toă.—No.

Tome.—Home.

Tommy.—Bread.

Tommy-rot.—Nonsense.

Tom-tawdry.—Cheap finery; flimsy unsuitable dress.

Toner.—Either one or other.

Tonnup.—Turnip.

Tooken.—Taken.

Top-up.—To complete a work, to conclude any business, to finish a stack.

Tops-it.—To excel, to over match.

Topper.—First-class.

Topping.—Excellent.

Torn-down.—Boisterous, romping.

Tot.—A small glass of beer.

Towt.—Taught.

Towze.—To unraffle.

[85]

Traäil.—To draw, to drag.

Traäiling.—To go wearily, to walk slowly.

Trāāpes.—A slovenly, dirty woman.

Trāāpesing.—To walk in a slovenly manner.

Trammock.—To walk about without settled purpose.

Transmograpy.—To convert anything from its original design; to change, to reconstruct anything.

Trash-bags.—A worthless person.

Traumpus.—Wandering to and fro.

Trays.—Wooden hurdles.

Trig.—Neat, precise, tight.

Trippence.—Threepence.

Trollops.—A slovenly, dirty woman.

Trouping.—Wandering.

Truck.—Concern with, connection.

Tumma.—To me.

Tumpoke.—To turn over heels over head.

Tuneable.—Able to sing.

Tunnel.—A funnel.

Tut.—A ghost.

Twang.—Flavour, taste.

Twank.—To beat, to strike.

Twicer.—Anything worth double.

Twig.—To understand.

Twill.—To thread upon a reel.

Twilt.—To beat, to strike.

Twink.—Immediately, at once.

Twitter.—Nervous, frightened.

Twizzle.—To twist, to raffle.

[86]

U

Unbethinking.—Without thought.

Unbeknown.—Not known.

Uncoōmed.—Not come, not arrived.

Underneän.—Beneath, underhand.

Under-lout.—A lazy man-servant.

Undid.—Undone.

Ungaäin.—Inconvenient, awkward.

Unheppen.—Clumsy, unskilful.

Unhonest.—Dishonest.

Unpossible.—Impossible.

Unready.—Not ready, not dressed.

Unsneck.—To unfasten.

Uphand.—To maintain or back up.

Uphōde.—To maintain, to assert.

Up-on-end.—Sitting up in bed.

Uppish.—Proud, haughty.

Up-shot.—Conclusion of a matter.

Up-tack.—The taking up or entering upon anything.

Ure.—Ever.

Uvvers.—Rough grass.

[87]

V

Vāals.—Presents to servants.

Vangalized.—Galvanized.

Vardy.—Verdict.

Varmint.—Vermin.

Vartiwells.—A part of a hinge to a gate.

Vemon.—Venom.

[68]

W

Wabble.—To tremble.

Wack.—Something due.

Wacken.—Wakeful, sharp, quick.

Wacker.—Very large size.

Wad.—A guide.

Wäffy.—Silly, weak in mind.

Waft.—A draught, an obnoxious smell.

Wag.—To signal by the hand.

Wall-eyed.—Squinting; having eyes of different colours.

Wallop.—To beat, to strike.

Walloper.—Immense size.

Walloping.—Above the usual size, huge.

Wankle.—Weakly, ill; a weak child.

Wap.—To beat by blows with the open hand.

Waps.—The fan used in dressing corn.

Wäpper.—Anything unusually large.

Ware.—To spend money.

Warner.—A warden.

Watter.—Water.

Watter-jawled.—Land covered with water.

Waxey.—Annoyed.

Weän.—With you.

Weänt.—I will not.

Wed.—To weed.

Weedle.—To coax.

Weffling.—A noise made by a dog,

Weigh.—One hundredweight of coals.

[89]

Welker.—An extreme size.

Welking.—Big, awkward, idle.

Welt.—To thrash, to strike.

Welting.—A beating.

Wench.—A young girl.

Weney.—Unwell, in bad health; small.

Werried.—Littered.

Werrit.—To tease, to fidget.

Werry.—To give birth.

Wesh.—To wash.

Wet-shird.—Wet shod.

Whack.—Allowance, allotted quantity, a blow.

Whacker.—Something large or fine.

Whang.—To throw, to fall heavily.

Whap.—To force, to beat.

Wheal.—To make as with blows from a whip.

Whemble.—To turn over, to remove.

Whelk.—Force, violence.

Wheels.—An insect found in corn.

Whippet.—Of a small size, a dwarf.

Whittling.—Cutting a stick with a knife.

Whitter.—To complain, to be peevish.

Whithy.—A willow branch.

Winy.—A noise made by a horse.

Whim-whams.—Oddities.

Whopper.—Anything very large.

Whyne.—Drawling cry of a child.

Wiltä?.—Wilt thou?

Windle.—Drifting snow.

Wivver.—However.

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Wizened.—Dried up, shrunken, withered

Woh!.—A word used to stop horses.

Wong.—Low land.

Wonser.—Severe, as a blow.

Wop.—To beat, to strike.

Wopper.—A good size.

Wopping.—Large, immense.

Wor.—Were.

Worry.—To bother, to tease.

Wos.—Worse.

Wottle-days.—Week days, working days.

Wots.—Oats:

Wozzle.—Mangel-wurzel.

Wrinkle.—A new idea.

Wykings.—The corners of the mouth.

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Y

Yaffling.—A noise made by a dog.

Yah.—You.

Yammer.—To constantly complain.

Yanks.—Gaiters.

Yard.—A small enclosure near a house.

Yark.—To jerk, to pull.

Yarker.—Large.

Yaup.—To shout.

Yauping.—Noisy, boisterous.

Yawm.—To move about awkwardly, to make a noise.

Yawnups.—An ignorant person.

Yeät.—To eat.

Yetten.—Eaten.

Yock.—A yoke, to attach horses in a team.

Yocks.—A wooden implement used in carrying water.

Yother.—To eat greedily.

Yow.—A female sheep, ewe.

Yowl.—To howl.

Yuck.—To jerk, to pull, to snatch_

Yule-caākes.—Christmas cakes.

Yule-clog.—Yule log burnt at Christmas time.

Yup.—The call in driving sheep.

Yuvling.—A small gathering of straw, a wisp.

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ALFORD	Pronounced	HAWFORTH.
ALVINGHAM	„	AUVINGHAM.
ASTHORPE	„	ASTHRIP.
AUTHORPE	„	AUTHRIP.
BOULTHAM	„	BOOTHAM.
BURWELL	„	BURRELL.
BURGH	„	BORO.
CALCEBY	„	CAUSBY.
CAWTHORPE	„	CAWTHRIP.
COVENHAM	„	CONEHAM.
FULLETBY	„	FULLARBY.
FULNETBY	„	FUNNABY.
FRISKNEY	„	FOSNEY.
HAGNABY	„	HORNBY.
HALTHAM	„	AUTAM.
HOGSTHORPE	„	OXRUP.
INGOLDMELLS	„	INGAMELLS.
LUDBOROUGH	„	LURBUR.
MABLETHORPE	„	MAUBLETHORPE.
MAVIS ENDERBY	„	MAUVUS ENDERBY.
NORTHORPE	„	NOTRIP.
SALTFLEETBY	„	SOLOBY.
SALMONBY	„	SAUMANBY.
SCRIVELSBY	„	SCREELSBY.
TATHWELL	„	TATHELL.
TRUSTHORPE	„	TRISTHRIP
ULCEBY	„	OULSBY.
WAINFLEET	„	WANKLET.
WALTHAM	„	WATTAM.

**Tautological Expressions in daily use in the
Eastern part of the Lindsey Division of
Lincolnshire.**

Always sometimes.	Little small piece.
Additions to add.	Lend the loan of.
Awfully grand.	Little tiny piece.
All alone by yourself.	Never sometimes.
Borrow the loan of.	Often gives nothing away
Bend it straight.	Old ancient.
Beastly good.	Only for the season mostly.
Clear thick.	
Customary always.	Often sometimes.
Clear dark.	Regularly changeable.
Clean messed.	Round circle.
Clear foggy.	Raise a dint
Clear dull.	Shortly soon.
Entrance out.	Start to begin.
Fine and coarse.	Solid soft.
Fine and rough.	Stinks sweetly.
Free gratis for nothing.	Straight round.
Fair cheating.	Solid hard.
Great big huge.	Turn them straight.
Going to come.	Two twins.
Good morning this morning.	
Jolly sour.	

Christmas will soon be here if it only keeps fine weather.

I should have been older if that I had not been ill for two years.

So you've come first at last, you used to be behind before.

I suspect you get up early of late.

'Tis well you call in season, you would not have found me within without.

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**Superstitious Notions still very generally held in
parts of East Lincolnshire.**

Monday for health,

Tuesday for wealth,

Wednesday best day of all,

Thursday for losses,

Friday for crosses,

Saturday no luck at all.

The bacon made from a pig, killed at the wane of the moon, will waste in the process of boiling.

If anything be accidentally broken, it is believed that at least three other similar accidents will occur during the day.

A tendency to thieving will most certainly follow if you cut a child's nails before it is twelve months old.

If a cock crow early in the morning near to the door of the house, a stranger may be expected during the day.

If a "smoke rag" be seen hanging from the bar of a grate, a stranger may be expected.

Good luck is believed to follow if money be turned in the pocket, upon seeing the first lamb of the season.

A horse-shoe suspended somewhere upon the premises is held to bring good luck.

Walking into church right-foot first brings good fortune.

If a lady drops a knife a gentleman is likely to call on her.

Seeing a white cat is regarded as a good omen.

A spider on the coat or dress means riches.

Seeing a new moon over the right shoulder means good luck.

Falling upstairs is a certain sign of a wedding.

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Signs of Ill Luck.

Thirteen persons sitting down at one table to dine.

To allow knives to be crossed upon the dinner table.

To give a knife to anyone without its being acknowledged by the payment of a coin.

To take money out of the house on New Year's morning before first bringing money in.

To spill salt upon the table-cloth.

To return to the house after having set out on a journey; the evil spell, however, may be broken by sitting down in the house, before setting out a second time.

To see the New Moon first through glass,—say a window.

Magpies seen together as follows, viz.—

One for sorrow,

Two for mirth;

Three for wedding,

Four for death.

To give a knife to another severs friendship; so does giving another a pair of white shoes or slippers.

Two persons looking into a mirror simultaneously.

Placing an umbrella on the bed brings sorrow.

Walking under a ladder.

Friday is a bad day for commencing new work.

Moving into a house on a Saturday means a short stay.

Helping another to salt at table.

Bird flying into a room means sickness.

A black cat looking in at a window is followed by misfortune.

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Signs of Death.

If bees in a hive be not told of a death, another is sure to happen in the same house shortly.

If a fire remains alight all through the night.

If a dog howls at midnight.

If fowls make a noise at midnight.

If a pigeon settles upon the window-sill of a house.

If a tallow candle, while alight, flickers, and forms upon the side a mass called a "winding-sheet."

If an insect, called the "death-watch," is heard ticking during the night.

If two spoons are placed together in a cup.

If a white dove flies into a room.

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Inscriptions on Clocks.

The following inscription appears upon the pendulum of a clock, the property of Jabez Good:

"On this moment depends Eternity."

The above inscription has in all seriousness been read as follows:

"On this monument depends Electricity."

A mechanical clock in the same possession has appended to it a card with the inscription:

This inscription has been read as follows:

“Dog and Magpie.”

“They say,”

What they say,

Let them say!

Going and gone are now both one,

For gone is going and going is gone.

“A little nonsense now and then,

Is relished by the wisest men.”

“If a man’s mind is pure his wit will never be tainted.”

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Money.

“Hard to get, easy to spend;
Awkward to borrow, unsafe to lend.”

Often in each, and every way, it is a trouble.

They who have money,
Are troubled about it;
And they who have none
Are troubled without it.

He that is down, need fear no fall.

He that is low, no pride.

When a rich man speaketh, every man holdeth his tongue.

If a poor man speak, they say, "What fellow is this."

Its not the man that knows the most

That's got the most to say;

Its not the man that's got the most

That gives the most away.

There is one thing you can always depend upon, and that is that you can never depend upon others.

"It is not always he who looks the wisest knows the most; but most people are not aware of this, so it will pay you to look as wise as you can."

Station Master: "You cannot go by this train it is crowded out."

Angry Traveller: "I must have a seat if I stand all the way."

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Sound Reason.

If you from slips

Would guard your lips,

Of these five things beware,

Of whom you speak,

To whom you speak,

And what, and when, and where.

Men are Four (so say the Arabs).

1.—He who knows not, and knows not that he knows not.

(He is a fool; shun him.)

2.—He who knows not, and knows that he knows not.

(He is simple; teach him.)

3.—He who knows and knows not that he knows.

(He is asleep; wake him.)

4.—He who knows and knows that he knows.

(He is wise; follow him.)

In the word STARCH thirty-five dictionary words are to be found, viz.—
ART, ARCH, AT, AH! ACT, AS, ASH, ARC, A,
CRASH, CHAR, CHAT, CAT, CASH, CHART, CART, CAR, CAST,
HAS, HAT, HAST, HA, HART,
RASH, RACH, RAT, RATH, RATCH,
STAR, SCAR, SCATH, SAT,
TRASH, THAR, TAR.

By J. GOOD.

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Copy of Strange Advertisements.

- 1.—Wanted a room for two gentlemen 30 feet long and 20 feet broad.
- 2.—For sale, a piano, the property of a Musician with carved legs.
- 3.—Wanted for the Church organ, an Organist, and a boy to blow the same.
- 4.—Wanted a Coachman, not less than 6 feet nor over 40.
- 5.—Wanted a man to attend to horses of a Christian character.
- 6.—Wanted a man to look after a cow, who has a good voice and able to sing in the choir.

Five outs and One in.

Out of MONEY, and out of clothes,
Out at the heels, and out at the toes;
Out of credit, and in debt.

Word Squares.

			CRANE	FRAME
	EAST	PLAY	RAVEN	RAVEN
FIG	ACHE	LANE	AVERT	AVERT
ICE	SHUN	ANNA	NERVE	MERGE
GEM	TENT	YEAR	ENTER	ENTER

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BURGH

Is an exceptionally healthy Market-town as will be understood by the following facts. For several years Jabez Good regularly shaved six persons whose ages are appended:—

Messrs. J. Bowis 96 years of age.

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„	E. Houghton,	92	„	„
„	T. Andrews	90	„	„
„	W. Kelk	87	„	„
„	W. Barnes	86	„	„
„	J. Lee	84	84	„

Making a total of 535 years, or an average of 89 years each.

The following information from the Church Register was given by the Vicar of Burgh, (the Rev R. S. Sanderson,) to Jabez Good in 1872, and serves to further prove the healthiness of Burgh:—

During the last ten years no less than thirty persons, who were above eighty years of age, have been buried in Burgh Churchyard.

These aged individuals lived in the aggregate 2673 years, and if they had followed one after the other, the first would have been born 800 years before Christ.

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Mr. Thomas Green, Coxwain of the Skegness Lifeboat, entered the shop of Jabez Good, Burgh, in order to be shaved, when he made use of the following unique couplet:—

“Now Mr. Good,
Can you shave me without showing blood ?”

Mr. Green was waited upon quickly, and after having paid his fee of one penny for the attention,

Jabez Good answered in the same manner as his customer:

“Now Mr. Green,
I have shaved you clean
And there’s no blood to be seen.”

ACROSTIC.

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Three-fourth of a cross	T
A circle complete	O
A perpendicular and two semi-circles meet	B
A triangle that stands upon two feet	A
Two semi-circles	C
	C
And a circle complete	O

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BUSINESS CARD.

WILLIAM BAKER,
CHIMNEY SWEEP, BURGH, LINCOLNSHIRE,
ESTABLISHED, A.D. 1846.

.—:o:—

William Baker he lives here,
Sweeps chimneys clean and not too dear;
And if by chance they get on fire
He'll put them out if you desire.

.—:o:—

BLACK FLOUR SOLD HERE.

N.B.—He is the only one known in the
County to wear a top hat at his business.

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Agricultural Customs in 1800.

Farmer at the plough,
Wife milking cow,

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Daughter spinning yarn,
Son thrashing in the barn,
All happy to a charm.

Agricultural Customs in 1900.

Father gone to see the show,
Daughter at the pian-o,
Madame gaily dressed in satin,
All the boys learning Latin,
With a mortgage on the farm.

Her Majesty Queen Victoria ascended the throne on June 20th, 1837, and was crowned on June 28th, 1838.

She reigned 64 years, and died after an illness of seven days, on January 22nd, 1901.

She was succeeded by His Royal Highness Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, who was declared King as Edward VII. The Coronation was fixed for June 26th, 1902, but owing to the severe illness of the King, it was postponed until August 9th, when he was duly crowned at Westminster.

By the Queen.—A proclamation declares and commands that every Gold Sovereign shall weigh not less than five penny weights, two grains and a half.

A half Sovereign not less than two penny weights, thirteen grains and one eighth.

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All the words in SMALL CAPITALS are the SURNAMES of persons who are now living in the parish of Burgh, arranged by Jabez Good, Burgh, Lincolnshire.

In memory of the ABBOT and DEAN of CHESTER, the Council of Burgh have been instructed by a YOUNG CLARKE, in the name of PAUL ADAMS from GRANTHAM, not to WAITE, but inform the WHITE SMITHS at once to construct a GOOD and NOBLE

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looking STEEL CROSS to be erected in a FIELD due EAST and WEST, at the TOWNSEND, to be surrounded by LOWE GRAY WALLS, and to clear HOFF in a SIVIL way all such nuisances that may obstruct such as BROOKS, PITTS, POOLES, MOORES, WELLS, REEDS, SANDS, &c. Now ISSIT WRIGHT HALL this STORR to be DUNN, and in such SHORT notice, and to be signed with only a PINNEY STAMP.

Copy of an envelope which passed through the Burgh Post Office, addressed as below:—

Take this to JABEZ whose surname is GOOD.

A collector of bric-a-brac, a carver in wood,

A numismatic cute, in Taxidermy famed,

An artist he really is properly named,

A lover of vertu, a young Oologist,

And a cutter of hair completeth the list,

At the MUSEUM, BURGH, this paragon dwells,

In sight of the Church, and within sound of the Bells.

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The following Acrostic was written by one who therein has paid great compliments to the powers of the one to whom it is addressed:—

Joyous and free, still on life's path he stays,

Alike in wisdom as in skill renown'd ;

Bending before no human form for praise.

Enriched with gifts which nature in him found,

Zeal marks him for her own!

Go on great genius till thy life is o'er,

Onward in might, and swim against the stream,

O'er boundless wave and tempest tossing shore,

Down to that Haven, where rewards shall teem.

SONNET written by the Rev. Canon Rawnsley upon the hand-carved oak Eagle Lectern for Burgh Church, whilst in process of being carved by Jabez Good, Burgh, Lincolnshire, 1874.—

Thou wast not reared in some great master's hall,
From out no foreign carver's hand hast flown;
An humble artist in this simple town
Did fashion thee to perch upon this ball,
And not a burgher, but did daily call,
To watch thee from the oak so slowly grown.
Each talon's curve, each feather-shaft was known,
Thy solemn purpose was so clear to all,
Thy fame, the scholar quoted, as he stood;
Pleased, but in awe, the children touched the wood,
The sportsman praised, or blamed a feather wrong,
The market yeoman gazed in wonder long,
Thy pose, for all their praises, never stirred,
Thy frown was fixed, thou mute imperious Bird.

[108]

Seven Ages of the World.

The SEVEN Ages of the World according to the usual computation, the account of time from the Creation of the World, is divided into SEVEN Ages or Periods, viz.—

The FIRST Age of the World, from the Creation to the Flood, includes the space of 1656 years.

The SECOND Age of the World, from the Flood to the Call of Abraham, was 426 years long.

The THIRD Age of the World, from the Call of Abraham to the Israelites' departure out of Egypt, took 430 years.

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The FOURTH Age of the World, from the Israelites' departure out of Egypt to the Building of Solomon's Temple, lasted 480 years.

The FIFTH Age of the World, from the Building of the Temple to the Israelites being carried Captives into Babylon, occupied 400 years.

The SIXTH Age of the World, from the carrying the Israelites into Babylon to the Birth of Christ, was 508 years in length.

The SEVENTH Age of the World, from the Birth of Christ, already includes 1906 years.

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The Seven Wonders of the World.

The Seven Wonders of the World, as they are popularly called, were

- I. The Egyptian Pyramids;
- II. „ Mausoleum, erected by Artemisia;
- III. „ Temple of Diana at Ephesus;
- IV. „ Walls and Hanging Gardens of the City of Babylon;
- V. „ Colossus or Brazen Image of the Sun at Rhodes;
- VI. „ Statue of Jupiter Olympus;
- VII. „ Phoros or Watch Tower of Ptolemy Philadelphus.

Instead of the latter some substitute the Royal Palace of Cyrus, built by Menon, the stones of which were cemented with gold.

World Statistics.

There are 3064 languages in the world, and its inhabitants consist of more than 1000 sects.

The number of men is about equal to the number of women.

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The average length of life is about 33 years; of 1000 persons only one reaches 100 years of age; of every 100 only six reach the 65 years; and not more than one in 600 lives to be 80.

DATISI, in logic, a mode of syllogisms in the third figure, wherein the major is an universal affirmative, and the minor and conclusion are particular affirmative propositions. E. gr.

DA "All who serve God are kings.
TI Some who serve God are poor.
SI Therefore, some who are poor are kings."

[110]

The Lord's Prayer.

It was rendered thus in the time of Henry VI.—

"Our Fadir that art in hevenes,
"halewid be thi
"name, thi kingdom come to thee, be thi
"will don in eerthe, as in hevене."

In the year 1537, the Lord's Prayer was printed according to the following version:—

"O oure Father which arte in heven, halowed be thy name:
let thy kingdom come, thy will be fulfilled as well in erth as it
is in heaven," etc.

Where the reader will observe the diction almost brought to the present standard, the variations being principally in the orthography.

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When Darius offered Alexander ten thousand talents to divide Asia equally with him, he answered, "The earth cannot bear two Suns, nor Asia two Kings."

Parmenio, a friend of Alexander's, hearing the great offer Darius had made, said; "Were I Alexander, I would accept them."

"So would I," replied Alexander, "were I Parmenio."

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Wit and Wisdom.

Knowledge conquered by labour becomes a possession, a property our own.

Excellence is never granted to man, but as the reward of labour.

If you have Genius industry will prove it.

All progress of the best kind is slow.

Time is life's best counsellor.

No man was ever discontented with the world if he did his duty in it.

It will generally be found that men who are constantly lamenting their ill-luck are only reaping the consequences of their own neglect, mismanagement, improvidence or want of application.

Fame is as hard to be kept as it was at first to be got.

Hence an eminent Judge when asked what contributed most to success at the Bar, replied : " Some succeed by great talent, some by high connection, some by miracle. But the majority by commencing without a shilling."

He that talks all he knows will talk more than he knows.

[112]

Most men fear a bad name, yet few take care to shun those deeds which cause it.

He that is a right judge of what he needs and what he needs not, is a wise man.

Every human being has duties to be performed, and therefore has need of cultivating the capacity for doing them. Attention, Application, Accuracy, Method, Punctuality and Dispatch, are the principal qualities required for the efficient conduct of business of any sort.

It is a common saying at Manchester that the men who are most successful in business there, are those who begin the world in their shirt sleeves; whereas those who begin with fortunes generally lose them.

Genius without work is certainly a dumb oracle.

We always hate those whom we have wronged, and fear those whom we don't understand.

Spelling Bee.

I witnessed with unparalled ecstasy the embarrassment of a harassed cobbler gauging the symmetry of a peeled pear.

John Wright, wheel-wright, could neither read right nor write right, nor read the rites of the Church right.

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**The History of the Boots of Oliver Cromwell exhibited
in the Burgh Museum, 1887.**

WHEN OLIVER CROMWELL encamped at Perth, he received intelligence of the death by self-destruction of John Monday, one of his zealous and active partizans, who lived at a village which now bears his name, a little to the north of Damhead. Out of respect to the memory of honest John, the Lord Protector issued a proclamation through Perth, offering a reward to the person who should compose the best lines on the death of Monday.

Among the number of competitors for the reward was a son of St. Crispin, who composed the following lines verbatim:—

“Blessed be the Sabbath day,
Cursed be all worldly pelf;
Tuesday shall begin the week,
Since Monday hanged himself.”

Cromwell was so pleased with the wit of the honest Souter, that the reward was not only awarded him, but he also ordered that MONDAY should be kept as a holiday through Scotland.

This is the origin of ST. MONDAY according to the Scottish tradition.

The history of the BOOTS in connection with the above is as follows:—

After the reward just quoted had been awarded, these Boots of Cromwell’s were sent to the Souter who composed these lines to be repaired, but owing to the sudden removal of the Parliamentary Army from Perth, Cromwell did not receive them back again, and the Souter, well pleased to possess any of the property of the Parliamentary General, did not put himself to any trouble to return them.

They therefore remained in the family as an heirloom, until the year 1746, when a Mr. John Owen, of Cambridge, travelling through Scotland, stopped one night at the village inn of Redgorton.

The conversation turned upon the various struggles of the kingdom during the reigns of Charles I and II, and the talents of the Generals of the armies engaged therein, the name of Cromwell being most prominent, when a descendant of the old Souter's mentioned having in his possession a pair of the General's boots.

Being well plied with "mountain dew," he disposed of the Boots to Mr. Owen for Twenty Pounds, (Scots), by him they were brought to Cambridge, and, at his death, were given by his Will to the late Samuel Coates, of Alford, and at his death his widow gave them to the late William Searle, of the same place, at whose Sale by Auction, in 1838, they were purchased by Mr. Cash, of Spilsby, who sold them to Miss Thimbleby, of the same place, and she presented them to the proprietor of the Burgh Museum.—
JABEZ GOOD.

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**VALUABLE
CATTLE TABLE.**

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A VALUABLE CATTLE TABLE

By this Table the Weight of a Fat Pig or Bullock can be easily ascertained whilst living.

First take the Girth behind the Shoulder in Feet and Inches, and take down the Weight opposite thereto; Secondly take the length from the Fore part of the Shoulder to the extent of the Buttocks in Feet and Inches, and take down the Weight opposite thereto; the addition of the two Weights gives the Weight of the Pig or Bullock.

Example 1st.

Suppose a Pig girths 5 feet 2 inches, the Weight opposite is 21 stones 2lbs., its length 4 feet 3 in., the Weight opposite is 7 stones 6lbs., which added together are 28 stones 8lbs., the weight of the pig.

Example 2nd.

Suppose a Bullock girths 8 feet 6 inches, the Weight opposite is 82 stones 7lbs., its length 5 feet 8 inches, the Weight opposite is 15 stones 8lbs., which added together are 98 stones 1lb., the weight of the bullock.

This Table has been found not to vary more than 2 or 3 pounds in 20 stones when the Length and Girth are carefully and properly taken.

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GIRTH.		WEIGHT.	
Ft.	In.	St.	Lbs.
3	.—0	3	6
3	.—1	3	12
3	.—2	4	4
3	.—3	4	11
3	.—4	5	3
3	.—5	5	10
3	.—6	6	3
3	.—7	6	11
3	.—8	7	5
3	.—9	8	0
3	.—10	8	8
3	.—11	9	3
4	.—0	9	12
4	.—1	10	8

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6	.—3	34	.—	11
6	.—4	35	.—	13
6	.—5	37	.—	1
6	.—6	38	.—	4
6	.—7	39	.—	7
6	.—8	40	.—	11
6	.—9	42	.—	1
6	.—10	43	.—	4
6	.—11	44	.—	8
7	.—0	46	.—	0
7	.—1	47	.—	7
7	.—2	49	.—	0
7	.—3	... ..	50	.—	8
7	.—4	... ..	52	.—	1
7	.—5	... ..	53	.—	9
7	.—6	... ..	55	.—	3
7	.—7	... ..	56	.—	12
7	.—8	... ..	58	.—	7
7	.—9	... ..	60	.—	3
7	.—10	... ..	62	.—	0
7	.—11	64	.—	0
8	.—0	66	.—	3
8	.—1	68	.—	7
8	.—2	71	.—	1
8	.—3	73	.—	11
8	.—4	76	.—	8
8	.—5	79	.—	7
8	.—6	82	.—	7
8	.—7	85	.—	9
8	.—8	88	.—	12
8	.—9	92	.—	3
8	.—10	95	.—	9

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8	.—11	99	.—	3
9	.—0	102	.—	12
9	.—1	106	.—	9

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GIRTH.

WEIGHT.

Ft.	In.	St.	Lbs.
9	.—2	...	110 .— 7
9	.—3	...	114 .— 7
9	.—4	...	118 .— 8
9	.—5	...	122 .— 11
9	.—6	...	127 .— 1
9	.—7	...	131 .— 7
9	.—8	...	136 .— 0
9	.—9	...	140 .— 9
9	.—10	...	145 .— 5
9	.—11	...	150 .— 3
10	.—0	...	155 .— 2
10	.—1	...	160 .— 3
10	.—2	...	165 .— 5
10	.—3	...	170 .— 9
10	.—4	...	176 .— 0
10	.—5	...	181 .— 7

LENGTH.

WEIGHT.

Ft.	In.	St.	Lbs.
2	.—5	...	1 .— 12
2	.—6	...	2 .— 0

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2	.—72	.—	2
2	.—82	.—	4
2	.—92	.—	7
2	.—102	.—	9
2	.—112	.—	11
3	.—03	.—	0
3	.—13	.—	3
3	.—23	.—	6
3	.—33	.—	10
3	.—43	.—	13

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LENGTH.		WEIGHT.			
Ft.	In.	St.	Lbs.		
3	.—54	.—	2
3	.—64	.—	6
3	.—74	.—	10
3	.—85	.—	0
3	.—95	.—	5
3	.—105	.—	9
3	.—115	.—	13
4	.—06	.—	4
4	.—16	.—	9
4	.—27	.—	0
4	.—37	.—	6
4	.—47	.—	11
4	.—58	.—	2
4	.—68	.—	8
4	.—79	.—	0

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4	.—89	.—	6
4	.—99	.—	13
4	.—1010	.—	5
4	.—1110	.—	11
5	.—011	.—	4
5	.—111	.—	11
5	.—212	.—	4
5	.—312	.—	12
5	.—413	.—	5
5	.—513	.—	12
5	.—614	.—	6
5	.—715	.—	0
5	.—815	.—	8
5	.—916	.—	3
5	.—1016	.—	11
5	.—1117	.—	5
6	.—018	.—	0
6	.—118	.—	9
6	.—219	.—	4
6	.—320	.—	0
6	.—420	.—	9
6	.—521	.—	4

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LENGTH.		WEIGHT.			
Ft.	In.	St.	Lbs.		
6	.—622	.—	0
6	.—722	.—	10
6	.—823	.—	6

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6	.—924	.—	3
6	.—1025	.—	0
6	.—1125	.—	12
7	.—026	.—	11
7	.—127	.—	11
7	.—228	.—	11
7	.—329	.—	12
7	.—431	.—	0

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History of Burgh-le-Marsh, Lincolnshire

BURGH is a small market town, situate in the Marsh division of the Wapentake of Candleshoe, and hence it is frequently termed “BURGH IN THE MARSH.”

Its distance from Wainfleet is five miles, and from Spilsby eight miles.

The name of this place, affording as it does undoubted proof of its Roman origin, claims for it the attention of the Antiquary. Stukeley describes it as having been a Roman Castrum to guard the sea-coast, probably against the Saxon rovers. He supposed that the Romans had forts all along the eastern coast of the kingdom, and that this bay was defended by five, viz. two upon the edges of the high country, and three upon the rivers. The fort on the Norfolk coast he supposed to have been at Brancaster; on the Lincolnshire side at Burgh; and one each at Wisbech, Spalding, and Boston.

Burgh is situate on a piece of very high ground, partly natural and partly raised by Roman labour, overlooking the widely extended marshes, probably in early times overflowed by the sea, at least in spring tides. There are two artificial tumuli, one very high, called Cockrill. Roman coins have frequently been found in Saint Mary’s deserted churchyard.

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A very large and fair Antoninus Pius in brass Cos. III., was, when Dr. Stukeley visited this place, in the possession of a Thomas Linney, Skeletons were frequently dug

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up, at the same period, in the yards and gardens about the town. There are no remaining appearances of there having been a vallum or ditch around the town.

From the summit of the hill, referred to above, there is a very extensive view of the surrounding country.

The prospect on the West over the Wolds reaches West Keal. The country on this side being well wooded, and abounding with hills and dales, presents a most delightful landscape. The view on the other sides of the hill, being over the flat marshes, which are almost entirely destitute of wood, extends to a great distance. On the North, the Churches of Welton, Orby, Huttoft, Hogsthorpe, Mumby, Anderby, and Cumberworth, with the Hall at Boothby, are distinctly seen, and on the East, on which side the prospect is bounded by the German Ocean and the Norfolk coast, those of Addlethorpe, Ingoldmells, Winthorpe, and Skegness.

On the South may be seen the Churches of Croft, Wainfleet All Saints and Saint Mary's, Thorpe, Friskney, and in the background those of Boston and Sibsey. On the West, Bratoft, Irby, Halton, Spilsby, and Gunby, with the Hall at the latter place.

The account of this parish in the record of Domesday is as follows:—

Land of Earl Alan. Soke. In Burgh is soke of Drayton, One carucate and a half of land to be taxed. Land to twelve oxen. Three sokemen and two villanes and three bordars have there one

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plough and a half. Land of Eudo, son of Spirewic. Calnodeshow Wapontake. Manor in Burgh, Goodwin and Tochi and Godric had nine oxgangs of land to be taxed. Land to as many oxen. Eudo and two of his vassals have there one plough and five villanes and four bordars and three sokemen with one plough and eighty-five acres of meadow. Value in the King Edward's time forty shillings, now twenty-three shillings. Inland in Burgh. One sokeman has there six oxen in a plough. There are one hundred and sixty acres of meadow. Soke in Burgh. One vassal has there one ox in a plough, and thirty acres of meadow. Inland in Burgh. Three villanes have there two oxen in a plough, and four acres of meadow, and two salt-pits of sixteen pence.

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Manor in Candlesby. Soke. In Burgh is soke one carucate of land to be taxed. Land to one plough. One sokeman has one plough there. Soke in the same. Sortebrand, a Saxon Thane, has one ox-gang of land to be taxed. Land to one ox, Manor in West Keal. Soke in Burgh. Four sokemen and two villanes and two bordars have there six oxen in a plough, and eighty acres of meadow. Berewick. In the same, three ox-gangs of land and the fourth part of one ox-gang to be taxed. Land to four oxen. Land of Gilbert de Gaunt. Soke in Bardney. In Burgh is eight carucates of land to be taxed. Land to as many ploughs, twenty-one sokemen and eleven villanes and three bordars have there six ploughs and one Church and five hundred acres of meadow. Land of Colegrine Manor. In Burgh Archil had six ox-gangs and a half of land to be taxed. Land to as many oxen. And one mill of twenty shillings and eight acres of meadow and three acres of coppice wood. Value in King Edward's time thirty shillings now forty. Berewic.

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In Ekintune is two ox-gangs and a half of meadow, belonging to Burgh, Inland. Manor. In Burgh, Archil has five ox-gangs of land to be taxed. Land to six oxen. There are two sokemen with one plough. Value in King Edward's time and now three shillings.

Robert Dispenser was returned as holding lands here at the same period.

Earl Alan, noticed above as a proprietor of lands in this parish, was Earl of Brittany and Richmond, and nephew of the Conqueror. In the division of the landed property of the kingdom amongst the military adventurers who by their prowess advanced him to the throne, William gave to this Earl the confiscated estates of the Saxon Earl Edwin, the eldest son of Algar, Earl of Mercia.

If, therefore, the property possessed by the Earls of Richmond, in Burgh, formed a part of the immense estate of the unfortunate Edwin, it will of course follow that a part of this parish was prior to the Conquest in the possession of the Earls of Mercia.

The Richmond estates continued in the possession of the Dukes of Brittany until the reign of Henry II., when Ranulph, Earl of Chester, became possessed of them, by his marriage with Constance, widow of Geoffrey Plantagenet, and daughter and heiress of Conan, Duke of Brittany; but after the death of the Earl of Chester the estates reverted

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to their former possessors. In the reign of Henry III., they were seized into the hands of the King, who bestowed them upon Peter of Savoy, the uncle of Queen Eleanor.

When the Testa de Nevill inquisition was taken, *temp.*, Henry III., the Prior of Bolington, and his tenants, held in Burgh the eighth part of

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one knight's fee of Lady Beatrice de Mumby, and she of Peter de Sabauda who held it of the King *in capite*. Roger de Cressi and Gab, fr de Burgo and John, the son of Alan, held in this place the eighth part of one knight's fee of the aforesaid Beatrice, and she of Peter de Sabauda who held it *ut supra*. Alan de Mumby held in Burgh the eighth part of a knight's fee of the honor of Richmond which the Prior of Bolington held of him.

In 1333, Peter de Gibthorp died, seized of lands and tenements in Burgh, Winthorpe-Mumby, and other places of the honor of Richmond. Alexander, his son and heir, the same year did homage for one messuage and all other lands and tenements which his father held at the time of his death, in Burgh and Winthorpe.

In 1345, Richard Graymagh, of Burgh, and others held certain lands, etc., in Burgh of the Prior of Bolington, parcel of the honor of Richmond. Eudo, the son of Spirewic, was founder of the Tateshall family. Robert Lord Tateshall had property in this parish in the reign of Henry III. His grandson Robert died in 1302, without issue, when the inheritance was divided between his three sisters, viz., Emma, married to Sir Osbert Cayley; Joan, wife of Sir Robert Driby; and Isabel, married to Sir John Orreby. In this partition of the property, the estate at Burgh came into the possession of Sir Robert Driby, whose daughter and heir, Alice, married Sir William Bernake, whose grandson, William, dying without issue in his minority, left Maud his sister, wife to Ralph de Cromwell, his heir. From this family the property descended by a female heiress to the Willoughbys de Eresby, in whose possession it still continues.

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Bernake Hall stood a little to the S.W. of the town. What remains of the premises is converted into a farmhouse, in which the "manorial courts" are occasionally held.

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Connected with this family was Walter Bernak, who in 1331 died, seized of lands in this parish; and Sir Hugh Bernak whose grand-daughter married Thomas Massingberd, in 1434. A.D. 1199, Richard I., confirmed to the Abbey of Revesby, the estates belonging to it in Burgh; (26th Henry VIII.) the possessions of this Abbey in Burgh were valued at £6 16s. 8d. per annum. Walter Marescall, Earl of Pembroke, held the town of Burgh of the King, as the honor of Pumfrays in the reign of Henry III.

Walter Bee, Symon de Kyme, William de Scremby, and William de Brayton, held lands here at the same period. Gilbert Blanchard held in this parish the fourth part of a knight's fee of Gilbert de Gaunt who held it of the King *in capite*.

In the succeeding reign, Robert de Scremby held lands in Burgh of Gilbert de Gaunt. Lady Matilda de Lacy and Symon de Kyme also possessed lands in Burgh in this reign. In 1256, William, son of Philip de Kyme, and his wife Lucy, gave to the Priory of Bolington, all the lands held of them in Burgh, by the said Priory, with the patronage and advowson of the Church at Burgh. Symon de Kyme confirmed to the said Priory a donation of William, son of Gilbert de Sceggenesse, of one toft and three acres of land in Burgh.

One messuage in Burgh juxta Wainfleet was held of the Priory of Bolington, by Nicholas Bolingbrok, in 1312, In 1315, the same messuage was held by J. Rasshe; in 1323, by Alanus de Rawe; and in 1349, by John Castelor de Kyme and William de la Chaumbres.

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A.D. 1309, Peter de Gibthorp had a grant of free warren in Burgh. The same privilege was granted in 1400, (2nd Henry IV.) to John Weston, who also obtained a Charter to hold a market and fair in Burgh-le-Marsh. In 1303, the possessions appertaining to the fee of Gaunt in Burgh were estimated at four parts of a knight's fee. In 1338, Henry de Bellmonte, Earl of Buchan, was in possession of the above property. His grandson, Sir Henry de Bellmonte, held it in 1373.

In 1316, John de Orreby died, seized of lands in Burgh of the annual value of forty shillings. The succeeding year, Robert de Wylughby, who had married Margaret de Orreby, had an estate in Burgh and Winceby, valued at thirty shillings per annum. In

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1326, Peter de Scremby obtained a licence to appropriate a lay fee in Burgh and elsewhere, to the support of a chaplain in Scremby.

A.D. 1346, the Abbot of Bardney gave to the Priory of Greenfield, lands in Burgh and elsewhere of the annual value of ten pounds. The Abbey of Bardney possessed at the period of its dissolution, rents in kind in Burgh and Winthorpe, amounting yearly to five pounds fifteen shillings.

The Massingberd family had a residence in Burgh as early as 1434. An ancient building termed Whitehouse, situate a short distance from the town southward, continued in the possession of the Massingberds until very lately. Augustine Massingberd, Esq., purchased the lands belonging to Sir John Markham in this parish in 1538. About the year 1520, William Smyth, LL.D., Archdeacon of Lincoln (nephew of William Smyth, Bishop of Lincoln, one of the founders of Brasenose College, Oxford), purchased for the sum of £360, of John Newdigate, Serieant-at-Law, of

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Lincoln's Inn, the manor of Sutton, with lands in Skegness, Winthorpe, and Burgh. John Newdigate was ancestor of the baronets of that name. He married Amphilicia, daughter of John Nevill, of Sutton, who being heiress to her father, was a party with her husband in the sale of the estate, and in suffering a recovery to secure the right of the purchaser. The Archdeacon afterwards settled these estates upon Brasenose College, Oxford. They were valued in 1541, (33rd Henry VIII.) at £XXVI, IVs. VIId. per annum.

The following particulars respecting Burgh are extracted from the "INQUISITIONES POST-MORTEM.".—

"In 1554, Thomas Philipson died, seized of one messuage, thirty acres of pasture, etc., in Skalflet in Burgh in the Marsh; leaving issue two sons, James and Gilbert. George Cutler, Gent., of Folkingham, possessed at the time of his death in 1556, one capital messuage (£7 16s. 8d.), and divers lands in this place, held of the heirs of Lord Willoughby, by fealty and sevenpence halfpenny rent. He left issue by Winifred Dysones, one son, John, his heir, with remainder to Francis, son of Robert Harrington.

"In 1558, William Reade, of Wrangle, possessed, as heir of Thomas Reade, Gent., deceased, one capital messuage, fourteen others, one dove-house, one windmill, nine

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orchards, two hundred and ninety-three acres of land, one hundred acres of marsh, and two shillings rent, in Burgh. Winthorpe, Wrangle, Leake, Leverton, and Bennington.

“In 1606, Humphrey Corbett, Esq., died, seized of one capital messuage (41s.), twenty acres of land, and one hundred and sixty acres of pasture in Croft and Burgh, held of the King *in capite*

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by the fortieth part of a knight's fee, he left issue one son, Rowland. In 1630, John Day, Gent., possessed at the time of his death, eight acres of land in Burgh called Bassetts, held of the manor of Winthorpe, by fealty and suit of court. He had three sons, Thomas, John, and Francis.

“A.D. 1637, George Cracroft, Esq., died, seized of three messuages (£5 17s.), and one cottage in Burgh, and one hundred and forty-six acres of land in Burgh, Bratoft, and Gunby. By Elizabeth, sister to Sir Charles Bolles, he left issue Charles his heir, William, Robert, John and five daughters.”

There were formerly two Churches in this place; one of them which was dedicated to Saint Mary, has long ago been demolished. The burying ground attached to it, was afterwards made use of by the General Baptists as a place of sepulture, and it is now converted into a garden.

The Church at present used by the inhabitants is dedicated to Saint Peter and Saint Paul. It is built on the same plan as most of the marsh Churches, consisting of a nave, north and south aisles, chancel, and tower at the west end. The nave is surrounded by an embattled parapet, and supported by five light pointed arches, over which is a row of handsome clerestory windows.

The beauty of this Church has been much impaired by the removal of the tracery work out of the windows in both aisles, to give more light to the body of the Church.

Two Chapels, one at the east end of each aisle, are separated from the nave by Gothic fretwork.

The font and pedestal are octagonal. In each compartment round the bowl is a blank shield;

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the cover is carved and surmounted by a spire raised on eight double pillars: on the top of the spire is an eagle gilt, with extended wings and holding in its mouth a baton and bottle.

The pulpit is made of dark oak, and is very handsomely carved; the following inscription points out the time of its erection;—“1623, John Houlden.”

The lectern is a massive eagle, hand-carved in oak, in 1874, by a local artist (Jabez Good, hair-dresser, Burgh), and was placed in its present position, in 1875, as a memorial to Bishop Tozer, who was Vicar of Burgh from 1858 to 1863, and eventually became the Bishop of the Universities' Mission, Zanzibar.

The cost was defrayed by public subscription.

At the west end of the nave, over the door leading to the tower, is a spacious singing gallery, at the back of which is a painting of the Royal Psalmist playing on his harp; below the picture are two inscriptions, one taken from Col. II., 16, the other from Psalm CXVIII., 5, 7.

The tower is surrounded by a highly ornamented embattled parapet, and surmounted by a lanthorn and pinnacle. It contains eight bells. Each is inscribed as follows:—

1st Bell. The gift of Charles Walls. Physician and Warden, 1898.

Life giving Spirit, o'er us move,
As on the formless deep;
Give life and order, light and love,
Where now is death or sleep.

John Taylor & Son, Loughborough, Leicestershire.

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2nd. The gift of Charles Walls. Physician and Warden, 1898.

D. J. White, Vicar.

“Age to age, and shore to shore,
Praise Him, praise Him ever more.”

John Taylor & Son, Loughborough, Leicestershire.

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3rd. John Dawson, Church Warden, gave this bell, 1868, to the glory of God, and for the use of his Church.

“O come let us sing unto the Lord.”

J. Taylor and Co., Founders, Loughborough.

4th. This bell first belonged to the old Church at Wainfleet All Saints, A.D. 1820, and in 1868 was re-cast and re-hung.

“We praise Thee, O God.”

J. Taylor and Co., Founders, Loughborough.

5th. Wm. Harrison, Founder, Barrow, 1820.

6th. “I sweetly tolling men do call,

To taste on meats that feed the soul.” 1616.

7th. “Wm. Paulett chimed so well,
He paid for casting of this bell.”

John Kime, 1589.

8th. “Learn of John Houlden, all good Xtian people,
Who gave this bell to grace this Church and steeple.” 1616.

“Ting tang.—Jesus be our speed.” 1633.

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HOLLIS' Notes on this Church are as follows:

On a gravestone.

Hic Jacet Gilbertus Knaresburgh Armig. qui obiit 17^o die mensis. Januarii Ano Dmo 1442. Cujus Animae proprietor Deus.

In a window in the north aisle.

Ermine, on a chief dented G. three crosses, Arg. Thuxland.

Ermine, on a fesse G. mullet Arg. Quadring.

Quarterly Arg. a fesse G.

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B a Chevron betw. 3 Lozenges Arg.

Empaled Arg. a fesse G.
 Ermine, on a fesse dauncey G.
 2 Leopards, Heads, Arg.

In another window.

Orate pro animabus Johns Halding et Matilde uxix ejus.

The following monumental inscriptions are at present in the Church and Churchyard:—

On a grey stone within the rails by which the communion table is surrounded.

Mr. Jo. Curteyne in Mednu. Baccarii. Reliquiae qui obiit, Oct. 18, 1669.

On a similar stone also within the rails.

Mr. Jo. Drope in Medna. Baccarii. Reliquiae qui obiit, Aug. 27th, 1669.

On a slab in the middle aisle.

Here lies the body of Wm. Sands, who died in the 51st year of his age, on the 10th of Feb., 1750.

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On a plate of brass affixed to a slab in the north aisle.

“Quis jacet hic? Leonardus Palmerus Generosus.

Quæ coniux delecta fuit? Catherina, Quis.

Hæres? Christopher (Cui nupta Ana est) Quis fili alter?

Robertus, Gnatæ quot erat? tres. Elizabetha,

Ac Maria, Ac Helena. An superant? Superant.

Ubi Mens est defuncti rogitas? Dubio procul astra petivit.

Obiit Die Martii Octavo, Anno. Dom. 1610. Ætats suæ 70.”*

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*Who lies here? Leonard Palmer, Gentleman.

Who was his dear wife?—Catherine.

Who his heir?—Christopher (to whom Anne was married).

Who his other son?—Robert.

How many daughters had he?—Three.—Elizabeth, Mary, and Helen.

Do they survive?—They do.

Do you inquire where the soul of the deceased is?

Doubtless it has sought the stars.

He died on the eighth day of March, A.D. 1610, in the 70th year of his age.

On a slab in the south aisle.

Here lieth interred Rose Quadring, douter to Mr. John Quadring, and Sara, his wife, Sept. 20th, 1667.

On a mural table affixed to the north wall of the Nave near the chancel.

Sacred to the memory of Charlotte Cooke, who departed this life, May the 15th, 1812, aged 21 years. Also of Mary Anne Cooke, who departed this life, Sept. the 27th, 1812, aged 20 years; daughters of William Cooke, Esq., and Elizabeth, his wife.

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On an altar tombstone in the Churchyard.

In memory of John Cooke, Gent., who died July ye 12th, 1773.

Time flies swift, death no man will spare,

Serve God in time with all thy care;

Death will come, Time will have an end,

In time serve God, and death's thy friend.

On another.

Sacred to the memory of Mary Cooke, wife of John Cooke, Esq., who died, etc.

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The two tombstones containing the above inscriptions are surrounded by handsome iron pallisades.

On another.

In memory of John Cotman of this parish, Apothecary, who departed this life May ye 17th, 1738. Aged 80 years. Also by him lyeth all his children he had by Eliz. Dau, of Laban Bee, viz., Anne, John, William, Mary. And Elizabeth, who died his widow, 15th Oct., 1780. Aged 76.

On another.

Here lyeth ye body of William Chapman (eldest son of William Chapman, of Skegness), who died ye 9th of March, 1704, in the 44th year of his age. Here lyeth six of his sons and four of his daughters, by Margaret, his wife, viz.:—

Robert	Chapman	Deborah
Will		
Will		Deborah
Sam		
Mottram		Elizabeth Chapman
Sam		Mary

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And also the body of Thomas Chapman, youngest son of Will. Chapman, of Skegness, and brother of the deceased, William Chapman.

All you when liveing
did know me,
prepare for death when
this you see.
For loss of time is much,
The loss of truth is more,

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the loss of Christ is such
the world cannot restore.

On another tombstone.

Here lyeth Robert Stone, Esquire, interred March 9th Day, 1658. Here lyeth the body of Robt. Stone, Gent., Interred July ye 8th, 1729. Ætat 94.

On another.

Here lyeth the body of the Reverend Mr. Charles Burnett, Vicar of Burgh, who departed this life, Feb. ye 20th. 1717-18. Aged 44. Heb. 13, 7. Remember them, etc.

Burgh Church, as before noted, was given in 1256 to the Priory of Bolington. The living is a discharged vicarage, formerly valued in the King's book at £13 6s. 8d., and returned as being of the clear yearly value of £26 2s. 5d, It is united to Winthorpe. The living of both parishes was only £20 per annum, until the time of Bishop Green, who augmented it to £40. The Bishop of Lincoln is patron and Lord Monson lessee of the tythes. The present incumbent is the Rev. W. Barnes, 1829. "A.D. 1653, Humphrey Harvie and Dorothy Archer, of Firsby, were published in the market of Burgh, January 26th, February 2nd and 9th, and were marryed ye said 9th daye."

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From this time to August 14th, 1656, there were fifty marriages, the banns of thirty-five are stated to have been "published in the market," and the rest "in the church."

In the beginning of the 16th century, John Holden, of Burgh, enfeoffed Thomas Broding and others in an estate, consisting of a messuage and fifty-one acres and one rood of land, with the appurtenances in the town and fields of Burgh, Bratoft, Irby, Skegness, and Winthorpe, for the term of ninety-nine years, the profit arising from the estate to be applied to certain purposes specified in his will, bearing date March 14th, 1503, of which the following is an abstract:—

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“First, I will that twenty acres of land that I bought of Thomas Tuttoft, Esq., and twelve acres in Skegness, and five acres called oxettings, and one messuage with six acres and a rood, which newly was Alice Brown’s and Thomas Arnow’s, whereof all those immediately after my decease, I will that they be let to farm by my feoffees then being, and the churchwardens for that time, with three or four of the most honest men of the parish of Burgh, unto the term and end of 100 years, save one; and the money therefore received yearly go to the exhibition of a lawful priest, being of good disposition and honest conversation, able to serve God every holiday that service is there kept by rote. Also other double feasts in the year, and he to sing in the north quyer of the said Church of the Apostles Peter and Paul (where I will lye), except that I will that the said priest sing one day in the week in the Church of our Lady, in the same parish, and four days in the year at Irby, that shall be every quarter one. Also, I will and charge that eight acres of land, the which was newly William Wyberds’, be put

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and go to the same use above written. Provided always that as soon as there be but three or four of the said feoffees in life, that the said churchwardens in being for that time, with the counsel of the four as is above mentioned, enfeoffee eight or nine honest persons unto the true performance of this my last will. And then I will after the end of the said hundred years, save one, all the land and tenements be sold by my feoffees and the churchwardens, with the counsel of the four of the said parish, and the money therefore received to be disposed under this form and condition in the first to the Church of Saint Peter in Burgh to the work thereof £6 13s. 4d. Item, to be distributed in alms, within the said parish, £3 6s. 8d. Also to the mending of a causeway within the said parish, £3 6s. 8d. To the churchwardens of Irby, £6 13s. 4d. To the mending a highway betwixt Irby Church and Thorpe Mill, £3 6s. 8d. To the mending a way from Sutton Cross to Wainfleet Town’s End, £5. The residue of the said money not spent, will be equally distributed by even portions for the mending of vestments and necessaries of the Churches of Burgh and Irby.

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And all those are the souls which the said priest shall sing for. John Holdyon and Maud, Symon Holdyon and Maude, Thomas Arnou and Julian, and for all my benefactors and good doers.”

John Holden, the testator, died the 24th of the same month in which his will is dated, leaving issue one son, Simon, who occupied the tenement and its appurtenances. Simon dying without issue, the use of the property descended to his cousin William, the son of Richard Holden, his father’s brother.

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From the death of John Holden to the 35th Henry VIII, a priest was found and sustained with the profits arising from the estate according to the specifications of the will. From that period to the end of the ninety-nine years it does not appear in what way the rents were applied. At the expiration of that term, the whole of the property was seized by Thomas Massingberd, the elder, Esq., and the issues and profits of the same were applied by him to his own use; from which circumstance we may infer that the feoffees had all of them departed this life, without having appointed others to fulfil the same office. To recover possession of the property for the use of the parish, Mr. Richard Maxey, one of the churchwardens, procured an inquisition to be taken at Louth, the 19th of September, 1607, before Sir William Pelham, Sir Thomas Grantham, and Sir Roger Halton, Knights, Thomas Hatcliffe, and Edward Skipwith, Esqs., commissioners appointed amongst others, according to the tenor of a statute made 43rd Elizabeth, entitled, “An Act to redress the misemployment of Lands, Goods, and Stocks of money heretofore given to charitable uses,” by whom a decree was made that the said Thomas Massingberd, the elder, should deliver up the said messuage and lands to Christopher Palmer and William Trew, who were Churchwardens of Burgh, when the aforesaid term of ninety-nine years expired; and that he should pay or cause to be paid, on the 21st of September following, in the north porch of the Church at Burgh, the sum of twenty pounds for the time he had enjoyed the messuage and forty-three acres and one rood of land, and thirteen shillings and four-pence for the time he had possessed the remaining eight acres. The following is also abstracted from the decree of the aforesaid commissioners:—“And forasmuch as the inhabitants of the said towns of Burgh and

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Ireby do fear and stand in doubt as they have related unto us, that if the premises be sold, the money coming of such sale will not be well preserved in time to come, but will be wasted as other stocks and sums of money heretofore given to charitable uses within the said towns have been: and therefore have made humble suit unto us, the said Commissioners, that the premises may be kept. And for that the yearly revenues of the premises partly now have, and in a short time will perform the present payment in the said Will mentioned.

We do therefore at the suit of the said inhabitants, order, adjudge and decree that as well the said messuage and forty-three acres and one rood of land, meadow and pasture, with the said eight acres of pasture, given and devised as aforesaid, shall be assigned and conveyed by deed of feoffment, or otherwise, by the said Christopher Palmer and William Trew forthwith, and as soon as they shall quietly enjoy the same, to William Quadring, of Ireby, Esq., Thomas Cracroft, of Burgh, Gent., Leonard Palmer, Simon Woolbie, Richard Maxey, John Pearson, Thomas Riggs, and Richard Sibsey, of Burgh, aforesaid; whom we do appoint, constitute, and ordain to be immediate feoffees of the premises; to the intent such feoffees may employ the profits of the said messuage and fifty-one acres and one rood of land, as occasion shall serve within the said towns, and as they or the greater part of them shall best like in their discretion for the good of the Church, and other charitable uses there for ever.”

The net produce of those lands in 1788 was £31 8s. 3d., which was equally divided between the parishes of Burgh and Irby. In the year 1726, Mrs. Jane Palmer vested twenty-seven acres of land in the vicar of Burgh, the vicar of Croft, and

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the rector of Wainfleet All Saints, for the endowment of a free school. In 1788 they were valued at twenty pounds a year. The net produce is at present forty pounds per annum. Of this sum eight pounds a year are applied to the support of two female schools, and the residue to the support of the grammar school, conducted by Mr. Brown.

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Ten shillings per annum were given to the poor by Mrs. Elizabeth Bateman, chargeable upon the estate of Thomas Moody; the period when it was devised is unknown.

There is a tradition in the parish that an acre of land in Burgh field, called Bell String Acre, was given by the captain of a vessel to purchase a silk bell rope for the tenor bell at Burgh, he having been warned of his danger and saved from shipwreck by hearing the sound of that bell in a dark night.

The curfew also is tolled upon the tenor bell during the winter months at 6 a.m. and 8 p.m., commencing on October 11th, and continuing until March 21st. The tenor bell is tolled on Shrove Tuesday in each year, for one hour, from 10 a.m. to 11 a.m.

St. Paul's Universities' Mission College, established 1878. The College buildings provide accommodation for about twenty-six students, and a beautiful chapel is attached. The situation is a pleasant and healthy one, and the grounds occupy an area of about six acres. The College Principal is the Rev. T. H. Dodson, M.A.

A neat Wesleyan Chapel was erected in this place in 1816. The Baptists have also a Chapel here which belonged originally to the General

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Baptists; it is, however, occupied at this time by the Particular Baptists. At a very early period the General Baptists formed a numerous and very respectable body in the south marshes of Lincolnshire, and there is the fullest evidence that they suffered very severely for conscience sake in the reign of Charles II. In 1660, an address containing a narrative of their sufferings was presented to his Majesty by Mr. Thomas Grantham and Mr. Joseph Wright. Of the former of these a short account is given in "Thompson's Boston." This address was signed by thirty-five individuals, nine of whom, viz., William Burton, William Dawson, John Dawson, Thomas Harrison, Roger Fawn, W. Hunter, John Rutter, James Carden, and Robert Shalder, resided in this parish and Croft, and for the testimony of a good conscience endured the heaviest censures of the hierarchy, as appears from the register books of these places.

"December the 27th, 1663. Peter Thornton, John Dawson, William Dawson, Thomas Harrison, James Carden, John Rutter, William Hunter, and Richard Quadring, was

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published in the parish Church of Burgh, to be excommunicated, with inhibition, p. me, John Crosley, Vicar, John Shaw, Robert Taylor, Ch. Ws.”

“September the 25th, 1664. William Burton, Gent., was published in the parish Church of Burgh, to be excommunicated, p. me, John Crosley, Vicar, John Shaw, Robert Taylor, Ch. Ws.”

“1667. Robert Hopwood was excommunicated December the 8th day, in the parish Church of Burgh, by me, Jno. Crosley, Vicar, William Quadring, Robert Taylor, Ch. Ws.”

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On the opposite page, over against the first entry, are the following memoranda:—

“Peter Thornton’s absolution was published.”

“Mr. Richard Quadring’s absolution was published.”

The family of the Quadrings were settled at Irby at an early period; a branch of them appears also to have resided at Burgh. A branch of the family of Palmer, of Winthorpe, had a residence here at the same period. A respectable family of the name of Wolby, or Woolbie, were also resident here for a considerable length of time. In 1547, Richard Woolbie was married to Maria Hall, He resided it is probable at Thorpe, as the name of Richard Woolbie occurs in the churchwarden’s accounts of that parish, immediately preceding and subsequent to the above period. He had four sons, Robert, Thomas, John, and William.

William resided at Burgh, and by Anne, his wife, had issue four sons and four daughters; Robert who died in 1550; Symon; Robert, born in 1555, and Josias. The daughters were Jane, who died in 1550; Margaret, who died in 1558; Elizabeth married in 1595 to Richard Sibsey; and Emma, who died in 1566; Mr. William Woolbie and his wife both died in 1584. Josias Wolbye, the youngest son, married in 1602 Helen, daughter of Mr. Leonard Palmer, by whom he had issue one son, Leonard, who died in his infancy; two children who died before baptism; and one daughter Anne, born in 1613. Josias died in 1615. Simon Wolbie, the eldest surviving son, also married a daughter of Mr. Leonard Palmer, he died in 1612, having had issue by his wife Elizabeth, eight sons, viz:—William born in 1589,

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died in 1591; Simon born in 1591, died the year following; Thomas born in 1593, died in 1645, S.P. William born in 1594, of whom hereafter; Simon born in 1596, died in 1603; Richard born in 1598; Leonard born in 1600, died the same year; and John born in 1602. William, the fourth son, married in 1634, Arnie Covill, by whom he had issue William; Simon, who died in 1648; Rachael born May, 1647, married February 7th, 1664, to John Shaw, Esq.; and Mary, who died in 1652. He died in 1653, and his widow married the same year Robert Stone, Esq. William, the eldest son, married Ann and had issue one daughter Ann, born 1675; and two sons, William born in 1677, died in 1680, and Thomas, who was born in 1679. His wife died in 1698, and he followed her to the house appointed for all living, 1705, after which period no mention is made of the family.

A gentleman of the name of Fitzwilliams, supposed to be connected with the family of that name, settled at Mablethorpe, and which descended from the same stem as the present noble family of Fitzwilliam, had a residence in Burgh for a short period, about the middle of the 17th century.

February 14th, 1632, William Fitzwilliams, Esq., married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress to Robert Creswell, Gent., by whom he had two sons, during the period of their residence in this place; William, born in 1634; and George, born in 1636.

The parish of Burgh contains 4300 acres of land, nearly 200 of which are an open common. The principal proprietors are Lord Gwydir, Lord Monson, Lady Fallows, William Cooke, and Thomas Massingberd, Esqs.

About a century ago, a Captain Hardwick was

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Lord of the Manor. He was steward to the Duke of Ancaster, and amassed a considerable property in the service of his Grace. Having no children he made the Duke his heir, whose descendant Lord Gwydir is now possessed of the manorial rights.

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It has been already noticed that John de Weston obtained a charter for a market at Burgh in 1400.

It is a very important and prosperous market town; Thursday is the market day.

In the year 1847, a Fat Stock Market was established, and is now held fortnightly, which is well attended by all the dealers from the large towns. These markets commence in May and continue until Christmas.

There are two fairs held annually, viz., on the second Thursday in May, and the 26th of September, which are very popular and well patronised.

Ninety-two families resided in Burgh in the reign of Elizabeth. The number of inhabitants according to the parochial returns in 1801 was 716; in 1811, 709; in 1821, 903; and in 1901, 974.

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Copy, "Boston Society Magazine" Press
Review, 1900.

JABEZ GOOD, HYS BOOKE.

An appreciation of a Lincolnshire Worthy and his interesting Work.

You may not have read "A Glossary or Collection of Words, Phrases Place-Names, Superstitions, etc., current in East Lincolnshire," or know the author of the said tome. If so, 'tis your misfortune, for he is good by name and good by works, if the "Glossary" which lies before me is a criterion. I once heard an agriculturist speak of his master as "allus yaffling, yauping, or yammering," but it was not until I received a copy of Mr. Jabez Good's clever local dictionary that I solved the mystery of the gibberish.

Mr. Jabez Good is a native of Burgh, Lincolnshire, where he and his establishment are to the district what Earl's Court is to London. He is a genius of the type Charles Dickens would have delighted to honour, a man whose abilities find vent in an unusual sphere. He is the pivot of the social life of the village, and his premises are a loadstone to visitors, and the standing wonder: of the country side.

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Perhaps you will get the best portrait of him from the following copy of a letter which passed through the post and arrived safely at its destination.

“Take this to JABEZ whose surname is GOOD,
A collector of bric-a-brac and carver in wood,
A numismatic cute, in taxidermy famed,
An artist he really is properly named,
A lover of vertu, a young oologist,
And, a cutter of hair completeth the list,
At the MUSEUM, BURGH, this paragon dwells
In sight of the Church, and within sound of the bells.”

Another gentleman has eulogised him in a sonnet upon the hand carved oak eagle lectern for Burgh Church, which he carved himself. “An humble artist in this simple town.” His name has been immortalised in acrostics, madrigals, and rhymes of every description. He is the local poet, litterateur, historian, barber, carver, general dealer, and curioso. In short Jabez Good is the feature of Burgh.

But to return to the book. The Lincolnshire Glossary will be found interesting to everyone, and to the students of language it is invaluable.

As a local medley it makes good reading, and Lincolnshire folk will especially appreciate its many merits.

The Glossary consists exclusively of words now used in the Eastern part of the Lindsey Division of Lincolnshire, and has been compiled from the ordinary conversations of persons who have been frequenters of the Editor’s shop.

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To me, Jabez Good and his book are of more than ordinary interest, and if you, too, find pleasure in the quaint and the exceptional, take unto yourself writing materials, and secure a copy of this unique little work. I can forecast your criticism.

You will learn a little, and laugh a lot, and finally close the book with the exclamation.—“GOOD!”

ATHERTON HOUGH.