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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 VALE OF 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],<sup>1</sup> 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

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not [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, nor Saxon ever set foot' 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 'pronunciation<sup>1</sup> 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 *heeal*, 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

<sup>1</sup> 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* [stwuoh'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,<sup>1</sup> 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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V. AGRICULTURAL PROVINCIALISMS OF THE  
DISTRICT OF THE MIDLAND STATION.

[THE following Glossary is reprinted from Marshall's *Rural Economy of the Midland Counties*, 2nd ed., vol. 2, 8vo; London, 1796; pp. 377—389. The quotations introduced are from other parts of the same work. Mr Marshall defines the Midland

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District as being nearly free from high hills, and ‘including the principal parts of the counties of Leicester, Rutland, and Warwick, with the northern margin of Northamptonshire, the eastern point of Staffordshire, and the southern extremities of Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire; the town of LEICESTER being situated near its center.’ The date 1790 is that of the *first edition*.]

**Acre**, *sb.* a species of long measure, consisting of 32 yards; four **ROODS**. See *Rood*.

**Aigles**, *sb. pl.* icicles.

**Batch**, *sb.* a grist; a quantity of corn sent to mill: hence *Batch bag*.

**Battin**, *sb.* a truss of straw.

**Beace**, *sb. pl.* the plural of *beast*; cattle: not peculiar to this district: having a plural termination, which might well be received into the established language, for words in *st*.

**Beggar's needle**, *sb. scandix pecten-veneris*, shepherd's needle.

**Belt**, *v.* to shear the buttocks and tails of sheep. See *Daglocks*.

**Bents**, *sb. pl.* seed-stems of the blade-grasses.

**Boar-thistle**, *sb. carduus lanceolatus*, spear-thistle.

**Boosings**, *sb. pl.* the stalls of cattle.

**Boosing-stake**, *sb.* the post to which stall cattle are fastened.

**Boulders**, *sb. pl.* a species of round pebble, common to the soils of this district.

**Brab**, *sb.* a spike-nail.

**Breeding in-and-in**, 'the practice of breeding, not from the

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same *line* only, but the same *family*; the phrase *breeding in-and-in* is as familiar in the conversation of Midland breeders, as *crossing* is in that of other districts. The term, however, is not, I understand, of Midland origin, claiming *Newmarket* as its birth-place; the idea it represents being struck out, and the practice in a degree established, by the breeders of race-horses;' vol. i. p. 250.

**Brush**, *sb.* stubble; as a wheat-*brush* &c.

**Bucket**, *sb.* a common bow-handled pail.

**Bule**, *sb.* the bow-handle of a pail.

**Bushel**, *sb.* two STRIKES, or bushels. See *Strike*.

**Butt**, *sb.* the lower stem of a timber tree; as well as the root end.

**Butty**, *sb.* [a] partner; as fellow-servant, or laborer.

**Byslins** (the *y* long), *sb.* the first milk of a cow, newly calven.

**Cadlock, Rough**, *sb.* *sinapis arvensis*, wild mustard.

**Cadlock, Smooth**, *sb.* *brassica napus* wild rape.

**Camp**, *sb.* a hoard of potatoes turneps, &c.

**Cankered**, *sb.* mildewed, blighted, as wheat, or other grain.

**Cansh**, *sb.* a small pile of faggots &c. To ‘*cansh* them up’ is to form such a pile.

**Caps**, *sb. pl.* hoodsheaves of corn SHUCKS. See *Shuck*.

**Chapmanry**, *sb.* that which is abated, or *given again*, by the seller, on receiving money of the buyer.

**Clam**, *v.* to hunger or starve, as cattle.

**Clammed**, or **Welly clammed**, *pp.* half starved, for want of sufficient pasture or fodder.

**Cleas**, *sb. pl.* the claws of cattle and sheep.

**Cleft**, *sb.* timber fit to be cloven into coopers’ ware, spokes, laths, &c.

**Clevvy**, *sb.* a species of draft-iron of a plow. See *Cock*.

**Clusters**, *sb. pl.* crouds or clumps of turneps, &c.

**Coal-smut**, *sb.* a fossil, or an efflorescence, found on the surface, over seams of coal.

**Cock**, *sb.* a species of draft-iron of a plow. See *Clevvy*.

**Cockheads**, *sb. pl.* *centaurea nigra*, common knobweed.

**Colts**, *sb. pl.* yearling horses.

**Comins**, *sb. pl.* commonage.

**Coppy**, *sb.* [a] coppice.

**Coppy**, *v.* to cut down, for underwood.

**Cord**, *sb.* a certain quantity of wood. ‘The price for cutting and setting up *cord-wood*, is about two shillings a *cord*, of “yard-wood.” A “statute cord” measures four feet high, four feet wide, and eight feet long. But four-foot lengths being inconvenient to the



charcoal-burners, it is generally cut into lengths of three feet; consequently, a cord of *yard-wood* is only three-fourths of a statute cord;' vol. i. p. 71.

**Cordwood**, *sb.* topwood, roots, &c., cut and set up in *cords*.

**Corned**, *sb.* furnished with grain.

**Cotter**, *sb.* an iron key to a bolt.

**Cracked**, *pp.* Cloven, as a sheep, on the back, or rump; '*cracked on the back*, i. e. cloven along the top of the chine, in the manner fat sheep generally are upon the rump;' vol. i. p. 355.

**Cratch**, *sb.* a hay-rack.

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**Crowflower**, *sb.* the *ranunculus* tribe; crowfoot.

**Cullings**, *sb. pl.* refuse; outcasts.

**Cushion-rumped**, *adj.* having two extraordinary bundles of fat upon the rump.

**Cutmeat**, *sb.* fodder—generally oats in straw—cut into short lengths, as *chaf* [chaff].

**Daglocks**, *sb. pl.* locks of wool, cut off the buttocks and tails of sheep, 'Trimming the buttocks in the spring, provincially *belting* in this district, and *dagging* in the grazing country, is well attended to. There are graziers, keeping perhaps some thousand sheep, of different descriptions, who will make up a pack or two of *dag-locks* yearly!' vol. i. p. 402. See *Belt*.

**Dairier**, *sb.* [a] dairyman.

**Dea-nettle**, *sb.* *galeopsis tetrahit*, wild hemp.

**Digging**, *sb.* a spit in depth. 'This trench he sunk six *diggings*, of about five inches each; making it thirty inches deep;' vol. ii. p. 221.

**Ditch**, to stick to, as the clamminess of mowburnt hay sticks to the cutting-knife.

**Dogfennel**. *sb.* *anthemis cotula*, &c., maithe weed, corn-camomile, &c.

**Donky**, *adj.* dampish; dank. [Spelt *Donkey*.]

**Drink**, *sb.* ale.

**Dyche**, *sb.* [a.] ditch.

**Easins**, *sb. pl.* eaves.

**Elder**, *sb.* the udder of a cow.

**Entails**, *sb. pl.* ends of lands. ‘When the reapers come near to the finish, they cut off each other’s *entails*, or ends of the lands: the whole finishing together,’ vol. ii. p. 143.

**Eyeable**, *adj.* sightly; pleasing to the eye: spoken of stock, &c.

**Fat**, *sb.* [?] fat cattle and sheep.

**Feed**, *v.* to grow fat; also to fat; as grazing stock.

**Feeders**, *sb. pl.* fattening cattle.

**Feeding-piece**, *sb.* grazing ground.

**Feg**, *sb.* rough dead grass.

**Fettle**, *v.* to adjust; to put in order.

**Fin**, *sb.* *anonis arvensis*, rest-harrow. See *Hen-gorse*.

**Finch-backed**, *adj.* white on the back; as cattle.

**Fitchet**, **Fidget**, *sb.* a pole-cat.

**Flews**, *sb. pl.* phlemes [fleams], for bleeding cattle, &c.

**Float**, *v.* to overflow, or water, as grassland: also to *pare* off the surface of sward.

**Float upward**. ‘*Floating the meadow upward*, i. e. penning up the water, in times of floods, by means of a dam and floodgate, across the bottom of the meadow to be watered;’ vol. ii. p. 53.

**Foot-trenches**, *sb. pl.* superficial drains, about a foot wide.

**Fore-flank**, *sb.* a point of sheep. In vol. i. p. 355, it is defined as ‘a projection of fat, upon the ribs. immediately behind the shoulder.’

**Forehand rent**; to pay a *forehand rent* is ‘to pay down the rent prior to the occupancy;’ vol. i. p. 20.

**Foreigners**, *sb. pl.* strangers.

**Galls**, *sb. pl.* vacant or bald places in a crop.

**Gally**, *adj.* scattered with GALLS.

**Garner**, *sb.* a bin; in a mill, or a granary.

**Gaun**, *sb.* a gallon measure; also a small tub.

**Geering**, *sb.* the ladders and side-rails of a waggon.

**Gifty day**, *sb.* a boon-day; as a day's work given, by neighbour to neighbour.

**Glut**, *sb.* a large wooden wedge.

**Golds**, *sb. pl. chrysanthemum segetum*, corn-marigolds.

**Goose-tanse**y, *sb. potentilla anserina* silverweed.

**Gorse, Goss**, *sb.* furze, whin.

**Gouty**, *adj.* diseased and swelled by subterraneous water; as boggy tumours at the bottom, or on the side, of a hill.

**Green-sauce**, *sb. rumex acetosa*, sorrel.

**Grudgings**, *sb. pl.* pollard; fine bran.

**Gutter**, *sb.* [a] trench or grip.

**Hackle**, *v.* diminutive of to *hack*; as to 'hackle turneps,' to pull them up with a little two-pronged *hack*. See *Prov. of York*; [i. e. Glossary B. 2, p. 29 above.]

**Hairough**, *sb. galium aparine*, cleavers.

**Hard-iron**, *sb. ranunculus arvensis* corn crowfoot.

**Hat**, *pp.* heated; as hay or corn.

**Hearth**, *sb.* the floor on which wood is charred.

**Heartspurn**, *sb.* tap-root. See *Toes*.

**Hen-gorse**, *sb. anonis arvensis*. See *Fin*.

**Hen-scratlings**, *sb. pl.* streaming clouds; *mares-tails* Surrey; *filly-tails*, Yorkshire.

**Hike**, *v.* to strike with the horn; to *doss*; to *hipe*. [See pp. 47, 30 above.]

**Hillocky**, *adj.* full of anthills.

**Hog**. See *Lambhog*.

**Honeysuckle-clover**, *sb. trifolium repens*, white trefoil.

**Hoods**, *sb. pl.* the covering sheaves of shucks: *hood-sheaves*.

**Hoop**, *sb.* a species of cheese-vat. 'The cheese- vats of this country are merely *hoops* of ash, with a boarden bottom;' vol. i. p. 319.

**Hose**, *sb.* the vagina, or *sheath*, of corn.

**Hubs**, *sb. pl.* naves of wheels.

**Inandin** [*for in-and-in*], from the same line of parentage. See *Breeding*.

**Joint-grass**, *sb. galium verum*, yellow bedstraw.

**Kernel**, *sb.* a bundle of fat, before the shoulder of cattle: the *shift*.

**Kibble**, *v.* to crush, to grind imperfectly.

**Kids**, *sb. pl.* faggots.

**Lag**, *sb.* a defect of timber. ‘It is a cleft or rift, reaching sometimes from the top to the bottom of the stem, and, perhaps, to near its center;’ vol. ii. p. 287.

**Lakes**, *sb. pl.* pools or puddles of water, standing in roads, or on land, after rain.

**Lambhogs**, *sb. pl.* yearling sheep, before SHEARDAY, q. v.

**Lap-love**, *sb. convolvulus arvensis* corn-convolvulus; also *polygonum convolvulus* climbing buck-weed [buck-wheat].

**Lay**, *sb.* pasturage for the summer; joist; agistment.

**Lay**, *v.* to *plash*, as an hedge.

**Laylands**, *sb. pl.* grass ridges, in common fields: arable lands, which have been suffered to lay down to grass;—hence, *lay*, as

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above; and hence, probably, *ley* and *leigh*.

**Living**, *sb.* a tenement, or farm. The common field townships were divided into a certain number of ‘livings.’

**Locusts**, *sb. pl. scarabæi melolonthæ*, chafers; brown beetles.

**Low**, *sb.* a hill; hence the names of various hills; and hence the

**Low-country**, i. e. the hills of Staffordshire, &c., the *Morelands*.

**Mauple**, *sb.* maple.

**Maw-skin**, *sb.* the stomach of a calf; used in cheese-making: *vell*, &c. &c. See *Vell*, p. 60.

**Meadows**, *sb. pl.* the dips or bottoms of vallies, in a state of perennial herbage.

**Meaty**, *adj.* fleshy, but not fat; spoken of grazing stock.

**Muck**, *sb.* dung, compost.

**Nag**, *sb.* a saddle-horse; opposed to cart-horse.

**Nathe**, *sb.* nave of a wheel.

**Pad**, *sb.* [a] path.

**Pash** (of rain), *sb.* a heavy fall of rain.

**Passer, Nailpasser**, *sb.* a gimblet, or *piercer*.

**Peakrels**, *sb. pl.* men of the Peak of Derbyshire.

**Pennyweed**, *sb.* *rhinanthus cristagalli*, rattle.

**Pike**, *v.* to glean.

**Pile**, *v.* to break off the awns of thrashed barley.

**Piling-iron**, *sb.* a tool used in ‘piling barley,’ and sometimes, in breaking off the tails of oats.

**Pinfallow**, *sb.* winter fallow. ‘The origin of this term I have not learnt; it appears to be synonymous with *winter fallow*, or *barley fallow*.’ vol. i. p. 191.

**Pingle**, *sb.* a small croft (PIHTLE, *Norf.*). [See p. 51, above.]

**Poothery** (the *oo* sort), [puodh-uri?] *adj.* close, muggy, sultry; spoken of the weather.

**Quart** (of butter), *sb.* three pounds.

**Queece**, *sb.* *columba palumbus*, the wood-pigeon.

**Ramgetter**, *sb.* a ram let out for breeding. See vol. i. p. 385, where we find—‘The high prices are not given by graziers for the purpose of getting widders, as grazing stock; but by the ram-breeders, for the purpose of getting rams, to be let to graziers; the *highest* being given by the principal breeders only; not for the purpose of getting rams, to be let to graziers as *weddergetters*, but for that of getting rams, to be let out again to inferior tup-men, as *ramgetters*.’

**Raupiked**, *adj.* provincial of *raven-picked*; stag-headed, as an old overgrown oak; having the stumps of boughs standing out of its top.

**Raw**, *adj.* wet and cold, as the soil in some seasons; unfit to receive the seed.

**Rear**, *v.* to rise up before the plow, as the furrows sometimes do in plowing; generally owing to a bad plow, or a bad plowman.

**Roarer**, *sb.* a restless cow, &c. 'She [a cow] was a *roarer* and a breaker of hedges;' vol. ii. p. 245.

**Rood**, *sb.* a measure of eight yards in length; or sixty-four square yards; somewhat more than two square rods or perches.

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**Rope**, *pt. t.* the preterite of to *reap*; spoken of corn.

**Ruck**, *sb.* a rough bundle, or heap, of any thing.

**Running-bull** (of a harrow), *sb.* see vol. i. p. 109. 'It consists of a string of iron, an inch or more in diameter, fixed on a cross-bar, in the front of the harrow, and reaching almost, but not quite, from end to end of the bar (the immediate corner of a harrow being an improper line of draught). On this string of iron, a ring, with a chain passing to the wheels, plays freely from end to end;—consequently, whichever way the team turns, whether to the right or to the left, the harrow, by the point of draught being at liberty to shift from side to side, is not liable to be strained or overturned; neither is the hind horse subjected to any unnecessary exertion at the ends.'

**Run out**, *v.* to grow or *sprout*, as corn in harvest; also to *scour*, as cattle.

**Sarver**, *sb.* a corn-scuttle.

**Score**, *sb.* twenty pounds: used in speaking of the weight of cattle or swine.

**Scrawly**, *adj.* thin and ravelled, as corn.

**Seedness**, *sb.* seed-time.

**Seeds**, *sb. pl.* young grasses;—land newly laid to grass.

**Sets**, *sb. pl.* plants of potatoes, & c.

**Shade**, *sb.* a shed; as 'a cow-*shade*.'

**Sharegrass**, *sb. carix hirta*, a species of sedge.

**Sharhog**, *sb.* (that is, a *share* or *shorn* HOG) a yearling sheep, after SHEARDAY. See *Lamb-hog*.

**Shearday**, *sb.* the shearing day of sheep, sheep-shearing.

**Sheave**, *v.* to bind corn.

**Shuck**, *sb.* twelve sheaves of corn, set up in the field: *shock*: *stook*.

**Side-spurn**, See *Toes*.

**Slasher**, *sb.* a *plasher* or *pleach* of a 'laid' hedge.

**Slide**, *sb.* a sledge.

**Slit**, *sb.* a crack or cleft in the breast of fat cattle.

**Sludge**, *sb.* mire

**Smother-fly**, *sb.* the bean aphid. [Speaking of the turnep-aphid (*chrysomela nemorum*), Mr Marshall says]—'they are also in great abundance upon the *chenopodium viride* (fat-hen), and some I have found upon the bean. But upon these two plants they appear to be larger and blacker: the very "black-bug," "negro"—here provincially *smother-fly*—with which beans are frequently infested;' vol. ii. p. 121.

**Sock**, *sb.* the drainage of a farm-yard: hence *Sockpit*, the receptacle of such drainage.

**Sough**, (pron. SUFF) [suf] *sb.* a covered drain of any size.

**Spade-bit**, *sb.* the quantity of soil raised by one effort of the spade: perhaps the etymon of *spit*. See *Digging*.

**Spade-bone**, *sb.* the shoulder-bone; the blade-bone; perhaps the shoulder-bone of a horse, or an ox, was the *spade* of our ancestors.

**Spanner**, *sb.* a wrench; a nut screw-driver.

**Spinage**, **Wild**, *sb.* *chenopodium*, goosefoot.

**Spinney**, *sb.* a clump, or small plantation, or grove.

**Spoken chain**, *sb.* an appendage or a waggon, peculiar to this district:

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a long strong chain, to be fixed to the spoke of the wheel, when the team is 'stalled' or set fast in a slough.

**Sprit**, *pp.* sprouted, as corn in the field.

**Spurn**, *sb.* a main root of a tree; as HEARTSPURN, q.v.

**Squean**, *b.* to fret, as the hog.

**Stale**, *sb.* handle of every kind; as *fork-stale*, *plow-stale*: hence probably the corruption *plow's tail*.

**Stalled**, *pp.* set fast in a slough, or bad road.

**Statute**, *sb.* a hiring-day of farm-servants.

**Stock**, *v.* to *grub*. '*Stocking* is a kind of partial grubbing. The roots [of a tree] are cut through, a foot or more from the stem; and again, a foot or more from the inner cutting; taking up a short length of the thickest part of the roots, and digging a trench round the tree, wide enough to come at the downward roots;' vol. i. p. 69.

**Stodged**, *pp.* filled to the stretch; as a cow's udder with milk.

**Stomble**, *sb.* to trample, or poach, as wet soil.

**Stool**, *v.* to ramify as corn; to *stock*, to *tiller*.

**Straw-cutter**, *sb.* a cutter of straw, &c., into *chaf* [chaff].

**Strickless**, *sb.* that with which a bushel, &c., is stricken.

**Strike**, *sb.* bushel; the common term. See *Bushel*.

**Stump**, *sb.* [a] post; as 'gate-stump'—'*stumps* and rails.'

**Swauf**, *sb.* cart-room. [See *Coom* and *Swarf* in Halliwell.]

**Tankard-turnep**, *sb.* the pudding, or *longrooted* turnep.

**Thack**, *sb.* thatch. And so on.

**Thave**, *sb.* a young ewe.

**Thorough**, *sb.* an interfurrow, between two ridges.

**Threave**, *sb.* twenty-four sheaves.

**Throo**, *sb.* a slip or width of corn, which a set of reapers, & c., drive before them, at once; whether it consists of one or more lands, or ridges.

**Toes** or **Sidespurns**, *sb. pl.* the spreading roots of trees. See *Heartspurn*.

**Tonkey**, *adj.* a modern provincialism: a word lately introduced, I believe; and appears to be at present of uncertain meaning; —short-legged and deep-carcased; resembling the Chinese breed of swine. [At p. 328 of vol. i Mr Marshall mentions the '*tonkey*, or half-bred Chinese swine.' Perhaps it is a mere corruption of *Tonquin*.

**Trine**, *sb.* of fellies, thirteen; of spokes, twenty-five.

**Try**, *sb.* a corn-skreen.

**Try**, *v.* to skreen.

**Tunning-dish**, *sb.* the common name of a *tunnel*; which is perhaps the diminutive of *tunning dish*.



**Tupman**, *sb.* a breeder of, or dealer in *tups*.

**Tups**, *sb. pl.* rams.

**Turf**, *sb.* sward; grassland.

**Turf**, *v.* to adjust the surface of sown sward. 'Out-lands are *turfed*: that is, the sods which have been torn off the plits by the harrows and lie on the surface, probably with their grass sides upward, and of course in a state of vegetation, are thrown by hand, or with forks, into hollows, with the grass sides inverted;' vol. i. p. 159.

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**Turn**, *sb.* year or time.

**Turneping**, *sb.* collecting turneps.

**Twitch, Common**, *sb. triticum repens*, couchgrass.

**Twitch, Running**, *sb. agrestis alba*, creeping bent.

**Waggoner**, *sb.* an upper man-servant; *carter*.

**Wall**, *sb.* the stem of a rick is called *the walls*.

**Wallspring**, *sb.* a cold, wet, springy, or spewy part of land.

**Wastrels**, *sb. pl.* outcasts; as *wastrel* bricks, &c. See *Cullings*.

**Waygoing crop**, *sb.* 'In the open field township, the out-going tenant has what is called the *waygoing crops* [evidently *away-going*]—that is, the wheat and spring corn sown previously to the quitting;' vol. i. p. 19, note.

**Weddergetter**, See *Ramsgetter*.

**Whit-tawer**, *sb.* a collarmaker; the common name.

**Willoweed**, *sb. polygonum pensylvanicum*, &c. *persicaria*; smart-weed.

**Wind**, (the *i* long) [weind] *sb.* a winch, or wince.

**Yard-wood**, *sb.* See *Cord*.

**Yellows**, *sb. genista tinctoria*. dyers' broom.