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SERIES B.

REPRINTED GLOSSARIES

- I. - NORTH OF ENGLAND WORDS; FROM 'A TOUR TO THE CAVES,'BY J. H.; 1781.
- II. PROVINCIALISMS OF EAST YORKSHIRE;BY MR. MARSHALL; 1788.
- III. PROVINCIALISMS OF EAST NORFOLK; BY MR. MARSHALL; 1787**
- IV. PROVINCIALISMS OF THE VALEOF GLOCESTER; BY MR. MARSHALL; 1789.
- V. PROVINCIALISMS OF THE MIDLAND COUNTIES; BY MR. MARSHALL; 1790.
- VI. PROVINCIALISMS OF WEST DEVONSHIRE; BY MR. MARSHALL; 1796.
- VII. A GLOSSARY OF WORDS USED IN THE WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE;
BY MR. WILLAN; 1811.

EDITED BY THE

REV. WALTER W. SKEAT, M. A.

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INTRODUCTION TO PART I.

The study of English Dialects has hitherto lain under several disadvantages, one of which is the difficulty of consulting the various works that have appeared on the subject. Many glossaries have been issued in the form of mere appendices to works upon very different subjects, whence two hindrances at once arise. First, it is not always easy to find them, or to ascertain the titles of the works containing them; and secondly, the student has then, to purchase the work, probably a large or scarce one, and perhaps both, for the mere sake of some five or six pages in it. This necessarily involves trouble and expense, whilst the glossary is in a very unhandy form after all. These impediments are all removed by the issue of such reprints as those contained in this volume. The first seven glossaries save the space, and a large part of the expense, of no less than *eleven octavo volumes*, and *one in quarto*, whilst at the same time it is easy to turn from one to the other by merely turning over the leaves.

It is not necessary to say much about the books containing the glossaries, because a short account of each work is in each case prefixed. It is, however, as well to state here that all comment has been carefully refrained from, except in a very few cases where a remark seemed absolutely requisite. It will readily be understood that the authors make their statements for what they are worth, and that they occasionally utter opinions which probably no member of the English Dialect Society would endorse; as when, for example, Mr Marshall talks about the Vale of Pickering being so secluded that probably no Roman, Dane, or *Saxon*, ever set foot in it (p. 17). A few prefatory remarks may still, however, find place here. In Glossary I, the author gives us small clue as to the locality of his words, as he simply labels them 'North of England.' Since, however, his place of residence was Burton-in-Kendal, and his work treats of the Caves in the West-Riding of Yorkshire, we may perhaps refer the majority of them to Westmoreland, the West of Yorkshire, and the Northern part of Lancashire. His Introductory Remarks are very sensible, though we may perhaps demur to the opinion that many of the words are of Greek extraction; still we may well be grateful to him for 'not having attempted to

derive any of them.' It is perhaps proper to add that the parts of speech (as *v.* for verb, *sb.* for substantive, &c.) are duly noted by J. H. and Dr

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Willan only, but they have been supplied in Mr Marshall's glossaries also, for the sake of greater distinctness. In the next set of Glossaries, Nos. II—VI, all by the same author, Mr W. H. Marshall, we may lay most stress upon the first of them, which deals with the Provincialisms of East Yorkshire. Here the author was at home, and dealing with words current in his native district: for which reason we are the more grateful to him for breaking through his first design, that of recording *only* such words as related to rural affairs; a design which, in his other glossaries, he carries out rather strictly.

His prefatory remarks cannot wholly be relied upon; even in dealing with the pronunciation of his own neighbourhood, he seems often to be at fault, partly, no doubt, from the common inability to express the sounds which he intended. Mr Ellis took considerable pains to ascertain his *real* meaning, but without much success. What is intended by 'the diphthong *ea*' on p. 18 is indeed a puzzle; whilst in the 'Explanations' at p. 21, he talks of the *aw* in *word*, on which Mr Ellis remarks that '*aw* ought to mean [aew],¹ but the example is utterly confusing, since *word* in S. Cleveland and the East Coast line is [wod].' It is an additional difficulty that the author's remarks refer to the last century instead of to the present.

So also, at p. 56, with respect to the remark that 'in Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Somersetshire, &c., the asperate consonants are pronounced with vocal positions,' Mr Ellis remarks as follows: —

'This is altogether misleading; [th, f, s] generally become, when initial only, [dh, v, z], and [thr] becomes [dr]. The changes of [t, p] into [d, b] I have not heard of. It is as wrong as the following account of Welsh, which is a grammatical, not a purely phonetic mutation. The *a* slender much more usually becomes [ee] than [aay]; in fact, *name* is the only word I am certain of in which such a change takes place, though even here, at any rate at Tetbury, [neem] is commoner. It is *ai* or *ay* which becomes (or rather remains) [aay] throughout the West. In Somerset, *fire*, *fair* are [vuuy'h', vaay'h']. The long *i* is not

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[ey], but varies as [uy, uuy, uay, ua'y], and [uuy] is the best to take. The [wom] or [wuum] for *home*, on p. 57, is right.'

It ought to be remarked, further, in explanation of some of Mr Marshall's *dicta*, that a careful examination of his language will reveal the fact that he was so unfortunate as to hold a theory, than which nothing can be more prejudicial to all scientific treatment of the subject. Moreover, as is usual in such cases, his theory was wrong, and that to such an extent that we can but wonder how he came by it. His notion clearly was that the true original form of English was Welsh; and if this be borne in mind, the whole tenour of his remarks is at once apparent. Thus, at p. 17, the reason why the men of the vale of Pickering spoke such idiomatic English is because

Mr. C. C. Robinson suggests [ao] as the sound intended.

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they were purely *British*; 'no Roman, Dane, not Saxon ever setfoot' in the Moreland Dales. Hence their language abounds 'in *native words*.' This again is the reason why, at p. 56, he speaks of a certain habit as 'common to the West of England and to Wales, a circumstantial evidence that the inhabitants of the western side of the island [meaning the West of England and Wales] are descended *from one common origin*.' A moment later, he is somewhat troubled by the variation between the men of Gloucester and of Wales in their 'pronunciation¹ of the consonants,' which to him is so 'striking' that 'one might *almost* declare them descendants of two distinct colonies.' The introduction of this saving 'almost' is very remarkable. Again, at p. 30, he says of *heal*, our modern *hale*, that it is 'probably the *old British* word.'

Strange as this notion of our being all Welshmen may appear now, it was probably by no means peculiar to our Glossarist. This receives some illustration from the fact that, in the last century, we did not always call ourselves Englishmen, but often *Britons*, just as the Americans are commonly made to talk about 'Britishers' and 'the British lion.' It is not worth while to multiply instances; all can remember how Thomson declared that 'Britons never will be slaves,' and how Campbell, in his stanzas on the threatened invasion in 1803, burst out with—'In a Briton's sweet home shall a spoiler abide?.' On

the other hand, it is not improbable that the labours of the English Dialect Society may hereafter make it plain, that the amount of Welsh amongst our more homely words has been somewhat underrated.

Mr Marshall greatly improved his glossaries by frequently giving references in them to other parts of his books in which the words glossed are more fully illustrated. Thus, at p. 46, Glossary B. 3, s. v. *Anbury*, he refers to vol. ii. p. 33, of his work. In order that these additional illustrations might not be lost, the quotations have all been copied out and inserted in their proper places. Thus, in this instance, the passage meant is the one beginning—'the *anbury* is a large excrescence,' and ending with 'offensively,' inserted immediately after the reference. Indeed, a few explanations have been inserted even where *no* reference is indicated by the author ; as, e. g., s. v. *Croom*, on p. 47.

With respect to Dr Willan's Glossary, No. VII, Mr C. C. Robinson remarks as follows:—

'There is a certain want of character about this Glossary. Orthographical peculiarities are not made apparent, and one knows no more about the dialect-*speech* after looking through the Glossary than before. In those dales are such customs as (1) the dropping of final *ll* in such words as *call*, *ball*; (2) the change of *d* for *t*, in

¹ It will be readily understood that is is no misprint for 'pronunciation.'

The spelling of the originals has been preserved.

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words like *angered*, *flayed* (afraid); (3) the substitution of *e* for other vowels in several common words like *sit*, *was*, *not*, *but*; (4) the dental *t*, *d* [t', d']; (5) the slight use, remarkable for Yorkshire, of *th'* for the usual *t'* as an abbreviation of *the*; (6) the insertion of *w* before *o* long, as in *morn* [mwuoh'n], *notion* [nwuoh'shun], *stone* [stwuo'h'n], and other peculiarities one would never dream of through reading the doctor's list. The notes on folk-lore shew a want of familiarity with the home-life of the peasantry, and one is inclined to smile at some of the pompous inferences indulged in. However it is a good old-fashioned word-list, and requires little weeding.'

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It is unnecessary to do more than indicate the interest that attaches to many of the words in these Glossaries. With respect, for example, to the phrase 'keel the pot,' in Shakespeare, Mr Halliwell decides that it simply means to *cool* the pot, and not to scum or skim it, and we may allow that the A.S. *célan* merely means *to cool*; yet we may as well note Mr Hutton's definition at p. 8, that in the North of England it means 'to keep the pot from boiling over.' It is a pity that he did not describe exactly how this is done. Another Shakesperian word is *Rack*, at p. 10. *Renable*, also at p. 10, occurs in *Piers the Plowman*; so also does *Dubbler*, p. 26. *Stevvon* (p. 39). occurs in Chaucer; whilst *Uvver* (p. 41) well illustrates the 'overlippe' in his Prologue to the *Canterbury Tales*. A large number of similar illustrations may be discovered.

The excellent alliterative proverb at p. 26 (s. v. *Dow*)—'He neither dees nor dows'—is worth notice, for its pith; one can imagine it as well expressing a hungry heir's dissatisfaction with some rich old relative who keeps him in a state of constant suspense, and will neither do one thing nor the other.

We are indebted to Mr W. Aldis Wright, of Trinity College, for the loan of the volume containing Glossary B. 2, to Mr F. K. Robinson, of Whitby, for his kind present of a copy of Glossary B. 7,¹ to Mr Shelly for some notes upon Glossary B. 6, and to Mr A. J. Ellis for some remarks upon pronunciation, made at a time when he was even more than usually busy with the preparation of work for the press.

Cambridge, Dec. 16, 1873.

Mr Robinson's copy contained Dr Willan's Glossary only, and his present was accordingly all the more acceptable. It would have been hard to purchase a single volume of a long set like that of the *Archæologia*.

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III. PROVINCIALISMS PERTAINING TO THE
RURAL ECONOMY OF NORFOLK

[THE following Glossary, preceded by a few introductory observations, is reprinted from Marshall's *Rural Economy of Norfolk*; 2 vols., 8vo; London, 2nd edition, 1795; vol. ii, pages 373—392. It should be observed that the words particularly belong, in the

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first instance, to East Norfolk, which includes Norwich, Yarmouth, and North Walsham. Mr Marshall seems to have resided chiefly at Gunton, which lies to the N.N.W. of North Walsham. The quotations introduced are all from the same work. The date 1787 is that of *the first edition*. I am responsible for the *few* additions printed within square brackets. —W. W. Skeat.]

The languages of Europe are not more various, or scarcely more different from each other, than are the dialects of husbandmen in different districts of this Island.

The practice of a given District, therefore, can only be studied in the dialect of that District. No conversation can be carried on without its assistance. And although a man of observation may, by observation alone, make himself master of the outline and principal features of practice, yet for the minutiae, he will find it convenient, and frequently necessary, to have recourse to *conversation*.

But a mere practitioner will not communicate with a man who does not speak his language in its provincial purity: taking for granted that he is as ignorant of the subject in general, as he happens to be of *his* merely provincial terms. One word awry is capable of putting an end to the most interesting conversation; and of giving the practitioner such an opinioin of the observer, as to consider him in future, either beneath his notice, or above his comprehension.

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The first step, therefore, to be taken, by a man who is desirous of studying the practice of a District, is to gain a knowledge of its provincial language: for, until this be obtained, in some certain degree, he cannot join profitably in conversation with those who are best able to clear up his doubts, and lead him on to fresh discoveries.

To acquire with greater readiness, and retain with greater ease and certainty, this necessary knowledge, and to indulge, at the same time, an inclination to an enquiry into the origin and progress of the English language; I registered the provincialisms of the District, with the same assiduity I did its practice; and find myself possessed of near a thousand deviations from the established language.

But the major part of those provincialisms do not relate especially to rural affairs; but belong to the ordinary dialect of the country; and cannot, with propriety, be introduced

here.¹ I have therefore selected such, only, as pertain to the subject of these volumes. I have, however, made the selection as ample as this line of conduct would admit of—for several reasons.

Such a selection will, in the instant, serve to throw additional light upon the present volumes; and may, hereafter, be found useful to those who may have occasion to study on the spot, the rural economy of the District.

Other more material benefits may arise from a collection of Glossaries, of the provincial terms of different and distant Districts: such Glossaries may serve to elucidate passages in the EARLY WRITERS on rural subjects, which, without their assistance, might remain inexplicable. And, above all, they may be serviceable in ascertaining the particular Districts in which they severally wrote: a circumstance, at present, little known; though most essentially necessary in fixing the degree of credit which is due to their respective works.

¹ It is a pity Mr Marshalls plan did not admit of his printing these. See, however, the Glossaries by Forby and Nall.—W. W. S.

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A-Lady, *sb.* Lady-day (in common use). [Probably for *our Lady*.]

Anbury, *sb.* a disease incident to turneps. See vol. ii. p. 33. ‘The *anbury* is a large excrescence, which forms itself below the apple. It grows, it seems, to the size of both the hands; and, as soon as the hard weather sets in, or it is by its own nature brought to maturity, it becomes putrid, and smells very offensively.’

Barned, *pp.* housed in the barn (a simple proper term).

Barn-yard, *sb.* straw-yard; fold-yard (a good term).

Battons, *sb. pl.* strong broad fencing-rails. See vol. i. p. 85. ‘The outer fence of foldyards is mostly *battoned*; namely, made with posts, and three or four wide strong rails, or *battons*, an inch to one inch and a half thick, and 8 or 9 inches wide; the lower ones being placed close enough for an effectual fence against swine.’

Beck, *sb.* a rivulet (invariable).

Beggary, *sb.* land let down through a want of proper manure and tillage, is said to be ‘run to *beggary*.’

Bestow, *v.* to stow away.

Bins, *sb. pl.* applied provincially to the receptacles of straw in a farm-yard; cow-cribs.

Blunk of weather, *sb.* a fit of squally tempestuous weather.

Boke-Load, *sb.* a large, top-heavy, bulky load.

Brand, *sb.* smut (in common use).

Brandy, *adj.* smutty (also common).

Brank, *sb.* buck (used only in the southern hundreds). See *Buck*.

Breck, *sb.* a large new-made inclosure.

Broads, *sb. pl.* fresh-water lakes (that is, *broad waters*; in distinction to *narrow waters*, or rivers).

Buck, *sb.* *Polygonum fagopyrum*. See vol. i. p.126. ‘*Buck*, *buckwheat* or *brank*; called *brank* in the southern hundreds of East Norfolk; but in the central parts of the East Norfolk district (cf. p. 8) its only name is *buck*.’

Buckstalling, *sb.* cutting hedgethorns fence-height. See vol. i. p.101. It means the treatment of hedges by ‘cutting off the hedge-wood, about two feet above the top of the bank.’

Buddle, *sb.* *chrysanthemum segetum*, corn-marigold.

Buds, *sb. pl.* yearling cattle.

Bullocks, *sb. pl.* See vol. i. p.337. ‘A general term, in Norfolk, for all kinds of cattle at turneps, &c.; whether they be oxen, steers, heifers, or cows.’

Bulls, *sb. pl.* the stems of hedge-thorns.

Burgot, **Beergood**, *sb.* yeast.

Bush-draining, *sb.* underdraining (being done with bushes).

Cankers, *sb. pl.* caterpillars.

Cankerweed, *sb.* *senecio jacobæa*, common ragwort.

Cansey, *sb.* causeway. [Surely an error for *causey*.]

Cansh, *sb.* a small mow.

Cast, *sb.* yield; applied to corn-crops. [As in vol. i. p.202.]

Caulk, *sb.* hard chalk, or perhaps chalk in general.

[Causey, *sb.* a causeway. See *Cansey*.]

Cheary, *adj.* careful, sparing, choice [i. e. *chary*].

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Chicked, *pp.* sprouted, begun to vegetate, as seed in the ground, or corn in swath or ‘shuck.’

Chingle, *sb.* gravel, free from dirt.

Choaked, *pp.* blown up, or sufflated, with a turnep in the throat.

Clote, *sb.* *tussilago farfara*, coltsfoot.

Cobs, *sb. pl.* sea-gulls.

Cockey, *sb.* the grate over a common sewer. Hence, probably, *Cockey-lane* in Norwich.

Cocksheads, *sb. pl.* *plantago lanceolata*; plantain, rib-wort, rib-grass.

Colder, *sb.* See *Stover*.

Coomb, *sb.* four bushels, half a quarter.

Cosh, *sb.* the husk or chaff of wheat and oats.

Cots, *sb. pl.* lambs brought up by hand, cades. [Spelt *Cotts*.]

Covey, *sb.* a cover of furze, &c., for game.

Cow-par, *sb.* straw-yard, fold-yard.

Cringle, *sb.* a with or rope for fastening a gate.

Cringle up, *v.* to fasten with a *cringle*. See above.

Croft, Craft, *sb.* a small common field. See vol. i. p.8. ‘Few in this district, and these few are in general very small.’

Crones, *sb. pl.* old ewes. See vol. ii. p.28. ‘Old ewes which have lost their fore teeth.’

Croom, Crome, *sb.* any thing hooked; [‘a two-tined hook,’ i. 286;] as muck-*croom*, turnep-*crome*.

Crowd, *v.* to wheel in a barrow.

Crowding-barrow, *sb.* a wheel-barrow.

Dabbing, *sb.* dibbling.

Dannocks, *sb. pl.* hedging gloves.

Daubing, *sb.* plastering with clay.

Dauby, *adj.* clammy, sticky; spoken of land when wet.

Davying. See vol. ii. p.257. Marl is sometimes ‘got out of the cliff’ by ‘drawing it up with a wince, which they call *davying* it up.’

Dick, *sb.* the mound or bank of a ditch. See below.

Dick-holl, *sb.* the excavation, or ditch itself.

Dindles, *sb. pl.* *sonchus oleraceus* and *arvensis*, common and corn sow-thistles; also the taller hawkweeds.

Ditching, *sb.* a general term for fencing with hedge and ditch.

Dodman, *sb.* a snail.

Doggedly, *adj.* badly, shamefully done.

Dole or Several, *sb.* a piece of land upon a heath or common, off which only one particular person hath a right to cut fuel.

Dole-stone, *sb.* a landmark or boundary stone.

Doss, *v.* to strike with the horn or gore slightly, as cattle frequently do each other.

Dow, Doo, *sb.* a dove or pigeon (common).

Dowler, *sb.* a dumplin (common).

Drains, *sb. pl.* brewers’ grains.

Drug, *sb.* a four-wheeled timber carriage.

Dry, *sb.* drought : ‘the crop was caught in the *dry*.’

Dydle, *sb.* a kind of mud-drag.

Fall-gate, *sb.* a gate across a public road.

Fat-hen, *sb.* See *Muckweed*.

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Fey, Fay, *v.* to cleanse, —whether a well, a pit, or corn.

Fickletow, *sb.* the fore-tackle, or carriage, which supports the plow-beam.

Flag, *sb.* the furrow turned. See *Rice-balking* and *Slob-furrowing*.

Flags, *sb. pl.* turves, or sods.

Flight (of bees), *sb.* the proper term for a *swarm* of bees.

Flitch, *v.* to move from place to place; as from farm to farm.

Fine, *sb.* the coping of a gable or end-wall of a house.

Followers, *sb. pl.* lean store cattle or sheep, which *follow* the fattening bullocks. See vol i. p. 290. 'Lean bullocks, cows, or store sheep, which *follow* the fattening cattle to pick up their leavings.'

Forcing, *sb.* fattening.

Foreigner, *sb.* a stranger, one of another county, not of the neighbourhood.

Forgive, *v.* to thaw.

Fourings, *sb.* an afternoon meal in harvest.

Full-pitch, *sb.* plowing the full depth of the soil is called 'taking it up *full-pitch*.'

Furlong, *sb.* the line of direction of plowed lands. See vol. i p.131. Norfolk farmers endeavour 'to lay their *furlongs* north and south, that the sun may have an equal influence on either side the narrow ridges, upon which their wheat is almost universally raised.

Furs, *sb. pl.* furzes.

Gain, *adj.* handy; convenient; docile. *Ungain*, the reverse (much in use).

Gargut, **Garget**, *sb.* a disease incident to calves. See vol ii. p.125. The calves are 'taken suddenly and presently become putrescent, with the skin parched and rigid.'

Gargut-root, *sb.* the root of *Heleborus fœtidus*, bear's-foot.

Gathering, *sb.* rolling corn-swaths into cocks or bundles [vol. i. p. 243].

Gay, *adj.* gaudy; as speckled, light-coloured cattle.

Geer, *sb.* stuff; thing (a general term). [For *gear*.]

Gill, *sb.* a pair of timber- wheels.

Gladdon, **Gladden**, *sb.* *typha latifolia* and *angustifolia*, large and small cat's-tail.

Goose-tansey, *sb.* *potentilla anserina*, silverweed.

Gotch, *sb.* a jug or pitcher (in common use).

Graze, *v.* to fat.

Graziers, *sb. pl.* fatters of cattle; whether their food be grass, turneps, or oilcake.

Greasy, *adj.* foul, grassy; spoken of fallows or other plowed grounds.

Grissons, *sb. pl.* the stairs, or stair-case.

Growers, *sb. pl.* farmers. *Great growers*, capital farmers.

Grub-felling, *sb.* the common method of taking down timber trees. See vol. i. p. 123.

‘The Norfolk woodman fells timber below the surface of the ground, by cutting off the horizontal roots close to the stem, which, instead of shortening, he in effect lengthens, by adding to it a conical point, cut out of the crown of the root; so that by this way of proceeding a greater length of timber is obtained than by first grubbing, and afterward cutting off the butt with a saw.’

Gulph, *sb.* a mow, or bay-full, in a barn.

Gulph-stead, Goafstead, Gostead, *sb.* a bay, or division of a barn.

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Hain, *v.* to raise, or heighten; as ‘to *hain* the rent, the rick, or the ditch.’

Hakes, *sb. pl.* the copse or draught-irons of a plow. Also pot-hooks.

Hards, Hurds, *sb. pl.* tow.

Harvest-beef, *sb.* a general term for butcher’s meat eaten in harvest, whether it be beef or mutton.

Haughty weather, *i. e.* windy weather.

Hay, *sb.* a clipt hedge (common).

Head, *sb.* bullocks are said *to go at head*, when they have the first bite; in distinction to those which *follow*. See *Followers*.

Head-keep, *sb.* the first bite: the best the farm will afford.

Heck, *sb.* a half door [*i. e.* hatch].

Heckfor, *sb.* heifer.

Helve, *sb.* applied to handles in general.

Highlanders, *sb. pl.* Scotch cattle of the Highland breed.

Hild, *sb.* lees or sediment of beer.

Hilder, *sb.* elder.

Hobbidy, *sb.* a man-boy (used in common).

Hobby, *sb.* a hack (in common use). [*i. e.* a hackney.]

Hogweed, *sb. polygonum aviculare*, knotgrass.

Holl, Hol, *sb.* the hollow of the ditch, in distinction to the ‘dick’ or bank of the ditch.

Homebreds, *sb. pl.* cattle of the Norfolk breed.

Horn, *v.* to gore or wound with the horns.

Horse-brambles, *sb. pl.* briars; wild rose.

Horse-tree, *sb.* whippin; or swingletree.

Hulver, *sb.* holly.

Hurry, *sb.* a small load of hay or corn.

Inwards, *sb. pl.* intrails; intestines.

Jam, *sb.* a vein or bed of marl or clay.

Jam, *v.* to render firm by treading; as cattle do land they are foddered on.

Jimmers, *sb. pl.* door-hinges (common).

Joll, *v.* to job with the beak; as rooks *joll* for worms, or for corn recently sown.

Journey, *sb.* half a day's work at plow or harrow.

Keeping-room, *sb.* a sitting-room.

Kernels, *sb. pl.* grains of wheat, &c.

Kids, Kid, *sb.* faggots; bavins.

Killer, *sb.* a small shallow tub; a small cooler.

Knacker, *sb.* used in common for collar-maker.

Knockle. See *Nockle*.

Laid, *pp.* just frozen. When water is slightly frozen over, it is said to be *laid*.

Lanniard, *sb.* the thong of a whip.

Lash, Lashy, *adj.* very wet; as 'cold *lashy* weather.'

Latch, *v.* to catch as water, &c.

Layer, *sb.* plants of hedgewood, quick [i. e. alive].

Leck-on, *v.* to add more liquor; as in brewing.

Legget, *sb.* a tool used by reed-thatchers.

Lift-gate, *sb.* a gate without hinges, being lifted into notches in the posts.

Lifting, (of corn in swath). See vol i. p. 241. 'If barley receive

wet in the swath, it is treated in a singular method in Norfolk [in order to dry it]. It is not turned, but *lifted*, i. e. the heads or ears are raised from the ground, either with a fork or the teeth of a rake, thereby admitting the air underneath the swaths.’

Lobster, *sb.* a stote [stoat].

Loke, *sb.* a close narrow lane (commom).

Lower, *sb.* a lever.

Lumps, *sb. pl.* barn-floor bricks.

Manner, *sb.* [for *manure*] rich mould of any kind collected for the purpose of mixing with dung.

Marram, Marem, *sb. arundo arenaria*, sea-reed-grass.

Marshes, *sb. pl.* fens and swamps come under that denomination in Norfolk. See vol. i. p. 320. ‘The upper sides (of the fens, or swampy margins of the rivers and lakes which abound in the southern part of this district) being frequently out of the water’s way, afford a proportion of grazable land: hence, probably, they are provincially termed *marshes*.’

Marshlanders, *sb. pl.* cattle of the marshland or short-horned breed.

Maul, *sb.* a mallet.

Mauther, *sb.* a little girl (in common use).

Mavish, Mavis, *sb.* the thrush.

Meadows, *sb. pl.* low, boggy, rotten grassland.

Meaty, *adj.* fleshy, but not ‘right fat.’

Mergin, *sb.* the mortar or cement of old walls. See vol. i. p. 30. ‘Another specimen of manure much coveted here is *mergin* —that is, the rubbish of old buildings.’

Moys, *n.* to thrive; spoken of crops and stock: also in a general sense; as ‘he muddles on but does not *moys*.’

Muck, *sb.* the provincial and proper name of what is more commonly, but less properly, called *dung*.

Muckweed, or **Fat-hen**, *sb. chenopodium album*, common goosefoot.

Mudcroom, *sb.* a tool used by water-workers. See vol. ii. p. 79. ‘A large hook, with three flat prongs, and a stout long wooden handle.’

Murrain, *sb.* disease. See *Gargut*.

Needleweed, *sb.* *scandix pecten veneris*, shepherd's needle.

Nip, *sb.* a near, split-farthing house-wife.

Nockle, Knockle, *sb.* a mallet or beetle.

Nogg, *sb.* strong beer (common).

Nonsuch, black, *sb.* trefoil-seed.

Nonsuch, white, *sb.* rye-grass seed. See vol. ii. p. 179. 'The market, however, does not consist wholly of red clover seed; there are proportional quantities of *suckling* (white clover); also of *hulled nonsuch* (trefoil); also of *black nonsuch* (trefoil in the husk); also of *white nonsuch* (darnel or ray-grass); and of *black and white nonsuch*, namely, a mixture of the two last sorts.'

Noonings, *sb.* workmen's dinner-time.

Oamy, *adj.* light, porous, floury; spoken of plowed land.

Olland, *sb.* lay-ground (old-land).

Open, *adj.* not spayed; spoken of a heifer, or a sow.

Outholling, *v.* shovelling out a ditch for the manure it contains. See vol. i. p.

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76. 'Outholling, that is, scouring out the ditch for manure; without returning any part of the soil to the roots of the hedgewood.' 'I am determined henceforward to stem, if possible, the vile practises of *out-holling* and *cutting kid*.' See *Holl*.

Over-year, *adj.* bullocks which are not finished at three years old, if homebreds —or the first winter after buying, if purchased —but are kept through the ensuing summer, to be fatted the next winter, are said to be kept *over-year*; and are termed 'over-year bullocks.'

Owls-crown, *sb.* *gnaphalium sylvaticum*, wood cudweed.

Pack-way, *sb.* a bridle-road (common).

Pads, *sb. pl.* panniers. See **Peds**.

Pan, *sb.* the flooring on which the cultivated soil lies. See vol. i. p. 11. ‘Immediately under the cultivated soil, a hard crust, provincially “the *pan*,” occurs universally.’

Par-yard, *sb.* straw-yard; fold-yard.

Pavements, *sb. pl.* square paving-bricks; flooring-bricks; paving-tiles.

Peds, Pads, *sb. pl.* panniers.

Petman, *sb.* the last of the fare.

Petty Sessions, *sb. pl.* See vol. i. p. 40. ‘The High Constable of the hundred in which a statute is held [see *statutes* in Halliwell] holds, at the same time and place, what is called a *petty-sessions*; at which the hiring [of servants] and its attendant circumstances are, or may be, registered; which register becomes, in cases of dispute, either between master or servant, or between parish and parish, a useful record.’

Pickpurse, or Sandweed, *sb. spergula arvensis*, common spurrey.

Pightle, Pykle, *sb.* a small inclosure; a croft.

Plansher, Plancher, *sb.* the chamber-floor.

Plat, *sb.* the mould-board of a plow.

Plowjogger, *sb.* a plowman.

Plows, *sb. pl.* plowed ground; whether closes, or pieces in open fields.

Pollards, *sb. pl.* trees headed down to the stem, and cropped or polled, from time to time, for fire-wood. a term general to the southern and eastern counties.

Poller, Pollen, Hen-pollen, *sb.* the hen-roost.

Pulk, *sb.* a puddle.

Put, *v.* to stumble, as a horse.

Putt, *sb.* a mole-hill (in common use).

Quarters, *sb.* the inn a farmer uses at market, &c., is called his *quarters*; and he is said to *quarter* at such an inn.

Quicks, *sb. triticum repens*, couch-grass.

Rafty, *adj.* damp and musty; as corn or hay in a wet season.

Ranny, *sb.* the little field-mouse.

Reave, *v.* to unroof or disturb the roof.

Red-row, *sb.* when the grains of ripening barley are streaked with red, the crop is said to be in the *red-row*.

Redweed, *sb.* *papaver rheas*, round smooth-headed poppy.

Reed-ronds, *sb. pl.* plots, or beds of reed; or, the swamps which reed grows in.

Rice-balking, *sb.* a particular

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method of plowing. See vol. i. p.142. ‘In *rice-balking*, the *flag*—the provincial term for the furrow turned—is always turned toward the unplowed ground, the edge of the coulter passing close to the edge of the *flag* last turned.’

Ride, *sb.* a common name for a saddle-horse.

Rig, *sb.* a ridge. [Spelt *Rigg*.]

Rin, *sb.* brine.

Ringes, *sb. pl.* rows of hay, quicks, &c.

Roading, *sb.* running races with teams upon the road. See vol. i. p. 44. ‘Whether upon the road or on the farm, the common practice is for the horses to *trot* with empty carriages.’ [This often led to the diversion of *roading*, or racing. Mr Marshall describes one of these races, in which it appeared to him ‘miraculous that no mischief was done.’]

Roke, *sb.* mist or fog.

Roofing, *sb.* the ridge-cap of thatched roofs.

Rope, *v.* to tedder, as a horse.

Rowen, *sb.* after-grass; lattermath.

Sandweed, *sb.* See *Pickpurse*.

Scaithful, *adj.* given to breaking pasture. Also, liable to be over-run by stock; as open fields, &c.

Scalds, *sb. pl.* patches of land which are more liable to be *scorched*, *burned*, or *scalded* in a hot season, than the remainder of the piece they are situated in.

Scale-in, *v.* to plow with a shallow furrow.

Scoring, **Scowring**, *sb.* See vol. i. p. 139. ‘The Norfolk plowmen have a singular expedient to prevent the soil when moist from turning up in whole glossy furrows

(which they term *scoring*); to prevent which they tie a piece of strong rope-yarn round the plate or mouldyard; which, by this means, is prevented from acting as a trowel upon the soil.

Scotches, *sb. pl.* scores, or notches.

Scots, *sb. pl.* Scotch cattle.

Seel, Seal, *sb.* time or season; as, ‘hay-*seel*,’ hay-time; ‘barley-*seel*,’ barley seed-time; ‘wheat-*seel*,’ wheat seed-time; ‘bark-*seel*,’ the barking season. Also, used sometimes in common conversation; as, ‘what *seel* of day is it?’

Several, *sb.* See *Dole*.

Shack, *adj.* stock turned into the stubbles after harvest are said to be at *shack*. Grounds lying open to common fields are said to ‘lie quite *shack*.’

Shacking, *adj.* a shabby rambling fellow (living at *shack*).

Shear, *v.* to reap; as wheat.

Shelled, *adj.* pied, party-coloured

Shifts, *sb. pl.* parts of a farm allotted for the reception of stock or crops. See vol. i. p. 131. ‘An East Norfolk farmer divides his farm into what he called six *shifts* to receive his principal crops in rotation.’

Shots, *sb. pl.* young store swine.

Shud, *sb.* [a] shed.

Shug, *v.* to shake; as hay, &c.

Shuggings, *sb. pl.* that which is shed or scattered, as corn at harvest.

Shy, *adj.* harebrained, high-mettled, head-strong, as wild colts, &c.

Singular, *adj.* lone or single; as a *singular* house, or farm.

Skep, *sb.* a coarse round farm-basket; also a bee-hive.

Slade, *sb.* a sledge.

Slade down, *v.* to draw back part

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of the mould into the interfurrow, with the plow dragging, or *slading* upon its side.

Slake, *sb.* leisure: ‘to be at *slake*,’ to be at leisure [i. e. at *slack*].

Slobberers, *sb. pl.* slovenly farmers.

Slob-furrowing, *sb.* a particular method of plowing. See vol. i. p. 142. 'In *slob-furrowing*, the *flag* is turned toward the plowed ground, the coulter passing 15 or 16 inches from the last plow-furrow; into which, in this case, the edge of the *flag* hangs.' See *Rice-balking*.

Sluss, *sb.* mud, mire.

Smartweed, *sb.* *polygonum hydropiper et pennsylvanicum*, biting and pale-flowered persicarias; arsmart.

Snail-horned, *adj.* having short down-hanging horns, with blunt points, and somewhat bent, in the usual form of the snail; spoken of cattle.

Sol, *v.* to pull by the ear, as a dog pulls a sow.

Sparkling, *sb.* claying between the spars to cover the thatch of cottages (*spar-claying*). [This resolution of *sparkling* into *sparclaying* may be wrong. Cf. O.E. *sparkle*, to scatter: Prompt. Parv. p.467. note 2.]

Spirket, *sb.* a hook to hang things on.

Spoult, *adj.* brittle, spoken of wood, &c.

Spurway, *sb.* bridle-road.

Squally, *adj.*; a crop of turneps, or of corn, which is broken by vacant unproductive patches, is said to be *squally*.

Squinder, *v.* to burn inwardly; as charcoal, &c. are burnt.

Stands, *sb. pl.* young timber-trees under six inches timber-girt, or twenty-four inches in circumference.

Stark, Stuck, *adj.* tight, or stiff.

Statesmen, *sb. pl.* yeomen; small owners.

Stock, *sb.* species of a crop.

Stondle, *sb.* a bearing tub.

Stops, *sb. pl.* small well-buckets.

Stover, *sb.* a general term for the different species of fodder arising from thrashed corn, whether it be straw, chaff, or 'colder;' [which is] a provincial term for the short straws, ears, and rough chaff, which are separated from the corn-in-chaff, by the rake and the riddle, after the straw is shook off the floor; and which, in every country, has a provincial form assigned it; but totally different in different districts.

Stow, *v.* to confine; as cattle in a yard or pound.

Stubwood, *sb.* all wood which grows in hedgerows and does not come under the denomination ‘timbers,’ ‘pollards,’ or ‘thorns,’ is called *stubwood*.

Stulp, *sb.* a post of any kind.

Sucking, *sb.* *trifolium repens*, white clover.

Summerly, *sb.* a turnep-fallow. A *backward summerly*, an autumnal wheat-fallow; a *right-out summerly*, a whole year’s fallow.

Swale, *sb.* shade.

Sways, *sb.pl.* rods, or switches.

Swingle, *sb.* a crank.

Tack, *sb.* substance, solidity, proof; spoken of the food of cattle and other stock.

Tar-rope, *sb.* rope-yarn; the thread of old cables, &c.

Tasker, *sb.* a thrasher.

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Teamer, *sb.* a team of five horses.

Teamerman, *sb.* a waggoner, carter, or driver of a team.

Teathe, *sb.* the dung, &c., of cattle. See vol. i. p. 34. ‘Applied to the fertilizing effect of cattle upon the land upon which they are foddered with turneps or other food; whether that fertilizing effect be produced by their dung, their urine, their treading, or by their breath, their perspiration, and the warmth of their bodies.’ This term is probably of Scotch origin. [Sc. *tath*, dung (Jamieson); Icel. *tað* dung.]

Thack, *sb.* thatch.

Thackster, *sb.* a thatcher.

Thapes, *sb. pl.* gooseberries.

Thight, *adj.* applied to turneps or other crops, —close, thickset: applied to roofs or vessels, —impervious —opposed to leaky. ‘There are men who are fully aware that the “proof” of their turnep-crop depends more on its *thightness* than on the size of the plant;’ i. 271.

Thone, **Thoney**, *adj.* damp, limber, as under-dried hay.

Top-up, *v.* to finish highly; as fattening bullocks.

Trip, *sb.* of sheep;—a small flock.

Turf, *sb.* peat.

Two-furrowing, *sb.* double plowing; trench-plowing; sod-burying.

Uncallow, *sb.* the earth which covers a jam of marl.

Under-corn, *sb.* short, weak, underling corn, overhung by the crop.

Ungain. See *Gain*.

Valley, *sb.* any small hollow or channel; as a gutter in a roof.

Vance-roof, *sb.* the garret.

Vardle. *sb.* a common eye or thimble of a gate, with a spike only.

Wallace, *sb.* the withers of a horse.

Warbeetles, *sb. pl.* the large maggots which are bred in the backs of cattle.

Warps, *sb. pl.* flat wide beds of plowed land.

Water-workers, *sb. pl.* makers of meadow-drains and wet ditches.

Well, *sb.* a chimney or vent-hole in a rick or mow.

Winter-day, *sb.* the winter-season.

Winter-weed, *sb. veronica hederifolia*, ivy-leaved speedwell.

Wisp, *sb.* a rowel, or seton.

Woodbound, *adj.* land which is encumbered with tall woody hedgerows so as to hinder a free admission of sun and air, and thereby prevent it from exerting its natural strength and fertility, is said to be *wood-bound*.

Woodlayer, *sb.* young plants of oak, or other timber, laid into hedges among ‘white-thorn-later.’

Wreck, *sb.* dead undigested roots and stems of grasses and weeds in plowland.

Wretweed, *sb.* (that is, *wartweed*) *euphorbia helioscopia*, sun spurge.

Wrongs, *sb. pl.* crooked arms, or large boughs, of trees, when the faggot-wood is cut off.