VNIVERSITAS STVDII SALAMANTINI

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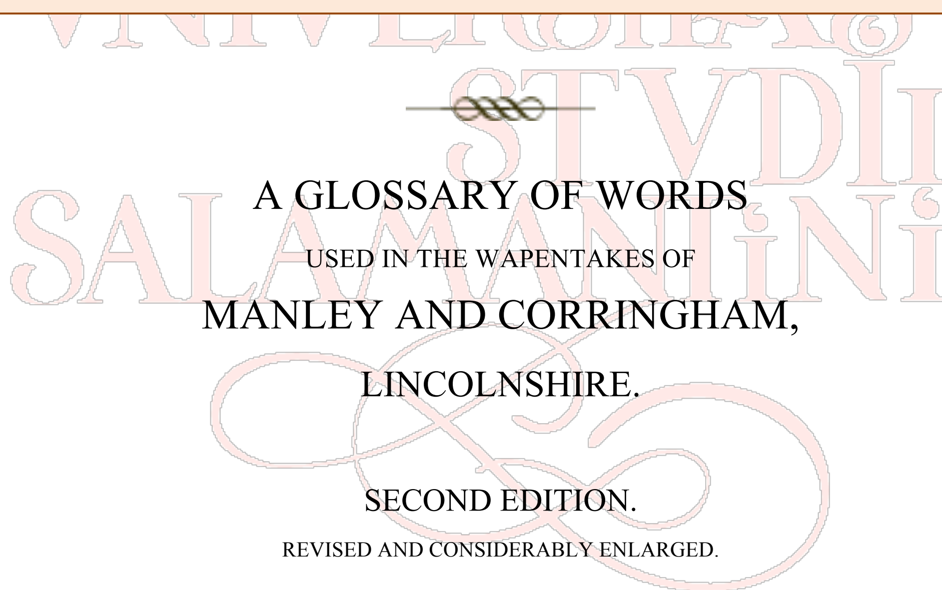

A GLOSSARY OF WORDS

USED IN THE WAPENTAKES OF

MANLEY AND CORRINGHAM,

LINCOLNSHIRE.

SECOND EDITION.

REVISED AND CONSIDERABLY ENLARGED.

BY

EDWARD PEACOCK, F.S.A.

Parle patois, s' il le faut. Il n' y a pas de sottes langue; et le Saint-Esprit les parle toutes.—JOSEPH ROUX, *Nouvelles Pensées*.

VOL I.

LONDON:

PUBLISHED FOR THE ENGLISH DIALECT SOCIETY

BY TRÜBNER & CO., LUDGATE HILL.

1889.

[NP]

I DEDICATE THESE COLLECTIONS OF MANY YEARS TO
GEORGINA F. JACKSON,
WHOSE "SHROPSHIRE WORD-BOOK" IS THE MOST
SCHOLAR-LIKE DIALECT DICTIONARY
IN OUR TONGUE.

BOTTESFORD MANOR, BRIGG,
Feast of St. Mary Magdalen, 1888.

[NP]

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PREFACE.

> "It is a mistake to imagine that the Dialects are everywhere corruptions of the literary language. Even in England the local patois have many forms which are more primitive than the language of Shakspere, and the richness of their vocabulary surpasses, on many points, that of the classical writers of any period."—MAX MÜLLER, *Lectures on the Science of Language*, 8th Ed., 1875. p. 55.

THE following Glossary consists exclusively of words now or formerly in use in the Wapentakes of Manley and Corringham—that is the North Western corner of Lincolnshire. The first edition was published by the English Dialect Society in 1877. The present re-issue has been so much enlarged and modified that it may not unfairly be called a new work. It contains all that was important in the first edition, except certain folk-lore notes and a few place-names. These have been omitted because they ought not,

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in the author's opinion, to appear in a dictionary of dialect, and also because works on these subjects are in preparation which will deal with them in a manner far more thorough than would have been possible in these pages without swelling the volumes to an extent quite out of harmony with the objects which the English Dialect Society proposes to accomplish.

The author has been engaged in collecting the materials from which this word list is compiled for more than thirty-five years, and has received help from many friends and correspondents. As to words no longer known to be in use he has not inserted any for which he has not manuscript or printed authority. The words quoted from Richard

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Bernard's translation of *Terence** are especially noteworthy. Bernard lived at Epworth, in the Isle of Axholme, and seems to have endeavoured to render the dialogue into the common speech with which he was familiar. The late Thomas Hugh Oldman, Esq., of Gainsburgh, the steward of the manor of Kirton-in-Lindsey, gave the author unrestricted access to the long series of court-rolls of that manor. Gravenor Roadley, Esq., the lord of the manor of Scotter, permitted the fullest use to be made of the records in his possession†. The court rolls of the manor of Bottesford‡ are the author's own property, and have supplied some good examples of disused words. Some manorial records of the manor of Keadby are in his possession by the gift of a friend, and he has also been permitted to examine certain original wills of the sixteenth century relating to the district. A survey was made of the manor of Kirton-in-Lindsey in 1616, by John Norden, John Thorpe, and John Norden, jun. A contemporary copy of this valuable document is preserved in the public library at Cambridge§. Of this the author has a transcript which has been found of much service. Another survey of this manor was made in 1787. The original is preserved among the records of the Duchy of Cornwall. A few copies of this document have been privately printed. From it the author has gleaned some words now obsolete, or rapidly becoming so. The late Mr. J. Ellett Brogden's *Provincial Words and Expressions Current in Lincolnshire* has been of much service. No word, however, has been inserted on its authority which the author does not know to

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be in use, or to have been used within the district. Of this little book the Rev. Joseph Thomas Fowler lent the author an interleaved copy; from it he gleaned many words for the

* The Edition is the 5th, 1629; 4to.

† Notes from these Rolls occur in *Archæologia*, vol. xlvi., pp. 371-388. I

‡ See *Archæologia*, vol. 1., pp. 371-382.

§ Ff. 4-30.

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first edition which would certainly have otherwise been missed. The Rev. Professor Skeat was also helpful with that edition in more ways than can be named.

On the publication of the first edition the Rev. Edward Synge Wilson, vicar of Winterton, at once undertook the task of annotating and making additions. These most useful collections have been handed over to the author. He has, moreover, received words, examples, and useful suggestions from Sir Charles Henry John Anderson, of Lea Hall, Baronet; Alfred Atkinson, Esq., and Miss Atkinson, of Brigg; C. C. Bell, Esq., of Epworth; Alexander John Ellis, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A.; James Fowler, Esq., of Liphook, Hampshire; the Rev. John Clare Hudson, Vicar of Thornton, near Horncastle; the Rev. Charles Knowles, Rector of Winteringham; Walter Nicholson, Esq., of Sidcup, and John Sykes, Esq., M.D., F.S.A., of Doncaster. The late William England Howlett, Esq., F.S.A., and the late Rev. Edward Saint Leger, Rector of Scotton, were very helpful with the first edition and supplied the author with some additions for the present one.

It may be well, in conclusion, to note that nearly all the references to Shakspere are adapted to the Globe Edition, where the lines are numbered, and, to repeat the concluding sentence of the preface of 1877, "The examples have not been coined for the purpose of this work, but are, in almost every case, the exact form of words which I or the friends who have helped me have heard used."

Persons studying the dialect of Manley and Corringham, for philological purposes, must bear in mind that the vowel sounds of many of the words are still in a fluent state. Sometimes the variation is caused by the conscious choice of the speaker, but usually it

seems to depend on some law which has yet to be defined. As examples of the various forms one word assumes I may mention:

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Maake
Mak = Make.
Mek

Taake
Tak = Take.
Tek

Caame
Com = Came.
Cum'd

Broäk
= Broke and broken.
Brok

Wahter
= Water.
Watter

Gam
= Game, a trick.
Gaame

Cot'n
= Curtain.
Curtin

Grund
= Ground.
Groond

Draain
= Drain.
Dreän

Straain
= Strain.
Streän

Pleugh
Plew = Plough.
Ploo

Other words possess two or more perfectly interchangeable forms as—

Kay
= Key.
Keä

Pot
=Put.
Put

Warld
= World
Wo'ld

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Eärth	Faather	Naw
= Earth.	= Father.	Noä = No.
E'th	Feyther	No

It is probable that at an earlier time one form of these words belonged to the northern and north-western borders of the district, where the pronunciation bears a greater likeness to the dialect of Yorkshire, than does that of the south-lying parishes. Whatever the cause may be, it seems impossible to lay down a definite rule for determining the phonetic laws which govern the dialect, so that the following notes must be received as expressing observed tendencies, not as recording fixed characteristics.

A

Mr. Cole has already remarked on the tendency of vowel sounds to become weak,* and has furnished a useful list of

* Glossary of South-West Lincolnshire, p. iii

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words thus modified, to which many more might be added. Thus After becomes *Efter*, Fast, in Fasten-penny, becomes *Fest*, Had becomes *Hed*, Make, *Mek*, Master, *Mester*, and Peel, *Pil*. When *a* in the current English has the power of *a* in *what*, it changes in the Folk-Speech to the *a* in *ant*; *e.g.*, qu*a*lified, squ*a*nder, squ*a*t, sw*a*llow, w*a*d, want, w*a*sh (which, however, commonly takes the form of wesh), and w*a*tch.

When the sound is that of *a* in *labour*, *rain*, etc., it lengthens to *aa*; e.g., *laabour*, *raain*. Chain and drain may become ch*aa*in or ch*ëa*n, and dr*aa*in or dr*ëa*n.

The *a* in words like ask, bath, etc., is pronounced like the *a* in *ash*. The "south-country" broad *a* is rarely used unless the speaker be consciously adapting his language to the ears of a stranger.

A when followed by *r* is sounded like the *a* in *carp*; *e.g.*, quart, swarm, war, warn.

e*Ea* is usually pronounced like the *ea* in *real*; but some words such as *breath*, *feather*, *leather*, *heart*, *ready*, *steady*, *weather*, follow the ordinary English form. *Death*, *bread*, *lead* (the metal) and *sweat* commonly belong to this class, but are occasionally changed into *deäth*, *breäd*, *leäd*, and *sweät*. *Great* is sometimes *gret*, at others *greät* and *grut*; *earn*, *learn*, and *concern*, become *arn*, *larn*, and *concarn*.

The *ei* or *ey* often lengthens to *aa*, th*aa*y, n*aa*ighbour. The *ei* in *either* and *neither* becomes *ai* or *aai*, e.g., n*ai*ther n*aa*ither.

The double *c* sometimes changes to the *ea* in real; *e.g.*, *teeth* may become *teäth*, and *keep*, *keäp*, but often retains the classic sound.

E or *ee* at the end of a word may be turned in *eä* when it is emphatic; otherwise it is shortened to *ĕ*.

Ew, *ey*, and *ow* at the end of words become *ĕ*, *a* (as in fan), or *ah*, and are usually represented in print by *a'* or *er*.

I

The vowel *i* before gh sometimes changes to *ei* (the *ei* as in n*ei*ghbour); *e.g.*, *reight* for *right*, *feight* for *fight*, and sometimes becomes double *e* as *leet* for *light*, *neet* for *night*.

O

O in words sounding like *done*, *come*, etc., changes to the *u* in bull; *e.g.*, *dun*, *cum*. *One* and *once*, however, have the vowel sounded like the *o* in *on*, preceded by a *w*. *O* in words like *broth*, *soft*, *cough*, sounds like *o* in *dog*. The pronunciation which obtains in the South of England is a foreign introduction, and is rarely heard from a Lincolnshire tongue.

Oa sounds like *oo-a* quickly pronounced, and is generally written *oä*.

Ol frequently assumes the sound of the *ow* in *know*, which, for the sake of distinguishing it from the sound of *ow* in *now*, has been represented by *oh* in the illustrative sentences in this Glossary.

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Oo is generally long, but *foot*, *stood*, and some other words are often pronounced in the ordinary manner.

Ow frequently becomes *oo*; *e.g.*, *coo* (cow), *croon* (crown); or *aw*, as *craw* (crow); *maw* (mow). See *Ey*.

U

U is usually pronounced as the *u* in *bull*; *e.g.*, *butter*, but *u* in y*u*le, d*u*ty, and some other words sounds like *ew* in n*ew*, and before *r* it is pronounced in the current fashion.

Y

Y is often short in the pronouns *my* and *thy*, sounding like the *i* in *pin*, unless emphasis is required, but is long in adverbs ending in *ly*; *e.g.*, sewer-*ly* for surely, accordin'-*ly* for accordingly.

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C

The final *ch* often becomes *k* as *screek* for screech, *thack* for thatch.

D

D sometimes becomes *th* as *fother* for fodder, *blether* for bladder.

Dge becomes *g* or *d* as *brig*, bridge, *rig*, ridge, *fligged*, fledged, *sled*, sledge.

G

Gh is occasionally guttural in *pleugh*, plough, and *beugh*, bough, but the sound seems to be dying out.

H

H is rarely heard unless emphasis falls on it, the rule being that any word beginning with this letter, or with a vowel, should be aspirated when stress is laid on it, but not otherwise.

R

R, though used in spelling to represent the dialetic form of *ow* and *ew* at the end of words, is rarely pronounced with distinctness unless it commences a syllable, or is run on from the end of one syllable to the beginning of another, though there is a tendency to make it heard in *bēär* (bear) and *beer*, and in *peär* (pear) to differentiate these words from *beä* (bee) and *peä* (pea). It is also used in the interjectional phrases *ger up* for get up, *ger oot* for get out, and *ger awaay wi yĕ*.

R is also often used in the word hairf (half) but merely to convey to the eye the value of the preceding vowels, which are frequently mispronounced when represented by *aa*.

TABLE OF PRONUNCIATION.

Aa nearly resembles the sound we represent by *air* with the *r* untrilled.

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Ah=Ah in *Ah!*

Aw=Aw in *Gnaw*.

Eä= Ea in *Real*.

Ew=Ew in *News*, but occasionally in the words *ewse, ewst ewt* represents a sound nearly like the German ü.

Oä = Oo-a quickly pronounced.

Oh=Ow in *know*. The above sound is slightly modified in one or two words in which it is uttered by the fore part of the mouth and lips, *e.g. hohle*.

Oo=Oo in *Tool*.

Ow =Ow in *Now*.

U = *U* in *Bull* except when followed by *r*, and in a few words such as *yule*, *refuse*, and *duty*.

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USED IN THE

WAPENTAKES OF

MANLEY AND CORRINGHAM.

A

A', *prep*.—Of.

Th' fraame *a'* this here dōōr's maade o' th' oäk tree that ewst to graw wheäre th' cemeterry is at Scunthrup.

A, *prep*.—On.

A.—Prefix to substantives and verbs: as *a*-gate, *a*-bulling, *a*-hossing.

A, EH, *inter*. *interj*.—Equivalent to "What?"

A, *v*.—To have.

A' dun wi' thee.

AARON'S BEARD.—*Spiræa salicifolia*.

AARON'S ROD.—*Verbascum Thapsus*. So called from its tall straight stem. See Britten and Holland's *Eng. Plant Names*.

ABACK, *prep*.—(I) At the back (followed by of).

It's *aback* o' th' beer barril.

(2) *adv*.—By surprise, in *phr*. to take *aback*.

I was ta'en clear *aback* when she tell'd me on it.

ABACK O' BEYONT, *phr*.—A very long way off.

A man is *aback o'beyont* his sen, when he is, through his own fault or ignorance, unable to perform what be has undertaken.

[2]

ABARGENS, *phr*.—Of no value or consequence.

It's that mucky and torn, it's *abargens* what becums on it.

It's *abargens* whether he cums or no noo.

ABATE.—In the habit of.

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He's gotten *abate* o' drinkin'.

ABEAR, *v.*—To endure.

ABIDE, *v.*—To endure.

I can't *abide* no bairns nobut my awn.

ABLESS—*i.e.*, haveless, q.v.

ABLINS, *adv.*—Perhaps.

ABLISH, *adj.*—Somewhat able.

He's an *ablish* chap for a little un, but he can't hug a seek o' wheät aboärd a vessil.

ABOARD, *phr.*—In drink.

He's sum'uts *aboärd* to-daay; he could nobud just sit e' his gig as he cum'd fra Brigg market.

ABOARD ON, *phr.*—To run.

He runned *aboärd* on me as I druv doon Ranthrup Hill, an' I thoht he'd a' tekken a wheäl off.

ABOON, *prep.*—Above, in excess of.

If he duzn't feäl paain o' th' turpe'tine *aboon* paain o' th' inflammaation it'll be to no ewse.

ABOON A BIT, *phr.*—Very much.

It raain'd *aboon* a bit last Brigg fair; it fairly siled doon.

ABOON-HEAD.—Up above.

It's do'ty under foot, but dry *aboon-heäd*.

ABOON PLUM.—Drunken.

ABOUT, *adv.*—In hand, in the doing, on hand.

We'd a three-weäks' wesh *aboot* that daay.

ABOUT WHAT, *phr.*—All that, nearly all that.

He's a straange good hand at tellin' taales an' hinderin' uther foäks warkin' wi' listenin' to him, an' that's *aboot what* he's fit for.

ABRAHAM.—Isaac and Jacob, (I) The Garden Comfrey.

I am not sure whether it is a variety of *Symphytum officinale* or a foreign plant.

(2) *Pulmonaria officinalis*.

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These plants are probably so called because there are flowers of three differing tints on one stem.

(3) *Borago orientalis*.

This plant is so called from its being confounded with Nos. I and 2.

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ABRAHAM-MAN.—A cheat. An able-bodied beggar, who pretends to be sick or a cripple, is said to sham *Abraham*.

ABREAD—*i.e*., in breadth.

Th' wall's nobut a brick *abreäd*.—Cf. Mid. Eng. *brede*, breadth.

ABUSEFUL, *adj*.—Abusive.

A! BUT, *interj*.

A! But Charlie is a big leear, an' noä mistaake; He'd lee thrif a three-inch deäl.

ACCORDING-LY (the *ly* very long).—Accordingly.

ACON-TREE.—An oak.

ACOS, *conj*.—Because.

ACRE.—A measure of length, defined in Murray, *Dict*.

An *acre*-length, 40 poles or a furlong (*i.e*., furrow-length); an *acre*-breadth, 4 poles or 22 yards.—Cf. *Leicester Words*, E.D.S., 49, 88.

In the 11th of Hen. VIII. the tenants of the manor of Scotter, in Messingham, were required to repair the banks of the river Trent. For every *acre in latitudine* that was left unrepaired a fine of fourpence was to be levied.—*Rot Cur*.

ACRE-SPIRES, *s. pl*.—The sprout of corn before the ears come forth.

ACRE-TAX.—A draining tax, always used for the yearly tax on the Ancholme Level, in contradistinction from assessments levied on the same district.

Some of these Carrs are subject to a Drainage Tax.... It is sometimes called an *acre-tax*.—Survey of Manor of *Kirton-in-Lindsey*, 1787.

ADAM AND EVE.—(I) A particular pair of legs in a shrimp, so called from a fancied resemblance to two human figures standing opposite to one another.

(2) The flowers of the *Arum Maculatum*.

ADAM'S-ALE, ADAM'S-WINE—*i.e.* water.

ADAM'S-APPLE.

Adami pomum, the convex part of the thyroid cartilage of the larynx. Parr's *Med. Dict*. i. 32.

ADAM'S-FLANNEL, white mullein, *Verbascum Thapsus*.

ADDLE, *v*.—To earn.

Tom Stocks can *addle* fower shillin' a day at suffin', soä he'll not wark for thee at two and nine. *Adle*, vox Lincolniensi agro usitatissima quod ipsis salarium vel praemium mereri designat. Skinner, *Etymologicon*.

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ADDLE-CAP, ADDLE-HEAD, ADDLE-PATE. —A weak, silly person.

He's such a waffy *addle-heäd,* he duz n't knaw blew fra red.

ADDLINS, *s. pl.* —Earnings.

A-DONE. —Have done!

Thoo awkerd bairn, *a-dun* wi' thee!

A-DOORS. —Out, out of doors.

You're alus clattin' in and oot *a-dōōrs*.

My brother will be flung and thrust out *adores* by head and ears. —Bernard, *Terence,* 120.

AFEARD, *adj*.. —Afraid.

AFORE, *adv.* and *prep.* —Before.

AFORE-LONG. —Before long.

AFORE-TIME, *adv.* —Formerly.

AFTER A BIT, *adv.* —In a short time.

Cum, aren't ye gooin'? Ey, *after a bit.*

AFTERBURDEN. —The afterbirth (*placenta*).

The *afterburden* should oht to be alus putten upo' kitchen fire-back at neet when foäks hes gone to bed.

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AFTER-CLAP. —An unpleasant thing which comes to pass after the likelihood of such an event has long gone by.

Rachel Taylor's 'e a fine waay; she hed her tent bairn nine year sin, an' noo she's fallen doon wi' twins; it's a sore *after-clap* for her.

"It doth not spring from humble uprightness, but from a proud conceitedness; and it is the *after-clap* of Satan, and our sinfull hearts." —Obadiah Sedgwick. The *Anatomy of Secret Sins*, 1660, 247. —Cf. Murray, *Dict.*

AFTER-END. —The autumn, more commonly the *back-end* or *fall.*

AFTERLINGS. —The last milk that comes before a cow's udder is empty, which is said to contain the most butter.

AFTERMATH. —The second crop of grass; the grass that grows when the hay is cut, more commonly called *eddish*, q.v.

"The second crop of grass or *aftermath*." —Rogers, *Hist of Agriculture and Prices*, i.17. —Cf. Murray, *Dict.*

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AGATE, AGATE ON.—Begun, under-way, fully-employed.

Well, I mun get *agaate*.

He's a bad un at startin', but when he's *agaate* on oht noht 'll stop him.

Q. When is an oven not an oven? A. When she's *agate*.

A man was from home when his wife was taken in labour; he was telegraphed for and hurried back. On his way he met the postman, who, in answer to his enquiries, replied, "All's gooin' on reight; she's hed twins and is *agaate* yit."

AGATEUS, AGATEURSE.—On the road.

If thoo'll nobbut waait a bit I'll go *agateus* wi' thee o' th' waay hoäm.—*Messingham*, 1877.

AGE, *v.*—To grow old, to acquire the appearance of age.

He *aages* fast.

AGE, AT.—Of age.

It'll all be th' yung Squire's when he cums *at aage*.

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"The jurie doth fynde that the heire of Randle Haworthe is *at age*."— *Manchester Court Leet, Records* 1597, II., 120.

AGEAN, *prep*.—Against, before, in time for, presaging, nigh unto.

We mun hev wer cleänin' all dun *ageän* Maayda'.

Th' herse collars is al'us as weet as muck *ageän* raain.

(2) In exchange for.

I sattled his bill, an' he gev' me three an' six *ageän* a sov'rin.

AGEE, *adj*.—Awry.

AGER, AEGER, EAGRE, EGER, EYGRE, HYGRE (ai-gur, ee-gur).—The high tidal wave of the Trent and Ouse. This phenomenon is called the *Bore* in the Severn, and the *Barre* at Mont St. Michel in Normandy.

"This day the general going over the river... was graciously, delivered from a great danger he was near unto, by a sudden surprisal of the tide called *eager*."—Sprigg, *Anglia Rediviva*, 1647; ed. 1854, p. 76.

"But like an *eagre* rode in triumph o'er the tide."

—Dryden, *Threnodia Augustalis*.

"Then rushed on all,

Like *eagre* swallowing up its streamy way."

Ph. J. Bailey, *Festus*, 5th ed., p. 528.

"What is called the *eagre* of the tide... astonished those who saw it come up the channel."—*Monthly Mag*., Dec., 1810, p. 472.

"Wallis, the coxswain, perceived a strong *aeger* coming up the river."—*Stamford Mercury*, Aug. 15, 1884.

Speaking of the similar phenomenon in the Severn, William of Malmesbury says, "Nautae certe gnari, cum vident illam *higram*, sic enim Anglice vocant, venire, navem obvertunt, et per medium secantes violentiam ejus eludunt."—*Gesta Pontificum*, Roll's Series, p. 292.—Cf. Stark, *Hist, of Gainsburgh*, 522; Carlyle, *Heroes and Hero-worship*, 29; Palgrave, *Normandy and Eng*., i. 233, 731, 740; C. Brooke, *Ten Years in Sarawak*, j. 364; Louisa S. Costello, *A Summer Amongst the Bocages*, I. 72.

AGG.—A misfortune, an irritating loss.

"That's a soor *agg*" is a common expression to indicate a teasing circumstance.

AGGRAVATE, *v*.—To vex.

You're eniff to *aggravaate* a growin' tree.

It's eniff to *aggravaate* the heart of a wheälbarra'.

AGGRAVATION.—Vexation.

AGIST.—See GIST.

AGNAIL.—See NANGNAIL.

AGREEABLE, *adj*.—Willing.

Well, sir, you see it begun e' this how—Robud ax'd me if I would hev him, and I says, efter studyin' a bit like, "Well, Bob, I'm *agreeable*."

AHIND, AHINT, *prep*, and *adv*. —Behind.

AILSEY, ALSEY, ELSEY.—Alice.

AIM.—Intention, desire.

All his *aaim* is to get e' uther foäks roäd.

AIM, AT, *v*.—To intend, to try for.

To *aaim* at sich things as he talks on, isn't fittin' for a convarted man.

AINT.—Am not. *Aint* is the commoner form.

AIR, *v*.—(I) To dry damp clothes.

Tak them weet cloäs oot o'; th' dolly, an' hing 'em upo' th' hedge, an' put th' mangled cloäs upo' th' herse to *air*.

(2) To fumigate.

"For rossell and franckinsens to *aire* the church iij[d]."—1586, *Louth Churchwarden's Accounts*.

(3) To ventilate.

AIR BLEB.—A bubble.

AIRM.—The arm.

AIR PEG.—The vent-peg of a barrel.

AIRS.—Humours.

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She's in her *airs* to-daav.

AIRY,—Breezy, well-ventilated.

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AKERATE, *v.*—To rust as iron does.

We fun' sum shackles sich es thaay ewst to put upo' prisoners e' ohd times. Thaay was o'must all *akeraated* awaay, bud oor Squire thoht a greät deäl on 'em.

(2) Blighted.

His crops was that *akeraated* last year (1879) thaay was wo'th, in a waäy of speäking, noht at all.

ALABLASTER.—Alabaster.

Thaay fun *alablaster* at Gainsb'r when thaay dug railroäd, bud it wasn't wo'th oht.

It's a straange nist bairn, it's skin's that clear it's like *alablaster*.

Nicholas Godeman, *alebasterer*, was fined in 1497 four pence for licence to traffic at Nottingham.—*Nott. Borough Rec*. II., 302. Cf. *Mon. Ang*., v., 484.

ALE-CONNER, ALE-FINDER, ALE-TASTER. — A manorial officer whose duty it was to look to the assize and goodness of bread and ale within the precincts of the manor.

George Greene.... for not sending for the *ale-finder*.— *Bottesford Manor Roll*, 1617.

The *ale-taster's* oath is given in John Kitchin's *Jurisdiction of Court Leet*, 1675, p. 94, and Sir William Scrogg's *Practice of Court Leet*, 1714, p. 15.

ALE-DRAPER.—Keeper of an alehouse.

"July 8th (1747) Thomas Broughton, farmer and *ale-draper*."—*Scotter Par. Reg. Burials*.

ALE-FEAST (obsolescent.)—A public drinking usually held at Whitsuntide.

ALE-MASTER.—The chief man at the ale feast.

ALEGAR.—Sour ale used as a substitute for vinegar.—Cf. Murray, *Dict*.

ALENIATED.—Alienated.

VNIVERSITAS STVDII SALAMANTINI

Can’t ye borra’ a pick fra Billy K——? Noä, we’re *aleniated* friends at present, soä I can’t ax him.

ALE-PEG.—The vent peg of a cask.

ALE-POSSET.—Warm milk and beer sweetened.

ALE-SCORE.—The debt for drink at an ale-house recorded with chalk marks on the door.

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ALE-WHISP.—The bush which was suspended in front of a public-house to indicate that drink was sold there (obsolete).

In the Scotter *Court Roll* 1562 is an order that Thomas Yong should either immediately give up his public-house or take out recognisance and licence according to the Statute for keeping an ale-house, and hang up “Signum aut unum le *wyspe* ad hostium domnes.”

A bush of ivy or other evergreen was for ages the sign of a tavern both in England and the neighbouring continental lands. There is an engraving of a mediaeval inn with a bush hanging before it in Cutts’ *Scenes and Characters of the Middle Ages*. p. 543. Heine says in the *Suttler’s Song*:—

“Der grüne Kranz vor meinem Zelt,
Der lacht im Licht der Sonne;
Und heute scheck’ ich Malvasier
Aus einer frischen Tonne.”

In *Good Newes* and *Bad Newes*, by S. R., 1622. quoted in Ellis’s Brand’s *Popular Antiquities*, 1813, vol. ii. p. 246, a Host says:—

“I rather will take down my bush and sign.
Then live by means of riotous expence.”

ALIVE-LIKE.—Lively, likely to live.

ALIVE WI’ LOPS.—Much invested with fleas.

ALL ABOUT IT, *phr*.—A clincher to an argument.

I weant gie thĕ anuther farden, so that’s *all aboot it*.

ALL-ABOARD, *phr*.—All in confusion; equivalent to the slang expression, "All at sea."

Her things is *all-aboärd*, niver noht nowheäre.

ALL AND SOME, *phr*.—One and all.

ALL-ALONG, *adv*.—In a continued course.

I've gone on that foot-trod *all-along* ony time this tho'ty year.

Th' Heä runs *all-long* o' west side o' Ketton Parish.

ALL ALONG ON, *phr*.—Entirely owing to, in consequence of.

It was *all along* o' drink 'at he ended his sen e' that how.

ALL AT HOME.—Quite sane.

He's *all at hoäme* when ther's oht to do, but he talks straange an' random when he's sittin' by th' fireside.

ALLAWAYS, s. pl.—Aloes; the drug not the plant.

As bitter as *allawaays*.

ALL-BUT, *phr*.—Almost.

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ALL ENDS AND SIDES, *phr*.—(I) All around, in or from every direction.

Gether them things up, thaay're of *all ends an' sides*.

"……………………da kommen
Viele stolze Gesellen von *allen Seiten und Enden*."

Goethe, *Reincke Fuchs, Erster Gesang*.

(2) Slatternly, scatter-brained.

She's alus of *all ends an' sides*, we can niver fix her to noht.

ALLEY.—The aisle of a church.

A woman from Kirton-in-Lindsey informed the author that she never heard the passages between the pews in churches called anything but *alleys*, until the Puseyites began to make people particular about "them soort of things."

The north aisle of the choir of Lincoln Minster was formerly called the chanters' *alley*.

VNiVERSiTAS STVDII SALAMANTiNi

"Mr. Olden did say when he did come to be churchwarden, he would make the Puritans to come up the middle *alley* on their knees to the rails."—1638, Wallington, *Hist. Notices*, i., 70.

ALL-GATES.—By all means, in any manner.

ALL-HALLOWS.—An object called "the idol of *All-Hallows*" existed in the Church of Belton, in the Isle of Axholme, in the early part of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. It was probably a representation of All Saints.—Peacock, *Eng. Ch. Furniture*, 45.

ALL E' BITS, *phr.*—All in pieces.

He brok my cheäny teä-pot wi' John Wesla' heäd on it *all e' bits*, an' then said a metal un wo'd do for a ohd thing like me.

A woman who has lately been delivered of a child, or a man who has become a bankrupt are said to have tumbled *all e' bits*.

ALL IN A PIECE, *phr.*—Stiff with rheumatism, frozen, coagulated.

I'm *all in a peäce* like a stockfish.

ALL-IVERS, *phr.*—A hyperbolical phrase, meaning for all occasions, or for all time.

He's bōōks enif e' that room for *all-ivers*.

ALL OF A PIECE, *phr.*—Almost entirely covered.

(I) Her legs is *all of a peäce* wi' harvist-bug bites.

(II) Used also with regard to a person who is much crippled by rheumatism. He was a nim'le yung man twenty year sin', but he's *all of a peäce* noo, and walks wi' crutches.

ALL OUT, *adv.*—Quite, entirely, beyond comparison.

ALL OVER.—Every where.

Taaties hes faail'd *all oher* to year.

[10]

ALL-OVERISH, *adj.*—Nervous, sickly.

ALLS, *s. pl.*—Goods and chattels, especially workmen's tools.

"Pack up your *alls* and slot off" is a common form of dismissal, used by masters to workmen.

ALL'S ONE (the latter word pronounced to rhyme with *on*), *phr*.—All the same.

It's *all's* one to me whether you paay me noo or o' Setterda' neet.

ALL SORTS AND SIZES, *phr*.—Of every kind or pattern.

He hed *all soorts an' sizes* o' boots, but theäre was niver a pair that would fit me.

"Articles of Impeachment, which they keepe by them of *all sorts and sizes*, fit for every man, as in Birchin-lane they have suites ready made to fit every body."—Clement Walker, *Hist. of Independency*, 1648, part I, p. 62.

ALL TO NAUGHT.—Entirely, completely.

In theäse wet years top-land beäts warp land *all to noht*.— *Bottesford*. 1882.

ALL-THAT.—To do anything like *all-that* is to do it very well, or very quickly.

ALL THERE.—Quite sane.

He talks straange an' random, but he's *all theare* when one wants oht.

ALLUDE, *v*.—To attack.

I've hed arysip'las bad, but it niver *alluded* to my throät.—*Winterton*.

ALL UP WI', *phr*.—All over with, quite done for.

It's *all up wi'* them, fine, fine-weather, farmers that keäps the'r carriages.

"Quite well at ten,
 Had a few friends to sup with me;
Taken ill at twelve
 And at one it was *all up with* me."

Perversion, 1856, ii. 38.

ALMANAC-MAN.—The surveyor of the Court of Sewers, so called because he sends notices to the dwellers near the Trent, of the times when high tides may be expected.— *Burringham*, 1882.

ALONG ON, *prep*.—(I) On account of, owing to.

It was *along on* a letter missin' 'at my mare got kill'd.

(I) By the side of.

ALONG SIDE ON, *prep*.—By the side of.

The stee's *along side on* the fother stack.

ALUS, ALUST (ol-us, ol-ust), *adv*.—Always.

I'm *alus* niver reight wi' maister.

VNiVERSiTAS STVDII SALAMANTiNi

A'M.—Used for I am.

A'm a gooin' to Eputh o' Setterda' an' shall mebby staay while Tuesda'.

AMBERGREASE.—A strong, sweet scent.

It's a straange nist bairn; it smells like *ambergreäse*.

When your throat's perfum'd your verie words doe smell of *ambergreece*.—Marston, *Antonio and Mellida*, Act III.

It was formerly believed that there were at the bottom of the sea springs of this scent, similar to the naptha springs which are found on land.—E. W. Lane, *Thousand and One Nights*, 1841, vol. iii., p. 108. See Murray's *Dict*., *Ambergris*.

AMMERGRATE, *v*.—To emigrate.

AMONG-HANDS (*o* as in wrong) *adv*.—In some way; said of anything done conjointly with other things, or of something done to eke out another thing.

Thaay doan't ke¨p a sarvant lass noo, but thaay get thrif th'hoose-wark tidy enif *among-hands*.

Th' bread's sad, but I weänt thraw it i' to swill tub; we shall get thrif it *among-hands*.

AN.—Used in the phrases, "Such an a, what an a".

It was *sich an a* thing to do; I wo'd n't ha' been seän in it at noht.

What an a fixment she's gotten her sen into wi' that yung man.

This *an* is perhaps a remnant of the Mid. Eng. kin, used in what kin for what kind, &c. Thus it may really mean "what sort of a fix."

AN'-ALL, *adv*.—Also, besides.

He wants sendin' to Ketton (Kirton-in-Lindsey, where there was a prison), an' a cat- o'-nine-taails *an'-all*.

ANBERRY.—See NANBERRY.

ANCHOR.—(I) An iron tie in a building.

(2) The tongue of a buckle.

ANCIENT.—An old man.

Well, old *ancient*, what did Adam saay when you last seed him.

ANDPARCY,—*i.e.*, *and per se*; the contraction &.

"From A to *andparcy*" is equivalent to from beginning to the end.

ANDRA.—Luncheon, or any extra meal, as bread, cheese, and beer, sent to workfolk at about eleven or four o'clock.

Farmer: Wheäre's John Dent? *Bailiff*: He's hevin' his *andra'*—(See Aandorns, Aunder, Arndorn, and Downdrins, in Ray's Glos. E.D.S.)

ANDREMAS.—The feast of Saint Andrew (obsolete).

"For the servese bouke at Sant *Andrames* vij^{s}'."—*Kirton-in-Lindsey, Ch. Acc.*, 1581.

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ANEAN, *prep*.—Bemeath.

You'll find th' almanac *aneän* Bible up o'th parlour taable.

ANEAR, ANEARLY, *adv*.—Nearly.

AN-END, *adv*.—On end.

I dreamt all th' deäd bodies was stan'in' *an-end* e' th' chech-yard, sum on 'em as if they hed n't been oher a weäk deäd. —*Northorpe,* 1841.

To go straight *an-end* is to go straight forward.

ANGLES.—Artifical burrows used for capturing rabbits in warrens. See TYPE.

ANGNAIL.—See NANGNAIL.

ANGNES.—*Agnes*, a form often found in 17th century parish registers, and sometimes, though rarely heard in conversation.

ANGRY, *adj.* —Inflamed; said of wounds.

ANGUISHED.—Pained, troubled.

I was straangely *anguished* in my joints all thrif Thomas . . . th' wizzard. —*Bottesford*, 1858.

My spyryt ys anguyssed ful sore yn me. —Manning of Brunne, *Meditations,* i. 315.

ANIFF, ENIFF, *adv*. — Enongh.

ANSHUM-SCRANSHUM. — Bewilderment, confusion.

Ther' was a deäl o' *anshum-scranshum* wark at Smith's saale along o' th' auksoneer not causin' foäks to stan' e' a ring.

ANTLING.—Inkling, knowledge.

I ha'nt noä *antlin'* wheäre he is noo, bud he did tell me his wife ewsed him that bad he should slot off to 'Merikay.

ANY.—See ONY.

APPERN.— (Ap'urn). An apron.

(2) The inner far of a pig and the fat of a goose are called the *pig-appern* and the *goose-appern* —Cf. Thomas Tusser, *Five Hundred Pointes of God Husbandrie,* E.D.S— p.36. 246.

APPLE, *v*.—To bottom. to root. Spoken of potatoes, turnips, and other bulbs.

APPLE-ARK.—A big chest in which apples are kept.

APFLE-SCOHP.—An apple-scoop: an instrument made of a sheep's metacarpal bone, sometimes carved, dyed green, &c., used for taking the cores out of apples.

When the late Edward Shaw Peacock was a little child, he was saying in the presence of a rich and ignorant farmer that he should much like to possess a microscope. The man who misunderstood him, said he had a good one at home which he would present to him. A few days after the farmer sent a handsome *apple-scoop*.

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APPLE-TURNOVER.—An apple puff.

APRICOCK.—Apricot. Used by Shakspere, &c.

AQUABUS.—A passenger boat or water omnibus. A word badly formed in imitation of *omnibus*.

ARGISOME, *adj*.—Quarrelsome, full of contention.

It's the *argisumist* bairn I iver did see.

ARGLE, ARGY, *v*.—To argue.

Come maister, it's no use to *argle*.—*Ralph Skirlaugh*, ii. 112.

ARGLE-BARGLE, *v*.—To argue, to bandy words; also as *sb*. argument.

ARGLEING.—Arguing.

What's the good o' *arglein*'... about what folks is worth.— *Ralph Skirlaugh*, ii. 152.

ARGYFY, *v*.—(I) To argue.

(2) To be of import, to signify.

It duzn't *argyfy* what his faaythet was es long es he's a punct'al man

ARK.—A big chest.

"And trusse al þat he mithen fynde of hise in *arke* or in kiste."— *Havelok*, 2018.

"Thomas Carffare takyn down a *hark* out of rode loft vjd."—15:5, *Louth Ch. Accts*.

"A malte *arke*"—1538, *Invent, of Dale Priory in Archæologia*, xliii. 222.

"One stoole and a great *arke*, 1624."—*Fairfax Invent., ibid*, xlviii., 158.

ARLES.—Money given to fasten a bargain (obsolescent.) See *To'n Ageän*.

ARM.—The *arm* of an axle-tree is that part which goes into the wheel.

ARN'T.—*For* am not, are not.

Mother: Doänt goa to chapil wi' that mucky faace, Mary.

Daughter: I *arn't* a-gooin'.

I weän't tak' no *arn't* an' no *sharn't* fra a bairn like thoo.

ARRANT.—An errand.

Other *arrants* necessarie to be done.—*Lease of Scotter Manor*, 1537.

Arrand nuncium. —Littleton, *Latin Dict*., 1703.

ARREARAGE.—Arrears of payment.

He's gotten fower years *arrearages* o' his highwaay raate on, an' I can't get noä sattlement."

"The *arrerages* of the same fully contentyd & satysfied."—*Lease of Scotter Manor*, 1537.

Mr. Burghe *arrerages* as befor.—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Ch. Acct*. 1577.

ARRIDGE—An arris. The edge of a plank, a squared stone, or any similar object.

ARSE.—The lower or bottom end of a sheaf of corn.

Farm Bailiff · Billy Ratton puts o'must as many heäds in his sheäf *arses* as he duz e' th' top end.

Farmer: Then tell him fra me 'at if I find him gooin' on e' that waay when I cum I'll *arse* him oot o' th' cloäs.

ARSE, *v*.—To kick upon the seat.

If thoo cums here ageän loongin' aboot, I'll *arse* thë wi' my fōōt.

ARSE, TO HANG AN.—To hang back.

"This nat'ral son of Mars
Ne'er *hung* an *arse*,
Or turned his Tail,
Tho' shot like Hail,
Flew 'bout his ears."

Epitaph on Duke of Grafton, in Steinman's Mem. of Duchess of Cleveland,: 86.

ARSE-BAND.—The crupper.

ARSE-BOARD.—The hind door of a cart.

ARS'ERD.—Backward.

Go *ars'erds*, cousin Edward, go *ars'erds*.

"Bot if ȝe taken as ȝe usen *arseworde* this gospel."—*Political Poems* (Rolls. Series), ii., 64.

ARSE-SMART.—*Polygonum*, *Persicaria*, and *Polygonum Hydropiper*.

"Persicaria urens, eodem sensu Fr. G. Culrage, sic dicta quia summum ardorem & dolorem eâ podicem sibi tergenti conciliat."—Skinner, *Etymolog. Botan.*

So called because

"If it touch the taile or other bare skinne, it maketh it smart, as often it doth, being laid into the bed greene to kill fleas."—Minshew, as quoted in Britten and Holland's *Eng. Plant Names*.

ARSY-VARSY, *adv*.—Topsy-turvy, the wrong end first.

"*Arsy-varsy*, or the Second Martyrdom of the Rump," is the title of a song written about 1660.—*Rump Songs*, I edit., part ii., p. 47.

ARTICLE.—Worthless fellow, a strong term of contempt.

He's a sore *article* to be a parson; he's nobud fit to eät pie oot o' th' roäd an' scar bo'ds fra berry-trees.

AS, *rel. pron*.—Who, that, which.

The man *as* sells barm hesn't been this weäk.

Whose cauves was them *as* I seed i' Messingham toon streät?

AS, *prep*.—Sometimes used redundantly.

I expect him a weäk *as* next Thursda'.

He hesn't been here sin a munth *as* last Bottesworth feäst,

"Warning of another storm has been telegraphed from America as likely to arrive on our northern coasts *as* yesterday."—*Guardian*, April 4, 1877. Quoted in *Notes and Queries*, 5th S. ix., March 9, 1878.

[15]

ASCRIBE, *v*.—To describe.

I niver seed onything o' th' soort my sen, bud I've ofens hed it *ascribed* to me.—1886. Probably a mistake, not a true dialectic word.

ASH-FENTIN, ASHFELTIN.—An asphalte pavement.

He slipt doon o' th' *ashfentin* when it was slaape wi' snaw, an' as it was nigh hand a public th' bobby hed him up fer bein' drunk.

ASH-HEAP-CAKE.—A cake baked on the hearth under hot wood embers.

ASH-HOLE.—(I) The square hole which receives ashes under the kitchen-grate.

(2) An outhouse, or exposed place where ashes are thrown.

AS HOW, *conj*.—That.

He said *as how* he was a loongin' theäf what hed gotten eaghteen hundred pund e' Gainsb'r bank all thrif cheätin' poor foäks.

ASH-KEYS, *s. pl*.—The seed of the ash-tree.

A' SH' THINK, *phr*.—I should think.

ASIDE.—Beside.

ASK.—A lizard, a newt.

I was once tanged wi' an *ask* among the brackens e' Brumby Wood that bad, I thoht I should hev' deed strīght off.

ASK.—Harsh to the touch or taste; astringent, sour, sharp.

The äale's as *ask* as whig.

A sharp *ask* squeal just for all the world like a hare.—*Ralph Skirlaugh*, i.87.

(2) Strong clay land when baked, by the sun is said to be "very *ask*".

You ha'nt anuther bit o' land belongin' to you, oht like as *ask* as th' top end o' th' Wood Cloäs is.

(3) A sharp east wind is said to be *ask, i.e.*, harsh.

ASKINGS.—The publication of bans.

Did ta hear Bessie's *askin's* last Sunda'?

ASLANT, *adj*.—Slanting.

ASMY.—Asthma.

ASQUINT, *adv*.—Awry.

ASS.—When an *ass* brays the saying is, "Ther's anuther tinker deäd at Lincoln." Though now naturalised, I believe this to be an importation from Leicestershire or Nottinghamshire.

When bricklayers dees they to'ns to *asses*.—*Messingham*, 1865.

[16]

ASS-MUCK.

He jumps aboot like *ass-muck* up'n a hard roäd.

Ass-muck is much harder than horse-dung and frequently rolls about like a ball.

AST.—Asked.

I *ast* him when he was agooin, an' he said, "What's that to thoo?"

ASTRUT, *adj*.—Jutting out, as a buttress does.

AT, *rel. pron*.—That.

Them *at* steäls geese should hide the feather poäke.

VNiVERSiTAS STVDIi SALAMANTiNi

Th' sod wall *at* I maade was to noä ewse *at* all to keäp them rabbits oot.

AT, *prep*.—To.

When ye cum *at* th' big elmin-tree ye mun to'n to th' reight.

AT, *prep*, and *adv*.—A word expressing dwelling or action.

He's left Crosby an' I döan't knaw wheäre he's *at* noo.

Oor Jack's oot o' Ketton (prison) once moore; I wonder what he'll be *at* next to get his sen putten in ageän.

A'T, *v*. (*second per. sing, pr*.)—Art.

A't ta gooin' to leäve thy̌ plaace this Maayda', Bess?

AT-ALL, *adv*.—Whatsoever.

I fun' oot he duz n't knaw noht *at-all* aboot it.

AT NOHT, *phr*.—On no account.

I wo'd n't hev sich an aidled bairn *at noht*.

AT-AFTER, *prep*.—After.

He com in *at after* afternoon chech an' set wi' me maay be a quaarter o' a nooer.

One generation *at-after* another.—Cf., *Notes and Queries*, iv. S. xi., 113, 182. Used by Chaucer, *Sq. Ta*., 302.

ATOP-ON.—On the top of.

ATTACT.—An attack.

Oor squire's hed a bad *attact* o' asmy; I thoht he'd ha' deed.

ATTACT, *v*.—To attack.

He *attacted* him like a wild fella', and knockt him oher th' heäd wi' a draw-bore-pin.

ATWEEN, *prep*.—Between.

ATWEENWHILES, *adv*.—In the interim.

I hev' to be at Gaainsb'r i' th' mornin', an' at Ketton at neet, bud I shall staay a bit at Blyton *atweänwhiles*.

[17]

ATWIST, *adj*.—Unfriendly.

VNiVERSiTAS STVDIi SALAMANTiNi

Squire Heälà an' him got *atwist* su'mats aboot Ran Dyke !

ATWIST, *prep*.—Between.

ATWIXT and ATWEEN, *phr*.— (I) Shuffling, full of excuses.

He's alus *atwixt and atween*, soä I can't get the reight end o' noht.

(2) In a medium condition.

It was noht to speäk on, nayther good nor bad, just *atwixt an' atweän*.

A'TWO, *adv*.—In two.

I'm sewer I didn't break missis's cheäny bowl; it caame *a'two* e' my hand.

AUD.—Old.

AUGER.—A three-pronged instrument with serrated edges and a long shaft for spearing eels.

AUNT (ant).—A bawd, sometimes, though rarely, a prostitute.

Cf. *Winter's Tale*, Act iv., sc. 3, 1. II.

AUVE.—See HAUVE.

AUVEN, AUVER, *v*.—To go about in an awkward, or aimless kind of way.

Th' soft thing was *auvenin'* aboot like a greät cart hoss.

He neädn't come *auverin'* aboot efter oor Mary.

AVELONG, *adj*.—Slanting.

AVERAGE.—*Average* is a Lincolnshire term for land that is "fed" in common by the parish as soon as the corn is carried.—*Survey of the Manor of Kirton-in-Lindsey*, 1787.

The field lands of Bottesford and Yaddlethorpe were *average* before the enclosure.

AWANTING, *adj*.—Wanting, deficient, usually employed in relation to defects of intellect or manners.

He is straange and *awantin'* in his behaaviour, though he hes been to th' boärdin' school.

AWARRANT IT, *v*.—To guarantee, generally used sarcastically.

John'll cum hoäm drunk ageän to neet I'll *awarrant it*.

AWAY.—Way.

You mun göa to Ferry by Had'ick hill *awaay*, not by Scawthrup.

He's ohder than her by aage *awaay*, bud she looks fit to be his muther.

AWAY, *adv.* as *v.*—To go.

I'll *awaay* to chech this mornin', theäre's a new parson preächin', an' theäre weänt be noä c'llection.

[18]

AWAY WITH, *v.*—To put up with, to endure.

I can't *awaay wi'* blash like that; it's fer all th' wo'ld like listenin' to foäks speäk at 'lection times.

AWE (au), *v.*—To owe.

"John Halefylld *aue* to church, vij[s]'."—*Kirton-in-Lindsey, Ch. Acc.*, 1539

AWEARIN'.—Wasting away. Applied to persons dying from a lingering illness.

A consumptive person is said to be *aweärin'*.

AWIVER, *adj.*—However.

Well, *awiver*, I niver seed sich a sight e' all my born daays.

Woy, herse, woy, herse, *awiver*, herse, thoo'll be tired afoore ta gets hairf a mile, herse.

AWHILST.—While, until.

AWK'ARD, *adj.*—(I) Awkward in movement.

This is the *awk'ardest* che'n onybody neäd want to seä; it's wark o' two men an' a boy to to'n it.

The late Archdeacon Stonehouse, vicar of Owston, in the Isle of Axholme, one day came up with a boy who had been employed to take on a pony some seed potatoes from West Butterwick to Ferry. The sack containing them, being more heavily weighted at one end than at the other, had fallen off the pony's back. The Archdeacon helped to raise up the burden. When he had done so, the lad, instead of thanking him, said, "Well, thoo is th' *awk'ardest* fella' at liftin'a bag o' taaties I iver seed."

(2), *adj.*—Bad-tempered, obstinate, difficult to deal with.

VNiVERSiTAS STVDIi SALAMANTiNi

I doänt knaw oht this side o' Hell 'at's warse then livin' wi' an *awk'ard* woman like what she is.

I'm noäne soä extra fond o' them theäre eäsy-guided bairns; timmersum cauves maks *awk'ard* bulls yĕ knaw.

AWK'ARDNESS, AWK'ARDS.- Mischief, senseless obstinacy.

Th' lad's up to his *awk'ards* to neet.

Thoo's as full of *awk'ardness* as thoo can stick.

AWN.—See OWN.

AWNER.—Owner.

AWN SEN.—Own self.

"Luv daddy, luv mammy, luv *awn-sen* best." a proverbial sayin' used to justify or explain acts of selfishness.

AWSOME (au·sum), *adj*. —Awful.

A woman speaking of a burning oatstack said, "Treäs look'd bewtiful when leet fra stack shined on 'em at neet, bud it was real awesome it was. —*J. S., May*, 1887.

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AX, *v*.—(I) To ask.

The Commissioners of sewers... *axed* me if they might cut through this bit to make the water course straight.—*Ralf Skirlaugh*, i., 130.

(2) To publish banns.

AXED-OUT, AXED-UP, *pp*. -Persons are said to be *axed out*, or *axed up*, when their banns have been read three times in the church.

Theäre's many a lass hes been *axed-up*, an' hed a bairn an'-all, 'at niver's gotten a husband.

AY, EY.—Yea, yes.

AY, MARRY, *phr*.—An expression of assent.

Let's hev anuther pint o' aale, Jim. *Aye, Marry*, that we will.

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B

BAA-LAMB.—A child's name for a lamb.

BAB, BABBING.—A flat-bottomed boat, used for removing the mud from drains.

The *bab* or *bobbing* boat is dragged along so as to disturb the warp which is carried by the current into the river Trent. The process is called *Babbing*.

BABBLEMENT.—Silly talk, babble.

BABBY.—(I) A baby.

(2) A doll.

Dryden translates Pupae in Perseus "*Baby Toys*," and in a note says that "those baby-toys were little *babies* or poppets, as we call them."—Richard's *Dict., sub. voc., Doll*. It would seem, therefore, that at that time the word baby was commonly used for a puppet with which children play, and that the word doll was unknown, or at least not in common use. This is confirmed by Robert Burton, who translates—

Ut pueri infantes credunt signa omnia ahena,
Vivere, et esse homines, et sic isti omnia ficta,
Vera putant, credunt signis cor inesse ahenis.

By

As children think their *babies* live to be,
Do they these brazen images they see.

Anat. Mel., vi. edit., p. 675.

And by the Excise Act of 1656, where we find an import duty of nine shillings per dozen laid on *babies* heads of earth.—Scobell, *Acts and Ord* ii, 458.

Lady Strafford says, in 1712, "Her face is exactly like a sign in the Strand, where they sell *babys*."—*Wentworth Papers*, 244.

(3) A child's word for a picture.

(4) The reflection of objects seen in the human eye, or any other small reflecting surface.

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A lady who lives at Winterton saw some little children gazing intently at a door-knob of polished brass. She asked what they were doing, and the reply was. "Pleas 'm, we're lookin' for *babbies*.

"Angling for *babies* in his mistress eyes."—Cleveland, *Poems*, 1665, p. 117. "Sigh'd and lookt *babies* in his gloating eyes."—Aphra Behn, *The City Heiress*, Act III., sc. i.
"To look *babies* in one another's eyes."—John Scott, *Christian Life*, 1696, part iv., p. 70.

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BABBY-HOOSE.—A doll's house.

Thaay've the grandest ohd *babby-hoose* at —— that I iver seed; it's bigger then ony chist o' drawers.

Parson ——, he plaays aboot wi' chech like a bairn wi' a *babby-hoose*.

BACCATOTAL.—A total abstainer from tobacco.

I'm alter'd fra what I ewsed to be; I'm boath teetoätal and *baccatoätal* noo.—*Messingham*, 1870.

BACHELOR'S BUTTON.—(I) A double daisy.

(2) A small rose, not much bigger than a daisy.

(3) A double yellow butter-cup found in gardens.

BACK and EDGE, *phr*.—Entirely, completely.

He was beäten *back an' edge*; he hed n't a wo'd to saay for his sen.

BACK-BAND.—A chain or strap passing through or over a cart-saddle for the purpose of supporting the shafts.

BACK-BOARD.—The hind board of a cart.

BACK-CAST.—(I) A relapse in sickness or a backsliding in religion.

He was the punct'alist man at prayer meätin's ther' was e' all th' toon, but he got a straange *back-cast* thrif that lass bein' wi' bairn to him.—*Ashby*, 1886.

(2) Backwater, q.v.

BACK-DOOR-TROT.—Diarrhoea.

BACKEN, *v.*—To retard.

Wheät's been very much *backen'd* this year thrif th' frost.

Dinner's been *backen'd* a good hooer thrif soot tum'lin doon th' chimla'.

BACK END.—(I) The hinder part of a thing.

It's at th' *back-end* o' th' hoose, just ageän th' watter-tub.

(2) Autumn.

We'd no apples to speäk on last *back-end*.

Them *back-end* anemones is ruinaated wi' drought, Miss.

(3) Back end o' th' week, Friday and Saturday.

BACKENING.—A hindrance.

She's got a *backening* in her liggin-in thrif takkin' cohd.

BACK'ERD.—Backward.

BACK'ERDS-WAAYS-ON, BACK'ERDS-WAAYS-OHER, *adv.*—Backwards.

Th' bairn get's noä good at school, he's goin' *back'erds-waays-on*.

He tum'l'd *back'erds-waays-oher* doon th' graain'ry steps.

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BACK-FRIEND.—A secret enemy.

"Some of my *back-friends* will labour to let as many see their teeth as I desire may see the truth."—John Rosworm, *Good Services*, 1651, in Palmer's *Hist. of Siege of Manchester*, p. 66.

"When he was with his *back-friends* at Swineshead."—Samuel Pegge in *Archæologia*, vol. iv., p. 46.

BACKHANDER.—A back stroke, a stroke with the back of the hand.

He gev him a *backhander* into th' mooth.

BACK-HOOSE-DYKE.—To be in *back-hoose-dyke* is to be very far behind-hand.

I've overligged my sen this mornin' an' hev' been e' *back-hoose-dyke* all th' daay thrif.

BACKING.—(I) Small coal or cinders thrown on the back of a fire.

(2) The retrogade movement of a horse.

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(3) Support.

He'd niver hev goän to law if it hedn't been for... *backin'* on him.

BACK-LANE.—A narrow road or street; not a highway; or, if a highway, one that is but little used.

Thaay're buildin' a sight o' new hooses ageän As'by *back-laane* fer th' iron-stoän men to live in.

"I tooke to my heels as hard as I could runne and got my selfe into a *back lane*."—Bernard, *Terence*, 156.

BACK O' BEYONT, *adv*. or *adj*.—Very far behind-hand.

BACK ON.—To urge on, to support.

His muther *backs* him on in iverything he duz.

BACK-OUT, *v*.—To retreat from an engagement.

He boht th' taaties at five an' twenty pund an aacre, but th' markit dropp'd, an' soä he tried to *back-oot*.

BACK-RECKONING.—An account of old standing. Used figuratively of old causes of quarrel.

I could do very well wi' my ohd man noo, if he wasn't alus reäpin up *back-reckonings*.

I doänt talk much aboot it, bud I've a *back-reckonin'* to paay him when I nobut get a chanche.

BACK-RENT.—Unpaid rent, when another term has become due.

BACKSET.—An outshot at the back of a building.

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BACKSIDE.—(I) The hinder part of anything.

"A old paynted clothe hangyng on the *bakesyd* of the rood."—*Northamptonsh. Inventories*. 16th cent., in *Archælogia*, vol. xliii., p. 241.

"The back-laine on the *back-side* of Mr. Hindmarsh's house."—*Gainsburgh Manor Records*, 1663, in Stark's *Hist., Gainsb*., p. 262.

(2) Offices behind a house.

You'll find the tool o' th' *backside*, nigh-hand th' swill-tub.

"I haue a certaine parlor in the *backside*, in the furthermost part of my house; in thither was a bed carried and covered with clothes."— Bernard, *Terence*, p. 233.

"All houses, outhouses, barnes, stable yardes, *backsydes*, ways, passages."—*Particulars of Sale of Warren in Brumby*, 1650.

The street in Winterton, to which the name of "East Street" has now been given, was previously called "Mr. —— *backside*," from the name of the principal inhabitant.

(3) Land behind a house running down to a back-lane or street.

"The gardens and *backsides* be divided by many low, dry stone walls, as good as breast workes."—1642, *Relation of the Action before Cyrencester*, p. 3

"Postices, Anglice *backsides*."—Scotter, *Manor Roll*, 22 April, 1713.

"To impound all swine and other catel that shall be found trespassing in the.... *back-sides* belonging to the towne."—*Gainsburgh Manor Records*, 1718, in Stark's *Hist. Gainsb*., p. 537.

"*Backside*, the yard or ground behind a house."—Fenning, *Dict. sub voce*

"Curtilage, sb. a gateroom or *backside*."—Ray, *S. & E. Country Words*, E. D. S., p. 81.

(4) The breech.

BACK UP.—A person is said to have his *back up* when he is sulky or sullen.

"You've yer *back up* to-daay like a peggy otchin goin' a crabbin'," is a contemptuous remark made to an ill-natured person. Hedgehogs are believed to carry crab-apples to their haunts by rolling or falling on them, and causing the fruit to stick upon their spines.

BACK UP, *v.*—To support; usually in a bad cause.

If thaay summon yĕ up to Winterton, I'll go an *back yĕ up*.

He duzn't want noä *backin' up* at all; his caase is as clear as daayleet.

BACKWATER.—(I) The ebb of the tide.

(2) The water near the side of a river which, when the current is strong, flows the contrary way to the stream.

(3) The superabundant water in a mill-dam, by the force of which the machinery of the water-mill is hindered from working.

BACON-CRATCH.—A wooden frame made by bars crossing each other suspended in farm-house kitchens and larders and used to support bacon.

BACON-FLY.—An insect, the larva of which eats bacon.

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BACON-HOOKS, *s. pl*.—Hooks fastened into the beams of a kitchen or larder on which bacon is hung to dry.

BAD, *adj*. — (I) Difficult, hard.

Haxey field's *bad* to beät fer grawin' taaties an' wheät year efter year.

(2) Ill.

He's tekken *bad* wi' th' ohd complaaint, an' I doän't think he'll get oher it this time.

BAD COMPLAINT.—Bad disease.—*Lues venerea*.

BADDER, BADDEST, *adj. comp*. and *superl*.—Worse, worst.

I've knawn *badder* things then this happen to a man, a vast sight.

It was the *baddest* year we iver hed fer wild ducks.

BADGER, *v*.—(I) To tease.

(2) To beat down in price.

BAD HEART.—To have.

"Well it maay live, but I've a *bad heart* on it;" that is, I am doubtful of its recovery.

BAD-HEARTED, *adj*.—Melancholy, miserable, downhearted.

BADLY.—Unwell, sickly.

I'm a poor *badly* creätur noo.

BAG.—(I) The udder of a cow or sheep.

(2) The womb of any animal.

(3) The stomach of any animal.

"I.... have frequently found the principal stomach or *bag*, as the farriers term it, nearly eaten through by these destructive vermin."—1810, *Complete Grazier*, p. 143.

BAG, *v.*—(I) To steal.

(2) To cut peas with a reaping-hook.

(3) To cut peat for fuel.—See BAGS.

BAG AND BAGGAGE.—All a person's household goods.

Thaay've to'n'd us oot i'to New Frodingham toon-streät *bag an' baggage*.

BAG-FOX.—A fox which has been captured, and is brought in a bag to be turned out to be hunted.

BAGGAGE.—A worthless person of the female sex (often used jocosely without offensive meaning).

BAGMENT.—(I) Rubbish.

(2) Silly talk.

BAGMENTALLY, *adj.*—Rubbishy; usually applied to an utterly worthless person.

BAG O' MOONSHINE.—An illusion, a foolish tale.

BAG O' TRICKS.—The whole set or quantity; any combination of things which are naturally connected together.

Th' poäny com doon an' brok th' shavs, an' smash'd th' whoäle *bag o' tricks* up intirely.

A young man at W——, lately "broht in" at chapel, prayed for the conversion of his "faather, muther, bruthers an' sisters, an', yeä Loord, all th' *bag o' tricks* on 'em."

BAG-PUDDING.—Any pudding which is enclosed in a bag or cloth before it is cooked.

BAGS, *s. pl.*—Peat cut for fuel; the upper part consisting of peat intermixed with roots of grass, when cut for fuel was called *bags*; the lower consisting of peat only was called *turves*.

"It is laide in paine that none of the said inhabitantes shall grave or shote any *bagges* beneath Micklehouses or Triplinghouses, or beneath any sik, betwene them in paine of every load to the contrarie, xii[d] "— Scotter, *Manor Roll*, 11 Oct., 1599. In *Archælogia*, vol. xlvi., p. 388.

Bagmoor, near Burton-upon-Stather, possibly derives its name from these *bags*. There is a place called Newington Bagpath, in Gloucestershire. The spot on which the battle of the Standard was fought was, it is affirmed, at one time, called Bagmore, perhaps because *bags* were wont to be cut there. A mediæval annotator of Roger de Houedene tells us it was so named because the Scots fleeing from the victors—"Sarcinas suas a se projecerunt."—Rog. de Houed., Ed. Stubbs, vol. i., p. 101.

Laurence, of Durham, says of this:

"Porro locum competenter *Baggamoram* nuncupant,
In quo Scotti mendicosas sarcinas exuerant."

Laur., Durh., Dial. (Surtees Soc.), 75.

There was in the time of King John, a meadow called *Baggethwaite*, part of the possessions of the nunnery of Rosedale, co. York.—*Mon. Ang*., vol. iv., p. 317.

BAIRN.—A child.

Theäre's moore *bairns* then business agaate noo. —1886.

BAIRN, *v*.—(I) To beget.

(2) To conceive.

BAIRNISH, *adj*.—Childish.

BAIRNISHNESS.—Childishness.

BAIRNLESS, *adj*.—Childless.

BAIRN-PLAY.—Foolish sport.

I call this croäkey (croquet) that gentlefoäks is soä fond on noht but *bairn-play*.—1875.

"Shooting of kings is no *bairns-play*."—Kingsley, *The Red King*.

BAIT.—A rest from labour, generally for the purpose of taking food. Commonly used in relation to animals, but sometimes to men also. See BELOW.

BAIT, BATE, *v.*—(I) To tease.

(2) To cease from labour for a short time.

Noo then, chaps, we mun *baait* a bit.

(3) To give horses a short rest for the sake of taking food.

Thoo mun *baait* thy herses twice atween here an' Gaainsb'r.

(4) To cause to feed; also to feed, to take refreshment.

"That no man shall teather nor *bate* ther herse within the meares, within the corne landes, except every man of his owne."—Scotter, *Manor Roll*, 26th March, 1578.

"King Athelstan... found a woman *bayting* of a cowe upon the waye called the Fosseway.... This woman sate on a stoole, with the cowe fastened by a rope to the legge of the stoole."—1686-7. John Aubrey, *RemaineS of Gentilisme and Judaism* (Folk Lore Soc.), p. 136.

"The horses' playful neigh,
From rustic's whips, and plough and waggon free,
Baiting in careless freedom."

John Clare, *Sunday Walks*.

The two verbs *bate* (from *abate*) and *bait* to feed, or cause to bite, seem to have become confused together.

BAKED.—Encrusted with mud.

Look at that theäre soo, Master Edward; she's fairly *baaked* wi' sludge.

BAKED MEAT.—Roast meat, as distinguished from boiled.

"Look to the *bak'd meats*, good Angelica."

Romeo and Juliet, Act 4, sc. iv., 1. 6.

"The funeral *bak'd meats*
Did coldly furnish forth the marriage tables."

Hamlet, Act I, sc. ii., 1. 180.

BAKED ON THE SOLE.—Bread is said to be *baked on the sole* when it is baked on the oven shelf, without being confined in a tin.

BAKER'S-BREAD.—Bread made by a baker, as distinguished from home-made bread.

BAKIN', *lit.*—A baking; all the loaves of bread, or pieces of pastry, baked at one time.

We hev' a heavy *baakin'* this weäk.

BAKSTON, *lit.*—A bakestone. An iron plate with an iron bow to hang by, on which muffins are baked.—Cf. Atkinson, *Cleveland Gloss*., p. 25.

BALD-FACED.—White faced, said of horses.

BALK.—See BAUK.

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BALL, *v.*—To stick together; said of snow.

It was pag-rag daay five-an-fo'ty year sin', an' I roäde my black mare to Brigg, an' th' snaw *ball'd* soä I thoht noht else but that she wo'd be doon ivery minit. *Bottesford*, 1887.

BAM.—A deceitful tale told for temporary amusement.

BAM, *v.*—To deceive for amusement.

BAMBOOZLE, *v.*—To deceive; to make fun of by some foolish story.

BANBURY-TALE.—Silly talk. The phrase *Banbury* Glosses is used by Bishop Latimer in a contemptuous manner.— Vol. ii., p. 299. (Parker Soc.)

BAND (I) Anything twisted such as a rope or a string.

(2) A leading string for controlling the movements of a child or an animal.

I mind when we was bairns we hed a moudiwarp e' a *band*, soä as we could seä how it thrust itsen i'to th' grund, wi oot lettin on it get awaay fra us.—*G.T.*, 1880.

(3) The iron work on a door to which the hinges or sockets are fastened; frequently used for the hinge itself.

BAND-END, *v.*—To beat.

If ye doän't giv oher maakin' this here row I'll *band-end yĕ*, and quick an all.

BAND-MAKER.—A woman or child who makes *bands* with which to tie sheaves in harvest time.

BANDS.—Banns of marriage.

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M.—Do it respectable wi' parson an' *bands* o' marriage.

N.—Naay, not fer me thenk yĕ. I weänt tie mysen fer good to noä woman.

BANDY.—(I) The stick with which the game of hockey is played; and hence (2) the game itself.

BANDY, *v.*—To toss backwards and forwards.

BANDY-BALL.—A game called fives in Scotland, and rackets in the south of England.

BANG, *v.*—(I) To throw about, to beat, to shut a door violently.

She was that mad she *bang'd* th' dōōr after her as thof she'd been th' queen.

(2) To surpass, to excel.

Peätmoor Parson *bangs* ony body I iver heärd at preächin.'

A squire having asked a farmer some questions as to the best way of cultivating his land received for a reply, "Well, sir, God's seäsons *bangs* all manigement."

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BANGER.—(I) Something very large.

Well really them sweädes is *bangers*; I niver seed noht like it.

(2) A great lie.

Noo then, Jim, noän o' your *bangers*, remember it's Sunda'.

BANGING, *adj*.—Large, strong, excellent.

BANGSTRAW.—A nickname for one who thrashes with a flail.

We've no *bangstraws* noo as we ewst to hev afoore threshin' machines cum'd up.

BANG UP, *adj*.—(I) Very good; quite up to the mark.

He's chollus e' his talk, but he's *bang up* at sattlin' daay.

Bang up is sometimes used as a nickname for a person who represents himself as very strong, powerful, or rich.

(2) Close up.

I've a saage tree grawin' *bang up* e' yon corner.

BANKER.—(I) A person who makes banks, a drain-digger, an excavator.

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"The writer of this article remembers... the judge and bar being equally puzzled by being told that a disreputable fellow, whom, if we remember rightly, the police had found asleep under a straw-stack was a *banker*." "A *banker*," exclaimed the judge... "Yes, sur, and he is a *banker*, that I'll tak my bible oath on, for I seed him mellin' doon kids at the' stathe end not ower three weeks sin'," replied the witness. A philologist was at length found in court, who explained that a *banker* was, in the Lincolnshire Folk-Speech, a man who made banks, that mell meant to hammer with a wooden mallet or mell, and that kid was a faggot."—*Stamford Mercury*, 7th August, 1874.

"One of these men (from the Bedford Level) who was examined as a witness at Cambridge Assizes, being asked, as usual, what he was, said, "I follow fowling and fishing." On another occasion a poor man, a witness in the court, said in answer to the same question, "A *banker*." The judge remarked, "We cannot have any absurdity." The man replied, "I am a *banker*, my Lord." He was a man who repaired the banks of the dykes."—Geo. Pryme, *Autobiographic Recollections*, p. 146.

"He told me that cranberries had not been discovered at that place (Dersingham) till within his memory, and that the discovery was made by some *bankers* (men who work in the fens) from Lincolnshire."—John Freeman, *Life of William Kirby*, p. 155.

"They observed six men, apparently *bankers*, proceeding in a direction loading from Holbeach Marsh to the huts at Sutton Wash."—*Boston Gazette*, 12th January, 1830.

"Navvies and *bankers* were busy there in shoals under the direction of the great Sir John."—Lawrence Cheny, *Ruth and Gabriel*, vol. i p. 7. Cf. Murray, *Dict.*

(2) Stones piled up for the purpose of making a firm foundation for the stone on which a mason is working.

BANK UP, *v.* To heap up.

Th' murk was *bank'd* up three foot high agaain Bottesworth Chech wall.

BANTLING. A pet name for a child.

BAR.—A crow bar.

Fetch th' *bar* an' prise it up.

BAR, *v*.—To stop, to forbid, to prohibit.

He's *barred* takkin' stroä off o' land by th' custom o' th' cuntry (a law term).

BARBER, *v*. To shave.

I alus *barber* my sen o' Setterda' neet ready for Sunda'. No real christian iver *barber'd* his sen o' a Sunda', thoo knaws that thoo reprobaate.

About forty years ago, Thomas Carr, a poor man, living at Kirton-in-Lindsey, called on the Rev. Robert Ousby, the curate, and said— Sir, I've heärd a straange, bad taale, aboot you. I knaw it isn't trew, but I want to hear you contradict it fra yer awn mooth. A man tohd me last neet 'at you alus *barber'd* yersen on a Sunda' morning'. The clergyman had to admit the charge was true, and poor Tommy Carr went away exceedingly sorrowful.

On 5th December, 1732, the *barbers* in town (Arbroath), compeared before the session in answer to their citation, and the record bears— "Being accused of profaning the Sabbath-day by shaving people and dressing the wigs before and in the time of the sermon."—Geo. Hay, *Hist, of Arbroath*, p. 239.

In 1700 a fine of five shillings was imposed by the authorities of Pontefract on all *barbers* who shaved persons on Sunday.—*Pontefract Book of Entries*, p. 235 cf. J. Horsfall Turner, Haworth, *Past and Present*, p. 81.

BARBERER.—A barber.

BARE AS A BO'DS TAAIL, *i.e*., as a bird's tail.—Said of a person who has lost everything which he possessed.

BARE BACK.—To ride *bareback* is to ride without a saddle, horse-cloth, or other covering on the horse.

BARE-BUB.—An unfledged bird. The names boys give to young birds are *bare-bubs*, *pen-feather'd uns*, *flig'd uns* and *flig'd flyers*.

BARE CART, BARE WAGGON.—A cart or waggon whose wheels are not protected by iron hoops or tiers (obsolescent). Before the great enclosures of the last century

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almost all the highways were unstoned, and carts and waggons frequently had not their wheels protected by iron.

"j ironn bound wayne and j other onbounden."—*Inventory of Priory of St. Thomas, near Stamford*, 1538, in *Archælogia*, vol. xliii., p. 212.

"One shodd wayne and one *bare* wayne liij[s]."—*Inventory of John Nevill, of Faldingworth*, 1590 MS.

"In 1599 it was ordered that no shod cart—that is, a cart, the wheels of which were bound with iron—should go over any gutter or pavement of stone within the town for fear of doing damage."—Charles John Palmer, *Perlustration of Great Yarmouth*, vol. i., p. 24.

The wheels of bathing machines in Britain and elsewhere are, at the present day, sometimes left unshod where the surface they have to traverse is not of shingle but of sand.

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BARGEST (baar·gest).—A ghost, an evil spirit.

Listenin' to Peggy Richard tell tales about *bargests*.—*Ralf Skirlaugh*. vol. ii., p. III. Cf. Scott, *Border Min*., vol. i., p. 207, ed. 1861. Murray, *Dict*, Barghest.

BARING.—The process of removing the upper soil previous to digging stone, clay, or iron-stone.

BARKED, BARKLED, *pp*.—Said of dirt dried on the skin and hard to remove.

Yer han's is fairly *barked* wi' muck.

I was that *barkled* wi' muck when I com oot of Cleugh Heäd, I thoht I should niver get mysen cleän no moore.

BARM.—(1) Yeast.

"For salt and *barm*, 3 ½ [d]."—*Records of Corp. of Winchester*, 28. Hen. VIII. in *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep*. vi., 604.

(2) The brown froth which collects in running water.

BARMY, *adj*.—Weak, foolish.

A soft *barmy* fool.

BARN.—A bairn, a child.

Bessy Morris's *barn*! tha knaws she laaid to meä.—Lord Tennison, *Northern Farmer*, st. vi.

BARN, *v.*—To put in a barn.

"*Barn* or stack it after harvest."—Arth. Young, *Agric.of Co. Linc.*, 1799. p. 164.

BARNACLES.—Old-fashioned spectacles which were held on the nose without lateral supports.

BARN-YARD—The fold yard.

BARREN, BARON.—The external part of the sexual organs of a cow.

Particular attention should be given that the pudendum, or *baron*, as it is sometimes called, be not lacerated.—*Treatise on Live Stock*, 1810, p. 41.

BARONY LAND (Obsolete).

"Sir John Thorrolde hathe land (in Corringham), pretended to *baronie Lande*, a terme given to all suche lande within the Soke which are not of the Soke," Norden's *Survey of the Soke of Kirton-in-Lindsey*, 1610. p. 356. "In others, there are *Barony lands* that owe no uit or service to the prince, so that two courts are not unfrequently held in these parishes, one for the prince, or lord of the manor of Kirton, in that parish, and the other for the lord of the *barony-lands*."—*Survey of Manor of Kirton-in-Lindsey*, 1787.

BARRING, prep. —Except.

I'll goä wi' yĕ ony day *barrin'* Thursda', that's Brigg markit.

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BARROW, *v.*—To wheel in a barrow.

Barra' them few taaties i'to steäm-hoose.

BARROW-DRILL.—A small drill which is pushed forward by hand like a wheel-barrow.

BARROW-HALE.—The handle of a wheel-barrow.

BARS, *s. pl.*—The ridges on the roof of a horse's mouth.

BARTLE, BARTY.—Short forms of Bartholomew.

Bartle is a Lincolnshire surname.

BARTON BULLDOGS.—The water of a part of the Humber, near Barton, which is often turbulent.—See HEZZLE WHELPS.

BASS (a, as in lass).—(I) A kind of rush from which matting is made.

(2).—Matting, including Russia matting, whether woven or in strips, as used for tieing up garden plants.

(3).—A hassock made of rushes.

(4).—A limp basket made of rushes in which carpenters carry their tools.

(5).—The lime tree, *Tilia parvifolia*.

(6).—Bass in Music.

BASS-COLLAR.—A collar for horses, made of rushes or matting.

BASSINS, *s. pl.*—Dressed sheep skins.

BASSOCK.—(I) A thick sod used for fuel.

"That none shall grave any sodes, nor turves, nor *bassocks* of the Sowthe Easte syde of the Grene Gaitte and abuttinge of the South Weste of Grene Howe in pena vj^{s}. viij^{d}."—*Bottesford Manor Roll*, 1578.

(2) A *hassock* (1551).

"For nattes and *bassockes* for þe quere ij^{s}. ix^{d}."—*Louth, Ch. Acc.* ii. 97.

"For a *bassecke* for Mr. Bulmer, iiij^{d}.—*Kirton in Lindsey, Ch. Acc.*, 1633."

BASS-WOOD.—A term vaguely used by carpenters to indicate several kinds of soft wood.

Arthur Young mentions having seen in the South of Lincolnshire a wood of the poplar class which the woodmen called *Pill Bass*.—*Linc. Agric.*, 1799, 213.

BAST.—The fibre of hemp or flax.

"Spread it on stubbles for three weeks or a month till the *bast* clears easy from the bun."—Arthur Young, *Linc. Agric.*, 1799, p. 159.

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BASTE, *v.*—(I) To beat.

If I was nobud t' tell the school maister he'd *baaste* th' whole lot on you.

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(2) A term used in sewing; to run together with long stitches.

BASTING.—A beating.

He gev him a good *baastin'* for thrawin' stoäns at th' turkey cock.

BAT.—(I) A habit. Compare a policeman's *beat*.

Oor parson's at his ohd *bat* preächin' agen Methodises and Ranters.

(2) Rapidity of motion.

Thaay do go at a straange *bat* on them theäre raailroäds.

(3) A sharp blow.

He fetch'd me such a *bat* o' th' side o' my heäd, it maade all my teäth chitter.

(4) A sheaf of threshed straw or reeds.

I alus mak th' last wheät stack I hev into *bats* agen harvist time.

(5) A turf used for burning.

BAT, *v*.—To cover with *bats*.

Stacks are *batted* down as soon as they are "topped up," *i.e*., finished, by having *bats* pinned on them with thatch pegs. After the harvest has been got in these *bats* are removed and the stack is thatched.

To cover a potatoe-pie or a heap of turnips or mangel-wurzels with straw preparatory to putting earth upon it, it is called *batting* down.

BAT-EYED, *adj*.—Near sighted. Cf. Murray's *Dict*.

BATE, A.—A habit of going or doing.

Sam's herse hed gotten *a bate* o' stoppin' at ivery public-hoose atween Barton Watter-side an' Riseholme To'npike.

My lad's gotten *a bate* o' sweärin', all thrif goin' to that damn'd school o' yours.

BATE, *v*.—To abate, to diminish, to take off something in a bargain.

I weän't *baate* noht at all; so you tak her [a cow] or leäve her just as you hev a mind.—See BAIT.

BATE, *pp*.—A bite.

My gran'muther, she naayther *bate* nor supt afoore goin' to th' sacrament, an' niver cum'd oot on her room afoore goin' to chech.

BATH, *v*.—To bathe, to apply fomentation.

BATTEN.—A board of foreign timber not more than seven inches wide and two and a-half thick.—See Murray's *Dict.*

BATTEN, *v.*—To cover with *battens.*

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BATTEN-DOOR.—A door made of boards nailed to cross pieces is called a *batten-door*, to distinguish it from a panelled door.

BATTER.—(I) Soft, horse-trampled mud.

(2) A slope, as the side of a drain, a bank, &c.

BATTER, *v.*—A surface is said to *batter* when it slopes from you; as the side of a ditch, bank, wall, or tower.

BATTERFANGED, *adj.*—Bruised, beaten.

"Th' Blyton cabinet hes been that *batterfang'd* aboot so as no carpenter can mend it."—J. B., *Messingham*, 1867.

He'd been a so'dger i th' Roosian war, an' com hoäme reg'lar *batterfanged.*

"The Pastor lays on lusty bangs,
Whitehead the Pastor *batterfangs.*"

Thomas Ward, *England's Reformation*, 1716,
p. 124. Cf. Murray, *Dict.*

BATTING-BOARD—*i.e.*, a beating-board; a piece of wood used by thatchers to beat down the thatch.

BATTLEDOOR.—A piece of cardboard on which was printed "the ABC, the Lord's Prayer, and a few short syllables, employed as a substitute for the horn-book. Battledoors were in use here, in dame's schools, in 1843, and probably much later.

The saying, "He duz n't knaw his ABC fra a *battledoor*," refers to this, and not to the *battledoor* with which the game of shuttlecock is played.—Cf. Murray, *Dict.* 3.

BATTLE-ROYAL.—(I) A cock-fighting term.

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"*Battle-royal*... a fight between three, five, or seven cocks all engaged together, so that the cock which stands longest gets the day."— *Sportsman's Dict*., 1785.

(2) A fight between several persons, where each one is the antagonist of all the others.

BATTLE-STAG.—A game cock.

BATTLE-TWIG, BETTLE-TWIG.—An earwig.

Ther' was a man as com fra Kettering side as tell'd me as he knaw'd a woman as hed hed a *battle-twig* creäp into her ear, an' when she deed an' th' doctors oppen'd her heäd, it hed bred her braains full o' worms.

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BAUK.—(I) A beam in a building.

(2) The beam of a plough, a pair of scales, or a steelyard.

"J *balke* ferri cum les scales et ponderibus."—*Fabric Rolls of York Minster* (Surtees Soc.), p. 336.

(3) A squared beam of timber.

(4) An upright post in a stud and mud building.

(5) The strip of unploughed land which separates one property from another in an open field.

"Richard Welborne for plowing vp the kings meere *balk* vj^{d}."— *Kirton-in Lindsey Fine Roll*, 1632.

Under a raised ground or bank, parallel to a *balk*, the only one in the field.—*History of Lincoln*, 1810, p. 240.

"The slips of cultivated land... were divided by green *balks*."— Alf. John Kempe in *Archæologia*, vol. xxvi., p. 369. Cf. Fred. Seebohm, *Eng. Village Community*, pp. 4, 19, 20, 119, 382.

"Down narrow *balks* that intersect the fields."—John Clare, *Sunday Walks*.

(6) The little ridges left in ploughing.

More *balks*, more barley; more seams, more beans.

(7) An irregularity or ridge on the ground.

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(8) A line marked on the ground to jump from.

BAUK.—To hinder, to disappoint.

An ignorant man came into a large property, and as a consequence married a lady. A friend whom he had asked to dinner had neglected to keep his appointment, and the host had told the other guests that Mr.... had *bauked* him. The wife, when the guests had departed, rebuked her husband for having used such an ungenteel word, telling him that he ought to have said that he had suffered a disappointment. The next day the husband was drawing sheep, and requiring some red ochre with which to mark those he had selected for market, he called to one of his farm lads saying, "Come yow here, Jack, an' fetch me that rud fra o'ffn th' disappointment i' th' laathe."

BAUKER.—A bauk, q.v.

BAUK-FILLING.—The filling up with bricks, small stones or plaster, of the angle between the wall-plate and the roof of a building.

The word *bemfillinge*, signifying the like thing, occurs in the *Norham Accounts* for 1344—5.—Raine, *North Durham*, p. 276.

BAUK-HOOKS, *s. pl.*—Iron hooks fastened into the beams of a kitchen or larder on which to hang bacon, cooking-vessels, &c.

BAUK-TREE.—The principal beam in a building.

"I'll niver hev a theäf like that underneän my *bauk-tree*."

BAUM.—(I) Barm, *i.e.*, yeast.

(2) The pot-herb balm, *Mellissa Officialis*.

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BAUM-TEA.—An infusion of the herb balm used both for drinking and for fomentations.

BAWCOCK.—A foolish person.

BAW-TREE, BOR-TREE, BUR-TREE.—The elder.

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BAWTRY-SALLAD, the weeds which come down the river Trent in summer, when the drains and ditches which communicate with it in the earlier part of its course are being cleansed.

BE.—By.

"You'll not get him to do that *be* noä meäns whativer, I am sewer on it."

BEAK.—(I) The out-shoot of a spout, a gurgoyle.

(2) The pointed part of a blacksmith's anvil.

(3) The reckin-hook, the hook by which a pot is suspended over a fire.

BEAKER.—A large glass or cup with a stem.

BEAL.—The lowing of oxen.

BEAL, BEAL-OUT, *v.*—To shout, to bellow, to cry with much noise.

"Th' bairn *beäl'd oot* that bad, I was cleän scar'd, but it was at noht bud a battle-twig 'at hed crohled up'n his airm."

BEALING COW.—A cow whose calf has just been taken from her.

"A *beäling coo* soon forgets it cauf."—*Proverb*.

BEAM.—A steelyard.

"Them oats 'll weigh tho'teen stoän to th' seck at th' *beäm* this minnit."

"Waying at the King and Quene's *beame*, in thole fourteen thousand five hundreth, one half hundrethe and fyve poundes."—*Account of Lincolnsh. Bell Metal*, 1483 *Miscel. Excheq*. B 9. I, k. 5.

BEAN-SWAD.—The pod of a bean.

"Chuck them *beän-swads* to pigs, wilt ta'."

BEANT.—Is not.

It *beänt* his an' niver was.

He *beänt* a gentleman if he hes lots o' brass.

BEAR.—A coarse kind of barley.

BEAR A HAND.—To help to assist.

"Cum noo, *beär a hand*, I can't get this peäce o' wood oot 'n hohle by mysen."—*East Butterwick*, May, 1884.

BEARANCE.—Toleration, submission.

This is beyond all *beärance*; I shall give warnin' to leave tomorra' mornin'

BEARD.—A hedge made by setting branches of thorns upright in the ground. Making hedges of this kind is called *bearding*.

BEARER.—(I) A corbel.

(2) A floor of timber submerged in a ditch or drain, for the purpose of affording a safe drinking-place for cattle.—Cf. *Ralf Skirlaugh*, vol. ii., p. 89.

(3) A person who assists in carrying a corpse to burial.

(4) The horizontal support of a wooden bridge.

BEAR UP, *v*.—To recall to memory.

I knaw his naame well enif, but I can't *beär it up* just noo.

BEAST, BEAS.—*Beäst* is often used as a plural for horned cattle, the more common form is *beäs*.

"Eighty short-horn beast."—*Sale Bill*, 1880.

"Rychard Holland hath taken of straungers vj. *beas* to gyest in the Lordes commene."—*Scotter Manor Roll*, 5 & 6 Ph. & Mary.

"Richard Richardsone for making the common *beas* foulde vj^{s}. viij^{d}.—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Ch. Acc.*, 1597.

"All ye *bease* both old & young 23li."—*Invent, of John Johnson of Keadby*, 1703.

"Them Scotch *beäs'* was dear; thaay'll eät their heäds off afoore gress begins to graw."—1876.

BEASTLINGS, BESLINGS, BISLINGS, BEAST, BEASTINGS.—The first milk of a cow after calving.

Puddings are commonly made of it; and it is the custom to send small quantities of it to the neighbours as presents. It is very unlucky not to distribute gifts of *beästlings*, or to wash out the vessels in which they have been sent.

"The *beestings*, or first milk drawn from the cow."—*Treatise on Live Stock*, 1810, p. 44.

BEAT.—A bundle of flax or hemp.

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"Bind the femble into sheaves or *beats*."—Arthur Young, *Linc. Agric*., 1799, p. 159. Cf. *North Riding Record Soc*., vol. iii., p. 365.

BEAT'EM.—The conqueror; a term used in cock-fighting.

BEATER.—(I) A flat piece of wood with a shaft inserted diagonally in its upper surface, used for crushing the seed vessels of flax.

(2) A stick with a knob at the end, used for mashing potatoes.

(3) The projecting pieces of wood inside a churn.

BEAU-POT.—See BOUGH-POT.

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BEAUTIFUL, *adj*.—Anything pleasing or good without any relation to the artistic, picturesque, or poetical faculties.

"Them's the *bewtifulest* pills I iver took; thaay run thrif one like smack."

BECK.—A brook, as Grains*beck*, Bottesford *Beck*.

This raain hes fill'd all th' *becks* an' dikes; ther'll be sum banks brustin' or I'm mistaan! —May 14, 1886.

BECKSTOANS.—Stones placed at intervals in the bed of a beck for persons to step upon. Their places have now, in most instances, been supplied by bridges.

There was a row o' *beckstoäns* at th' boddom o' Cruchinland fer foäks to get oher into Messingham parish by.

BECK-BOTTOMS, BECK-SIDES, *s. pl*.—Low lands beside a beck.

BECK-RAILS, *s. pl*.—Rails placed across a beck to hinder cattle from straying.

BECOMED.—Become.

What's *becum'd* o' Soäphy? I hevn't seän her for years.

BED.—(I) The piece of wood which lies on the top of the axle- tree of a cart or waggon for the soles to rest on. This is also called packing.

(2) A seam in clay or rock.

There's no iron to speäk on e' th' second *bed*.

(3) A woman is said to get her bed, or to be brought to bed, or to get into bed, when she gives birth to a child.

She's just aboot ready to get into *bed ageän*, if her husband hes been e' Americaay better then a twel'-munth.

(4) "He's getten oot o' th' wrong side o' th' bed this mornin'," is said of one who has arisen in a bad temper.

BED, *v.*—(I) To lay stones evenly in a wall.

If them stoäns is n't dresst square they weänt *bed* reight.

(2) To go to bed.

"When female virtue *beds* with manly worth,
We catch the rapture and we spread it forth."

Bell Inscript., *Kirton-in-Holland*, ii. bell.

"And we will wed, and we will *bed*,
But not in our alley."

Salley in our Alley.

(3) To lay litter for horses or cattle.

Noo then, get them beäs' *bedded*, it's omust neet.

(4) To lie flat, even, and compact.

Thoo mun watter that thack well, or it weänt *bed* to noä meänin'.

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BEDDED, *pp.*—(I) In bed.

"þe king hire hauide wedded and haueden ben samen *bedded*."— *Havelok*, 2270.

(2) Matted as corn is by climbing weeds.

BEDDING.—(I) Bedcloths.

"And also Nappery and *Beddynge* sufficient ffor theyr lodginge."— *Lease of Scotter Manor*, 1537. *Pro. Soc. Ant.*, II. series, vol. vi., p. 417.

(2) Stable litter.

We mun thresh next weäk or we sha'nt hev noä *beddin'* for th' herses.

BEDE, *interj.*—Exclamation to horses, meaning "Go to the right" (obsolescent).

BEDE-HOUSE.—An alms house. There were formerly three sides of a quadrangle of cottages at Alkborough, called *bede-houses*.

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BEDFAST, *adj.*—Confined to bed by illness.

He could n't cum, he'd been *bedfast* iver sin' Lammas.

BED-HAPPIN'.—Bed-clothes.

Yer feather's sich a man for *bed happin'*, I can't put him enew blankits on.

BED-ROPES, *s. pl.*—The ropes which knit together the harden cloth, between the bed stocks which supports the mattress.

BED-RUG.—A counterpane, a coverlet.

BED-STAFF.—A pole for tucking in the clothes of a bed which stands with one of its sides next a wall.

BED-STICK.—A bedroom candlestick.

Must I maake the shuts and bring a *bed-stick*.

BEDSTOCK.—The wooden frame of a bed, sometimes also the bed-posts.

"Three *bedstoks*" are mentioned in the inventory of Robert Abraham, of Kirton-in-Lindsey, 1520.—*Gent. Mag.* 1864, vol. i., p. 501.

Thomas Paulden, in his MS. account of the taking of Pontefract Castle, has "contracting all his strength & making a violent passe, hitts vpon the *bed-stocke* with his rapier & breaks it in three or foure pieces." In his printed account of the same transaction the word has been changed into "bed-post."—*Archæologia*, vol. xlvi., p. 57.— *Somer's Tracts*, vol. vii., p. 5.

BED TWILT.—A bed quilt.

BED-WOUNDS.—Bed sores.

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BEE-BEE.—Nurses interjection, meaning go to sleep. The same as *bye-bye*.

BEE-BREAD.—A substance found in beehives, not honey or wax.

BEE-FLOWER.—The wall-flower.

BEELD.—A shed.

BEELD, *v.*—To build.

BEERAWAY.—A bat. *Vespertilio*.

BEERY, *adj.*—Somewhat drunk.

BEES.—Certain kinds of large flies not unlike bees.

BEE-SKEP.—A bee-hive.

I was once at Kirton Sessions when a woman was tried for steälin' a *bee-skep* full of *beäs*.

Some old ruinous *beskepp*."—John Day, *Parliament of Bees*. Ed. A. H. Bullen, p. 18.

"He's set th' *beä-skep* in a buzz;" that is, he has stirred up anger or raked up scandal.

BEETLE.—A large mallet.

BEFFING, BEFFLING, *pres. part*, (I) Barking.

(2) Coughing.

BEGGARLY.—Land which has become exhausted from wanting manure is said to have become *beggarly*.

BEGINNER.—One who begins something, a founder.

The first *beginner* o' th' New Connection Methodists, was Alexander Kilham, of Ep'uth.

"Of all things great, thou great *beginner*,
Take pity on a garter'd sinner."

Burlesque Epitaph on John Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham,
Add. MS. 5832, fol. 160.

BEGONE, WOE-BEGONE, disagreeably surprised.

I lighted on'em boäth ahint t' stroä stack, an' my wo'd, bud thaay did look *begone* when thaay seed me.

BE-GOR, BE-GOCK, BE-GOW, BE-GUM, BE-JEGS, BE-JEGGERS.—Forms of imprecation.

BEHAVE, *v*.—To conduct oneself properly.

Cum, *behaave*! is a caution often given to obstreperous children.

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BEHAVIOR, BEHAV'OUR.—Good manners.

You see she'd been laady's maaid to Miss——, soä she'd gotten to knaw *behaaviour* as well as ony laady e' Linki'sheere.

BEHOLDING, *part*.—Beholden to, obliged to.

I'm much *beholding* to you, sir, for them sticks you've gin us.

I'll not be *beholding* to you for a farden.

I am informed that *beholding* is the regular form in Shakespere which is preserved in the Cambridge and Globe editions, but altered to beholden in most others.

"The victory is much beholding to him.—1642."—*Relation of Action before Cirencester*, p. 6.

"You are much *beholding* unto them."—1650, Oliver Cromwell in Carlyle, *Lett, and Speeches* of *O. C.*, vol. ii., p. 131.

"Aquinas had before lighted upon the former and refused it, and he is *beholding* to St. Austin and the school of the Platonists for the latter." —1687, John Norris, *Miscellanies*, p. 194.

BEIN', BEIN' AS.—As.

"*Bein' as* yĕ weänt be back to dinner you'd better tek sum bread an' cheäse wi' yĕ."

"*Bein'* she can't abide back-bitin', I wunder she lets her tung run on as it duz."

BELAGGED, *pp*..—Muddied.

"I was that *belagged* wi' pickin' taaties I could hardlins get hoäm."

BELCH.—Worthless conversation flavoured with dirt or obscenity.

BELDER, *v*.—To roar.

What are ta *belderin'* e' that how fer?

BELFRY.—A shed made of wood, sticks, furze, or straw; sometimes also a rick-stand.

Symeon of Durham tells us that Henry I. "ligneam turrim quam Berefreit vocant erexit."—*Surtees Soc*. Ed., vol. i., p. 124.

Many other spellings of the word may be found in Du Fresne *Gloss*. *sub voc*. *Belfredus*.

The *Scotter Manor Roll* of the first of Mary says that Richard Robinson, of Messingham, removed "*ligna sua super le belfrey et jacent tn communi via*," for which he was fined ten shillings.

In the Inventory of John Nevill, of Faldingworth, taken in 1590, occurs "the *belfrey* with other wood xx^s^."

A complaint was made to a Lindsey justice of peace, sitting at Winterton in 1873 that the *belfry* of... was ruinous and liable to fall on passers by.

BELIKE, *adv*.—Probably, apparently, perhaps.

Belike I maay, but I doä n't gie noä promise.

BELK.—Force, violence.

Th' chimley pot blew off wi' such an a *belk*, I thoht noht bud that it wo'd ha' cum'd thriff th' roof.

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BELK, *v*.—(I) To belch.

(2) To bask.

That theäre ohd dog's alus a *belkin'* i' th' sun noo. He did n't do e' that how when I fo'st remember him, he was nobbut a pup then.

Doänt lig *belkin'* theäre, Bill, but get up an' mind thy̆ wark.

BELKING, *adj*.—Big, clumsy, unwieldly.

A greät *belkin'* chap like that, scarcelin's fit for onything bud to eät taaties oot 'n th' roäd.

A methodist preacher recounting his experiences during a sojourn in Ireland said, "an' when I got into th' hoose, niver mind if ther' was n't a gret *belkin'* pig ligged e' frunt o' th' fire.

BELL.—See DEATH.

BELL.—The cry of deer.

BELL-CHAMBER.—The chamber in a church tower where the bells hang.

BELLER, *v*.—To bellow.

BELL-FLOUR.—A *campanula*.

BELL-HOUSE.—The room whether on the ground floor or otherwise, where the ringers stand when they ring the church bells.

BELLY-COURAGE.—Brag, boast.

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BELL-MAN.—A town crier.

A family at Louth took their name of *Belman* from one or more members of it having held this post.

BELL-OVEN.—A vessel of iron, somewhat like a flat-topped bell, with a handle at the top, used for baking cakes.

The hearth where the wood or turf fire had burnt was swept clean, the cakes laid upon the sole, the *bell-oven* inverted over them and covered with hot ashes. They are probably out of use in this part of England, but we believe are still employed in the North.

BELLS, *s. pl.*—The large bubbles formed in water by violent rain.

"It *bells*, it *bells*, it bubbles i' th' dike," is a child's exclamation on seeing these *bells*.

BELLUS, *v.*—To bellow; to low as oxen do.

BELLY-BAND.—The strap under a horse's body in harness; the girths of a saddle.

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BELLY-FULL.—Enough, a sufficiency.

He's gotten his *belly-full* this time, said of any person who has been completely beaten.

Divert one another with lies, till we have our *bellies full*."—N. Bailey, *Erasmus' Coll.*, 1725, p. 25.

BELLY-NAKED, *adj.*—Entirely naked.

"Some in their shirts, some in their smockes,
& some starke *belly-naked*.
Percy Folio, *Loose Songs*, p. 24.

BELLY-PIECE.—The fleshy portion of a pig near the hind quarters.

BELLY-TIMBER.—Food.

Annona cara est. "Corne is at a high price; victuals are deare; *belly-timber* is hard to come by."—*Bernard Terence*, p. 73.

"An ass minds nothing for a cudgel... especially if yon give him *belly-timber*."—N. Bailey, *Colloquies of Erasmus*, 1725, p. 514.

BELLY-VENGEANCE.—Sour beer.

BELLY-WORK.—The colic.

BELONG, *v.*—(I) To be the property of.

That pickin-furk *belongs* to me.

(2) To live at, or work at.

I *belong* to Scotter, though my forelders caame fra Blyton side, an' afoore that fra Haxey.

Do you *belong* to Peäcock farm?

(3) To relate to, to appertain to.

It niver *belonged* to my business, so I let it aloäne.

"It duz n't *belong* to bairns to knaw ivery thing 'ats talk'd on.

(4) To form part of a set; to form the proper complement of anything.

This here king o' clubs *belonged* to a ohd pack o' cards my gran'muther hed.

BELT, *pp.*—Built.

This house was *belt* by my faather.

BELTER-WERRITS.—A teasing child.

Oh deary me what a *belter-werrits* thoo art, bairn!

BEMAUL, *v.*—To maul; to bruise or dirty by fighting or rough play.

BEMASED.—Astonished, dazzled.

I was real *bemaased* when I seed him; I thoht he was in 'Merica.

The thunner an' lightnin' *bemaased* me while I o'must fell i'to Car dyke.

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BEMOILED.—Dirtied by work.

He was *bmoil'd* all oher wi' cleänin' oot Smith warpin' dreän.

BENEFIT.—A reward, used ironically for punishment, chastisement.

I'll give thy bairn a *benefit* next time he puts his foot in my gardin.

BEN-KIT.—A round wooden vessel with a cover.

BE-NOW, *adv*.—By this time.

She'll hev' gotten her things on *be-noo*.

BENSIL, *v*.—To beat.

I'll *bensil* you if iver I find you here ageän.

BENSILLING.—A beating.

Dick stoäl hairf th' peärs off yon tree, soä I gev him a good *bensillin'*, an' he hes n't been near-hand sin'.

BENTALL.—A composite drag; an iron instrument used for tearing up the surface of the land, named after its inventor, Edward Hammond Bentall, of Heybridge, Essex.

BENTALL, v.—To use a *bentall*.

BENTS, *s. pl*.—Dry stalks of grass.

"Lady-fly with freckled wings,
Watch her up the tall *bent* climb."

John Clare, *Solitude*.

BEOUT, *conj*. and *prep*.—Without, unless.

He was soä scar'd he run awaay *beoot* his coät an' waais'-coät.

I can't goä *beoot* you lend me a herse to ride on.

BERRIES, *s. pl*.—Goose-berries.

"I've sell'd a many *berries* e' my time."—*Yaddhlethorpe, John Dent*, 1841

BERRY-PIE.—Goose-berry pie.

BERRY-TREE.—A goose-berry bush.

BERTH.—A fixed occupation.

He's gotten a good *berth* noo if he nobbut hohd's steady an' can keäp it.

BESLITTEN.—Slit.

I slit a sheet, a sheet I slit;
A new *beslitten* sheet was it."

These words form a trial of skill for the tongue like the well-known *Peter Piper*, &c.

BESOM.—(I) A broom made of birch twigs or ling, for stable and out-door use.

She's as good fer milkness as a birk-treä is fer *beäsoms*.

(2) "He's as fond as a *beäsom*," signifies that the person spoken of is very foolish.

(3) A man is said to have "the *beäsom* oot," when his wife has gone from home, and he in consequence thereof invites his friends.

BESOM-BET.—A ploughboy, who, at plough-jagging time, impersonates an old woman with a *besom*.

BESOM-BUSKS.—The thick abnormal growth of small branches, somewhat like birds' nests, frequently found in birch trees.

BESOM-HEAD.—A foolish person.

BESOM-STUFF.—Birch twigs, ling, or other small sticks of which *besoms* are made.

A place in the parish of Messingham is called *Besom* Car, probably because *besom* stuff used formerly to grow there.

BESPEAK.—(I) To speak to; to converse with.

I niver *bespeäk* him noo: he fell oot wi' me aboot that foäl o' mine among his tar's.

We ewse'd to keäp compa'ny, bud I hevn't *bespoäk* her sin' Martlemas.

(2) To promise.

He'll not faLl to hev it, bein' as I've *bespOäk* it fer you. Miss.

BESSY—(I) An ill-mannered girl.

(2) A harLot.

BEST,—To get the better of any one in a bargain or other matter of business.

B—— hes *bested* 'em all at Scotton.

Ohd Squire Heäla' says to me, says he, "tak noätice o' what I saay, Tim, fer it maay be o' ewse to yĕ sum saay. When you get i'to truble, alus employ sumbody gaain-hand hoäm, ony fool can *best* a London lawyer."

BESTOW. To put away carefully.

I *bestow* my Sunda' cloäs awaay i' a chist o' drawers as soon as I tak 'em off.

"He took them from their hands, and *bestowed* them in the house." —2 *Kings*, ch. v., v. 24.

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BEST PART.—The greatest part or number.

A clergyman was talking to a sceptical parishioner on matters pertaining to theology. The layman remarked, after listening to an account of heaven and hell, "Well, sir, what you saay maay be all very trew for them that's straange an' good or straange an' bad-like, but i' my opinion th' *best part* goäs noäwheäre."

BET, *pp*.—Beaten.

I'm cleän *bet*, worn oot, an' dun for.

BETIMES, *adv*.—Early.

You mun call me *betimes* i' th' mornin', I'm goin' to Lincoln.

BETTER, *adj*. and *adv*.—(I) More.

He'll be *better* nor fifty-five year ohd efter next Saaint Thomas daay.

It's *better* then a year sin' I seed him.

(1514). "j, towell diaper iiij yerdes & *better*."—*Louth Church Acc*. MS., vol. i., p. 225.

(2) Quite well.

Jim's *better*, m'm, an' 's goän to Scotter Shaw, but Jemima's nobut a sore poor creätur yit.

BETTERING.—Making better.

He went to Austraal'a i' th' hoäpes o' *betterin'* his sen'.

BETTERMENT, BETTERNESS.—Amendment, improvement, especially in health.

Well, th' doctors says he's better, but I can't see noä *betterment* in him.

He's in a bit less paain noo, poor thing; bud I seä noä real *betterness*.

BETTERMORE, BETTERMOST, *adj*.—Better, best.

She's gotten her *bettermore* behaaviour on to-daay wi' her Sunda' goon.

"The Club, where the *bettermost* parties go of a night time, to get rid of their wives."—*John Markenfield*, vol. iii., p. 99.

BETTER THEN SHOULD BE.—A man, woman, or thing is no better then should be, when the character or position is somewhat doubtful.

I doä n't knaw th' reight end o' noht agen her, but it braaids o' me she's no *better than she should be*.

BETTLE-TWIG.—See BATTLE-TWIG.

BETWEEN-WHILES.—See BETWIXT-WHILES.

BETWIX, *adv*.—Betwixt.

I met him e' th' laane *betwix* Greenhoe an' th' brick-yard.

"Sir Christopher satt *betwex* the seid John Copuldyke and the seid William Tyrwnytt."—*Star Chamber Proceedings*, Temp. Hen. viii. In *Proceedings of Soc. Antiq*., 29th April, 1869.

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BETWIXT and BETWEEN, *phr*. (I) In an intermediate state.

Sarah: "Was it daayleet or dusk?"

George: "Well, just *betwixt* an' *betweän*."

(2) Shuffling, full of excuses.

He's what I call a *betwixt* an' *betweän* soort 'n a man, alus puts you off wi' some leein taale or anuther!

BETWIXTWHILES, BETWEENWHILES, *adv*.—In the interim.

She teäches school an' duz sowin' *betweänwhiles*.

"Before which time he doth not take him in unless it be *betwixtwhiles* to worke him."—Tho. Blundevill, *The Four Chiefest Offices Belonging to Horsemanship, circa* 1593, c. v.

BEW, BEUGH.—A bough of a tree. See BIFF. The gutteral *gh* is still heard in this word occasionally.

BEWER.—A gnat.

Them *bewers* hes bitten me that bad, I hevn't hed a wink o' sleäp all neet.

BEWLT.—Built.

Oed John Smith, Jack's granfaather, *bewlt* th' barn at the Moors e' 1805. (The *ew* in *bewlt* sometimes approaches the German ü in sound.)

BEYONT, *prep*.—Behind.

BEZZLE, *v.*—To drink very much.

He's allus *bezzlin'*; I fun' him last harvist in Clarke's marsh aside on a beer barril, as still as a beä.

BIB.—(I) A child's pinafore.

(2) The upper part of an apron.

BIBBLE-BABBLE.—Childish talk.

BIBLE-OATH.—A very solemn oath.

I'd tak' my *bible-oäth* on it if it was th' last wo'd I was iver to speäk.

BIBLE-TRUTH.—God's truth, q.v.

BICKERMENT.—Quarrelling.

Ther' was a straange *bickerment* among 'em all aboot draains an' things.

BIDDY BASE.—A game; prisoners' base.

BIDE, *v.*—(I) To bear, support, endure.

Put it up o' my shou'ders I can *bide* th' waaight.

I've hed a deäl o' illness to *bide* e' my time.

(2) To tarry.

Bide a bit in Scallows laane an' I'll cum to thĕ.

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BIFF.—The bough of a tree.

Th' K... parson leänt a stee agen a *biff* o' an' apple-treä an' then saw'd it off, soä he tum'led to th' grund an' brok' his airm.

BIG, *adj.*—(I) Strong, violent.

I ca'nt beär to be oot in a *big* wind.

(2) Big wi' bairn, pregnant.

BIG AS A BARN SIDE, BIG AS A BARN DOOR, BIG AS A HOUSE SIDE. -Very big.

She cot me a shive o' cheäse iv'ry bit *as big as a barn side*.

Faather's maade a blotch up o' th' parlour floor *as big as a bam door*.

BIGGEN, *v.*—To increase in size, to grow bigger.

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Tonups is *bigennin'* fast wi' this raain."

BIGGEST, *part*.—The greatest part or number.

The *biggest* part o' them men e' Parliament knaws no moore aboot farmin' consarns then a swalla' knaws aboot snaw-blasts.

BILE (beil).—A boil. "To smart like a bile" is a common expression used to describe anything that is very sore.

BILK, *v*.—To cheat.

BILL.—A bill-hook.

BILLETING.—Fire-wood.

BILLY-BOY.—A sloop or river craft.

"A Humber or east-coast boat of river-barge build, and a try sail; a bluff-bowed North-country trader, or large one-masted vessel of burden." Smyth, *Sailor's Word-Book, sub voc*.

We remember hearing the judge of the assizes fairly puzzled by an old Isle of Axholme witness, in a question of right of way, who said, "He were an awd man, and he cud mind 'em hugging taters oot o't *billy-boys* ower't bank intot t' rawd."—Sir C. H. J. Anderson, Bart., *Lincoln Pocket Guide*, p. 15.

"The Humber-keel was a small sea-going vessel trading between Yarmouth and the Humber; also called a *billy-boy*."—Palmer, *Perlustration of Yarmouth*, vol. ii., p. 353.

BILLY-BOYS.—Small black clouds.

It'll raain afoore foher-an'-twenty hooer end; th' *billy-boys* is cumin' in fra Marnum hoäle.

BILLY-BUCK.—A fool in the game of Plough-bullocks, q.v.

BIN (bin), *pp*.—Been.

Wheäre hes ta' bin? I've *bin* noa wheäres.

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BINCH (binch).—A bench.

I mun hev a new *binch* gotten for th' carpenters' shop, that theäre 'at thy̆ faather maade's rotten.

"With that Sir Christopher Ascought, knyght, rose of the *bynch*."— *Star Chamber Proceedings*, temp. Henry VIII. in *Proceedings of Soc. Antiq*., 29th April, 1869.

BIND, BINDWEED.—Pronounced with short *i*. The wild *convolvulus*.

BINDER.—Pronounced with short ***i*** (bind·ur). (I) A person who binds sheaves in the harvest field.

(2) A long wand of willow or hazel, used for binding the top of a newly plashed or dead hedge.

(3) A person who binds shoes and boots, commonly the shoemaker's wife or daughter.

(4) A broad, soft piece of linen wound round the body of a newly-born babe.

(5) A large stone put in a rubble wall to act as a tie.

BING.—A bin, a large box in a stable used for containing corn or cut-meat.

"To cover the bottles in the *bings* with saw-dust"—1777. Barry, *On Wines*, p, 82. Cf. Murray, *Dict*. 3.

BINGE (binj), *v*.—To cause a wooden vessel to swell by filling it with water or by plunging it into water.

Chuck that theäre bucket i'to th' pond an' let it *binge*, it runs like my ohd aunt tung !

BINK (bingk.)—(I) A workman's bench.

(2) A bench to sit upon.

(3) A wooden hutch to put coals in.

BIRDS. -Names of.

Billy Biter	Blue Titmouse
Black cap	(I) Bullfinch
	(2) Great Timouse
Blackheäd	Blackheaded Gull. Larus Ridibundus.
Bog-bull, Bog-bumper	Bittern
Bottle Tit	Longtailed Titmouse
Butterbump	Bittern

Cad Craw	Carrion Crow
Crane	Heron
Crow (pronounced craw)	Rook
Cuddy	Hedge Accentor

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BIRDS. —Names of—(*continued*).

Dab Chick	Water Hen
Develin	Swift
Dish Washer	Pied Wagtail
Dollpopper	Water Hen
Felfur	(I) Fieldfare
	(2) Missel Thrush
Giller Wren, Gilliver Wren	Wren
Gip-gip	Fly Catcher
Gleäd, Gled	A Kite or any kind of Hawk larger than a Sparrow-hawk
Glimmer Gowk	Owl
Gooly	Yellow Hammer
Gowk	Cuckoo
Green Plover	Lapwing
Grey-backed Craw	*Corvus Cornix*
Grey Linnet	*Linota Cannabina*
Heronsew	Heron
Jenny Hoolet	Owl
Jenny Wren	Wren
Jinty	Wren
Ket Craw	Carrion Crow
Larrocks	Lark
Maggot	Magpie

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Magullat	Owl
Meggit	Magpie
Megullat	Owl
Mick-mick	Green Woodpecker
Midda' Creäk	Landrail
Nickill	Green Woodpecker
Peeweet, Peewit	Lapwing
Peggy Whitethroat	Common Whitethroat
Pheasan	Pheasant
Pink	Chaffinch
Popinjay	Green Woodpecker
Pywipe	Lapwing
Redcap	Goldfinch
Reed Sparrow	(I) Sedge-Warbler
	(2) Black-headed Bunting
Royston Crow	*Corvus Cornix*
Sand Pigeon	Stockdove
Sea Maw	Sea Mew
Starnil	Starling
Shit-your-Breetches	Red Shank
Sturm Cock	Missel Thrush
Wet-my-Neck	A bird whose cry is supposed to represent these words, and to foretell rain. Possibly the Green Woodpecker
Whaup	Curlew
White Craw	Black-headed Gull
Willa' Biter	Blue Tit
Wipe	Lapwing
Wood Pigeon	Ring Dove

BIRDS-NESTS.—Besom-busks, q.v.

BIRK.—The birch tree. There is a place in the parish of Lea where birch trees formerly grew called Birkhah or Birka.

"The carline wife's three sons came hame,
And their hats were o' the *birk*."

"It neither grew in syke nor ditch,
Nor yet on any sheugh;
But at the gates o' Paradise,
That *birk* grew fair eneugh."

Wife of Usher's Well, Scott. Border Min., vol. iii., p. 259, ed. 1861.

BIRK-WINE.—Wine made from the sap of the birch tree.

BISHOP, *v*.—Milk is said to bishop when it is burnt in boiling.

BIT.—(I) A little.

I'm a *bit* better to-daay.

(2) A while, a short time.

Waait a *bit*, I'm cumin'.

(3) The wards of a key.

"For one new *bit* for a key, 4d."—*Louth Ch. Acc.*, 1644, vol. iv., p. 167.

(5) A diminutive.

He's a little *bit* of a fella', not higher then his muther chen-dash.

BITE.—Food, commonly a very small portion.

I've nobbut hed just a *bite* o' bread an' cheäse.

BITE, *v*.—(I) To take food.

I ha'nt *bitten* a moothful sin' bra'fast.

(2) To hold fast, said of screws, cogged wheels, levers, and the like.

(3) To vex.

He can't tell what end's cum'd to her, it's that as *bites* him.

"*Male habet virum*: It grieveth him, it *biteth* him."—Bernard, *Terence*, p. 40.

BITE AND SUP.—Food and drink.

I hev'nt hed aather *bite* or *sup* e' my husband's hoose for a twel'munth.

BITE AND SUP. *v.*—To take food and drink.

Ther' was a man at Brumby. Miss, at ewsed to saay efter ther'd been a nist sup o' raain e' summer time, "Heigh, bud th' little taaties will *bite* and *sup* efter this."

BITTERSWEET.— *Solanum dulcamara*, the harmless nightshade.

BLAB.—A gossip, a tell-tale.

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BLAB, *v.*—To divulge what should remain secret, to bear tales, to gossip.

BLACK, *adj.*—Angry, sullen.

What's goän wrong, thy faather looks uncommon *black* this mornin'?

BLACK.—Mourning clothes.

BLACK, *v.*—(I) To clean boots, shoes, or ironwork.

I've *blacked* my awn graates many a time, and could do it agaain.

(2) To blacken the character, to defame.

BLACK AND BLUE.—Livid, said of bruised flesh.

Her shou'ders was all *black and blew* thrif him a-kickin' on her.

BLACK AND WHITE.—In writing.

Ther's no chanch o' his getting' oot on it, for I hev it all doon e' *black an' white*.

BLACKBERRY.—The black-currant.

BLACK-BEAR-AWAY.—The bat; *vespertilio*. Children sing when a bat appears—

Black bat, *beär-awaay*,
Fly oher here *awaay*,
An' cum ageän anuther daay;
Black bat, *beär-awaay*.

BLACK BULL.—"Th' black bull's trodden on him," that is he is in a very bad temper.

Bernard uses a like phrase to mean misfortune, "Prosperitie hangs on his sleeue; the *blacke oxe* cannot tread on his foot."—*Terence*, p. 94.

BLACK CATTLE.—Horned cattle.

BLACK-CLOCK.—Any sort of black beetle.

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BLACK-COAT.—A minister of religion.

BLACK-DEATH, BLACK-FEVER.—Typhus or typhoid fever.

BLACK DOG.—“He’s gotten th’ black dog on his back this mornin’,” that is, he is in a bad temper.

BLACKEN.—To make black, to cast evil imputations on the character.

Noo then, drop that, thoo was iv’ry bit as bad as him, an’ wo’s; an’ thoo knaws witterricks hes noä call to *blacken* clubtaails.

BLACK GLOVE.—Rain, only used in the following riddle:—

Q: Roond th’ hoose an’ roond the hoose, an’ leäves a *black gluv* i’ th’ winda’?

A: Rain.

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BLACK JACK.—(I) A leathern jug for ale. Vessels of this kind were common in farm-house kitchens in the last century.

The author possesses a *black jack* mounted with silver, which was made for one of his forefathers, inscribed “The gift of George Barteran to Abigail, 1682.”

BLACK-JAUNDERS.—Jaundice of a more than usually severe kind; so called from the dark colour of the skin and foeces, and perhaps also from its highly dangerous character.

BLACK-LEG.—A disease in horned cattle.

BLACK-MOUTHED, *adj*.—Foul mouthed.

BLACKS, *s. pl*.—Small particles of soot which float in the atmosphere. See SMUTS.

BLACKSMITH’S DAUGHTER, BLACKSMITH’S WIFE.— The house-door key.

BLACK’S MY NAIL, *phr*.— Anything evil.

Noäbody niver so much as said *black’s my naail* to me, when I liv’d at Burringham.

“Ah defy onny body gentle or simple to say *blacks my nail*.”—*A Dialogue from the Register Office* in Halliwell’s *Yorkshire Anthology*, p. 21.

BLACK-WATER.—A disease in sheep.

BLACK-WET, *adj*.—Thoroughly wet, sodden with water.

"Last Thursda' I hed to goä doon twice to th' dreän heäd, for a peäce o' wood hed gotten into th' hohle, an' was lettin' tide in, an' as I cum'd back th' last time, I got real *black-wet*."—June 27, 1886.

February fill dyke,

Be it *black*, or be it white.

BLACK WIND.—A cold, wintry wind, when the sky is overcast with dark clouds.

"Is it goin' to raain? Noä, I think it's nobbut a *black wind* cumin' on."—1st Nov., 1875.

"When the nights are dark and dreary,

And the *black wind* harps on the trees."

The Hawthorn, May, 1872, p. 92.

BLACK WINE.—Port wine.

BLADE.—A leaf of grass, corn, sword grass, or any other long and narrow blade-like leaf. Never applied, as in the dialect of the South of Scotland, to broad flat leaves such as cabbages, lettuce, turnips, docks, and the like.—Cf. Dr. Murray in *Notes and Queries*, vii. series, vol. ii., p. 9.

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BLAMED.—An intensitive often used instead of damned, confounded, &c.

"Them *blaam'd* beäs hes been oher beck ageän among oor wheät; this is nint or tent time wi'in last fo'tni't."—28 July, 1887.

BLAME, *v.*—To condemn.

She did it, bud I shall alus be *blaam't* for it.

BLAME, BLAME YOU, *interjec.*—An exclamation of anger.

BLANK, *adj.*—Disappointed.

When he didn't cum she did look sum blank.

BLANK WINDOW.—A sham window.

Squire: "Why did Mr. B—— have that *blank window* put in his new drawing-room?"

Mason: 'Cos he's afeard o' seein' oher much."

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BLANKET-PUDDING.—A long, round, boiled pudding, made by spreading jam over paste and then rolling it up.

BLARING.—(I) The lowing of oxen.

A local preacher, discoursing on that which followed Saul's capture of Agag (I Samuel, chap, xv.), said: "You seä Samuel was a prophet o' th' Loord, an' was not to be sucked in wi' Saul's lees, soä he said unto him, 'Saul, says he, 'your goin' aboot to tell me 'at you'd dun as the Lord tell'd yĕ is all a heäp o' noht at all. Do yĕ think I can't hear them theare beas' *blarin'* and *bloorin*, an' them sheäp *beälin'* oot? Naaither God nor me is deäf man.'"

(2) Noisy, senseless talk.

BLASH.—(I) A splash.

(2) Silly talk.

(3) Soft mud.

That foot-trod oher Mr. Peäcock's wood-cloäs' is that fall of *blash*, I niver seed oht like it; if he'd to foot it theäre reg'lar as I hev daay efter daay he'd hev it reightled.

(4) A small, shallow pool of water, such as gathers in the hollows or furrows of a field.

BLASH, *v.*—To splash.

If yĕ swill watter aboot i' that how, you'll *blash* th' wall roots all oher.

BLASHY, *adj.*—Thin, poor, watery, muddy.

Well, this is *blashy* teä, muther.

Th' roäd fra Gunness to Burringham 's *blashier* noo then iver I seed it.

BLAST.—(I) Long continued frost.

It was a tedious *blast*, it lasted tho'teen weäks.

(2) A blight.

Th' wheät i' th' plantin' cloäs' is *blasted* wi' mildew.

BLATE (blait), *v.*—To bleat as a sheep.

BLATHER, BLATTER.—See BLETHER.

BLAW.—A blow, a stroke.

BLAW, *v.*—(I) To blossom.

(2) To blow.

"For *blawing* organs by the hole yer iij[s] iiij[d.]" (1506).—*Louth Ch. Acc.*, vol. i., p. 131.

(3) To breathe.

(4) To pant.

You've ridden middlin' hard or yer herse wo'd n't *blaw* like that.

BLAWD, *pt. t.* and *pp.* (I) Blew, blown.

"My wod! It was a wind fifteen year sin' last Wissun Munda'! It *blawd* Brigg goods-staation flat doon to th' grund."—1877.

(2) Fly-blown.

Meät's that *blawd* it isn't fit fer Christ'ans; thoo ma' gie it to Gip as soon as ta likes.

(3) I'll be blawd, a form of cursing similar to blast me.

BLAWD ON, *pp.*—Blown upon; spoken ill of, with or without just cause.

Her character hes been *blawd* on high an' low.

BLAWER.—A blower, a machine for winnowing corn.

BLAW-OOT.—A very hearty meal.

BLAW-PIPE.—A child's toy for blowing peas or arrows; commonly made of the stalk of hemlock.

BLAW-UP.—(I) An explosion.

Ther's been anuther *blaw-up* at Frodingham fo'nises.

(2) A quarrel.

Him an' her hes hed a straange *blaw-up*.

BLOW-UP, *v.*—(I) To swell.

His eyelid was tang'd wi' a beä an' was that *blawd-up* it was a reg'lar sight.

(2) To scold.

She *blaw'd-up* sky high.

(3) An embankment or sluice is said to *blaw-up* when it bursts.

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"The barrier bank hes *blawed-up* at Gaainsb'r, an' th' watter's eäght foot deäp up o' th' wrong side."—May 26, 1886.

(4) Anything inflated by wind or gas is said to be blawn-up.

His steers got among red-cloäver, an' three on 'em was bad heäv'd; one on 'em was that *blawd-up* 'at it deed.

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BLAW-WELL.—(I) A blow-well, q.v.

(2) An intermittent spring.

(3) A place in boggy land, where marsh gas rises up to the surface in bubbles.

BLAZE.—A white mark on a horse's face.

BLAZE, *v.*—(I) To spread tales abroad.

He *blaazed* them mucky lees all thrif cuntry-side, he did.

(2) To mark a tree for felling.

(3) When a tree is struck by lighning, it is said to be blazed.

BLEARING.—(I) Crying.

(2) The lowing of oxen, the bleating of sheep.

BLEB.—(I) A bubble.

(2) A blister on the skin.

BLEE.—Colour, complexion, only occurs coupled with blench.

She niver *blenched a blee*, whativer he said to her, that is, she never changed colour.

BLENCH, *v.*—To change colour.

He niver *blench'd* noht, though he was sweärin' false all time.

BLEND-CORN.—Rye and wheat mixed.

BLESSED.—An intensitive, often used in the sense of damned or confounded.

A similar transfer of meaning occurs in the Vulgate version of Job, j. 5.

"Ne forte peccaverint filii mei, et benedixerent Deo in cordibus suis."

In some editions of the Douay version there is a note on this passage:

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"For greater horror of the very thought of blasphemy, the scripture... [here] uses the word *bless* to signify its contrary."

That haail o' Sunda' brok ivery *blessed* paane e' th' winda's o' th' sooth side o' th' hoose.

What a *blessid* fool... is; he's alus aaither drunk or carryin' on wi' women.

BLETHER, BLATHER.—(I) A bladder.

Missis gev me a *blether* o' saam.

There exists a parody, which I have never seen in a printed form, of the song, "I'd be a butterfly," which begins:—

"I'd be a bottle flee,
Born e' a *blether*."

(2) Soft mud, such as is scraped off roads, and other things of such-like consistency; often used figuratively.

Well, ther' is sum *blether* upo' them theäre Gloucestersheere roäds!

Doä'nt you be oher contented Jack; satisfied foäks hes gen'lins *blather* e'steäd o' braains, an' alus falls moore wark then waages.

(3) The lowing of a calf.

(4) Noisy or foolish talk.

BLETHER, *v.*—To cry, to weep with much noise.

BLETHER-DICK.—(I) A character among mummers.

(2) A boy armed with a blown bladder, attached to the end of a long stick by about half a yard of string, with which he pursues his playmates.

BLETHERHEAD.—A foolish noisy person.

I can't tell wheäre all them *blethtrheäds* cums fra' at runs yawpin' aboot at 'lection time?

BLETHERMENT.—Noisy talk.

BLETHER O' SAAM.—A nickname for a man with a bald head.

BLIND (with a short *i*).—A pretence, a stratagem.

VNiVERSiTAS STVDIi SALAMANTiNi

He pretended to be deäf for a *blind*; he could hear as well as I could.

BLIND-BOIL.—A boil that does not come to a head.

BLIND-DRUNK, *adj*.—Very drunk.

BLIND-EARS, *s. pl*.—Ears of corn with no grain in them.

See DEAF CORN.

BLIND-HELTER.—The head-gear of a horse.

BLIND-MAN'S-HOLIDAY.—Twilight.

BLIND MOUSE.—The shrew.

BLIND POTATOE—A potatoe is said to be blind when it is thought to have no "eyes," or when the "eyes" have been destroyed.—Geo. Todd, 4th April, 1878.

BLINK.—A wink.

BLINK, *v*.—To wink, to wince.

Th' sun mak's one *blink*.

He'll not *blink* at oht when ther's onything to be gotten.—Cf. Havelock, 307.

BLINKER.—A horse-bluft.

BLINKERS.—Spectacles.

BLISH-BLASH.—Idle talk.

BLOAR, See BLOOR

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BLOB, (I) A splash.

He did maake a *blob* when he tum'l'd i'to th' beck.

(2) A large drop.

The watter was hingin' e' *blobs* up o' th' eäve straws.

(3) A pear-shaped piece of lead which forms the weight of a mason's level.

BLOBBING.—A method of catching eels by means of worms strung on a worsted thread.

BLOB-KITE.—A fish, the barbolt or eel-pout.

VNiVERSiTAS STVDII SALAMANTiNi

The first *blob-kite* I iver caught was e' Peäcock warpin' dreän; I thoht it was sum kind on a toäd an' dar'n't tuch it, soä I hammer'd it all to bits off the hook ageän a yaate stohp.

BLOOD, *v.*—To bleed.

Th' hoss was *blooded* three times, but he deed for all that.

(1664) "For Will. Walker *blooding* and other charges, September 15th, I*s*. 6*d*.—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Ch. Acc*.

BLOOD-HORSE.—A thorough-bred race-horse.

BLOODING-IRON.—A fleam for bleeding horses. We are told in the ballad of the "Death of Robin Hood" that the Prioress of Kirkless went down to him—

"With a pair of *blood-irons* in her hands."

And that

"She laid the *blood-irons* to Robin Hood's vaine.
Alacke, the more pitie!
& pearct the vaine & let out the bloode
That full red was to see."

Percy Folio, vol. i., p. 56.

BLOOD-STALE.—A disease of horses, in which the urine passes away mingled with blood.—Cf., L. Towne, *Farmer and Grazier's Guide*, 1816, p. 21.

BLOOD-STICK.—A knobbed stick for striking the fleam in bleeding horses.

BLOOD-SUCKER.—A gad-fly.

BLOODY, *adj.*—(I) Well-bred, coming of a good stock. Commonly used with regard to animals, but sometimes also as to human beings.

That's a *bloody* tit th' Squire rides noo.

He cums of a *bloody* stock, that's why he's kind to poor foäks.

(2) Before the French Revolution put all previous history out of men's heads, at convivial meetings in these parts, there was a common toast—

"May times mend and down with the *bloody* Brunswicks."

VNiVERSiTAS STVDIi SALAMANTiNi

BLOOR, *v.*—(I) To bellow as oxen do.

(2) To cry loudly, commonly used in relation to children.

BLOSSOM.—An ironical term for an untidy girl.

BLOT.—The report of a gun or pistol.

BLOT, *v.*—To shoot.

I'll not hev thoo *blottin'* aboot wi' that theäre pistil, thoo'll be shuttin' sumbody.

BLOTCH.—A blot.

BLOTCH, *v.*—To blot.

Noo, lads, doänt *blotch* yer books nor suck yer pens.

BLOTCH-PAPER.—Blotting-paper.

BLOW-WELL.—A spring in the bed or foreshore of a river.

"From the treacherous and boggy nature of the soil and the many concealed *blow-wells*."—Cordeaux, *Birds of the Humber*, p. 61.

BLUBBER, *v.*—To weep noisily.

"Forthwith the woman left her web and all to be *blubbered* her cheekes with weeping."—Bernard, *Terence*, p. 195.

BLUBBER-LIPPED, *adj.*—Having thick lips.

BLUE.—The Liberal colour in Lindsey.

I've been *Blew* all my life, an' my fore-elders was an' all, an' I'm not agooin to chaange just becos a woman wi' a title cums to seä me an' butters me doon at 'lection time.

BLUE-BOTTLE.—(I) A large prismatic-coloured fly; a meat fly.

(2) A plant having a blue flower, which grows among corn.— *Centaurea Cyanus*.

BLUE MILK.—Milk from which the cream has been taken.

BLUE MILK CHEESE.—Cheese made of blue milk.

BLUE NOSED BARLEY.—Barley which turns blue at one end of the grain before it is ripe.

BLUFF.—A halo round the moon.

BLUFT, BLUFF, BLUFTER.—A blinker.

BLUFT-HELTER.—A halter to which blinkers are attached.

BLUNDER, *v.*—To make turbid.

Pleäse sir, sum lads hes been *blunderin'* th' watter e' Saaint John Well.

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BLUSTERLY.—(I) Windy.

It's been the *blusterliest* summer e' all my time.

(2) Violent in temper or language.

BLUSTRATION.—The act of blustering.

You seä we've gotten oor man i'to Parliament for all the *blustraation* of you Tories.

BOAK, *v.*—To retch, to be on the point of vomiting.

"*Boke*, vox agro Lincoln, familiaris nobis significat nauseare, ad vomitum tendere, etiam eructari."—Skinner, *Etymologicon*.

BOAN (boa-h'n.)—A bone.

BOARD CLOTH.—A table cloth (obsolete.)

"Item *bordcloythes* xiij[s]. iiij"—*Inventory of Richard Allele, of Scalthorpe*, 1551.

BOARDEN-BRIG.—A bridge made of timber.

There is a bridge in the parish of Bottesford which was built of stone about twenty-two years ago, but as it replaced a timber structure it is still called the *Boärden Brig.*

BOARDENING, BOARDS, BOARDING.—Boards are called boards when not in use, but boardening when employed.

We mun hev' sum *boardenin'* fixed up atweän th' corn-chaamber an' the malt-hoose.

BOARDEN-TRAY.—A tray (q.v.) covered with boards, used in lambing-tirne and in bleak weather to afford shelter to the ewes and lambs.

BOAR-SEG.—A boar which has been castrated when fully grown.

BOAT, *v.*—A horse is said to "boät well" or "be a good boäter" when it willingly goes into a ferry-boat.

BOAT-CHOCKS, *s. pl.*—The blocks of wood on which a boat rests when on land or on the deck of a vessel.

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BOAT-GEAR (boat·gear).—The furniture of a boat, such as oars, boat-hook, and bucket.

BOATH (boa·h'th).—Both.

BOB.—(1) The weight of a plummet.

(2) A technical term used in bell-ringing.

(3) A knob-like lump of hair or fibre.

She duz her hair e' a little *bob* o' weäk daays.

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BOB, *v.*—(I) To duck the head, to stoop, to bow, to curtsey.

He was on th' top o' th' coäch, an did n't *bob* his heäd, as he went under th' archway, an' thrif that he was very nigh kill'd.

(2) To form into a "bob," hence, to set in order.

Bob up thȳ hair lass, its all aboot thȳ faace.

Bob up that stack eävins, or all th' watter will run down th' sides when it raains.

BOBBERY.—A disturbance, an altercation. Query, modern slang.

BOBBIN.—A cotton ball, a cotton spool.

BOBTAILED, *adj.*—Having the tail cut off close; said of horses and dogs.

Brumby's *bobtaailed* mare is th' fastist trotter atween here an' Doncaster.

BO'D (bod).—A bird.

"When *bobs* hes two taails," that is, when it is spring and the swallows come.

BO'D-BOY.—A bird-boy, a boy employed to scare birds from corn.

BODDOM.—(I) Bottom.

It's at *boddom* o' th' kitchin' stairs.

(2) Principle.

"There's noäbody hes a better *boddom* then him; bud he's curus to talk to."—Said of the compiler, 1870.

BO'D-EYED.—Bird-eyed, near sighted.

BODGE.—A botch, a clumsy patch.

BODGE, *v.*—(I) To botch, to patch.

(2) To ram, to pound.

Mind an' bodge th' muck aroond that stohp well, or it weänt stan fast.

BODILY.—Entirely.

He carried all th' plums awaay *bodily*; ther' wasn't one left up o' th' tree.

BO'D-KEEP, BOD-CORN (lit. bird-keep, bird-corn). Very lean grains of corn mixed with the seeds of weeds which the winnowing machine separates from the better portions in the operation of dressing.

BODLE.—A small coin.

I don t care a *bodle* for naaither you nor him.

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BO'D-MOOTHED, *adj*.—Bird-mouthed, *i.e*., shy, afraid of giving an opinion.

BO'D-TENTING.—Driving birds away from corn or other crops.

BODY.—(I) A person, commonly though not exclusively applied to girls and women.

She's as clever a *body* as ony missis neäd hev' aboot a hoose if it wasn't for one thing; she's alus runnin' after th' lads.

(2) The abdomen.

(3) The nave of a church.

BODY-HORSE.—The horse between the shafts in a team.

BOGGART, BOGGLE, BOGIE.—Something of an unearthly nature with which it is terrible to come in contact; a bugbear.

Ther' ewsed to be a *boggart* like a greät, hewge, black dog to be seed ageän Nothrup chech-yard; I niver met it mysen, but ther's scoärs that hes.

What's 'ta scar'd on bairn duz 'ta think as a *boggle* 'all get 'ta?

BOGGINS.—Plough-bullocks, q.v.

BOGGLE.—(I) Dried *mucus nasi*.

(2) See BOGGART.

BOGGLE, *v*.—(I) To shy, to take fright, applied to horses.

(2) To hesitate.

He can reäd just midlin', but he *boggles* a deäl when he teks to spellin'.

(3) To draw anything into puckers when it is being sewn.

BOGIE.—See BOGGART.

BOG-SPAVIN.—A soft swelling on a horse's leg.

BOHDER.—A boulder, a waterworn stone larger than a cobble, q.v.

There's a big *bohder* wi' a ring in it ageän th' blacksmith shop at Laughton; thaay ewsed to tie bulls to it to baait.

BOHT. —A bolt.

BOHT, *v.*—(I) To bolt.

(2) To run away.

He *bohted* awaay as soon as we clapt ees on him.

(3) Bought.

I *boht* theäse here specteckles o' a hawkin' man.

BOIL.—The condition of boiling.

Put it upo' fire an' gie it a *boil*.

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BOILING SPRING.—A spring which gushes out of the ground and overflows.

Yĕ seä Moor-Well's a *boilin' spring*, so it niver faails; but Brank-Well's been a dug well i' sum-body's daay, soä it's dry noos an' thens.

BOIL OVER.—"I sha'n't tak' it upo' my sen to saay oht, bud if I'm not sorely mista'en th' pot'll boil oher afoore long," said when a quarrel or a scandal is anticipated.

BOILY.—Boiled bread and milk for children.

BOKE.—See BOAK.

BOLD, *adj.*—Large, fine, well-filled out; said of grains of corn.

BOLLED, *adj.*—Said of corn or flax in the ear.

"The barley was in the ear and the flax was *bolled*."—*Exodus*, ch. ix., v. 31.

BOLL.—The seed vessel of flax.

BOLSTER.—A bolt.

[1503]. "For making of ij lockes and bolsteres."—*Leverton Church Warden's Acc. in Archæologia*, vol. xli., p. 341.

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BOLT, *v.*—(I) To abscond, to run away.

(2) To swallow food without mastication.

(3) To shy, said of horses.

He was a good 'un to goä, but he *bolted* reight roond at ivery stoän heäp as he past.

(4) To sift meal. On the title page of *Artachthos*; *or, a New Booke Declaring the Assize or Weight of Bread*, 4to, 1638, is represented a man engaged in the process of sifting flour, out of whose mouth proceeds a label inscribed "I bolt."

BOLTER.—A horse that shies.

BOLT-HOLE.—(I) The hole by which a rabbit makes its escape when the ferret pursues it.

(2) Any unknown hole by which a person makes his way into or out of a house or other building.

He lock'd th' barn doors fast enif, bud, you seä, th' sarvant chaps stoäl th' corn for th' herses thrif a *boht-hoäle* behind th' machine.

(3) Used figuratively as a means of escape.

Thoo'll just hev' to gie in, Jack, becos we've maade all *boht-hoäles* agen thĕ an' thoo can't get oot o' this business noä waays.

BOLTING.—The process of sifting meal.

BOLTING CLOTH.—A cloth used in mills for sifting meal.

In 1534 the Gild of Saint Mary, of Boston, "possessed a *bultynge* pipe covered with a yearde of canvesse and also ij *bultynge* clothes."— Peacock, *Eng. Ch. Furniture*, p. 189.

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BOLTING-HUTCH.—The tub, box, or enclosure into which meal is sifted.

"In the boultinge house, one dough trough ij *bolting-wittches*.—*Unton Invent.*, 1620, p. 29.

BOLTINGS, *s. pl.*—The coarse meal which is sifted from the flour.

BOLT-ON-END, *phr.*—Upright.

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He deed e' his chair sittin' up *bolt-on-end*.

BOLT OUT, *v.*—To speak suddenly, rashly, unadvisedly.

He *bolted oot* all he knew, though we hed telled him to keäp squat.

BO'N (bon), *v.*—(I) To burn.

I mun hev them theäre wicks *bo'nt* as soon as thaay 're dry.

(2) "Bo'n it," "bo'n thoo;" forms of cursing.

BOND-COURSE.—A heading-course, a course of bricks or stones inserted at intervals crosswise in a wall for the purpose of tieing the other courses together.

BOND-STONES, *s. pl.*—Large stones put in a rubble wall for the purpose of tieing the other courses together.

BONE-DRY, *adj.*—Very dry, as dry as a bone.

BONE-FIRE.—A bonfire.

"At the bontires on the fifth of November it was a practise to throw one or two fragments of bone among the glowing embers."—Cf., *Archæologia*, vol. xxiij., p. 42. Gomme, *Geut. Mag. Lib.* (Dialect, &c.), p. 339. *Monasticon Angl.*, vol. iii., p. 359, col. I.

BONE-IDLED.—Very idle.

He's strong enif fer onything, but he's *boäne-idled*; that's his complaaint, an' noä doctor can cure it.

BONES.—"To make no bones" is to go to work on any matter without hesitation or ceremony.

He maade noä *boäns* aboot it, but lock'd up th' yaate-steäd at once.

BONE-SETTER.—A person who sets bones, commonly one who has not a legal qualification, but used occasionally for a surgeon.

[1732]. "She was very much hurt, so that a *bone-setter* was sent for."

Fretwell's Diary (Surtees Soc., vol. lxv.), p. 211.

BONE TO PICK.—"To have a bone to pick" with some one is to have a cause of quarrel with him.

BONING STICK.—An instrument used for setting out the depth of drains or other cuttings in the soil.

BONNY, BONNYISH.—(I) Well in health, commonly used of a woman after childbirth.

(2) Handsome, pleasant to deal with, respectable, of good conduct, well off. Said of men and things.

C—'s wife is a very *bonny* woman, I reckon.

Them's th' bonniest carrots I've seen to year.

He's a *bonny* man; just tell him how things is an' you'll get yer answer at once.

She's a *bonny* woman, wi' a hoose an' gardin on her awn, an' thaay saay a lot o' munny e' th' Lincoln bank besides.

The cuckoo, in the following verses, is "bonny" as a harbinger of summer and fair weather, and the bringer of good luck:—

"The cuckoo is a *bonny* bird,
She sings as she flies,
She brings us good tidings
And tells us no lies.
She sucks little birds' eggs
To make her voice clear,
And then she sings cuckoo
Three months in the year."

(3) Frequently used ironically.

You're a *bonny* creätur, you are; this is tho'd time you've plaay'd traun. What do you think th' school-maister 'll saay? See BLOSSOM.

BONNY DEAL.—A large quantity.

Ther's a *bonny deäl* o' taaties to year.—1887.

Ther's been a *bonny deäl* o' rain cum'd this maaydaay-time.—1886.

BONNY GO.—Something uncomfortable or irritating, but which has a humourous side to it.

BONNY PENNY.—A large sum of money.

I reckon he's lost a *bonny penny* oher that theäre incloäsin' job.

BOOBY-OTCH.—A booby, a simpleton.

BOOKS.—To be in anyone's books is to owe him money; to be in his "black books" is for him to owe you a grudge.

BOOL.—(I) A ball.

(2) A hoop.

When we was bairns, we ewsed to goä to th' coopers an' buy wooden cask-hoops for *bools*.

BOOL, *v.*—(I) To trundle a hoop.

"Goä thў waays, bairn, an' *bool* thў hoop," said to a child when its presence is troublesome.

(2) To walk or ride fast.

He's *boolin'* along at a bonny raate.

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BOON, *v.*—To repair a highway.

Skinner notes it as a Lincolnshire word, and says that it was communicated to him by Michael Honywood, Dean of Lincoln. He glosses it "vias hyeme corruptas æstate reparare, resarciare & instaurare."—*Etymologicon*, sub. voc.

A Lincolnshire marsh-man, who entertained a vehement dislike to the clerical order, once said to a friend of the author, "I'd hev all cheches pull'd doon to *boon* th' roäds wi', an' parsons kill'd to muck th' land."

BOON-DAYS. *s. pl.*—The days on which farmers send their teams to cart materials for the repair of the highways.

BOON-MAISTER.—Surveyor of highways.

BOOR.—The woody material in which the fibre of flax and hemp is enclosed.

"When the flax was to be prepared for use, the seed was taken from it by means of a mill; the *boor* was taken from it by other machines."—Stonehouse, *Hist. of Isle of Axholme*, p. 29.

BOOT.—Profit, advantage.

"I went about it while there was any *boote*, but now it *bootes* not."— Bernard, *Terence*, p. 78.

"When bale is at hyest *boote* is at next."—*Sir Aldingar*, 1. 133, in *Percy Folio*, vol. i., p. 171.

"When the bale is hest,
Then is the *bote*, nest,
Quoth Hendyng."

Prov. of Hendyng in Morris's *Specimens of Early Eng*., p. 100.

BOOT, *v.*—To profit.

"It duzn't *boot* a penny to me whether ther's a brig builded oher Bottesworth beck or noä."—1874.

BOOT, TO.—Said of anything given in exchange.

I'll swap herses wi' yĕ, and gie yĕ my saddle and bridle *to boots*.

BOOTS, OLD.—"To go it like ohd boots," means to do anything with all the energy that is possible. Probably slang.

BORN DAYS, IN ALL MY.—During my whole life.

In all my born daays I niver seed a bairn one hairf so awk'erd as thine is.

"I wish I'd noht else to do but to smooke bacca like that o' thine *all my born daays*."—1st Oct., 1878.

BORN FOOL.—A very unwise person, but one whose lack of sense is believed to arise from sloth and inattention, not from idiotcy.

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BOROUGH ENGLISH.—The custom by which the youngest son succeeds to real estate, instead of the eldest, as by the common law. It prevails in that part of the Manor of Kirton-in-Lindsey, which is within the parish of the same name, in the Manor Keadby, in the Isle of Axholme, at North Thoresby, in a part of the parish of Hibaldstow, and several other places in Lincolnshire.

BOSSACKS.—A fat, idle woman.

BOSWELL (boz·1), BOZZEL.—A gipsy. The word is said to be taken from the name of Charles Bosvile or Boswell, a Yorkshire gentleman, who "established a species of sovereignty among.... the gypsies, who, before the enclosures, used to frequent the moors about Rossington". He died in 1709.—Hunter, *South Yorks*., vol. i., p. 68.

Aug. 21 (1848). "Pursuing some *Bossills* to put them out of Carr, 3^{s}"—Blyton, *Constable's bill*.

BOTCHMENT.—An ugly patch, or addition to anything.

"That theäre beeldin' looks a queer *botchment* aside th' chech-steäple." This was said of a temporary workshop, which was used by the masons when Bottesford Church was restored.

BOTHERATION, BOTHERMENT. — Plague, trouble. *Botheration* is sometimes used interjectively as a kind of oath.

"*Botheraation*! what a truble you are, bairn."

BOTHERSOME, troublesome.

I'm scar'd we shall find th' flees very *bothersum* to-year, noo ther's hardly ony swalla's to catch 'em.—May 29, 1886.

BOT'NY BAY.—Botany Bay.

To send to *Bot'ny Baay* means to transport, no matter where.

"He's gone to *Bot'ny Baay* and theäre he maay staay," is a reply given to a person who asks where someone is when the person questioned does not wish to give the true answer.

BOTTLE.—A bundle of hay, straw, furze, or sticks.

"That no man shall get anie *bottells* of furres, and to pay for everie *bottell* that is gotten iiij^{d}"—*Scotter Manor Roll*, 1578.

"Gather and tie in *bottles*."—Young, *Linc. Agric*., 1799, p. 162.

> "For he shall tell a tale by my fey,
> Although it be not worth a *botel* hey."
>
> Chaucer, *Manciple's Prologue*.

(1621). "Will Lee, of Northallerton, for stealing a *bottle* of hay."— *Quarter Sessions Records, North Riding Record Soc*., vol. iii., p. 113.

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"So the unhappy sempstress once they say

Her needle in a *pottle* lost of hay "

Hen. Fielding, *Tom Thumb edit*., 1730,

Act ii., sc. 8.

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BOTTLE JACK.—A machine in the shape of a bottle used to turn meat in roasting.

BOTTLE-FLY.—Probably a Blue-Bottle, q.v. See also BLETHER.

BOTTLE-NOSE.—A porpoise.

BOTTLE-NOSED.—Having a swollen and inflamed nose.

"He is a big man, *bottle-nosed*, wrinkled, fat, fleshie, and eyed like a catte."—*Bernard Terence*, p. 340.

BOTTLE-RACK.—A wooden frame in which empty bottles are kept.

BOTTOM.—(I) The low land in a valley—land adjoining a stream.

Squire boht them beck-*bottoms* uncommon dear.

(2) A cotton ball.

BOTTOMING SPADE.—A hollow spade used for levelling the bottoms of the trenches in which the tiles of underdrains are laid.

BOUGE OUT, *v.*—To bulge.

BOUGH-POT, BEAU-POT, BO-POT (bou·pot, boa·pot.)—A flower-pot; a vase for cut flowers; a vessel containing flowers or branches of shrubs put in an empty fire-grate.

"Four *bow-pots* constitute my fields;

This but a scanty harvest yields."

Monthly Mag., May, 1806, p. 324.

BOUGHT BREAD.—Baker's bread, as distinguished from home-made bread.

"In the north of England *bought bread* is still, or was lately used to signify the finer kind purchased of the baker, in opposition to that of a coarser quality, which in almost all families is baked at home."—1802. *Edmund Turnor*, in *Archæologia*, vol. xv., p. 10.

BOULDER.—A large water-worn stone, larger than a *cobble*, q.v. (See also BOHDER).

"He gripen sone a *bulder*-ston
And let it fleye, ful god won,
Agen þe dore, þat it to-rof."

—Havelok, 1790.

BOUNCER.—Anything very big. A fine child, a large turnip, or an astounding lie are all *bouncers*.

BOUNCING, *adj*.—Big, large, fine.

"In very truth there is a jolly *bouncing* boy born."—*Bernard Terence*, p.44.

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BOUND.—Certain.

"He is *bound* to do this or that" does not imply legal or moral obligation, but that be cannot help doing it.

He's *bound* to get on, he's alus at his wark.

She's *bound* to hev su'muts bad befall her, for she hardlin's thinks o' onything but what belongs to sarvant chaps.

He's *bound* to kill his son if be goäs on drinkin' e' this how.

BOUNDER, BOUND STONE.—A boundary stone.

In 1579 Richard Parkin "eripiebat & removebat vnum lapidem vocatam *bound-stone*...inter campos ville de Asbye…et Brumby" —*Kirton-in-Lindsey Court Roll.*

"De Johanne Willson quia vxor eius effodebat vnum le *bounder* existentem inter se et vicinum suum."—*Scotter Court Roll*, 1599.

BOUT (bowt)—A struggle. As with sickness, with an enemy, or in a game.

He's hed a had *bout* this time: we thoht noht bud he wo'd dee.

Awiver, he's cum'd roond.

BOW (bow).—A bow for shooting.

BOW (bow).—(I) A willow twig bent in the form of a crescent or a circle, to which a fishing net is fastened.

(boh).—(2) An ornament of ribbon on a woman's head-dress or other part of her person.

(boh).—(3) A piece of cap-wire, formerly used few the purpose of making the borders of women's caps stand off.

(boh).—(4) The semi-circular handle of a scuttle or pail.

(boh).—(5) The handle of a key.

(1628) "For mending the *bow* of the church dore key iiij^{d}"—*Louth Ch. Acc.* Vol. iv. p. 35.

"Item ij little *bowed* pannes." —1594, *Inventory of Sir Will. Fairfax in Archæologica*, vol. Xlviii., p. 132.

(boh).—(6) The arch of a bridge, or in a church.

An arch spanning the street at Lincoln is called the Stone *Bow*.—Cf. *Crown Gloss*. 2nd. ed., v. i., p 45

BOW, *v.*—To curve, to bend.

BOWK.—The belly.

BOWLER,—A child's hoop.

BOW-WlNDOW (boh).—A pregnant woman is said to have her bow-window out.

BOWY-YANKS,—Leather leggings.

BOX HARRY, *phr.*—To save all you can,

BOX IRON —An iron for ironing clothes, with a hollow cavity for receiving a heater.

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BOXING-TIME.—The time between Christmas Day and the end of the first week of January.

BOYKIN.—A little boy.

BOZZELL, BOZZILL.—A gipsy. See BOSWELL.

BOZZELLING.—Living on commons and in lanes after the manner of gipsies.—1885.

BRABBLE, BRABBLEMENT.—A noisy quarrel.

"For me, a stranger, to goe follow sutes and *brabbles* in law, how easie & profitable a matter were that."—*Bernard Terence*, p. 76.

Ther' was a deäl o' *brabblement* aboot th' Messingham causeys, but it's been oher an' dun wi' years sin'.

BRACK, *pt. t*.—Broke.

He *brack* th' seein-glass all e' peäces, an' we've not hed noä luck sin'. 1887.

BRACKEN.—The common fern.

"O bury me by the *bracken* bush,
Beneath the blumin' brier;
Let never living mortal ken
That a kindly Scot lies here."

Battle of Otterburn, in Aytoun's *Ballades of Scotland*, vol. i., p. 17.

BRACKLE, *adj*.—Brittle.

BRACKY, *adj*.—Brackish.

BRADE, *v*.—(I) To rub off, to abrade.

It *braades* the skin.

(2) To desire to vomit.

BRADELY, *adv*.—Bravely.

BRADE OF, *v*.—(I) To be like another in figure, taste, or character.

That bairn *braades o'* it's gran'feyther.

"Ye *brayde of* Mowlle that went by the way."—*Towneley Mysteries*, p. 88.

(2) To hold a strong conviction.

Braade o' me, that lad 'all be a preächer when he's grawd up.

BRAFAST, BRAK'EST.—Breakfast.

BRAID, *v*.—To embroider.

BRAIN-PAN.—The skull.

Cf. II. *Henry Sixth*, Act iv., sc. 10, 1. 13.—Marston, *Antonio and Mellida*, Act ii.

BRAMBLING.—Gathering brambles.

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BRANDER.—The dogs in an old-fashioned fire-place.

BRAND-IRON.—A branding-iron used for branding cattle or dead farming stock.

BRANDRETH, BRANDRIFF.—(I) A tripod used for supporting a pot upon a fire.

"One brass pott, iij pannes, *brandryt*, cressyt iiij^{s}."—*Inventory of Thomas Robynson, of Appleby*, 1542.

(2) A rick stand, whether of stone and timber or iron.

BRANDY-SNAP.—Thin gingerbread.

BRANDLINS.—Brandlings, a sort of red and yellow earthworm found in old dunghills, much esteemed as a bait for fish.

BRAN-NEW, BRAND NEW, *adj*.—Quite new.

She'd a *bran-new* goon on, wi' a pair o' shoes I'd not ha' pick'd of on a muck-hill.

BRANGLE, *v*.—To entangle.

You've gotten them things into sich a *brangled* mess it'll tak' me better then a nooer to reightle 'em.

His bisniss was that *brangled* it took three lawyers most on a year to put things stright.

BRANGLEMENT.—Entanglement.

BRANT.—(I) Perpendicular, steep.

(2) Fussy, consequential.

BRASH.—(I) Rubbish, such as clippings of hedges, briars, garden weeds.

(2) Nonsense, worthless talk.

Hohd yer *brash*.

(3) An eruption on the skin.

BRASH, *adj*.—Brittle.

BRASS.—(I) Money.

He's that rich, he fairly stinks o' *brass*.

(2) Impudence.

Charlie's *brass* eniff for oht; wheäreiver he goäs he mun be th' very fo'st man.

BRAT.—A dirty or ill-mannered child.

"*Bratt*, sic nobis appellatur puer seu infans parentibus vilissimis, imo mendicis natus, spurius, expositus."—Skinner, *Etymolog*.

"A penniless wench, a beggar's *brat*."—Bernard, *Terence*, p. 373.

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BRAT.—An apron of rough material, a coarse cloth.

Skinner says it is a Lincolnshire word, meaning "Semicinctium ex panno vilissimo."—*Etymolog*.

BRATCH.—A bitch (obsolescent).

BRATTLE.—Brittle.

As *brattle* as cheäny.

BRATTY.—Dirty, used in relation to children.

BRAUNGE, *v*.—To strut; to carry oneself in a conceited manner.

He went *braungin'* along Brigg Markit-plaace as thof it was all his awn.

BRAVE, *adj*.—In good health, better than could be expected. Said especially with regard to women after lying-in.

She's been straange an' *braave* this last weäk, straange an' *braave* she hes.

BRAWN.—(I) A boar.

(2) Muscle.

(3) The feet, head, and tongue of a pig, with the bones removed, spiced, boiled, and pressed into a mould.

BRAY.—The edge of a bank or ditch.

Ohd ducks quacks little uns on to *braay* o' bank an' broodles 'em, but them as runs wi' hens gets off to dykes by the'r-sens, an' traails aboot while thaay're clear bet. I've lost a many that waay.

If yĕ plew so near hand th' *braay* you'll be hevin' th' dike-side cauve in.

"Fleckford Beck was full from *bray* to *bray*."—*Mabel Heron*, vol. i., p. 103.

"A palizado above the false *bray*."—Symonds's *Diary*, 1645, p. 231.

BRAZEN, *adj*.—Impudent.

She's *braazenest* huzzy I knaw; ther's noht to cap her in Lunnun.

BRAZIL.—"It's as hard as *brazil*" is a common saying. What *brazil* is seems to be forgotten. Query Brazil wood or brass?

In 1616 there was, at Kirton-in-Lindsey. "One piece of waste lande there to buylde a melting hows, for ther hath bene sometimes a brasse mine, as it seemeth."—Norden's *Survey of Kirton-in-Lindsey*, fol. 8.

BRAZIL DUST.—Powdered Brazil wood, used for making diet-drink.

BREAD (bri·h'd).—Breadth; usually applied to land or textile fabrics.

He's two *breäds* o' land e' Ep'uth field.

"All their tails were interwoven like so many strings in a *breade*."— Wallis to Smith in *Letters in Bodl*., vol. i., p. 12

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BREAD AND BUTTER DOG.—A dog kept for amusement, not for use.

M.: Whose dog's that, Dick?

N.: It's th' parson's new un.

M.: Oh, it'll be nobbut a *bread-an'-butter dog*, I reckon then.

BREAD AND CHEESE.—(I) The cheese-shaped seeds of the common mallow. See CHEESECAKES.

(2) The leaf buds of the hawthorn.

BREAD-CORN.—Corn to be ground into *bread-meal* (q.v.), not to be used for finer purposes.

It was until the recent fall in the price of corn, a common custom with farmers, when they engaged a bailiff, to contract to give him a certain sum of money per annum, and to allow him his *bread-corn* at the rate of forty shillings a quarter.—Cf. *Momasticon Anglic*., vol. v., p. 298; *Piers the Plowm*. B. vi., 64.

BREAD-MEAL.—Flour with only a portion of the bran taken out, from which brown bread is made.

BREAK.—(I) A toothed instrument used in dressing flax and hemp.

Instruments of this kind are represented on the seals of the North Durham family of Brankston—Raine. *North Durham*, App., p. 139.

(2) A strong carriage used for breaking horses to harness.

BREAK, *v*.—To become bankrupt, to fail in business.

"Before I *broke* as also after I become bankrout."—Bernard, *Terence*, p. 113.

BREAK-NECK.—(I) A great discomforture.

This (Sedan) is as gret a *braak-neck* for this Emp'ror as Watterloo was for th' ohd un.

"A *break-necke* light on these envions persons who are willing to tell these sad news." —Bernard. *Terence*. p. 341.

(2) When a job is more than half finished a person is said to have *broken the neck* of it.

BREAK ONE'S DAY.—(I) Not to keep an appointment.

He said he'd cum to sattle on Monda', bud he *brok his daay*, an' hes n't been near hand yit.

(2) To have one's time wasted by interruptions.

I hev my *daays brokken* reg'lar by different foäks cumin' botherin' all about a pack o' nonsense.

BREAK UP.—When a frost goes away it is said to *break up*.

BREAKINGS, *s. pl*.—(I) The division of a tree trunk into branches.

(2) The marks in polished wood caused thereby.

Daughter: Faather's wem'led th' inkstand oher up o' th' best room taable.

Mother: Naay sewerly, bairn.

Daughter: Yes, he hes, just ageän th' braakin' i' th' taable top.

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BREAM.—A boar.

BREAST.—The iron front of a plough.

BREAST-PLATE.—A strap of leather running from one side of the saddle to the other, over a horse's breast, for the purpose of hindering the saddle from slipping backwards.

BREAST-PLOUGH.—A paring spade: an instrument for paring the surface of land.

BREATHE, *v*.—(I) To take breath after strong exercise.

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I'd been huggin' corn into th' laathe, an' was breäthin' my sen e' th' crew-yard whilst such times as I could lock all up.

(2) To give a horse time to take breath.

"And many a gallant stay'd perforce,

Was fain to *breathe* his faltering horse."

Lady of the Lake, i., 4.

BREECHBAND.—Part of the harness of a horse which goes behind the breech.

BREEDER.—A boil, often surrounded with other smaller ones; a carbuncle.

BREEDING IN AND IN.—The practise of breeding from animals near akin to each other.

BREEKS.—Breeches.

BREEZE.—(I) Perspiration; perspiration from quick walking.

He was all of a *breeze*.

(2) Very quickly; said of walking,

He did go by with a *breeze*.

BRERE.—A briar.

BREW-LEAD.—A leaden vessel used in brewing.

BREWSTER.—A brewer (obsolescent).

"Of Richard Cook, a common *brewster*, breaking the assize of bread and ale, vj[d]."—*Kirton-in-Lindsey, Manor Fine Roll*, 1632.

BREWSTER SESSIONS.—The petty sessions at which justices of peace grant licences to public-houses.

BRIAN.—Brine. Wheat was formerly dressed with brine to hinder the smut; arsenic is now commonly used. See MARQUERRY.

In 1645 Abel Barker, a Rutlandshire gentleman, ordered his servant to buy wheat and have it *brined* after the Lincolnshire fashion to avoid blasting. —*Hist. MSS. Com.*, vol. v., p. 384.

BRICK A BREÄD, *lit*.—A brick in breadth. A wall is so-called when but of the thickness of the width of a brick.

BRICK OVEN.—An oven made of bricks, commonly with a domical top, in which bread and pies are baked. A baker's oven.

BRIDEWELL. —A prison. When anyone spoke of *the bridewell* he meant the now disused prison of Kirton-in-Lindsey.

"I will all to becurry thee or bethwack thy coate, and then put thee in *bridewell* to draw at the mill as long as thou livest."—Bernard, *Terence*, p. 16.

BRIDGE, *v*.—To abridge, to beat down in price.

BRIDLE TOOTH.—A tooth of a horse which grows out of the side of the gum.. There is a silly superstition that when this malformation occurs in mares the animals will be barren.

BRIDLE, TO BITE.—To suffer well-deserved hardship.

Thaay niver minded what end went fost when times was good, soä thaay hev *to bite the bridle* noo.

BRIDLE ARM.—The left arm.

BRIDLE HAND.—The left hand.

BRIDLE UP, *v*.—To raise the head scornfully.

She did *bridle up* when thaay tell'd her what he'd been a saayin'.

BRIG.—A bridge.

"Where the waters, winding blue
Single-arch'd *brig* flutter through."

John Clare, *Solitude*.

BRIGS.—(I) A frame used in brewing to set the tems on.

(2) A similar frame used in a dairy to set the sile on.

BRIMMING.—The restless state of sows when at heat.

BRINDLED.—Variously coloured, said of oxen.

BRING UP, *v*.—To rear young.

Oor bitch *broht up* three pups last time, an' did well by 'em.

I shall nobbut *bring up* one o' th' white cat kitlins.

“Whatsoever God sends vs, or be it boy or girle that shee shall be delivered of, they have purposed to *bring it up*.”—Bernard, *Terence*, p. 18.

BRING UP AGAINST, *v.*—To accuse, to charge with.

He *broht up ageän* me that my muther hed a bairn afoore she was wed.

I wod niver *bring up ageän* an ohd man what he did when he was a lad.

(2) To come in contact with.

His herse run’d awaay an’ *broht up ageän* George Todd hoose corner an’ knock’t a lot o’ stoäns oot.

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BRISTLING, *adj.*—Brisk, said of the wind.

Ther’s a *bristling* breeze to-daay maaster.

BRISTOWE-RED (obsolete). A textile fabric.

“One Kyrtyll of *bristowe read* whiche were her mothers.”—*Will o Roland Staveley, of Gainsburgh*, 1551.

BROACH.—(I) A spit.

(2) The tap of a barrel.

(3) The spindle on which yarn is wound.

(4) A church spire.

Mr. Stoänehoose pot a *broäch* upo’ Butterweek steäple but it’s a sore poor thing; just for all th’ warld like Sir Robert injun chimla.’

BROACH, *v.*—To tap a barrel.

BROAD AS IT’S LONG, *phr.*—Equal; the same one way as the other.

Well, if he hes call’d you, you’ve called him an’ all, soä fer all I seä, it’s as *broäd as it’s long*.

BROADCAST, *pp.*—Sown by the hand from the hopper, as distinguished from drilled. A farming term.

BROAD-SET, *adj.*—Stumpy, muscular.

BROADSHARE.—An agricultural implement.

BROCK.—(I) A badger.

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(2) A small green insect, *cicada spumaria*, which surrounds itself with a white froth commonly called *cuckoo spit*, q.v.

A man or animal in a profuse perspiration is said "to sweat like a *brock*." The insect, not the quadruped, is certainly meant.

BROCK, *v., pt. t.*, and *pp*.—Broke, broken.

Th' wind last Gaainsb'r fair *brok* hairf th' top off one o' th' munk's peär-trees.

BROCKEN-BODIED.—Ruptured.

BROD.—(I) A round-headed nail made by blacksmiths.

(2) An instrument for cutting up thistles.

BROD, *v*.—(I) To prick, to poke.

(2) To cut up thistles.

Hannah Todd's *broddin'* e' th' Ramsden.

BROG, *v*.—To push with a pointed instrument.

BROGGLE, *v*.—To poke.

You're alus *brogglin'* at th' fire; noä wonder it can't bo'n.

Th' suff fra' th' dreän was stopped up, an' I hed to *broggle* iver soä long afoore I could get it oppen.

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BROHT IN.—Converted; having convictions of sin and certainty of grace.

He's been *broht in* at th' chapil, but I doänt seä as it hes mended his waays a deäl.

BROILING-IRON.—A grid-iron.

"One *broyleing iyron*" occurs in the *Inventory of William Gunas*, of Keadby, 18th September, 1685.

BROKE, *pp*.—Exhausted, used up.

We're *broäk* for kindlin', we hev'n't soä much as a stick aboot th' yard.

All on us 'll be *broäk* fer to'nups next winter.—1887.

BROKEN-BACKED.—Damaged, worthless.

I doän't think as I iver seed sich 'n a lot o' *broäken-back'd* rattle-traps e' my life as ther' was at... saale.

BROODLE.—To brood, to fondle.

Ther's hens as 'all *broodle* straange chickins.

I niver but once afoore seed a cat *broodle* a yung duck.

BROTHER-CHIP.—Fellow workman. Query, modern slang.

BROTH, BROTHS.—Broth, whether it takes the plural termination or not, is always a plural.

Will 'ta hev a few *broth*?

Put th' *broths* up o' th' taable, lass.

"To warm up old *broth*" is to renew an engagement of marriage that has been broken off.

BROWN-CLOCK.—A brown beetle, a cock-chafer, *Melolantha vulgaris*.

BROWN-CREEPER, BROWN-CREETERS.—Bronchitis.

BRUFF.—A ring of pale light around the moon. See BURR.

BRUFF, *v.*—To cough.

BRUSH, *v.*—(I) To disturb, to drive away.

Brush that theäre hen oot o' th' stick-hill.

When he pot th' ferrits in, my wo'd, them rats did *brush*.

(2) To trim hedges with a hook.

BRUSH-OUT, *v.*—To flush a drain or sewer.

BRUSHINGS.—The small twigs trimmed off hedges.

BRUSSEN.—Burst.

That theäre herse hes eät soä many tars, he's o'must *brussen* his-sen.

BRUSSEN-BELLY THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY. Maundy, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.

BRUSSEN-GUTS.—A very greedy eater.

BRUSSEN-GUTTED.—(I) Broken bodied, ruptured.

(2) Very fat.

BRUSSEN-HEARTED. —Broken hearted.

BRUSSELS, *s. pl.*—Bristles.

BRUST, *v.*—To burst.

BRUZZ, BRUZZEN, *v.*—To bruise.

BUB.—An unfledged bird. See BAREBUB.

His skin was as black as a *bub*-craw.

As bare as a *bub*, *i.e.*, quite naked.

BUCK.—A smartly-drest young man.

BUCK, *v.*—To copulate, said of the deer and the rabbit.

BUCKET.—A pail, whether made of wood, metal, or leather.

Sometimes, however, a distinction is made, a wooden vessel of this kind being called a *bucket* and a tin one a pail. A man who lived at Brumby, a new-comer from southern parts, wanted a *bucket* for the purpose of catching the blood when he bled his horse, so he said to his servant, "Fetch me a pail, lad." The boy had never heard the word before, and, misunderstanding it, brought his master a pale from a neighbouring fence. At the petty sessions held at Winterton, September 3, 1875, a witness stated that some men were running races in the parish of Frodingham, and that beer was supplied to them in a *bucket*. Another witness contradicted this, saying, "it wasn't a *bucket*, it was a pail;" the vessel was made of tin.

BUCKET-EARS—The eyes in which the kilp (q.v.) of a bucket works.

BUCKHEAD, *v.*—To *buckheäd* a hedge is to lop off the top branches, so as to leave branched stumps about three feet high.

BUCKLE TO, *v.*—To begin work with a will.

Cum, I can't dally noä longer; we mun *buckle to*, lads.

BUCK-STICK.—An old-fashioned man; a dear old friend.

BUCK-THISTLE.—The large meadow thistle.

BUCK-THORN.—The black thorn.

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BUCKT UP.—Dressed very smartly.

BUD, *conj*.—But.

First Mother: He did

Second Mother: *Bud* I tell yĕ he didn't.

First Mother: I saay he did then.

Second Mother: Then thoo lees: it was thȳ awn bairn an' noäbody else nobbud him, fer oor Jim seed a lad 'at seed anuther lad, 'at seed him do it with his awn ees, soä noo then.

—*Epworth*, 1874.

BUDGE, *v*.—To move on.

BUFF.—To strip to his buff.

"To be in his *buff*," is to strip, or to be naked.

BUFFET.—A hassock. The difference between a bass and a *buffet* seems to consist in the former being covered with rush matting and the latter with carpet.

"*Buffet*-stool, vox agro Linc. usitatissima est autem sella levior portatilis sine ullo cubitorum ant dorsi fulcro."—Skinner, *Etymolog*.

"Go fetche us a light *buffet*." —Towneley, *Mysteries*, p. 199.

BUFFLEHEAD.—A weak or silly person.

He's as big a *buffleheäd* as thaay could fin' e' all sheere: he weän't sink noä well to get watter 'at's fit to drink, bud lets his wife an' bairns an' sarvants drink stuff 'at's noä better then sipe fira' a mannerhill He wants real bad to hev th' newsenser doon of him.

BUG, *adj*.—Proud, officious.

He's as *bug* as th' Queen's coächman.

As *bug* as a lop. *i.e*., a flea.

As *bug* as my lord.

"He looks very *bug* of it."—Skinner. *Etymolog*.

My ohd man's that *bug* aboot takkin' care o' th' Squire's herses when groom goäs to Sheffield shaw.—H. T., 3rd August, 1886.

"Major Knight, on Monday, October the 9th (1643). summoned the castle (of Bollingbroke. co. Lincoln), in the Earl of Manchester's name, but was answered

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that his *bugg* words should not make them quit the place." —Rushworth, *Hist. Coll.*, Part III.. vol. ii. p. 281.

BUGABOO.—A bugbear, with which children are frightened by parents and nurses.

BUILD ON, *v.*—To depend on.

He *built on* keäpin' th' farm wheäre his faather deed, but... to'n'd him oot, soä he took to drinkin' an' soon ended his sen'.

BULKER.—A wooden hutch in a workshop or a ship.

Skinner says *Bulker* is a Lincolnshire word, meaning "Tignum, Trabs." —*Etymolog.*

BULL, FELL AS.—Very angry, fierce, savage. See FELL.

He look'd as *fell* as a *bull* when I met him at laane-end, bud I niver suspicion'd what a do he'd hed wi' 'em all.

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BULL, TO PLAY WITH THE, *phr.*—Signifying doing some dangerous thing without reasonable cause.

"You'll *plaay we' th' bull* while (*i.e.* till) you get a horn in yer ee, or yer arse," are common forms of caution given to reckless persons.

BULL-BAITING.— This cruel amusement was formerly enjoyed in almost every village. It gradually went out during the last century. A superstition still lingers that bull beef is not wholesome for food unless the animal has been baited.—Cf. White, *Worksop*, p. 60; *Notes and Queries*, V.S., vol. i., pp. 181, 274, 312, 455.

BULLDOGS, *s. p.*—Rough waves on the Humber are called *Barton Bulldogs*.

BULLFINCHER.—A high clipped hedge; a fox-hunting term.

To get a *bullfincher* is for horse and man to fall over one of these hedges.

BULL-HASSOCKS, *sb. pl.*—Large round tufts of grass standing above the common level of the turf.

There is a place in the Isle of Axholme called *Bull-Hassocks*.

BULL-HEAD.—A tadpole.

BULL-HOLE.—A deep pool in a beck.

BULLIES.—The bullace or larger sloe.

BULLING.—A cow at heat is said to be "a-bulling."

BULLOCK, *v.*—(I) Bellow.

(2) To use loud-mouthed abuse.

BULLOCKING.—Imperious.

BULLS, BUNS, *s.pl.*—The cross pieces of harrows in which the teeth are fixed and through which the slots (q.v.) pass.

BULLS AND COWS, *s. pl.*—Flowers of the *Arum Maculatum*. See LORDS AND LADIES and COWS AND CALVES.

BULL-SEG.—A bull castrated after maturity.

BULL'S EYES, *s. pl.*—A coarse, round sweetmeat, flavoured with peppermint.

BULLY-RAGGING.—Blustering, foul, loud-mouthed abuse.

He gev him a straange *bully-raggin'* last Winterton stattis.

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BUM, *v.*—(I) To buzz. See BUZZARD-CLOCK.

"*Bumming* gad-flies ceas'd to tease ."—John Clare. *Recolections after a Ramble*.

(2) To swell after a blow.

It *bumm'd* up as big as a egg.—Scotton.

BUMBLE-FOOT.—A thick, clumsy, or misshapen foot.

BUMBLES, *s. pl.*—Rushes, such as are used for chair bottoms.

I like pews best e' cheches: I can't abide them *bumble*-seäted chairs. As ohd Squire Heäla' ewsed to saay: it's makkin' onessen like a Paapist to set doon 'e one on 'em.

BUMBLING, BUMMING.—The humming of insects.

BUMEL-BEE, BUMBLE-BEE.—A humble-bee.

"An old woman, being asked what she thought of a certain somniferous preacher, replied sharply, 'What! parson! Why, thoo mud as well hev a *bumble-bee* upov a thistle-top.'"—Sir C. H. J. Anderson, Bart., *Lincoln Pocket Guide*. p. 16. Cf. Britten & Holland's *Eng. Plant Names*, Flap Dock.

BUMPER.—(I) The buffer of a railway carriage.

(2) The heavy weight used in driving piles.

BUN.—The stalk of hemp or flax, or any long dry stalk that resembles them.

BUN, *pp*.—(I) About to go somewhere or do something.

I'm *bun* for Brigg stattus.

He's *bun* to fetch th' ky off o' th' common.

(2) Bound.

He's deäd afore noo, I'll be *bun* for it.

(3) Bound as a book.

I mun tak' this here hymn-book to Jackson's to be *bun*, all th' inside's a cummin oot.

"One olde boke *bun* with ledder.... One lityll colet-boke *bun* withoute burdes." (1514)—*Louth Ch. Acc*., vol. i.. p. 255.

BUNCH.—A bundle of laths.

BUNCH, *v*.—(I) To kick savagely.

"Defendant came to him in a field and *bunched* him because he would not drive the horses steadier."—*Gainsburgh News*, 19th May, 1877.

"He actually saw him *bunching* an old man." (1647. —*Depositions from York Castle* (Surtees Soc.,) p. 10.

(2) Used with reference to the blows a calf gives with its head to the cow's udder to make the milk flow.

Cauves *bunches* the'r muther's bags as soon as thaay can stan wi' oot ony larnin.

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BUNCH-CLOT.—Clodhopper.

BUNDLE, BUNDLE OFF.—To dismiss with contumely, to remove hurriedly.

I *bundl'd* him oot o' th' hoose quick.

He *bundled* him *off* theäre an' then wi' oot payin' him his waage.

BUN-FEAST.—A feast where *buns* are eaten.

Ther' was a *bun-feäst* at Butterwick Methodis' Chapil, an' the maazes maade th' plaace smell that strong Sarah o'must swoun'd awaay.

BUNG UP, *v.*—To stop up.

Th' mohds hes *bung'd up* the suffs in Naathan-Land.

BUNK, *v.*—To run away.

BUNS, *s. pl.*—See BULLS.

BUNNY.—A child's name for a rabbit. See BUNT.

BUNT.—The tail of a rabbit.

BUNTER.—An old harlot; a procuress.

"While *bunters* attending the archbishop's door
Accosted each other with cheat, bitch, and whore,
I noted the drabs, and considering the place,
Concluded 'twas plain that they wanted his grace."

A Collection of Epigrams, 1737, vol. ii., p. lxxiii.

BUNTING.—A term of endearment used to children.

BURGESS.—One who holds his land by burgage tenure.

"The word is used at Gainsburgh to signify one who holds an ancient messuage of the Manor of Gainsburgh, and pays a rent to the lord called *burgh*-rent.—Cf. Stark, *Hist. Gainsb.*, p. 541.

BURGREVE, BURGRAVE.—An officer belonging to the Manor of Gainsburgh.—Cf. Stark, *Hist. Gainsb.*, p. 531.

BURLYMAN.—A manorial officer (obsolete).

"There be appointed foure *burley men* for to see all paines that are made to be kept."—*Scotter Manor Roll*, 1586. Cf. *Hist. MSS. Com. Report*, vol. iv., p. 368, I. Whitaker, *Hist. Whalley* ed., 1876, vol. ii., p. 227. *Athenaum*, 12th July, 1879, p. 41; 26th July, 1879, p. 115.

BURN, *pp.*—Born.

He was a gentleman *burn*, you see, not a chap 'at hes to wark fer his livin' like thoo an' me.

BURN CANDLES AT BOTH ENDS.—To be very wasteful.

BURN DAYLIGHT.—To light candles before dark.

BURNER.—A man who burns bricks or lime.

"To brickyard hands: Wanted, two steady men as *burners*."—*Linc. Chron*., 4th December, 1874.

BURNING GLASS.—A lens. These instruments were commonly used for lighting pipes out of doors before the discovery of lucifer matches.

BURNING-IRON.—A branding iron.

BURNING SHAME, *phr*. — An exceedingly shameful action.

BURNING THE GRASS.—Mowing with a blunt scythe.

BURNT SAND.—Hard lumps of sand of a dark red colour.

BURR.—(I) The halo round the moon.

(2) The adhesive prickly fruit of the burdock.

(3) The centre of a millstone.

BURY-HOLE.—A grave, a child's word.

BURY-CAKE, BURYING-CAKE.—A funeral cake.

BURYING.—A funeral.

Ther' niver was a *buryin'* that ony body knaw'd on o' th' no'th side o' Bottesworth chech afoore Lizzie Ashton's, bud all th' grund's full o' boäns.—1876.

BURYING-TOWELS, *s. pl*.—Towels used for carrying a coffin.

BUSH.—Two circles of iron lining the nave of the wheel of a cart or waggon, within which the axle works.—Cf. *Household Books of Ld. William Howard* (Surtees Soc.), p. 100. *Pro. Soc*. Ant., ii. series, vol. vi., p. 372.

BUSH, *v*.—To stick thorns on land for the purpose of hindering poachers from netting partridges.

BUSH-HARROW.—A harrow made by inserting bushy thorns in a frame of wood.

BUSH-HARROW, *v*.—To harrow land with a *bush-harrow*.

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BUSHEL.—One-fourth of a quarter of corn, not one-eighth, as in most other parts of England.

The strike or half *bushel* represents here, and in some other parts of Lindsey, the legal *bushel*. The earliest mention I have yet met with of this local measure is the following: The churchwardens of Kirton-in-Lindsey farmed certain lands set apart for maintaining the church and its services. During the reign of Edward the Sixth—the precise year is not noted—they sold several parcels of "lyane," that is line or flax-seed. The account they rendered to the parish is as follows:—"Md: thys ys þe perrselles of lyane delyvered hereafter followjng. It delyvered to master subdene vj quartorys ix^{s} viij^{d}.... It to Thomas Smythe of brege iij quartors iiij^{s}. It to Wylliam redar of þe same j quartor xvj^{d}.... It to þe glover of barton a *bowssyll* iiij^{d}."—*Kirton-in-Lindsey* Ch. Acc., p. 13. Cf. Marshall's *Prov. of Midland Counties* (E. D. S. Gloss., B. 5). Symond's *Diary* (Camden Soc.), p. 127.

BUSINESS COW.—A cow which gives a good supply pf milk and cream.

BUSK.—(I) A bush. There was in 1672 a place in the manor of Scotter called Goute *Buske*.

"For out of towne me list to gone,
The sound of birdes for to heare
That on the *buskes* singen cleare."

Chaucer, *Romaunt of the Rose*.

(2) A piece of wood, whalebone or steel, worn in the front part of a woman's stays for the purpose of keeping them straight.

BUSK, *v*.—(I) To hasten, to hurry forward.

Noo *busk* thy sen off an' doänt stan' theäre gawmin' for a weäk.

(2) To drive off.

I'll *busk* that hen fra' off 'n her nest.

(3) To drive out.

If he cums across my door stoän ageän I'll *busk* him.

Theäre's a man at... that's alus saayin' 'I'll *busk* yĕ,' an' soä he's gotten th' naame w' iviry body of *Buskem*....

BUSS.—A kiss.

BUSS, *v.*—To kiss.

BUST, *pp.*—Burst.

BUSTLE.—An article of women's dress used to make the gown stand off behind.

"I bought you some... muslin to make you a *bustle*, but the tiresome folks did not send it with the other things, so I have been obliged to make it of some calico."—*Northorpe Letter from M. A. A. to M. P.* Circa, 1825.

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BUT.—Used reduntantly in phrases such as "I couldn't help but see;" "I couldn't but get weet o' my feät."

BUTCHER, *v.*—To slaughter animals as a butcher does.

He's *butchered* that sheäp real well.

BUTCHERING.—The business of a butcher.

He was a farmer, but he's taken to *butchering*.

BUTT.—A flounder, or any kind of flat fish.

BUTTALL.—That portion of a piece of unenclosed land which abuts on another property (obsolete).

"The *buttalls* and boundaries thereof."—*Lease of Brumby Warren*, 1628.

BUTTER AND EGGS.—The pace of a horse between a trot and a canter.

BUTTERBUMP.—The bittern, *Botaurus Stellaris*.

A farm-house on the site of Thornholme Priory is called *Butterbump* Hall. Bitterns were formerly very common in the marshes around. The name of one of the hamlets of Willoughby-in-the-Marsh is *Butterbump*, and Mr. Boulton, in the *Zoologist* for 1864 (p. 8960) writes that... a particular bend in the river Hull, known as Eske, was formerly called *Butterbump* Hall from the booming of these birds that lived around it.—Cordeaux, *Birds of the Humber*, p. 104.

BUTTER DOWN, BUTTER UP, *v.*—To flatter.

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He *butter'd her doon* so wi' talkin' to her aboot her bairns, that she lent him three hairf-croons an' her husband dikin' boots.

It's noä ewse *butterin'* on me up i' this how bairn, thoo wants to staay awaay fra chapil an' play wi' 'Liza, an' thoo's not agooin, soä noo then.

BUTTERED EGGS, *s. pl.* —Eggs beaten up with butter and cooked over the fire.

BUTTERFINGERED.—Careless in holding things, especially crockery (in almost general use).

Thoo's th' *butterfinger'dest* lass I iver seed; that's three plaates an' a wine-glass thoo's brocken this very weäk an' Frida' is n't here yit.

BUTTER GOB.—A large front tooth.

BUTTER-MONEY.—The money made of butter, milk, eggs, &c., which is commonly the perquisite of the farmer's wife.

BUTTERSCOTCH.—A confection of butter and sugar, otherwise called "toffee;" it is said to have been first made at Doncaster by a Scotchwoman, whence the name.

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BUTT-HILLS, *s. pl.*—Mounds which have been used for *butts* in archery. They are frequently barrows. Two bearing this name exist at Twigmoor, and one at West Halton. There was in the seventeenth century an enclosure at Bottesford called *Butt*-close, and until about twenty years ago there was a pasture at Northorpe which went by the name of the Butcliff close.

BUTTON OFF.—A person is said to have a *button off* who is half idiotic.

BUTTONS, *s. pl.*—(I) Small mushrooms such as are used for pickling.

(2) Small round cakes of gingerbread.

BUTTON UP, *v.*—To be silent.

BUTTRISE (but·ris).—A blacksmith's tool used for paring horses feet before they are shod.

BUTTS.—The ends of ridges in an open field which abutted on other ridges that were at right angles to them.

BUTTY-SHOP.—A shop where goods are given on account of wages.

BUZZARD-CLOCK.—A kind of beetle, a cockchafer.

“Au ’eerd un a bummm’ awaäy loike a *buzzard-clock* ower my yeäd.”—Tennyson, *Northern Farmer*, 18.

BY.—The termination of many names of places: as Crossby, Brumby, Roxby, Risby, signifying “town.” The village well at North Kelsey is called the Bye-well.

BY.—Of, concerning.

Well, what *by* that.

BY.—Passed, understood.

Mr. Spillman was *by* here this mornin’.

BY.—Nigh unto.

He lives *by* Frodingham Station.

BY, *conj*.—By that time.

I’ll hev it ready *by* you cum back.

BY ALL MANDER O’ MEÄNS, *phr*.—By all means.

By all mander o’ meäns you mun sleek oot that fire afoore you goä awaay.

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BY AND BY, *phr*.—After a time, shortly.

“*I am hic adero*. Ill be heere *by and by* againe.”—Bernard, *Terence*, p. 67.

“With that [I] conueied my selfe from them, *by & by* weeping.”— *Ibid*, p. 337.

BY BLOW.—A bastard.

BYE-BILL.—A bill that is statute-run; anything that is out of date.

There was an old woman who acted for twenty years as parish clerk at Normanby-by-Spital. She was very well educated, but a Papist at heart all the time. When she was dying some of the neighbours wanted to read the Bible to her, but she said she would have nothing to do with it, it was naught but a *bye-bill*.—*John Thorpe*.

BYGONES, *s. pl*.—Things past, more especially past troubles.

What’s th’ ewse o’ reäpin’ up *bygones*? Th’ ohd man’s in his graave.

“The *bygones* of her husband’s stipend.”—*Decisions of the Eng. Judges during the Usurpation*, p. 30.

BY GOOD RIGHTS (raits).—Fitly, properly, in justice.

Them two cloäsis is mine *by good reights*, but I ha'n't munny to try it wi' him.

BY HOURS.—See BY-TIME.

BY-LANE.—A private way, or a parish road, not a highway.

"He turned down a narrow *by-lane*, fenced from the open fields on each side by deep and wide ditches."—*Ralph Skirlaugh*, vol. ii.f p. 99.

BY-NAME.—A nickname.

BY NOW, *adv*.—By this time.

I should o'must think he'll be at Brigg *by noo*.

BY PATH.—A private footway or bridle-road, or if a public path one that is little used.

"His modyr. Ion, and ouþer kyn
Went by a *by-path* to mete with hym."

Manning of Brunne, *Meditations*, 1. 480.

BY RAW.—In order, let by the row.

He knaws th' naames o' all th' kings and queens o' England *by raw*.

BY TAKE.—(I) A house or farm taken of the tenant, not of the landlord.

(2) A farm on which the tenant does not live.

He hed th' cliff farm as a *by-tak*, he alus liv'd beloä th' hill.

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BY THAT.—At once, in an instant.

What a dog Rob is! When I ligg'd doon th' hoss-rug he was on it ageän *by that*.

BY-TIME, BY HOURS.—Time not included in the ordinary day's work.

He could n't write when he was thoty year ohd, bud he toht his sen at *by-times*.

BY-WIPE.—(I) A bastard.

(2) An indirect sarcasm.

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CABBAGE.—"Thaay 're baacon o' one side an' *cabbage* o' th' uther," said of exceedingly fine cabbages.—September, 1875.

CABBAGE, *v.*—To steal. Used of petty thefts only.

CABBAGE-HEAD.—A simpleton.

I niver heärd o' sich an' a *cabbage-heäd* in all my life. He pot white o' egg an' soot on his heäd to mak' his hair ton black.

"Thou foul, filthy *cabbage-head*!"—Aphra. Behn.—*The False Count*, 1682. ed. 1724, vol. iii,, p. 146.

CABLE.—A long, narrow strip of ground in an open field.

CACK.—Human dung.

CACK, *v.*—To dung.

CACKLE.—When a hen cackles she is believed to say—

"Cuca, cuca, cayit,
I've laid an egg, cum ta' it."

CACKLING.—*pres. pl.*—Gabbling; tale bearing, commonly used regarding women.

CAD.—Carrion. See KET.

CADDIS.—A narrow woollen binding.

"They come to him by the gross; inkles, *caddises*, cambrics, lawns."— *Winter's Tale*, act iv., sc. iii.—Cf. i. *Henry the Fourth*, act ii., sc. iv.

CADDY, *adj.*—Hale, hearty.

Robert Lockwood was the *caddiest* ohd man as I iver knaw'd. When he was better then ninety I've seed him huggin' two buckets o' watter at a time up Yalthrup Hill as nim'le as a bairn.

CADE.—(I) A lamb reared by hand.

"Three *cade* lambs were playing near the door."—John Clare, *Shepherd's Calendar*, p. 126.

(2) A child that is babyish in its manners.

CADGE, *v.*—To do odd jobs; to live by "catch-work," q.v.

CADGER.—One who cadges. The term is often applied to men who do odd jobs as grooms, such as making up horses for fairs.

CAFFLE, *v.*—(I) To entangle.

You've *caffled* them cottons togither shaameful.

(2) To prevaricate.

He *caffled* a bit when he was afoore th' magistrates, bud it were to noä good.

CAGGLE, *v*,—To stick together, to coagulate.

The drain of a sink being stopped, the maid servant explained that she never washed any earthy vegetables at it but that "its th' hard watter, th' soäp an' things that *caggles* all together."

CAG MAGS.—(I) Old geese.

(2) Unwholesome meat.

CAILES.—Nine pins (obsolescent).

"Le jeu des quilles, the game at nine pins."—Miege, *Fr.-Eng. Dict*., 1679.

CAINGE, *v.*—(I) To waste through sickness or declining health.

Poor thing! she'll not bide it a deäl longer; she's *caaingin'* awaay, poor bairn; said of a child that had swallowed a halfpenny.

(2) To decay, said of things without life.

CAKE (kai·h'k).—(I) Bread baked on the sole, not in a tin.

"The women near Burton-Stather are very lazy... Mr. Goulton's expression was, 'they do nothing but bring children and eat cake.'"—Arth. Young, *Linc. Agric*. 1799, p. 413.

(2) Linseed or other cakes used as food for cattle.

(3) A silly person, especially one fat and sluggish.

He was a sore *caake*, wo'd n't stir his-sen so much as to maw his muther gress-plat.

(4) Anything very bad to bear is called hard *caake*.

CAKE-BREAD.—Bread of a fine quality, made of flour such as cakes are made of.

CALCIE (kal·si).—A causeway (obsolescent).

"*Calseys*, they are common passage wayes upon the land, made of stone, sand, or gravel, and they have the name a *calce*, the usual stone, it should seem, whereof

most *calseys* have formerly been made."—*Instruc. for jurymen in the Commission of Sewers*, 1664, p. 28. See CAUSEY.

CALEVER.—A culverin, a hand-gun (obsolete).

"For mending ye *calever* vj[d]."—*Kirton-in-Lindsey, Ch. Acc.*, 1569.

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CALKINS, *s. pl.*—See CAUKENS.

CALL.—Reason, occasion.

If suppoäsin', she hed hed a misfo'tun, her faather hed no *call* to ewse th' lass e' that how.

CALL, *v.*—(I) To miscall a person, to call a person out of his name, that is, by a nick-name, and hence, by an easy transition, to use foul words, to abuse.

"No child in the Band of the Cross must use bad language, or *call* any one."—*Rules of the Epworth Band of the Cross.*—*Crowle Advertiser*, December 19, 1874.

I'm cum'd to seä, Squire, if I can't hev sum rem'dy... *call'd* me shaameful yesterda' afoore all the foäks as was cumin' fra' chapil.

"They *call* our place (Gainsburgh) for being dirty; look at Retford."— *Gainsb. News*, Feb. 9, 1878.

"David when Simei did *call* him all to nought, did not chide again." *Homiby against Contention*, pt. II., ed. 1815, p. 98.

(2) To proclaim by the town crier.

It was *call'd* on three market-daays at Brigg, bud it was n't fun.

(3) What do they *call* you? What is your name?

CALLED HOME, TO BE.—To die.

He was *call'd hoäm* on th' sixt o' November.

CALLING IN CHURCH.—Publication of banns.

CALLIS, *v.*—To harden or indurate: applied to soil, sand, gravel, and the like.

CALLIS-SAND.—White scouring sand.

CALL OF.—Call for.

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He said I was to *call of* him when I was ready.

CAM, *v.*—Came.

He *cam* at six o' clock e' th' mornin'.

CAMBRIDGE, *v.*—To roll with a Cambridge roller. An agricultural implement which takes its name from its inventor, Mr. William Colbirne Cambridge.

"We *Caambridg'd* them to'nups as soon as thaay was sawn."—July 10, 1882. *Yaddlethorpe*.

CAMERILL, CAMBERILL.—The hock of an animal.

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CAMERILL-STICK.—A somewhat curved piece of wood with several notches in it at each end, used to put through the hamstrings of animals when dressed, by which the carcase is suspended.

CAMP.—An encampment.

Ther' ewsed mostlin's to be a *camp* o' gipsies i' th' laane ageän Shawn dike.

CAMPERS, *s. pl.*—Persons who live in tents—gipsies.

CAMP-MEETING.—A meeting for religious purposes, held in the open air, by the Primitive Methodist Connection.

CAN, *v.*—May.

"*Can* I chen to-daay?" enquired a woman servant of her mistress, a lady from Devonshire, "Yes, I have no doubt you *can*, Mary," was the reply, "for you did it very well last week!"

CANARY, CANARY PLANT.—(I) *Corydalis Lutea*.

(2) *Tropæolum Canariensis*.

CANCH (kansh).—A small but uncertain quantity of unthreshed corn, straw, hay, or clover.

Ther's just one little *canch* o' oäts left an' that's all.

"ij *canchis* of barly xxv[s].... *Canch* Rie and Crushen Rye xiiij[d]."—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Court Roll*, 1519.

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CANDIED TOGETHER, CANDED TOGETHER, *pp*.— Stuck together by rust, pressure, or other means.

"She lost him one night in the great frost upon our common, and there he was found in the morning *canded* in ice."—Th. Killigrew, *The Parson's Wedding*, act i., sc. i.

I fun a lump o' sneel-shells what would fill a barra' e' th' inside o' a holla' esh treä, all *candied* togither.

A labourer, who came upon a "find" of bronze celts at West Halton, said, "Thaay was all *candied* togither."

Shakspere speaks of "The cold brook *candied* with ice."—*Timon of Athens*, Act iv., sc. iii.

CANDIED PILL.—Candied lemon-peel.

CANDLE, SALE BY.--An auction where a short piece of candle was burnt, and the last bidder before the candle went out became the purchaser. Cf. T. L. O. Davies, *Supplementary Eng. Gloss*., sub. voc.—*Hist*. MSS. Com. Rep. IV. 103 ii.—Palmer *Perlust. Yarmouth*, vol. ii., p. 109.—*Archæologia*, vol. xxxvii., p. 389.—Briscoe, *Old Nottinghamshire*, i. series, p. 65.—Cox and Hope, *All Saints, Derby*, p. 68.—Russell, *Haigs of Bemerside*, p. 357.—Fleet, *Sussex Ancestors*, p. 45.

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CANDLE LEET TIME.—Dusk, the time when candles ought to be lighted.

CANKER.—(I) Rust.

(2) The hair-like gall on the wild rose, caused by the *cynips rosae*.

> "The *canker*-blooms have full as deep a dye,
> As the perfumed tincture of the roses;
> Hang on such thorns, and play as wantonly,
> When summer's breath their masked buds discloses."
>
> Shakspere, *Sonnet* liv.

(3) Inflammation in the ears and mouths of animals.

"Washed my horses mouthes for the *canker*, which were foule eaten therewith."—Adam Eyre's *Diary* (Surtees Soc.), p. 69.

(4) A diseased place in the bark of a tree.

(5) Caries of teeth or bones.

CANKER, *v.*—To rust.

CANKERED.—Ill-tempered.

He's alus real *cankered* when times is bad.

"Wee had never such a *cank'red* carle,

Were never in our companie."

Percy Folio, vol. i., p. 48.

CANNON-MOUTH.—Part of a horse's bit.

"A round, long piece of iron, consisting sometimes of two pieces that couple and bend in the middle... so contrived that they rise gradually towards the middle, and ascend towards the palate; to the end, that the void space left underneath may give some liberty to the tongue."—*Sportsman's Dict.* 1785 sub. voc.

CANNY, *adj.*—Knowing, well-skilled in the small duties of life.

CANT.—Part of a buttress wall, or other building which is sloped off.

CANT, *v.*—(I) To set on edge.

(2) To cut diagonally, to slope.

(3) To deceive by pious pretences.

CANTER.—One who deceives by pious pretences.

Moäst foäks calls 'em ranters, I call 'em *canters*.

CANT-HOOK.—A tool used for turning over timber.

CANTING.—The fondling ways of a child.

CANT-WINDOW.—A bay window, the angles of which are bevelled off.

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CANTY.—Lively, cheerful.

CAP, *v.*—To surpass.

Well, this *caps* all.

CAPE, CAPEING.—The coping-stones of a wall.

CAPES, *s. pl.*—Ears of corn and fragments of ears, broken oft in threshing.

"We make the miller sitte on his knees and rye it, that the dirte and dust may goe through, and the chatte-*capes* and heads gather togeather on the top."—Best, *Rural Economy in Yorkshire*, 1641, p. 103.

CAP IN HAND, *phr.*—Humbly.

He's alus *cap in hand* to... when he's theäre, but when his back's ton'd he calls him a leein' nazzle, like th' rest o' foäks.

"Doth hee thinke... that I will come to entreate him *cap in hand*?—Bernard, *Terence*, p 341.

CAPPER.—(I) Something very superior.

(2) Something very puzzling.

CAPPING SHEAVES.-The hood sheaves of a stook.

Ten *sheaves* make a stook of corn; when it is probable that rain will fall, two of these *sheaves* are taken and put at right angles upon the top, so as to make a hood for the others.

CAPPING STONES.—Coping stones. See CAPE.

CAP-SCREED.—The edging of a woman's cap when the borders were worn full and broad, as they were about 1838.

Master Edward's setten my *cap-screed* a-fire, as I was huggin' him up to bed.

CAPTAIN.—The chief person in a gang of labourers.

CAR.—Low, unenclosed land, liable to be flooded.

"Sire Thadok þe erchelischop of ȝork,
He livede in *kerres* as doþþe stork."

Robert Manning of Brunne,
Story of Engl, ii., 805.

"Yt ys ordered that euery inhabytant of Scotter shall put ther geyse on the *carre*, or else clyppe ther wynges, or pull theym vpon payne of eurye flocke iij^s iii^d—*Scotter Court Roll*, 1556.

CARAKTER.—Character.

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"Consider, sir, a servant's bread depends upon his *carackter*."—*High Life Below Stairs*, Act i.

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CARE, A PRETTY.—Said of any person or thing which causes much trouble or inconvenience.

He's a *pretty care* poor creätur', strong as he ewsed to be, he can't do one thing for his sen noo'.

CAR FIR, CAR OAK, CAR WOOD.—Timber and roots of trees dug up in the cars and moors.

CARF.—The incision made by a saw in cutting timber.—*Messingham*, cf. Ray, *South and East Country words* (E.D.S.), B 16, p. 85.

CARGRAVE.—A manorial officer who has custody of the *cars*. See CAR.

CARGRAVER.—(I) A cargrave.

(2) A man who digs turves and buried timber in the cars.

CARPET.—When servants are sent for into the parlour to be scolded, they are said to have been up o' th' *carpet*.

CARL-HEMP, *i.e.*, male hemp.—The *female* plant of the *cannabis sativa*.

"It is carious that this name is always given to the *female* plant by the old writers, who called it the *male* plant, although they observed that it bore seed."—Britten and Holland's *Eng. Plant Names*.

Hemp was much cultivated here until the end of the wars of the first French empire. My father informed me that *carl-hemp* was used for ropes, sack-cloth, and other coarse manufactures; the *fimble-hemp* was applied to making sheets and other household purposes.

CARPETING.—The material from which carpets are made, before it is cut up into lengths, shaped and stitched together ready for use. Several similar words are employed as strainering, the web from which strainers are made, sheeting the material for sheets. Shirting has already passed from English into German.

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CARRAWAY SEED.—Used as the type of something quite worthless, because so very small.

I wo'dn't gie a *carrawaay-seäd* to hev it one waay or tuther.

CARRIAGE.—A vehicle for riding in, having springs and four wheels. A two-wheeled vehicle is never called a *carriage*.

You call that basket-work thing you ride in a *carriage*, but it's noht o' th' soort, it's a gig, for ther's nobbut two wheäls underneän it.

CARRITY-POLL.—A nickname for a person with red hair.

Carrett-beard is set down as a nickname in Symond's *Diary* (Camden Soc.). 1645. p. 275.

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CARRY ON, *v*.—(I) To flirt, to romp.

She's a steady enif lass when th' missis is by; but when her back's ton'd, she does *carry-on* bonnily wi' th' chaps.

(2) To use violent language.

He *carri'd on* aboon a bit when him an' th' chaps cum'd hoäme, an' ther' wasn't noä dinner ready.

He *carries on* shaameful when he's e' drink.

(3) To act in a wild and foolish manner in any crisis of affairs.

"An' theäre thaay stans' beälin an' *carryin' on*, till thaay'd o'must wept enif to fill a wesh-tub."—Mabel Peacock, *Tales and Rhymes in the Lindsey Folk-Speech*, 62.

CARRY-TALE.—A tale-bearer.

She's the newsyest ohd *carry-taale* i' all Blyton, an' that's saayin' a deäl.

"Some *carry-tale*, some please-man, some slight zany,
Some mumble-news, some trencher-knight, some Dick."

Love's Labour Lost, Act v., sc. ii.

CART.— A cart is said to be too light on, when there is not sufficient weight to keep down the shafts. It is too heavy on when the pressure on the shafts is too great.

CART, TO GET INTO.—To get into a bad temper.

"Na, noo, thoo neädn't *get into th' cart*, for I weän't draw thee."— Winterton, August 6, 1875, cf. *Bare-cart*.

CART-ARSE, CART-TAIL.—The hinder part of a cart.

"When from Fleet-bridg to Westminster, at *cart's arsse* I was whipt,
Then thou with joy my soull uppheld'st so that I never wept."

John Lilburne, *The Work of the Beast*, 1638.

Last page.

"That they take out theire forkes and rakes out of the *waines arse*."— 1641.— Best, *Farming Book* (Surtees Soc.) p. 47.

"That Margaret Justice be whipt the next day att 2 o'clock in the afternoon att a *cart's arse*, and Ann Blevin and Jane Justice be carryed in the cart att the same time, from the Exchange to Jane Justice's house in Dale Street."—*Record*, 1708, in Sir James Picton's *Municipal Archives of Liverpool*, 81.

CART-EARS, *s. pl.*—Iron eyes at the end of the shafts, to which the traces of the fore horses are attached.

CARTE-BOTE.—The right of getting wood for making and mending carts (obsolete).

"Et *carte-bote* ibidem et non alibi annuatim expendendum."—*Lease of Lands* in Brumby, 1568. Cf. *Mon*. Ang., v. iiii., p. 209, i.

CARTEE.—A lightly-built cart having springs.

"To be sold by auction by Mr. John Thorpe... wagon, carts, *cartee*, harrows, ploughs, machines, and a general assortment of farming implements."— *Gainsburgh News*, March 23, 1867.

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CART GUM.—The black compound of grease and tar which exudes from the axles of carts and waggons.

When I was a lad I liv'd sarvant wi' Dook up ov Motton Car, an' ther' was a chap wi' me what wanted straange an' bad to hev' sum whiskers graw; so I tell'd him if he nobbut rubb'd his cheäks wi' *cartgum* oher-neet he'd find 'em grawin' e' th'

mornin,' an' th' soft bletherheäd hed no moore sense then to do as I tell'd him, an' he hed to scrub th' skin awaay afoor th' *cart-gum* wo'd cum off."—Th. Stocks, *Yaddlethorpe*.

CART-SADDLE.—The saddle placed on a shaft-horse in a cart, waggon, or carriage.

In *Piers the Plowman* the "comissarie" is called *cartesadel*.—B. text, pass, ii., line 179.

CARVE.—A measure of land. Probably a carucate (obsolete).

"In 1626 Vincent Codder, of Scotter, surrendered a *carve* of pasture to William Beck."—*Scotter Court Roll*.

CAR-WATER.—Water coloured by peat.

CASE-HARDENED, *adj*.—(I) Hard on the outside only.

This bread's nobbut *caase-hardened*, it's not hairf fit e' th' inside.

(2) Obdurate, obstinate, incorrigible.

He's a real *case-hardened*, theäf. It's not long sin' he stoäl a uven to sell to get drink wi'.

CASSELTY, *adj*.—Hap-hazard, chance.

Casselty meät is the flesh of an animal that dies by accident, such as the flesh of drowned sheep.

Casselty weather, is weather that is uncertain, now rainy and now sunshiny.

CASSEN, *pp* —(I) Cast, warped, twisted.

That door's *cassen* soä as it duzn't fit th' standard.

(2) Overthrown.

Ther's a sheäp *cassen* i' th' Fimblestangs.

(3) Beaten in a lawsuit.

He went on for ten year or better, but was *cassen* at last, an' he'd th' expences all to paay.

CASSON.—Cow dung.

"When I cum'd oot o' Ketton prison, I was that dry for a sup o' gin, 'at if I'd seed ony o' th' top o' a *casson* I should hev sup'd it."—B. J., Oct. 4, 1882.

I alus reckon a ugly lass wi' a smart bonnit on to be just like a primroäse e' a *casson*.

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"Cow-*cassons* until the time of the enclosures supplied the poor with a great part of their fuel. They were dried in summer and stacked for winter use. This practise is common all over Central Asia, and even in Egypt and Syria."—E. J. Davis, *Anatolica*, p 304.

"In the 43. of Elizabeth there was a place in Brumby called *Casson*-lands."—*Kirton Court Roll*.—Cf. *Ralf Skerlaugh* vol. ii., p. 104.

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CASSONING.—(I) Getting *cassons* for fuel,

(2) Breaking *cassons* and spreading them on pastures.

CAST.—(I) Style, manner.

I knaw'd by th' *cast* o' his faace that he was leein'.

(2) A second swarm of bees from the parent hive.

CAST, *v.*—(I) Sheep and cows are said to *cast* their young when they are oorn dead. *Pick* is the more common word, but *cast* is considered the refined term.

(2) An animal is said to be *cast* when thrown down for the purpose of shoeing, or any surgical operation.

"The animal is first *cast* or thrown, and his legs bound together."— *Treatise on Live Stock*, 1810, p. 63.

CAST-BYS, CAST-OFFS, *s. pl.*—Things thrown on one side as worthless.

These Ritualists are bringing in all sorts of old things which I thought had been *cast-bys ever* since Popery was done away with.

CASTINGS, *s. pl.*—(I) The curled lumps of earth cast up by worms.

(2) The dung of birds.

(3) The lumps of undigested matter which certain birds void from their mouths.

CASTING-TOOL.—A wooden spade shod with iron used by "bankers."

CAST-METAL.—Cast-iron.

CAST OUT.—To quarrel.

CAST OHER, *v.*—(I) To meditate.

I've been *castin' oher* what you said iver sin' I seed you last.

(2) To become overcast.

CAST UP.—(I) To vomit.

2) To reckon up accounts.

(3) To recriminate, to recall former quarrels, to remind of unpleasant things.

He *cast* things *up* at me, that happen'd afoore we was wed.

"Bat a *cost oop*, that a did, 'boot Bessy Marris's barn."—Tennyson *Northern Farmer*, 4.

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CAST WATER.—A person is said to *cast* another's *water* who pretends to discover diseases and their cure by the inspection of urine. These impostors, of whom several yet exist, are called water-casters or water-doctors, q.v.

CAT.—A soft cake made of clay, salt, meal and some aromatic ingredients, employed to lure pigeons into a dovecote. The use of the *cat* is said to have been illegal. Perhaps it was forbidden by the regulations of some manor court.

CAT, *proverb*.—As lame as a *cat*.

CAT, *v*.—To vomit.

CAT-BLASH, CAT-LAP, CAT-WAB.— (I) Weak, worthless, drink.

You call this teä maay be; I call it sore *cat-blash*; why it hes n't strength to run oot o' th' spoot.

(2) Worthless talk.

I can beär to hear bairns chitter, for thaay knaw noä better, bud I weän't listen to *cat-wab* like this, soä I tell yĕ.

CATCH.—(I) A keel, a small river boat.

"And after that tooke a Scottish barke, and a Dover barke, and a pram or hute and a *catch*."—Husband, *Coll. of Orders, Ordinances and Declarations*, 1643, vol. ii., p. 261.

(2) A latch of a gate or door.

"For... a *catch* & a ringe for the west gate."—*Louth Ch. Acc* 1610, vol. iii., p. 196.

CATCHED, *pt. t.*—Caught.

"I *catched* the fellow alone."—Bernard, *Terence*, p. 404.

"The animal has *catched* cold."—Vegetius Renatus, *Of the Distempers of Horses*, 1748, p. 108.

"Over the principal door there is a large picture... representing the woman *catched* in adultery."—Udal Ap Rhys, *A Tour through Spain and Portugal*, 1780, p. 88.

"There was a noble lord, in the list then did stand,
Threw Devonshire a sword and he *catched* it in his hand."

Lord Delemers.

CATCH-FLY.—A snapdragon. *Antirrhinum majus*.

CATCH HOLD ON.—To catch.

CATCH IT.—A threat of punishment.

My eye, but if you doänt cut off quick you'll *catch it*.

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CATCHMAN.—(I) The master of a catch, q.v.

(2) A man who earns his living by "catch work." See CADGER.

CATCH-WATER.—A drain at the foot of a hill, for the purpose of catching the water that comes from thence, and taking it direct into a main drain, thus hindering it from overflowing the lowlands.

CATCH-WORK.—A man is said to be at *catch-work* when he does not work for any regular employer, but catches a day's labour now from one master and now from another.

CATERWAUL.—The cry of the female cat when she desires the male.

"As little regarded as the *caterwauling* of a cat in a gutter." — *Ivanhoe*, chap. xvii.

"To a similar cause the *caterwauling* of more than one species of this genus is to be referred."—Shelley, *Peter Bell*, part iii., *note*.

CAT-CRADLE.—A game children play with their fingers and a piece of string.

CAT-FAT.—"As short as cat-fat," signifies something that breaks very readily and in an unexpected manner.

This warp is as short as *cat-fat*, it weänt hing together a bit.

CAT-GALLOWS.—Two forked sticks stuck in the ground, with one laid across to form a leaping-bar.

CAT-HAW.—The fruit of the hawthorn.

CAT-HAW-CHAP.—A fop.

CAT-HEAD.—A kind of apple.

CAT-ICE.—Thin ice with no water under it.

CAT-IN-PATTENS.—He fraames like *a cat i' pattens*, said of a person who does anything in an unworkmanlike manner.

CAT-JINGLES.—*Herpes Zoster*, the shingles, a disease with which elderly persons threaten children who are fond of nursing cats. The symptoms are said to be large red spots which grow around the waist, one fresh one growing on each side every day. When they meet over the spine the patient dies.

CAT-LEGGED, *adj*.—Lanky; used of animals.

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CAT'S AUNT. —When a person talking of another, says "she," without mentioning the name of the woman referred to, the hearer often says by way of reproof, "She's the *cat's aunt*." Common in London and elsewhere.

CAT-TAIL.—I wish I'd hohd o' oor *cat taail, i.e*. I wish I was at home.

CAT-TAILS, *s. pl*.—The heads of the great bulrush, *Typha latifolia*.

CATTLE-RAKE.—The extent of pasturage on a common, or in an open field, on which the stock of a certain parish were permitted to depasture.

CATTLES, *s. pl*.—Plural of cattle (obsolete).

"Keep from biting, treading underfoot, or damage of beasts, horses and *cattles*."—*Lease of Lands in Brumby*, 1716.

CAT WASHING DISHES.—The sunlight reflected from a pail of water, upon a wall or the floor.—*Bottesford, October* 1, 1878.

CAUDLE.—A warm drink.

Mrs. Baayley of Messingham, she ewsed fer to mak' sum very fine *caudles* fer badly foäk.

CAUF.—(I) A calf.

(2) The calf of the leg.

(3) A silly fellow, a coward.

A gentleman was enlarging to a Winterton lad on the virtues of Spanish-juice. "Ah, then, ye'll ha' been to th' mines, wheäre thaay gets it," the boy exclaimed; whereupon the mother broke in with "A great cauf. Duz he think 'at thaay dig it oot o' th' grund, saäme as thaay do sugar?"

What a *cauf* it is! Why, he's as scar'd o' a toäd as I am o' a mad bull.

CAUF-HEART.—A coward.

CAUF-HEARTED, *adj*.—Cowardly.

CAUF-LICK.—A portion of the hair on the head that will not lie in the direction in which it is brushed.

CAUF-TOD.—Literally calf dung, but used as a name for a kind of sweet-meat sold at Messingham and Ashby feasts.

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CAUKINS, *s. pl*.—Projections on the hinder part of horses' shoes, used for the purpose of enabling the animals to hold their feet on the pavements of streets, and on highways in slippery weather.

"Drive her coursers... and strike bright daylight out of the azure rocks with their steeled *caukins*." — John Day, *Peregrinatio Sckolastica*, chap. xiv. See CALKINS.

"The iron rims placed on the under side of clogs are called *caakers* in Lancashire."—Morris, *Furness Gloss*., p. 15.

CAUL.—(I) A thin membrane which is said to be found encompassing the heads of some infants at birth. It is believed to act as a charm against shipwreck.—Cf. Palmer, *Perlust. Yarmouth*, vol. i., p. 163. *Thiers Traité des Sup*., vol. i, p. 319, Le

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Brun., *Sup. Anc. et Mod*., vol. i., 116-148. Stallybrass, *Trans. of Grimm's Teutonic Mythology*, vol. ii., 874.

(2) The thin fatty membrane to which the intestines of a pig are attached.

(3) Perhaps a staithe (obsolete).

"Thomas Abbott, of Stockwith, shall make one *caule* against his banks lying in the aforsaid Goule."—*Inquisition of Sewers*, 1583, p. 5.

In the 14th of Elizabeth in the *Manor Roll* of Little Carlton the word *caul* is used for a pigsty."

CAULIFLOWER.—A little fungus-like knot on the top of the wick of a candle, which enlarges, becoming first red and then black. Cf. *Georgica* i., 392.

CAULK (kaulk).—Chalk.

"The materials are a mixture of brick, freestone, and *cauk*.... The internal walls, for the most part soft *cauk*, found in the neighbourhood."—William Fowler, *Discrip. Of Tho.nton Coll*., 1824.

"Bits of brick, slate, and *cauk* set in curious figures."—*Diary of Abraham de la Pryme*.—(*Surtees Soc*.), p. 212.

CAUSEY.—(I) A footpath, especially when made of flagstones or paved with cobbles.

(1659.) "For paving the *causey* in the church-yard." —*Louth Ch. Acc*.. vol. iiii., p. 286.

(2) A highway over boggy land, that has been made by raising a bank above the level of the water as it stands in flood time.

"þorow myres, hylles & vales, He made brugges & *causes*."—Robert Manning of Brunne, *Story of Eng*., i., 110.

"That no manner of person nor persons shall grave near any *cawsey*, by xx^{d} fott of eyther syde in payne of vj^{s} vii^{d}"—*Bottesford Manor Roll*, 1578.

"In 1582, Thomas Dawber surrendered a piece of land called "*Cawsey* furlong," within the manor of Scotter, to Nicholas Hickes."—*Scotter Court Roll*, sub ann.

Brumby *caucee* is mentioned in the *Court Roll of the Manor of Kirton-in-Lindsey*, of 4th Edward iv.

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CAUSEY.—(2) *continued.*

"Brumby *causey* & the dikes on either side of them shall be sufficiently scowred and cleansed."

"There is one *causey* or highway within the Lordship of Coulby...defective."—*Inquisition of Sewers*, 1583, pp. II, 15.

(1643.) "There was a stone *causey* thorow a bog, where but two horses could march in front, where the rebels had cast up a ditch on each side of the *causey*."—Rushworth, *Hist. Coll*., part iii., vol. ii., p. 509.

"From this place, sir, I further travell'd
Upon a *causey* that was gravell'd."
(1702.) *Burlesque of Sir Roger Lestrange's Trans, of Visions of Quevedo*, p. 192.

"Look, look, on the *causey* yonder,
Rides the Moorish king away."
Rodd, *Spanish Ballads*, vol. ii., p. 325.

CAUSEY, *v.*—To pave.

We mun hev' oor coort-yard *causied*, it clicks up soä e' a raainy time ther's noä gettin' in an' oot.

"These London kirkyards are *causeyed* with through stanes panged hard and fast together."—*Fortunes of Nigel*, chap. iii.

CAUVE, *v.*—(I) To calve.

(2) To slip down as earth does in a cutting or in a bank undermined by water.

'He was sitting cleaving stones when the rock *calved* in upon him."—John Wesley, quoted in *Notes and Queries*, iv. series, vol. xii., p. 166.

CAVE IN, *v.*—(I) To break in.

(2) To yield, to submit.

CAVEL.—A measure of land.—See Stonehouse *Hist. Isle of Axholme*, p. 92.

CAVING.—See KAVING.

CAVING RAKE.—A rake used for separating the long bits of straw from the corn before it is winnowed.—Cf. Best, *Rural Economy in Yorks*. (Surtees Soc.), p. 121.

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CAVING RIDDLE. —A riddle used after threshing for separating the corn from the bits of short straw which have come down the machine with it.

CAVING UP.—Sweeping the barn floor and throwing the corn into a heap preparatory to "dressing."

CAVINGS, *s. pl*.—Bits of straw and dirt mixed with small corn separated from the good corn by the threshing machine.

"The short chaffy substance thus separated is in some districts termed *cavings*."—R. W. Dickson, *Practical Agriculture*, ed. 1807, vol. ii., p. 298.

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CAVVASSING ABOUT.—Wandering about; said of sickly people who cannot rest.

CAW.—Power of breathing.

He run'd so fast up th' hill he'd lost his *caw* afoore he got to th' top.

I'll mak thee *caw* for it, *i.e*., I will knock the wind out ot you.

CAWK.—A blow.

He gev him a big *cawk* o' th' side o' th' heäd 'at sent him awaay roärin' like a bull.

CAWKER.—Anything very big, as a blow, a lie, a turnip.

Well, Charlie, this is a *cawker* an' noä mistaake; why, ther' was twenty foäks heärd th' saay it, an' noo thoo've th' faace to deny it.

Them sweädes is *cawkers*, thaay're like real picturs.

CESS.—(I) An assessment; a local tax.

Th' draainige *cess* is higher then iver t' year.

(2) A space of ground lying between a drain or river and the foot of its bank.

"The occupiers of the land adjoining the *cesses* of the Navigation...are authorized to discharge all persons trespassing thereon."— *Ancholme Navigation Notice*, October 6, 1874.

(3) The foreshore of a drain or river.

(4) Fidget, irritation, trouble in domestic life.

CESS, *v*.—(I) To cast back earth.

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Noo then, Bob, get thy̆ spaade an' help Abraham to *cess* that theäre muck back, we shall be hevin' e' th' dreän else.

CESS-GETHERER.—One who gathers a local tax.

John Lockwood, th' *cess-getherer's* been for th' coort o' sewers raate.

CHAAIN.—A chain.

CHAAMBER.—A chamber; an upper room in a house or outbuilding.

Well, you see it wasn't a *chaamber*, becos it was upo' th' grun' floor, bud him an' her ewst to sleäp theäre.

CHAAMBER-LEE.—Human urine. It is frequently kept in a vat for a considerable time to be mixed with lime as a "dressing" for seed wheat. It was formerly much used for washing clothes and also as a "drink" for horses to "make them look well in their skins;" also for outward application to harden horses' feet.

CHAFER.—A brown-coloured beetle.

Chaafers hes maade pretty wark wi' leäves o' yon elmin-treä.

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CHAFF-CUTTER.—If a person gives information with great reserve, it is said to be "like choppin' it oot on him wi' a *chaff-cutter*."

CHAFFER, *v*.— (I) To haggle over a bargain.

He *chaffers* as long oher buyin' hauf a scoore lambs, as thoo wo'd oher five hunderd poond woth o' beäs.

(2) To interchange irritating remarks, short of a serious quarrel.

He duzn't say 'oht that's much wrong, bud he's alus *chafferin'* at me.

CHALK, *v*.—To mark on a board with chalk the number of pints of beer a person is in debt to a publican.

Benny Maason's been to th' Gohden Cup, an' hed two quarts o' aale *chalk'd* doon to you.

"Thence to Daintree with my jewel,
Famous for a noble duel.
Where I drank and took my common,

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In a tap-house with my woman.

While I had it there I paid it,

Till long *chalking* broke my credit."

Drunken Barnaby, Ed. 1805, p. 6.

CHALK-SCRAWL.—The chalk marks made in the above kind of account-keeping.

CHALLENGE, *v.*—(I) To claim.

I *challenge* that theäre plew as mine, an' you'll get wrong if you sell it, I can tell yĕ that.

"Therefor tille helle now wille I go,

To *chalange* that is myne."

Towneley Mysteries, p. 244.

(2) To recognize.

I hed n't seen him for moore then ten year, but I *challenged* him at once.

CHAMBERED, *adj.*—A house is said to be *chambered* when it has a second storey.

"Within it stood a great copper, just under the thatch, the room not being *chambered*."—*Account how Mr. Reading's House at Sandtoft happened to be burnt*, 1697.

CHAMP.—Appetite.

You're off your *champ* to-daay. What's matter wi' yĕ?

CHAMP, *v.*—To chew.

CHANCE.—If a mare has a foal without its being known that she has had intercourse with a stallion, the off-spring is commonly named *Chance*.

CHANCH (chaanch).—Chance, risk.

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CHANCH, *v.*—To risk.

I'll *chanch* it once moore, though ther's noä saayin' what maay happen.

CHANCH-BAIRN, CHANGH-BEGOT, CHANCHLING.— A bastard.

CHANCH-CUM.—(I) A bastard.

(2) One of the lower animals whose paternity is unknown.

(3) Any object which has been acquired by chance.

CHANGE.—(I) To turn sour or rancid, to decompose.

That milk's *chaanged*; fling it i'to th' swill-tub.

He was a straange han'sum kerpse an' did n't *chaange* a bit afoore buryin.

(2) When a child, usually good tempered, becomes suddenly irritable without any obvious reason it is common to remark "Bless th' bairn, he must hev been *changed*." Allusion is here made to the old superstition of *changelings*.

(3) Said of fruit when it passes out the green state and assumes its final colouring.

Plums, aw yis, you can get 'em; I seed sum at New Holland an thaay was beautiful *chaanged*.

CHANNEL.—A kennel, an open sewer, a gutter.

CHANNEL-BONE.—The collar bone.

CHANNELGE.—To challenge, *i.e.*, to recognise.

CHANNER.—The suppressed noise between a bark and a whine which a dog makes when watching for a rat.

CHAP.—(I) A fellow. The servant *chaps* are a farmer's unmarried yearly servants. When a man takes a wife he ceases to be a *chap* even if he continues to "let his-sen by th' year."

(2) The acknowledged lover of a maid-servant.

Oor 'Liza's gotten a *chap* ageän.

(3) Impertinence.

Noo then noän o' thy̆ *chap*.

She niver gev me naaither sauce nor *chap* i' her life.

(4) The jaw, more particularly the jaw of a pig.

Pigs *chap* and *chap*-ham are dainties in the farm-house kitchen.

CHAP, *v.*—To retort impertinently or angrily.

He *chapped* ageän when I tell'd him what I thoht on him.

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CHAP A HALTER is to tie a knot on the cord of a halter so as to hinder it from twitching.

CHAPEL ANNIVERSARY.—A festival held in commemoration of the opening of a Methodist chapel, at which time children say their "pieces." See PIECE (2).

CHAPPY, *adj*.—Impertinent.

He's as *chappy* as Lord Yarb'r's nineteent staable-boy.

CHAPTER-FIGURES, *s. pl*.—The Roman numerals; so called because they are used for numbering the chapters in the authorized version of Holy Scripture.

CHAR, CHARE, *v*.—To do odd jobs about a house. The word is only used in relation to women's work.

CHAREING (chairing).—Performing the work of a charwoman.

She's a loän woman an' gets her liviug by *charein*.

CHARES, *s. pl*.—Odd jobs about a house.

We doän't keäp noä sarvant, bud I send oot noo an' then for Sally Knox to cum an' do bits o' *chares*.

CHARWOMAN, CHAREWOMAN.—A woman who assists at odd times in household work but is not a regular servant.

CHARK, *v*.—To line a well with stones or bricks.

Saaint John Well is all *chark'd* wi' gravil stoäns.

CHARRING.—The lining of a well.

CHARRING-BRICRS, *s. pl*.—Curved bricks made for lining wells.

CHARM, *v*.—To eat as rats or mice do.

If you doän't get them oäts sell'd th' mice'll *charm* 'em all awaay.

CHARMINGS, *s. pl*.—The husks of corn or malt.

CHASTISE, *v*.—To scold, to rebuke, not to beat.

I *chastised* him well, but I did'nt tuch him.

CHATS, *v. sp. l*.— (I) Small or diseased potatoes unfit for market.

(2) A worthless person. A Trent-side farmer said to the author on the eve of a general election, "I reckon, Squire, we shan't hev noä voätin' this time i' this part, but it's matterless one waay or th' uther, for all th' markit-stuff'll goä for Mr. Winn an' Sir John; ther'll be noht but th' *chats* left for th' tuther chap."

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(3) Fircones.

An exclamation used to drive away cats.

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CHATTER, *v.*—To shatter, to scatter, to rend in pieces.

He's taa'en it to school wi' him an' *chatter'd* th' best part o' the leäves oot, said of a Bible.

When hoose-thack gets to be rotten like oors th' sparras *chatters* it aboot soä 'at ther's noä keapin' th' doär-stoän cleän fer a minnit.— *Sarah Stocks*, 1877.

CHAUDER.—A chaldron, four quarters of grain; one and a-half tons of coal.

CHAVLE (chav·l), *v.*—To chew badly.

That herse *chavles* queerly; he wants his teäth filin'.

CHAW, *v.*—To chew, to masticate.

CHEÄN (chee·h'n).—A chain.

CHEÄN-HARROW.—A harrow which has no wood about it, but is made entirely of iron chain-work.

CHEÄNY.—China.

CHEÄT.—The "elbow" at the bottom of a bottle, q.v.

CHEÄTERY.—Cheating.

He calls it business; I call it reight doon *cheätery*.

CHECH (I) A church. The church regarded as a spiritual body.

(2) The church service.

We've *chech* twice a daay on Sunda's an' once i' th' weäk besides.

Faather's fall'd oot wi' th' parson consarnin' oor pew, so we've *chech* at hoäm.

CHECH-GARTH.—A church-yard.

CHECH-MAISTER, CHECH-WARNER, CHECH-WARDNER.—A churchwarden.

Bob went to Patrin'ton e' Yerksheer an' thaay made him *chech-maaister*.

He's *chech-warner* at Bottesworth though he is a Paapist.

CHECH-WARNER.—A long clay pipe.

CHECK.—A crack, a flaw.

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That theäre esh is full o' *checks*; it'll niver do to mak ferk shafts on.

CHECK, *v.*—To rebuke.

CHECK-CHECK, *interjec.*—Words used in calling pigs, as "choo-choo" and "huigh-huigh" are in driving them away.

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CHECKER.—A small stone, a pebble.

I mun tak my boot off; I've gotten a *checker* in it.

CHEEK, *v.*—To accuse.

I *check'd* him wi' it, an' he couldn't saay a wod.

CHEEK BY JOWL.—Side by side.

CHEEP.—The cry of a young bird.

CHEESE.—A kind of cement was formerly made by putting ale and cheese into common mortar. The practice if now obsolete has only become so of late years.

"2 quarts of ale & 2 pound & a half of *cheese*" were used for this purpose in Louth Church in 1714.—*Ch. Acc.*, vol. iiii., p. 887.

CHEESE-BRIG.—The frame which supports the cheesemould when the cheese is being made.

CHEESE-CAKES, CHEESES, *s. pl.*—The seeds of the common mallow.

CHEESE-FAT, CHEESE-VAT.—The mould in which cheeses are made.

CHEESE-LOP.—The dried stomach of a calf used for curdling milk for cheese.

CHEESE-RACK.—A frame on which cheeses are put to dry. See CHEESE-CAKES.

CHELP, CHELT.—(I) The chirp of a young bird.

A *chelpin'* chicken's sewer to dee.

(2) Saucy or impertinent speech.

Ho'd thy noise, an' let's hev noän o' thȳ *chelp*.

CHELP, *v.*—(I) To chirp as a young bird.

(2) To talk saucily.

"While she stands *chelping* 'bout the town."—John Clare, *Summer Evening*.

CHELTERED, *pp.*—Congealed, clotted.

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All his heäd an' neck was *cheltered* wi' blood.

CHEN (chen).—A churn.

CHEN, *v.*—To churn.

CHEN-DASH. CHURN-WORKS.—The machinery in the interior of a churn by which the cream is kept in motion.

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CHENEY.—China..

I once boht sum *cheney* cups an' saucers for a penny a peäce at a saale at Messingham, an' ther' was a man here fra Hull last weak 'at bid me ten shillin' a peäce for 'em.

CHEN-MILK.—Buttermilk.

CHERRY-HOB.—A cherry-stone.

CHESFAT.—A cheese-fat, q.v.

CHESLOP.—Cheese-lop, q.v.

CHESS.—A tier.

I've been tell'd that 'e plaaces wheäre thaay graw silk-worms; thaay keäps 'em on traays, *chess* aboon *chess*, like cheney i' a cupboard.—*Bottesford*, July 4, 1875.

CHEW, *v.*—To ruminate, to meditate.

I've gin him sum'uts to *chew* as 'all last him all his life.

CHEWSE, *v.*—Choose.

CHICK-CHICK, *interjec.*—A call for poultry.

CHICKEN-CORN.—Inferior corn such as is given to poultry. The "tailings" or "hinderends."

CHICKEN-RAWED, *adj.*—Barley is said to be *chicken-rawed* when it is cut too soon, and the grains retain a brown stripe upon them which they lose if allowed to become fully ripe.

CHICKEN-WEED.—Chick weed.

CHIEV (cheev).—To achieve.

CHILDBED.—The womb.

CHILDER, *s. pl.*—Children. In Amcotts church-yard there is the following inscription:—

"Here lieth the body of Jane, wife of Timothy Belton, who departed this life April the 24th, 1774, aged 38 years.

Then take these tears mortality's relief,
Until we share thy joys, forgive our grief;
And let thy once-lov'd friend inscribe this stone
And with thy *childer's* sorrows mix his own."

CHILDERMAS.—The feast of the Holy Innocents.

CHILL, *v.*—To make warm; said of water given to horses.

I doän't reckon to give oor hosses cohd watter; I alus *chill* it.

CHIMLEY, CHIMLA' (chim·li).—Chimney.

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CHIMLEY-BAWK.—An iron bar fixed across the chimney on which the "reckin-hooks" are hung.

CHIMLEY-BREAST.—The front of the chimney over the fire-place.

CHIMLEY-CHEEK.—The side of the chimney-piece.

CHIMLEY-DOCTOR.—A person who professes to cure smoky chimneys.

A *chimney-doctor* is mentioned in the Doncaster corporation accounts of 1772.—Tomlinson's *Doncaster*, p. 337.

CHIMLEY-MONEY, CHIMLEY-RENT.—Smoke, and reek, smoke-pennies. A payment which was made in some parishes to the rector or vicar, and in others to the Lord of the Manor, by all persons who had chimnies. It is almost obsolete, but has been paid to the Vicars of Kirton-in-Lindsey and Messingham within human memory, and at North Kelsey, very recently..

"I reckon nothing for my owne labour and *chimney-money*, which I hope you will allow."—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Ch. Acc.*, 1671. Cf. North, *Chron. of St. Martin's, Leicester. Notes and Queries*, vi. series, vol. iii., p. 377.

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CHINCH.—Black, mingled with various shades of brown or other colours.

I shall buy her a *chinch* dress next time I goä t' Ep'uth: Reed hes a lot o' new-fashion'd peäces just cum'd fra wheäre thaay mak' em.

CHINCH-CAT.—A cat of mingled colours, black yellow and brown; when white is mingled with these the cat is called a tortoise-shell cat.

Mrs. Ashton o' Nothrup Hall hed, when I was a little bairn, the prettiest *chinch-cat* I iver seed.

CHIN-COUGH. —Hooping-cough.

CHIN-UP.—A game somewhat resembling hockey.

CHIP, v.—(I) To crack as the hands and lips do from cold; or as an egg does when the bird is about to come forth.

(2) To quarrel.

Thaay *chipp'd* aboot th' election for coroner, an' hev n't spok' to one anuther sin.

CHIRP, *v*.—(I) To cry as a young bird. See CHEEP.

(2) To argue saucily with a superior; to answer impertinently.

CHISCAAKE.—Cheesecake.

CHISSELLS.—The coarsest kind of flour.

CHISLOCK.—The lower portion of the gullet.

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CHIST.—A chest.

That carved *chist* e' Bottesford chech ewsed to be ohd William Stocks meäl ark.

"This is Esther Hobson *chist*, 1637," is inscribed on a linen chest at Bottesford Manor.

"Wan it was gouen, ne nicte men finde
So mikel men micte him in winde,
Of his in arke, ne in *chiste*."

Havelok, 222.

CHIT, *v*.—To germinate, said of corn only.

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It's not sprooted to no meänin', but ther's here an' theäre a grain 'at's *chitted* a bit.

CHIT.—A pert female child.

CHITTER.—The noise made by a door or window which does not fit tightly; a shrill vibration or slight rattling sound such as church windows sometimes make when the organ is played.

CHITTER, v. —(I) To gabble.

I can't abide to go near th' hoose; she's alus a-*chittering*.

(2) To chatter, as the teeth do from cold or weakness.

(3) To chatter as birds do.

"No music's heard the fields among,
Save when the hedge-chats *chittering* play."

John Clare, *Autumn*.

CHITTERLINGS, *s. pl*.—The small intestines of animals. Cf. *Surtees Soc*., vol. ix., p. 57.

CHITTY-FACED.—Baby-faced.

CHITTY PRAT.—A small breed of fowls.

CHOÄK (choa·h'k).—The core of an apple or an artichoke.

CHOÄK-BAND.—A thong of leather by which a bridle is fastened around the jaws of a horse.

CHOÄK-FULL.—Quite full.

Th' ceestren's *choäk-full* o' watter.

A person is said to be *choäk-full* when he cannot possibly eat any more.

"When *choakful* of water and hung in the air,
They are forced into motion."

B. D. Walsh, *Aristophanes*, p. 311.

CHOÄK-ROPE.—A rope or piece of cane used for putting down the throats of oxen when they are choaking.

CHOCK, CHOG.—A small block of wood or stone used to *chock* or *scotch* the wheel of a cart or waggon.

CHOCK, *v*.—The act of stopping a wheel by putting a piece of wood or stone before it.

CHOLLUS.—(I) Harsh, stern.

(2) Strong clay land is described as *chollus*.

That theäre Wood Cloäs' is *chollus*; ten loäd o' lime on a aacre wo'd reightle it finely.

CHOO-CHOO, *interjec*.—A word used in driving pigs.

CHOP, *v*.—(I) To change.

He's alus *choppin'* and chaangin' aboot, can't be eäsy nowheäres.

Th' wind's *chopp'd* roond to th' nor-eäst ageän.

(2) To exchange.

He *chopp'd* his graay mare awaay at Scotter Shaw for a blind hoss.

(3) The hands and face are said to be *chopped* when the skin is cracked by cold.

CHOPPING-BOY.—A fine and healthy male child.

"*Chopping boy*. Quod dicimus de puero grandiusculo & pro ætate robusto."—Skinner, *Etymolog*., sub. voc.

CHOPPY.—Hay, oats in the straw, or clover cut in short lengths for cattle food.

CHOP-STRAW.—A person fond of arguing.

CHOW, *v*.—To chew.

CHOWL-BAND, JOWL-BAND.—The strap of the bridle which goes under the jaw.

CHOWSEL, *v*.—To masticate.

CHRIS-CROSS.—The signature of a person who cannot write.

CHRISTEN, CHRISTIAN.—(I) A human being as distinguished from one of the lower animals. Not a follower of our Blessed Lord as distinguished from the adherents of other faiths.

"All *Christ'ans* hes souls to be saaved, whether they be white or black, and whether thaay saay the'r prayers to God Almighty as Protestants do, or to idols, stoäns, an' bits o' rags as Papists, Heäthens, and Mahomet's men do."—*Missionary Sermon by a local preacher, delivered in Messingham Wesleyan Chapel, circa* 1842.

A teetotal advocate said to the author about ten years ago, "Brewtes, as we call 'em hes moore sense then *Christ'ans*; thaay won't so much as look at alcoöl if you put it under the'r very noäses."

"Lack-a-day, sir, it was only the cat; they sometimes sneeze for all the world like a *Christian*."—*High Life Below Stairs*, Act 2.

(2) Human ordure, as distinguished from that of other animals.

Thoo stinks sorely; thoo must ha' troäd e' sum *Chrishten*.

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CHRISTEN, *v.*—To give a nickname.

His name was.... but we *christen'd* him Hell Fire Dick up o' accoont o' his darin'.

CHRISTMAS.—Evergreens used for Christmas decorations.

CHRISTMASING.—Going begging at Christmastide.

CHRIST-TIDE.—Christmas (obsolete).

"Gathered at *Christide*, xiij^{s}. 5^{d}."—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Ch. Acc.*, 1627.

CHUCK.—A child's name for a hen.

CHUCK, *v.*—To throw.

He'd as well *chuck* his munny oot o' th' winda' as go on drinkin' e' this how.

CHUCK-CHUCK, *interjec.*—The call for poultry.

CHUCK-HOLE, CHUCK-PENNY, CHUCK-BUTTON.—A game played by boys. A circle is marked on the ground, in the centre of which is a small hole. Each person in the game throws a coin or button at this hole. He whose missile hits the hole and remains therein (or in case no one hits it, he who has come the nearest thereto) wins the game. If all the objects thrown roll outside the ring it is a "dead heat," and each boy reclaims his penny or button.

CHUCKLE-HEAD.—A large-headed, weak-minded person.

CHUCK-STONES.—Stones used by children in playing a game.

CHUCK-UP, *v*,—(I) To break a contract.

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He let his sen at Ketton Stattis for foherteen poond waage, bud *chuckt up* an' hes gotten sixteen noo.

If I doän't find things reight when I get theäre I shall *chuck up*.

(2) To vomit.

CHUMP, CHUMP-HEAD.—A stupid person.

CHUNK.—A lump.

I can do very well wi' a bit o' baacon an' a *chunk* o' bread.

"If a man or a woman dare to stand before you blow them to hell with a *chunk* of cold lead."—*Speech of Gen. Atchison in Gladstone's Kansas*, 1857, p. 31.

CHUNTER.—(I) To mutter.

(2) To murmur, to grumble.

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CHURCH (chech).—The north side of.

"Thaay bury them as kills the'r-sens wi' hard wark o' th' no'th side o' th' *chech*." This saying has reference to the superstition prevalent in many parishes against burial in the north portion of the churchyard.—Cf. Stockdale, *Annals of Cartmel*, p. 109. Elias Owen, *Old Stone Crosses of the Vale of Clwyd*, pp. 196, 197, 198. See CHECH.

CHURCH HEADLANDS, *s. pl.*—There were in the parish of Kirton-in-Lindsey certain lands so called in the open field, the crop of which was sold yearly for the benefit of the Church.

"*Churchheadlands*, sold by the consent of the whole parish to George Kent, price iiij^{li}"—*Ch. Acc.*, 1590.

CLACK.—Worthless talk.

Hohd yer *clack*, I'm stalled o' hearin' yĕ.

"Like Robert Southey, King of Rhyme:
Who now gets yearly butt of sack,
As payment for what we call *clack*."—

A Nineteenth Century... History of…

Abeillard and Heloisa, 1819, p. 33.

"Brazen magpies, fond of *clack*,

Full of insolence and pride,

Chattering on a donkey's back,

Perch'd and pull'd his shaggy hide!"

John Clare, *Recollec. after a Ramble*.

CLACKER.—See CLAPPER.

CLAG, *v.*—To muddy.

Thў petticoäts is *clagg'd* all oher, lass. Wheäre hes ta been?

CLAGS.—(I) Dirt sticking to anyone after walking in mud.

(2) Dirty wool cut from sheep.

CLAG-TAIL.—A girl whose garments are *clagged* with mud.

CLAM.—(I) Thirsty.

I am *clam*; I wish I was 'long-side on a beer-barril.

(2) Cold, damp.

Thoo's as *clam* as a kerpse.

(3) Tenacious, sticky, adherent.

Th' muck's that *clam* it weän't slip off'n th' sluff when yĕ dig it.

CLAM, *v.*—(I) To snatch, hold of.

He *clammed* hohd on her, or she'd hev tippled heäd fo'st i'to th' warpin' dreän.

(2) To stick, to adhere, as sheets of wet paper do to each other.

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CLAMMED, CLEMMED, *pp.*—Parched with thirst.

I'm fairly *clamm'd* wi' this raape threshin'; do, Sarah, pleäse g'e me a sup o' beer.

"Ye'll be choak'd and *clamm'd* to death."—John Clare, *Noon*.

CLAMMER, *v.*—To climb.

Oor Uriah's *clammered* into th' parson's cherry tree, muther, an' he is swall'in' on 'em aboon a bit. I shouldn't ha' tell'd ye nobbut he weänt chuck me ony doon.

CLAMMUX.—Clamour.

CLAMOURSOME.—Clamorous.

CLAMP.—(I) A pile of bricks or limestone for burning.

(2) A pile of rubbish for burning.

(3) A piece of iron used to repair broken flagstones or strengthen buildings.

CLAMP, *v*.—To tread heavily.

CLAMS, *s. pl*.—(I) The nippers that shoemakers and saddlers put between their knees.

(2) Iron braces used for binding together stone-work.

CLAN.—A considerable number of persons having a common object, or being bound together by a common tie.

Ep'uth was full to-daay; ther' was th' whole *clan* o' th' Foresters theäre.

CLAP.—(I) A blow with the open hand.

(2) Silly talk.

Stint t thy̌ *clap*, thoo'd tire a toäd to deäd.

(3) At one *clap, i.e*., at one time, all on a sudden, together.

Thaay all cum'd at one *clap*.

CLAP, *v*.—(I) To strike with the open hand.

"And siþe *clapte* him on þe crune."—*Havelok*, 1814.

(2) To put, to place, as "*clap* the kettle on the fire."

(3) To slam.

I niver seed onybody so bad for *clappin'* doors, as Ted is.

(4) To pat.

You've troäd on Crab, go *clap* him.

CLAP-DOOR.—A fall-door such as is used to gain access to a loft or cellar. Not a half-door as in Northamptonshire.—See *Baker's Northamp. Gloss*., vol. i., p. 121,

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CLAP EYES ON, *phr*.—To see.

The fo'st time I *clapt eyes on* her was at No'thrup Staation, an' th' last time was at Retford.

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Eleanor was th' han'sumist woman I iver *clapt eyes on*; I doän't care who tuther is.

CLAP-GATE.—A gate set across a foot-path, which hits against two posts. A gate of this kind hinders cattle from straying, but is easily opened by human beings. It is frequently called a "kissing gate."

CLAP HOHD ON.—To seize, to snatch.

Th' p'liceman *clap't hohd on* him just as he was getting' upo' th' New Holland boät.

CLAPPER.—(I) An instrument used by boys to frighten birds. Two or three thin pieces of board are united loosely by a strap. These are attached to a handle; when it is shaken a loud noise is made. A *clapper* of this kind was used in Catholic times to summon people to church on the last three days of Holy Week, when the church bells were silent. Peacock. *Eng. Ch. Furniture*, 42, 118, 126, 138.

(2) The fan of a winnowing machine.

CLAPPER CLAW, *v.* —To attack with the finger nails.

CLAP-POST.—The post against which a gate claps in shutting. The opposite one is called the "hing post," q.v.

CLAP TO, *v.*—To enter into, as cold does.

It was that cohd as I com'fra Brigg on Christmas Eäve, it *clapt to* my very heart.

CLART.—(I) Sticky dirt.

(2) Silly or exaggerated talk.

(3) Flattery.

CARTING ABOUT. —Idling away time.

Noo then, you lads, I'm not gooin' to hev you *cleartin' aboot* wi' that prickly-otche, when you oht to be pullin' ketlocks.

CLARTY. —Diry, sticky.

I doä n't beleäve as ony plaace is soä *clarty* as Lincoln laane is; it's muckiest roäd i' sheere.

CLASH. —A quarrel.

CLASH. —To quarrel.

CLAT.—(I) A tell tale.

(2) Anything dirty or sticky.

(3) Useless fidget.

(4) Spoon-meat.

(5) Ridiculous or exaggerated talk.

(6) Flattery. See CLART.

CLAT, *v.*—(I) To work in an aimless or fidgetty way at some useless employment.

(2) To bedaub.

Th' bairn'll *clat* her-sen all oher wi' that treäcle.

CLATTING.—(I) Tale-bearing.

(2) Running in and out of doors.

(3) Making litter or dirt in a house.

CLATTY.—Dirty.

What art ta' cumin' i' to this cleän kitchen wi' them *clatty* boots on for? See CLARTY.

CLAUM, *v.*—(I) To paw about with the hands.

Thy bairns is real fond o' 'Liza, thaay're alust *a-calumin'* aboot her.

(2) To touch with dirty or sticky fingers.

Nelly's *claum'd* my book all oher wi' her treäckly han's.

CLAUMING.—Sticky, dirty, said of roads.

I want it to dry a bit afoore I go, it's so *claumin'* under foot.

CLAW, *v.*—To scratch.

Th' cat's *claw'd* th' side o' my Sunda' silk goon fra' top to bottom.

CLAY, *v.*—To put clay upon the land.

CLAY-LANE.—An unstoned parish road. When a lane of this kind has grass on its sides it is called a green lane; when its surface is strong clay, and there is little or no grass at the sides, it is called a *clay-lane*. There are two *clay'-lanes* in the parish of Kirton-in-Lindsey.

CLAYS, THE.—Strong clay land.

It's dryish here, but it's weet up o' th' *claays* yit.

CLAY-TAIL.—A dirty girl, "a draggle-tail." See CLAG-TAIL.

CLEAN, *adj*.—(I) A woman after she has been churched is said to be *cleän*; before that time it is held among old- fashioned people, that it is sinful for her to go out of doors beyond the eaves-dropping.

(2) Among Roman Catholics a person is said to be *cleän* who has just been to confession.

(3) Land is *cleän* when there are few weeds on it.

(4) Grain is *cleän* when properly winnowed.

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CLEAN, *v*.—To perform the afternoon toilet.

Cum, Mary, my lass, get thy sen *cleän'd*, it's just teä-time.

CLEAN, *adv*.—Entirely.

I've cleän forgotten what thaay call him.

Stop a minnit, I shall have *cleän* dun when I've sarv'd th' pig, an then I'll goä wi' yĕ'.

Them caakes is *cleän* fit.

"I am *clean* forgotten, as a dead man out of mind."—*Psalm* xxxi., v. 14, *Prayer Book Version*.

"Wee must preserve mechanicks now
To lectorize and pray,
By them the gospel is advanc't
The *clean* contrary way."

Rump Songs, part I., p. 151.

CLEAN DIRT.—Earth or mud, in distinction from anything foul or offensive.

Mother: "Bless me! Why sitha', oor Ned's all oher muck ageän; this is tho'd time this very daay."

Grandmother: "Well, niver mind, Jaane, it's nobbut *cleän* do't this time."

CLEANING UP TIME.—The month before May-day, when scrubbing, whitewashing, and such-like work is done, before the old servants leave. In the Isle of Axholme where the servants follow the Yorkshire custom of leaving their places at Martinmas, this work is frequently done in the Autumn, and is called "the back-end *cleäning-up*."

CLEANSING.—The placenta or after-birth of any of the lower animals.

"The after-birth in the North is termed the *cleansing*."—*Treatise on Live Stock*, 1810, p. 42.

CLEAR, *adv*.—(I) Entirely, quite.

She's *clear*, bonny, really she is.

It's *clear* unreäsonable, like axin' watter to run up-hill.

(2) Free from blame or punishment.

Thaay'd hed him afoore th' magistraates, but he caame off *clear*.

CLEAR PROFIT.—Net profit.

CLEAS (cli.h'z), *s. pl*.—The claws of birds or animals.

CLEATS.—Colt's foot. *Tussilago farfara*.

CLEAVERS.—*Hairiff*, q.v.

CLEG.—A gadfly.

You ma' knaw it's Scotter Shaw-daay [July 6]; th' *clegs* hes cum'd.

Stoned-herse-men when thaay dee to'n i'to *clegs*.

"He had a littill we leg,
And it was cant as any *cleg*."

Border Min., vol. i.,p 268.

CLETCH.—A brood of young birds, especially of the domesticated kinds. Sometimes used jestingly for a family of young children.

CLEUGH.—(I) The outfall sluice of a river or drain communicating with a tidal river, and provided with floodgates.

The *eu* in this word is sometimes pronounced like the *ew* in *new*, and sometimes

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nearly like the German ü. The *gh* is very rarely gutteral.

"They began to work at a place on Humber side called Gallow *Clowe*."—*Rep. Hist. MS. Com*., vij. 568, col. I.

(2) A shuttle fixed in the gates or masonry of a lock which is capable of being raised to admit or discharge water, so as to allow vessels to pass. A similar arrangement by which the admission of water to the wheels of watermills is regulated. *Cleughs* of this kind usually wind up by a handle or winch.

CLEUGH-HOALE.—A deeper or wider part of a drain just above the sluice.

CLEW.—(I) A ball of worsted, cotton or silk thread.

(2) See CLEUGH.

CLEW-LINE.—A line attached to a sail.

CLICK.—(I) The ticking of a clock or watch.

(2) The noise a swing-gate makes on fastening.

(3) The sound of the death-watch.

(4) A snatch.

We've hed a fox aboot th' decoy, an' hev' hed five *clicks* at him, but hev'nt gotten him yit.

CLICK, *perf*., CLUCK, *v*.—To snatch.

Johnny alus liked when he cam hoäm to hev hot caakes ready for *clickin'*.

I should hev hitten him if Tom hed n't *cluck* hohd o' my airm.

We ewsed to hev straange *clickin'* aboot for watter afoore you put that pump doon."—*Yaddlethorpe*, Geo. Jackson, June 11, 1881.

"The vicar...
Clickt up a rail that they had broke,
And to close battel him betook."

Th. Ward, *England's Reformation*, 1716, p. 353.

CLICKS.—Colt's foot. *Tussilago farfara, Winteringham*.

CLICKETY-CLACK.—The noise made by a person walking in pattens.

CLICK, HOLD OF, *v.*—To snatch hold of.

If I hedn't *clickd hohd* o' th' herse heäd he wo'd ha run'd oher her as sewer as could be.

CLICK UP.—Mud *clicks up* when it adheres in large flakes to the feet.

CLIFF.—(I) The oolite range of hills which runs north and south from the Humber to Grantham.

"The *cliffs* lie fallow every other year."—*Survey of the Manor of Kirton-in-Lindsey*, 1787.

(2) Stone, commonly chalk, put to hinder certain portions of the Trent banks from being washed away by the tide.

CLINCH, *v.*—(I) To clench.

You man drive that spike thrif, an' *clinch* it o' tuther side.

(2) To grasp.

I *clinch'd* him fast by th' scuff o' th' neck, or he'd hev bitten me.

CLINCHER.—An unanswerable argument.

Ther' was a man doon fra Lunnon lectur'in, an' he says, "You maay depend upon it, my friends, ther' niver was noä Noah's flud." So, says I, "You talk like a fool, you do: why, how did them cockles an' oysters get i'to th' stoäns if it hedn't been as th' Scriptur' says? So noo then, Maister Lunnoner, that's a *clincher* for thĕ." says I.

CLINK.—A sharp blow.

CLINKER.—Something very good, large, or fine.

Well, that is a *clinker*; I'm blessed if I iver seed sich an a bull e' all my life.

CLINKERS.—(I) Small hard bricks used for paving stables.

(2) Bricks that have been burnt in too hot a fire, so that parts of them have become fused.

(3) Iron slag used for mending highways.

CLINKING,*adj.*—Good; excellent.

A *clinkin'* good un' for th' wark I want her for, but a reg'lar slug up o' th' roäd.

"The driver no doubt praised it highly, when he declared that it was a *clinkin'* good one."—L. J. Jennings, *Rambles Among the Hills*, p. 95.

CLINK OFF, *v.*—To run away.

When he begun t' talk aboot lumberin', I thoht it was best to *clink off*.

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CLIP.—(I) Speed, rapid motion.

Them traains goäs wi' a *clip*, duzn't thaay?

(2) "A clip of wool" is the quantity shorn by one farmer in a single season.

He'd a good *clip* this year; all his hogs will tod threes.

When S.... T.... deed, he'd eleven years *clip* by him.

(3) A small internal projection in a horse's shoe, formed to hinder it from slipping.

(4) A blow, commonly a slight one.

Justice: Did he assault the boy?

Witness: Well, noä, yer warship, I can't saay as he did, he nobbut fetch'd him a *clip* as he was ruunin' awaay like.

CLIP, *v.*—(I) To cut with scissors.

My gran'muther hed sum ohd tap'stry bed-hingin's, wi' dogs an' men on herseback work'd e' silk on 'em, but we *clipp'd* 'em up for doll-cloäs when we was bairns.

(2) To shear sheep.

We *clip* to-morrow; can you lend us George Todd to wind wool?

"For xxj clippers for *clippynge* of my m^s^. shepe ix^s^. iiij^d^."—*Household Acc. of Lestrange's*, 1520, in *Archæologica*, vol. xxiv., p. 438.

(3) To cut the hair.

We mun hev oor Bill's hair *clipt*.

(4) To embrace.

I seed 'em *clippin'* an' cuddlin' one anuther ageän th' pin-fohd.

"Quaþ blauncheflur ich com anon,
Ac floris *cleppen* here bigon."

Floris and Blanchf, p. 67, line 594.

"She *clypped* and kyssed Governar,

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Oftentymes with good herte."

Arthur of Little Britain, Ed. 1814, p. 35.

(5) To shorten; said of the daylight.

The daays *clip* off sorely; we shall hev winter here ageän afoore we knaw wheäre we are.

CLIPPER.—(I) One who shears sheep.

"I mun goä to As'by to neet to see efter sum *clippers*."—June 4th, 1886.

(2) Something very excellent.

He says she trots twelve mile an hooer reg'lar; she mun be a *clipper*.

CLIPPERS.—Shears.

CLIPPING.—Sheep-shearing.

CLIPPING-BOARD.—The board on which a sheep is held while it is being shorn.

CLIPPINGS.—Bits of cloth, silk and the like, cut off by tailors and dress-makers in cutting out clothes.

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CLIPPING-TIME.—The time of sheep-shearing.

I remember her straange an' well; th' last time I seed her was in *clippin'-time*, an' she cum'd to us e' th' laathe an' broht us sum aale.

CLIPS.—An eclipse.

"And þat is cause of þis *clips* that closeth now þe sonne."—*Piers the Plowman*, B. text, pass, xviij., I. 135.

CLITTER-CLATTER.—(I) A rattling noise.

(2) Idle, noisy talk.

CLOÄS (kloa·h'z).—(I) An enclosure. See CLOSE.

(2) Clothes.

CLOÄS, *adj*.—Close, silent, reserved, secret, miserly.

He's a real *cloäs* man, an' knaws waay to hohd his tung ahind his teäth.

CLOÄS-BED.—A close-bed; *i.e.*, a bed which, when not in use, shuts up and looks like a chest of drawers.

CLOÄS FISTED, *adj*.—Penurious, stingy.

CLOÄS-HERSE, CLOÄS-HOSS.—A frame on which clothes are hung to dry.

CLOÄSIN.—An enclosure.

She's goän to pick wicks e' th' *cloäsins*.

"A tied my herse t' the steel, an' ran hoäm thruff the *closins* ageän."— Samuel Wills, *The Lincolnshire Labourer*. See CLOSE.

CLOCK.—(I) Any of the larger kinds of beetle.

"Flies, grasshoppers, hornets, clegs and *clocks*."—Sylvester, *Dn. Bartas'* Ed., 1633, p. 361.

(2) The seed of the dandelion. Children have a notion that the hour of the day, or the number of years we have to live, may be told by the number of puffs it takes to blow all the seeds from a dandelion-head.

(3) The ornamental part of a stocking which runs up the sides.

CLOCKSMITH.—A clockmaker (obsolete).

"The *clocksmyth*, for a gods pene ij[s]"—*Kirton-on-Lindsey Ch. Acc*., 1573.

CLOCK-WORK.—Any person or thing which does its work thoroughly well, without bustle and without delay is said to go like *clock-work*.

Ohne Hast, ohne Rast.

CLOD, *v*.—To throw violently, generally used with regard to some heavy body.

"He's bundled them two chaps as came wi' you out o' th' house... *clodded* 'em into th' carriage, an' teld Reuben th' coachman to drive wi' 'em to Hell."—*Ralf Skerlaugh*, vol. i., p. 187.

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CLODDY.—An awkward, ill-dressed man.

What a *cloddy* he is! he looks as thof he'd goän to Gresham shop an' putten his sen into th' fost suit o' cloäs thaay shaw'd him.

CLOG.—(I) A log of wood.

(2) A log of wood furnished with a chain, by which it is attached to one of the legs of a horse or cow that will not come from the pasture when called.

(3) A wooden-soled boot.

(4) A wooden-soled over-shoe worn by women.

CLOGGED-UP, *pp.*—Stopped up.

That suff's fairly *clogged-up* wi' esh tree fangs.

His lungs is that *clogged-up* wi' asthmy, he can't blaw.

CLOOF.—The hoof of an animal.

CLOOT.—(I) A blow.

He fetched him a *cloot* o' th' side o' his heäd that maade all his teäth chitter.

(2) A cloth, a clout, a rag.

"Put now these old cast *cloots* and rotten rags under thine armholes."—*Jeremiah*, ch. xxxviii., v. 12.

While May is oot,
Cast not a *cloot*.

"There's moore *cloot* then pudding." The allusion is to the cloth in which a pudding is boiled, the meaning being that there is more outside show than worth or wealth in the person to whom it is applied.

(3) A patch, especially a patch on a shoe, or a piece of board nailed on a door or a wall to block a hole.

(4) A plate of iron nailed on an axle-tree to hinder its being worn away by friction against the bush of the wheel. Among the expenses incurred by Simon de Eya, Abbot of Ramsey, on his journey to London, *Circa*, 1338, was ij[d] for ij. carte*cloutes*.—*Mon. Ang.*, vol. ii., p. 584. In *The Apparel of the Field of Henry, Earl of Northumberland*, in 1513, mention is made of *cloutes*, *clout* nailles, wheles [and] axilltrees.— *Archæologia*, vol. xxvi., p. 405. Robert Abraham, a shopkeeper at Kirton-in-Lindsey, had at the time of his death in 1519, iii dosan wayn*cloutes*.—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Court Roll*.

(5) A mean, base or ignorant person. The Isle of Axholme men who resisted the drainage works, undertaken by Sir Cornelius Vermuyden, declared in 1650, that they would give no obedience to the Parliament, that "they could make as good a parliament themselves; some said it is a parliament of *clouts*."—*John Lilburn, Tried and Cast*, 1653, p. 86.

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CLOOT, *v.*—(I) To strike.

If ta duz n't slot off, I'll *cloot* thĕ.

(2) To patch.

"Old shoes and *clouted*."—*Joshua*, ch. ix., v. 5.

CLOOT-NAAIL.—A nail used for attaching *clouts* to axletrees, and otherwise for nailing iron to wood.

CLOP, *v.*—To attach an additional sole to a boot by wooden pegs.

CLOSE, CLOÄS, CLOÄSIN'.—The plural sometimes, though rarely *closen*. An enclosure, whether grass or under plough, as distinguished from a *field*, q.v., which is unenclosed land under plough. In recent days, this distinction has in a great measure fallen into disuse, and we constantly hear persons speaking of a *field*, when they mean a *close*.

"No man having any *closes* in Thonock or Sumerby, or in the Parke shall make chase of horses through the corne fields."—*Gainsburgh Manor Records in Stark's Hist. Gainsb*., p. 91.

"A *closse* called Spencer *Close*."—*Plumpton Corresp*, 16.

"Drew to the bottom of a great *close*, or pasture, ordering themselves there among the trees beyond a great hedge, which parted that *close* from our field."—*Prince Rupert's beating up the Rebel's Quarters, at Postcomb and Chinner*."—1643, p. 5.

"The king approached near us... and his army lay in *closes* hard besides him."—*Letter of Earl of Essex*, Sept. 3, 1644, in Rushworth, *Hist. Col*., part iii., vol. ii., p. 701.

"Through grassy *close* or grounds of blossom'd bean."—John Clare, *Sunday Walks*.

CLOSING.—An enclosure. See CLOSE.

CLOT.—A clod.

Theäre's noht iver cum'd up fer *clots* like a Caambridge roll.

CLOT-HEÄD.—A stupid person.

For shaame on thee sen, thoo greät *clot-heäd*.

CLOT-MELL.—A mallet for breaking clods.

CLOTTED, CLOTTERED, *pp*.—Entangled, coagulated.

All its mane was *clotted* togither.

Ther' was a deäl o' *clottered* blud on his cloäs.

CLOTTING.—Breaking clods with a wooden mallet.

CLOUD.—A large number or quantity of anything.

Ther's *cloods* o' sparra's e' th' ivin upo' th' no'th side th' hoose.

Mester's spilt *cloods* o' ink upo' th' lib'ry floor.

We've hea *cloods* o' bread fra As'by.

"Sparrows are to be found in *clouds* along the hedgerows of our cornfields at the present time."—*The Scotsman*, August 28, 1886.

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CLOW.—See CLEUGH.

CLUB, *v*.—Turnips are said to *club* when they go to "fingers and toes," q.v.

CLUB-TAIL.—The stoat, *mustela erminea*.

CLUCK.—(I) The noise made by a hen when calling her chickens or when desiring to sit.

(2) A similar noise made by children when going to sleep.

CLUCK, *pt. t.* of CLICK, q.v.

CLUMP, *v*.—To tread heavily.

CLUMPST.—(I) Clumsy.

(2) Benumbed by cold.

(3) Stolid, surly, uncouth, morose, taciturn.

Clumps, ignavus, ineptus...vox agro Linc. usitatissima.—Skinner, *Etymologicon.*

I couldn't mak onything on him. He was that *clumpst* he wo'dn't speäk.

CLUNCH.—(I) Close, hot, cloudy.

(2) Sullen, morose.

CLUNCH-CLAY.—Stiff, hard clay.

CLUNG, *adj.*—(I) Stiff, tenacious, sticky.

Ther's a deäl o' *clung* land mud be meller'd wi' suffin' an' dreänin'.

(2) Stern, sour-tempered.

"There's no rulin' childer unless you're *clung* wi' 'em."—John Markenfield, iij., 115.

CLUTCH.—A handful.

A *clutch* o' bread an' a bite o' cheäse is all I want.

CLUTHER, *v.*—To cluster.

Th' bo'ds was all *cluther'd* together like a swarm o' beäs.

CLUTTER.—Loud, meaningless noise, senseless babble.

What a *clutter* she mak's all aboot noht.—July 5, 1886.

"Our chaplains quite grumble, nay openly mutter
That for mere religion there should be such a *clutter*."
The Camp Guide, 1778, p. 14.

CLUZZEN, *v.*—To clutch.

Th' dogs hed *cluzzen'd* hohd o' one anuther afoore I seed 'em.

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COACH AND SIX.—If a person wishes to describe any small thing as very large, it is common to say that it is big enough to turn a *coach and six* in.

I tell'd her to mind what she was a-dooin' on, an' I hed n't gotten th' wo'ds well oot o' my mooth, when she toär a hoale i' her frock big enif to to'n a *coäch-an'-six* in.

"Is there not a hole in my belly that you may turn a *coach-and-six* in?"
Th. Otway, *The Atheist*, Act v., Sc. I.

COACH-HORSE.—A dragon fly.

COAL-BINK.—A wooden hutch for coals.

COARSE.—The opposite of fine.

It' a *coärse* mornin' this here.—Sir. *Bottesford*, Dec. 13, 1887.

For a man to leather his sarvant gell e' that how's a *coärse* waay o' gooin' on, I reckon.

COARSE TIME.—One who has been very ill, or who has endured much trouble is said to have "had a *coärse time* on it."

COARSE WEATHER.—Bad, rough, unpleasant weather.

COAT (koa·h't).—As in pigeon-cote, dove-cote.

COAT.—(I) To have "a good *coät* on," signifies to be in good condition; said of horses and oxen.

(2) To "cast the *coät*" is to change the hair.

COAT-FEATHERS.—The feathers on the body of a bird, as distinguished from the pen-feathers, or quills of the wings.

COB.—(I) The stone of fruit.

(2) The pips of apples, oranges, &c.

COBBLE.—(I) A round pebble large enough for paving.

Brigg markit plaace ewsed to be paaved wi' *cobbles*.

(2) Pavement made with *cobbles*.

His herse legs flew up i' th' chech laane on th' *cobbles*, an' brok' boäth th' gig shavs.

(3) A large boulder.

Ther' was a *cobble* fun when thaay was makkin' a undergrund passige at Blybur. It was that big thaay hed to tunnil roond him.

COBBLE, *v.* —To pelt, to throw stones.

Sum lads hes been *cobblin'* th' chech winda's.

"Them carrots is that bad. I wodn't ewse em to *cobble* a dog wi'."— *Ashby, March* 25th, 1883.

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COBBLE-STICK.—The set-stick or piece of wood used to keep a horse's traces the proper distance apart.

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COB-HALL.—A small house in the south-west corner of the market-place at Kirton-in-Lindsey. There is some reason for believing that it stands on the site of the prison of the lord of the manor, the late Mr. W. E. Howlett, told me that this building occupies the place of the weigh-house of the market, and that the word *cob* is akin to the A. S. Ceáp.— *Cob Castle* a prison... North, Wright, *Gloss*, sub voc. The north-east tower of Lincoln Castle is called *Cob Hall*, perhaps from the practice of beating delinquents there with a leathern belt called *cobbing*.—Sir C. H. J. Anderson's *Lincoln Guide*, p. 152. This place is mentioned by Henry Norris in 1781, and is called *Cobs Hall*. He thought it was a chapel.—*Archœologia*, vol. vi., p. 265.

"These two dayes they played their ordnance very thick upon the *cobb*."—*Rushworth Hist, Coll*., vol. iii., part ii., p. 679.

The ordnance map shews a place called *Cobbe Hall*, near Snettisham, in Norfolk.

COB-IRONS.—(I) The dogs of a fire-place.

(2) The irons by which a spit is supported.

COB-NUT.—A large filbert.

COCK.—"He's heärd the ohd cock craw," said of children who repeat sentences or opinions which they have picked up from their fathers.

COCK-A-DOODLE-DO.—The crowing of a cock.

Cock-a-doodle-do,
My daame hes lost her shoe,
My mester's lost his fiddlestick
And duz n't knaw what to do.

COCK-BRAINED, *adj*.—Weak, silly, flighty.

"Dost thou aske, *cockbrained* foole."—Bernard, *Terence*, p. 162.

COCKELTY, COCKLING, *adj*.—Rickety, standing unsafely.

This boät's raather *cockelty*; I should'nt like for us to be e' th' watter.

That chair is n't fit to sit in, it's oher *cocklin'*; it's gotten three long legs an' a sho't un.

Braade o'me things is *cockelty* e' that quarter. He'll be hevin'a man wi' a red collar (a bailiff) cum sum neet to drink teä wi' him.

"And on the *cockling* dirty stones
Drop'd down upon his marrow-bones."
Edward Ward, *Don Quixote*, 1711, p. 105.

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COCKELTY-BREAD.—A game played by children.

This is the waay you maake *cockelty-bread*;
This is the waay you maake *cockelty-bread*;
Up with yer heäls an' doon wi' yer head,
This is the waay you maake *cockelty-bread*.

The children turn head-over-heels after repeating the third line.

COCKER.—A person who keeps cocks for the sport of cock-fighting; one who fights cocks.

William M.... was a greät *cocker*, but he hed to do it on th' sly of laate; ther's a law cum'd up ageän sich like things.

"Thise dysars and thise hullars,
Thise *cokkers* and thise bollars,
And alle purs cuttars,
Bese welle war of thise men."

Processus Tallentorum, *Townsley Mysteries* (Surtees Soc), p. 242.

COCKER, *v.*—To indulge.

He's *cocker'd* his wife up so, that noo she can't walk roond th' gardin wi' oot takkin' cohd.

COCKEREL.—A young cock.

Ant.: Which, of he or Adrian, for a good wager, first begins to crow?
Seb.: The old cock.
Ant.: The *cockerel*.—*The Tempest*, Act ii., sc. I., 1. 31.

COCK-EYE.—A squint.

She's a real *cock-eye*; one eye oot o' th' winda', an' tuther watchin' th' kettle boil.

COCKING.—Cock-fighting.

COCKLE UP. *v.*—To blister, to expand irregularly, to curl up as paper does when wetted.

The blight's *cookled up* all th' cherry tree leäves.

He niver can paaper onything wi oot its *cocklin'* not fit to be seän.

COCKLING.—See COCKELTY.

COCKLOFT.—A small upper chamber.

COOK-MA-DO.—A fussy young fellow.

That theäre *cook-mado* weänt craw so lood when he's as ohd as you an' me.

COCK IV TH' MIDDEN. COCK O' TH' WALK.—The most important person in a household, parish, or district.

COCK PIT. —A kind of apple.

COCK ROSE.—The gall on the rose. *Isle of Axholme*. See CANKER and GIPSY ROSE.

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COCK-WEB.—A cob-web.

"Ther's a vast mess o' *cockwebs* all oher th' barn."—*Grayingham*, 1878.

COCK'S EGG—A small yokeless hen's egg which ignorant people think is laid by the cock.

COCK-STRIDE.—A small distance.

He might ha' taa'en it for thĕ; its nobbut a *cock-stride* fra his hoose to the carrier's.

"Days lengthen on their visits a *cock's-stride*."—]ohn Clare, *Shepherd's Calendar*, p. 32.

COCK-TREDDLE.—The embryo in an egg.

COD.—(I) The pod of beans and peas.

(2) A pillow; perhaps obsolete.

"iij. *coodes*, one payre of fembyll sheyttes, one lynnyn sheytt and a halfe, iiij[s]."—*Inventory of Tho. Robynson*, *of Appleby*, 1542.

CODDER.—A saddler.

CODDLE, *v.*—To pet, to nurse, to be over careful of.

CODGEL.—A stupid man.

CODGER.—A dirty, mean old man.

CODLIN.—An early kind of apple.

COFFIN.—(I) A small oblong cinder which flies out of the fire accompanied by a report. The appearance of such a thing presages death. When the cinder is round it is called a purse (q.v.), and presages good-luck.

(2) A pork-pie mould.

(3) The hoof of a horse, that is "all the horn that appears when he has his foot set on the ground."—*Sportsman's Dict*., 1785, sub. voc.

COFFIN BONE.—The large bone of a horse's foot.

COG.—A kind of boat or ship formerly used on the Humber.—Cf. Statute 23, Henry VIII., chap, xviii.—Blount, *Law Dictionary*.

COG, *v*, —To recover from sickness.

He's been very bad, but he'll *cog* ageän sewer enif.

COGGLE.—A large gravel stone, a cobble, q.v.

COHD, *adj*.—Cold.

Its *cohd* eniff to skin a toäd.

COHD AIR OFF.—To "tak th' *cohd air off*" is to warm slightly.

Set his beer up o' th' hud-end for a minnit to tak th' *cohd air off*.

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COHD CAKE, *lit.*—*Cold cake*; something very painful or hard to bear.

It's straange *cohd caake* for that poor lass, at Spaldin', to be sent to prison just for pullin' a flooer.—July 24,1875.

COHD CHILL.—A shivering fit, a bad cold.

COHD CHISEL.—A strong steel chisel used for cutting iron.

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COHD COMFORT.—Unwelcome news.

COHD FIRE.—The materials for a fire laid, but not lighted.

COHLCH, *v.*—To trim and cleanse the slopes or batters of a ditch or drain.

COHTER-HOÄLE.—The hole in the beam of a plough into which the *coulter* is fitted.

COIL.—Fuss, bustle.

You mak as big a *coil* aboot th' ratcatcher bein' here, as thof th' Queen was cumin' to bra'fast.

COLD—See COHD.

To take one *cold* on the top of another, means taking a new *cold* ere you are rid of the old one.

COLLAR, COLLAR-HOHD-ON, *v.*—(I) To seize, to snatch.

I doän't think ony body could be a better hand at collarin' brass then John Little was.

(2) A cooking term, a method of pickling eels and pork.

COLLOGUE, *v.*—To colleague, to plot.

Thaay're *colloguin* together to pull Charlie thrif, but it's to noä ewse.

"Why, look ye, we must *collogue* sometimes, forswear sometimes."— Webster, *The Malcontent*, Act. v., sc. ii.

"As parasites to flatter and *collogue*."—Rob. Burton, *Anatomy of Melancholy*, 1652, p. 7.

COLLOP.—(I) A thick slice; commonly of bacon. It was, and perhaps is, the practise in serious families for the younger members of a household and the guests each to repeat a text of Holy Scripture in the morning at breakfast. In or about the year 1847, a boy who had not been accustomed to this form of devotion, went to visit a family where it was practised. The head of the household was a remarkably fat man. From deficiency of memory or some other equally potent cause, the lad never had his text ready and daily received rebuke for his inattention. On the last morning of his stay, on being asked for his portion of Scripture, he repeated without a moment's hesitation, "He covereth his face with his fatness, and maketh *collops* of fat on his flanks."—*Job*, ch. xv., v. 27.

(2) An unfortunate circumstance, a mess.

COLLOPS AND EGGS.—Fried bacon and eggs.

COLLOP MONDAY.—The day before Shrove Tuesday.

COLLYFOGLE.—*Connyfoble*, q.v.

COLOURBINE, COLUMBINE.—*Aquilegia vulgaris*, used in making stuffed chine, q.v.

COLT.—A new hand at any work, before he has paid his footing or admission money.

COLT-EVIL.—A disease to which male horses are subject.

COLTING.—A beating.

COM.—See CUM.

COMASSING.—Begging at fair times.—*Scotter*.

COME AGAIN, *v.*—To appear after death as spirits are reported to do.

Thaay do saay he ewsed to *cum ageän*. I doän't knaw how it ma' be, but I've slep' for three weäks together e' very room wheäre he was mo'der'd an' I niver seed oht warse then my sen. An' sein' as he was a forelder o' my awn one would think it a deäl likelier thing he should shaw hissen to me then to them soft sarvant lasses.

COME AT.—(I) To attain.

Th' apples was soä high I couldn't *cum at* 'em.

(2) To ascertain.

I ax'd him ageän an' ageän, but I could n't *cum* at reight end o' taale.

COME-BACK.—A guinea fowl, so called from its cry.

COME-BY-CHANCE.—(I) A bastard.

(2) A foal or calf the paternity of which is not known.

COME FRA.—A person's native place, or the place where his home has long been.

He lives at Brigg but Yalthrup's his *cum fra*.

COME-HITHER, WOHEY—Said to horses to make them turn round.

COME INTO PROFIT.—A cow is said to *come into profit* when the milk comes after calving.

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COME OFF.—An excuse.

It's a bonny *cum off* to talk e that how.

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COME ON.—To grow, to thrive, to improve, said of infants and young animals.

Them Scotch beäs hes *cum on* aboon a bit sin we got em.

COME OUT.—Said to a dog in scolding it.

COME OHER.—To deceive, to wheedle.

He tell'd all soorts o' fine taales at 'lection time but he couldn't *cum oher* me.

COME ROUND, *v.*—(I) To recover from sickness.

(2) To become reconciled.

(3) To wheedle.

COMERS AND GOERS.—Visitors.

I niver seed so many *cumers and goers* e' ony hoose e' my life as ther is theäre.

COME THROUGH.—To recover.

He'll *cum through* this time but it's been a sore bout for him.

COME THY WAYS.—Come on! make haste!

Cum thy waays, on wi' thee, whativer hest 'a been doin? I've been litein' o' thee this hooer.

COME TO BE.—To be, to become.

When you *cum to be* an ohd man like me an' hev bairns o' yer awn grow'd up you'll see different.

COME TO ONES END.-To die.

Well, he was tied to cum to his end like uther foäks, but I niver thoht he'd be taa'en e' this how.

COME TO SEE.—To make love to.

Jim *cums to see* oor 'Liza.

COME UP, *interjec.*—Said to horses to urge them on.

COMFORT.—A comfit; a sweet-meat.

COMINGS IN.—Receipts.

His *cumings in* is all fra land; I reckon it at five hundred a year.

COME TO.—(I) To recover.

I thoht I should dee, but I'm *cumd to* ageän nistly noo.

(2) To become friendly.

He wodn't speäk one while, but he's *cumd to* noo.

COMMISSION, COMMISSIONERS.—When these words are used, without anything to qualify or explain their meaning, the Commission of Sewers is always meant.

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COMMON, *v.*—A road that has not been stoned is said never to have been *commoned.*

COMMON DAYS.—(I) The days on which farmers cart materials for the highways.

"Parsyvall norton quia non observabat le *common-dayes*."—*Bottesford Manor Records*, 1586.

(2) Work days; all days except Sundays, Christmas Day, and Good Friday.

COMMONS.—To do *commons* is to cart material for the repair of the highways.

COMPACTED TOGETHER, *pp.*—(I) Lying very closely, as birds do in a nest.

(2) Adhering together as nails do from rust.

COMPANY-KEEPER.—A female companion to a lady.

Faber wife ewsed to be *cum'p'ny-keäper* to Miss Alexander.

COMPOSITY.—Comprehension.

He's gotten no *composity* aboot him.

COMRADING,*pres.pt.*—Gadding about from house to house, associating with loose company.

She's niver within doors; alust *comraadin'* aboot sumwheäre.

CON.—Words compounded with *con* are accented on the first syllable, *e.g.*, cònfinement.

CONCARN (I) Concern.

I'll hev no *concarn* wi' him, *i.e.*, I will have no dealings with him.

"Defendant called the affair a strange *concarn*."—*Gainsburgh News*, May 19, 1877.

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(2) An intrigue.

Thaay'd a *concarn* together for years, an' he'd two bairns by her.

(3) A person, used as a term of extreme contempt.

What a leein' *concarn* she is.

He is a *concarn* to hev to do ony business wi'.

CONCARN, *v.*—To concern.

"If the inhabitants of the toune where he is not *consarned* to cleanse will sweep up their manor, his cart and horses shall carry it away."—*Gainsburgh Manor Records*, 1692, in Stark's *Hist. Gainsb.*, p. 266.

CONCARN YOU, *interjec.*—An objurgation equivalent to "confound you."

CONDEMNED.—Money is said to be *condemned* if it be owing before it is earned.

All them theäre stacks is *condemned* for rent an' moore things besides them.

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CONFINED LABOURER.—A farm labourer hired by the year.

"A *confined labourer*, a married man who can clip sheep and work on a farm."—Gainsburgh New. June 37. 1868.

"An' 'er brother is a *confined labourer* at Earby wi' a farmer Brown." Samuel Wills, *The Lincolnshire Labourer*.

CONIES, *sb. pl.*—Rabbit-skins.

CONNY, *adj.*—Pretty, comely, suitable.

CONNYFOBLE, CONNYFOGLE, *v.*—To deceive, to entice by flattery.

CONSATED, *adj.*—(I) Conceited.

(2) Firmly of opinion.

I'm *consated* he'll kill his sen wi' drink afoore many munths is oher if he goäs on e' this fashion,

CONSITHER, *v.*—To consider.

"I thoht it was a goäst at fost, for I'd been tell'd ther' was a woman wi' oot her heäd ewsed to walk theäre, but when I'd *consither'd* mysen a bit. I fun oot it was

moon shinin' on a flodge o' watter e' Tommy Waakefield dykein' boddum."—*Robert Lockwood*.

CONSTERNATED.—Astonished.

CONVARTED, *pp*.—Converted. Having convictions of sin and certainty of grace.

Mason: I've cum'd to ax you, sir, if you've ony objections to me tonin' Methodist?

Squire: No; I've nothing to do with your religion.

Mason: Then I'll goä next prayer meetin' as ther' is, an' get *convarted*, for Mr. Waakefield hes a pair of cottages to build, an' if nobbot I'm broht in, I'm sewer to get th' job.—*Messingham, circa* 1859.

About th' year 1860, an old man a Willonghton was *convarted* to Mormonism. On being asked what the process felt like, he replied, "Aw, it wer' bewtiful; just for all th' warld like treäcle runnin' doon mȳ back."—*Dowse*.

CONY.—A rabbit (obsolescent).

CONY-GARTH.—A small enclosure for rabbits (obsolescent).

COO.—A cow.

"Mȳ faather's bad wi' a stroäk, he'll niver get noä better, an' what's warse oor *coo* went an' deed last neet.—M., *June*, 1886.

COOL.—A lump or swelling on the head.

COOP.—A chicken hutch.

COOSLOP.—Cowslip.

Cooslop peeps meks real good wine.

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COOT.—A water hen.

As bare as a *coot*.

As lousy as a *coot*.

COP, *v*.—Schoolboy slang.

You'll *cop* it, *i.e*., you will catch it.

Cop him a hot 'un, *i.e*., give him a hard blow.

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COP, COP (kop).—Call-word for a horse.

COP-HORSE.—(I) A child's name for a horse.

(2) A child's toy like a horse.

COPY-LAND.—Land held by copyhold tenure.

Afoore th' enclosure a deäl o' land e' Scotter was *copy-land*, bud it's all free-land noo.

CORDWAINER.—A shoemaker.

CORE.—The inner part of a hay or clover stack, when all the outside has been cut away. See CRAWK (2).

"The sweet remnant of the hoarded rick
Sliced to the *core*."
James Hnrdis, *The Favourite Village*, 120.

CORKER.—See CAWKER.

CORN.—(I) Any kind of cereal, but more especially wheat.

(2) A single grain of wheat, &c.

I got sum *corns* e' my boots when I was dressin', an' thaay laam'd me.

"Except a *corn* of wheat fall into the ground and die, it abideth alone."—St. John, chap, xii., v. 24.

(3) A single grain of shot.

Mr. E.... shot him e' th' leg, an' he carri'd sum o' th' *corns* wi' him to th' daay of his death.

(4) A small quantity of tobacco, not sufficient to fill a pipe.

(5) "He duzn't carry *corn* well," said of any person who cannot bear prosperity.

CORN, *v.*—When the ears of cereals begin to fill they are said to *corn* well, or badly, as the case may be. *Curne* occurs in this sense.—*Piers the Plowman*, C. text, pass, xiij., 1. 180.

CORN-BIN (korne·bin).—Wild convolvulus, *convolvulus arvensis*.

CORNED.—Slightly drunken.

CORNED-BEEF.—Beef that has been a few days in pickle, but is not fully salted.

CORNISH.—(I) A cornice.

(2) The penis.

CORPSE-CANDLE.—A light said to be seen over graves.

CORPSE-WINDER.—A woman who prepares the dead for the coffin.

CORRAN, CORRANBERRY.—The garden currant.

CORRUPTION.—Pus "matter."

All blud an' *corruption*.

'COS, *conj*.—Because.

He hes n't cum'd just *'cos* I tell'd him; he's that stupid.

COSSES, *pr. sing*.—Costs.

I should like to goä to Drypool Fair, bud it *cosses* so much up o' th' packit.

COST THAN WORSHIP.—When anything costs much more than it is worth it is said to be of "*moore cost then warship*."

COSTIC, *adj*.—Constipated. See INFAMATION.

COT.—(I) A sheep's fleece that has become matted together during growth. *Cotted* fleeces are frequently used for doormats, and, in the place of sponges, for fomenting sick horses.

(2) A boy or man who cooks or does other womanly work.

COT, *v*.—(I) To entangle, used of hair, skeins of thread, &c.

(2) To become entangled.

COT, *prep*, of *cut*.

A boy at Winterton school, when undergoing instruction in the biography of Jonah, said in reference to that prophet's imprisonment in the whale's belly, "I should ha' *cot* my waay oot."

COTCH, *pp*.—Caught.

Him as steäls what isn't his'n
When he's *cotch'd* mun goä to prison.

COTCHER.—A cottier; a cottager.

COTE.—A pig-sty. See COAT.

COTE, *v*.—To fasten up swine in a pig-sty (obsolete).

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"Of Mathew Vause for not hauing a swine *cote* to *cote* up his swine in, iiij[d]."—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Fine Roll*, 1630.

CO'TSEY,—A curtsey.

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COTTED, *pp*.—Matted, entangled.

Thy hair's that *cotted* one wod think thoo hed n't reightled it sin last Asby feäst.

COTTER.—(I) An iron bolt with a large flat head used for fastening window shutters.

(2) A kind of wedge or key used for various purposes.

COTTERED, *pp*.—(I) Matted, entangled; applied to hair or wool.

(2) Crumpled, shrunk, run-up; applied to woollen or cotton goods.

COTTERELL.—(I) A washer, or broad thin ring of metal placed below the head or nut of a bolt to hinder it from crushing the wood.

"For xxx. *cotterelles* and viii. wedges to the belles, ij[s]. iiij[d]."—*Louth Church Acc*., 1570, vol. iii., p. 66.

(2) A piece of leather of similar shape to the above used for keeping the strands of a mop together.

COTTON, *v*.—(I) To get on well together, to agree.

Thaay *cotton* togither well eniff noo, but thaay did ewse to fall oot a part when she was yung an' giddy.

(2) To grow, to improve (obsolescent).

"I perceive how this geare *cottens*."—Bernard, *Terence*, p. 42.

(3) To beat, to thresh.

COTTON-DOWN, *v*.—To humiliate ones self.

I weänt *cotton-doon* to a chap like that for all his brass.

COTTONER.—Something very striking, either good or evil.

When that cousin o' mine, in America, that I niver so much as seed, deed an' left me fifty pund; "Well," says I, "this is a *cottoner*."

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Th' bairn hed been e' mischief all daay thrif; at last when I was sidin' awaay th' teä things, what duz he do but tum'le i'to th' well. So, says I, "Well, this is a *cottoner*, we shall hev to send for Mr. Iveson (the coroner) noo, I reckon."

COUNT, *v.*—To anticipate, to reckon upon.

She *coonted* up o' bein' married afoore th' bairn was born.

COUNTRY-SIDE. —The neighbourhood; the surrounding district.

"The whole *country-side* abounds with sepulchral records."—Streatfield, *Lincolnshire and the Danes*, p. 114.

COURAGE-BATER.—A castrator.

"Buried Eliezar Huddlestone, a stranger, who was a *couragebater*."— *Holbeach Par. Reg.*, May 17, 1723..

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COURT.—When used without any other word to fix its meaning it signifies the county court for the recovery of debts.

COURT-CARDS.—(I) The kings and queens in a pack of cards; formerly called *coat-cards*.

(2) "He's gotten to be a *coort-card* noo," said of some one who has risen very much in social position.

COURTING.—A court, an enclosed yard.

He said he'd kick my arse roond th' *coortin'*, soä says I to him, thoo'd better try; it'll maay be bo'n thy̆ boots if 'ta duz.—*Whitton*, Feb., 1872.

COVERLID.—A coverlet, a bed quilt.

COW, *v.*—To subdue.

COW-CASSON.—Cow-dung. See CASSON.

COW-CLAP.—Cow-dung, perhaps so called from the noise which it makes in falling.

She's as common as *coo-claps* are on Butterwick Haale at harvist time.

COW-EASINGS.—Cow dung.

COW-GATE.—The pasturage for a cow in a village cow-pasture, or on a common.

"I scarcely ever knew a *cow-gate* given up for want of ability to obtain a cow."—1804 A. Hunter, *Georgical Essays*, vol. ii., p. 126.

COWL.—(I) A metal hood for a chimney.

(2) A lump, or swelling on the head.

Draaton did n't ho't Lusby to speäk on, but he'd a greät *cowl* up o' th' side o' his heäd for iver so long efter.

COW-LADY.—A lady-bird.

"A bluish black-beetle about the size of a *cow-lady* has made its appearance in Wingland."—*Stamford Mercury*, Aug. 24, 1877.

"*Coo-laady*, *coo-laady*, flee awaay hoäm,
Yer hoose is o' fire an' yer childer 'll b'on."

COW-LICK.—Curled locks of hair on a cow, which are believed to have assumed the form they bear from the animal constantly licking them.

COWL-RAKE.—A mud-scraper, formed like a large hoe with a long shaft.

"For a *cowle-rake* makyng, xij[d]."—*Louth Ch. Acc.*, 1596, vol. iii., p. 160. Cf. Th. Otway, *The Atheist*, Act I, sc. i. Rob. Burton, *Anatomy of Melancholy*, ed., 1624, p. 52. Cotton and Woollcombe, *Gleanings from Municipal... Records... of Exeter*, p. 146.

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COW-PASTURE.—(I) A grass field which is always depastured, in which the farmer's cows run.

(2) A pasture set apart in some parishes for the sole use of the cottager's cows. There is a pasture of this kind at Appleby, and before recent unhappy changes there was one at Scotton.

COW-TO'D.—Cow-dung. It is said of a man who after much display suddenly comes to poverty, that "he went up like a' arrow an' lighted in a *coo-to'd*."

COWS AND CALVES.—The flowers of the *arum maculatum*.

COY.—A decoy for taking wild ducks.

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COY-DUCK, *s.pl.*—(I) A tame duck kept in a decoy for the purpose of enticing the wild ones into the nets.

"The greatest varieties that are to be seen for ponds, waterworks, groves, conveniences of *coy-ducks*."—Rushworth, *Hist. Coll.*, part iv., vol. ii., p. 1263.

(2) A person employed for purposes of deceit.

She's a real *coy duck*, no sarvant lass is saafe wheäre she is.

COYL (koil).—Coal. Probably a form imported from the West Riding of Yorkshire. *Coäl* is the common pronunciation here.

CRAB, *v.*—To divulge a secret.

She'll mak' most o' fo'ty pund if sum o' them foäks that knaw doän't *crab* her; said of a blemished mare that was to be sold.

CRAB-APPLE.—The fruit of the crab-tree.

CRABBING.—Gathering crabs.

CRABBY.—Crabbed, cross, bad-tempered.

CRAB-FISH.—The crab.

I can eät ony soort o' fish bud *crab-fish*, them I can't abide.—May, 1886.

CRAB-STICK.—A bad-tempered child.

CRAB-VARGIS.—An acid liquid, similar to vinegar, made from crabs.

CRACK.—(I) A boastful lie.

"Leasinges, backbytinges and vainglorious *crakes*."—Spencer, *Faerie Quene*, Bk. ii., canto xi., v. 10.

(2) To do anything "in a *crack*" is to do it very quickly.

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CRACK, *v.*—(I) To boast.

He *cracks* his sen off as thoff he was Lord Mayor o' Yerk.

Her bairn's noht to *crack* on; you should see mine.

(2) To curdle; said of milk in possets or when *changing*, q.v.

CRACKLING.—The skin of roast pork.

CRACK SKULL.—A noisy and mischief-making gossip.

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An ohd *crackskull* nobut fit to be stuck in a dykein' boddom.

CRACKY.—Not quite sound in mind.

CRADGE.—A small bank made to keep out water.

CRADLE-COUGH.—A cough thought to betoken pregnancy.

CRAG, *v*.—To crack by bending.

Sumbody's catch'd hohd o' a bew o' that tree an' *cragg'd* it.

CRAKE, *v*.—(I) To creak as the hinge of a door.

(2) To make a harsh noise as certain birds do.

"Where the partridge is *craking*.
From morning to e'en;
In the wheat lands awaking
The sprouts young and green."

John Clare, *To Jane, Life and Remains*.

CRAM, *v*.—(I) To crumple.

Them lasses hes *cramm'd* cloth till it is n't fit fer a deäcent taable.

(2) To force food down the throat.

(3) To force down anything very tightly.

(4) To impose upon a person by humourous lies.

CRAMBLE, *v*.—(I)To get out of shape.

The wo'st of theäse here shoes is thaay *cramble* soä.

(2) The move as if stiff in the joints.

He's ninety year ohd an' he's not *cram'lin* ta speäk on yit.

I shall soon be as *cramblin'* as Tom Herringshaw is my sen.

CRAMP, CRAMPER. —A piece of iron used to join stones together. See CLAMP (2)

CRAMP, CRAMPLE. —To crumple.

If you *cramp* that writing paaper you'll cleän spoil it.

CRAMP-RING.—A ring worn to keep off the *cramp*. Robert Lockwood, late of Yaddlethorpe, found an old copper wedding-ring which had become fastened

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upon the point of the tooth of a harrow with which he was working his land; he gave it to his wife to wear and she assured the author that it had quite cured her of the *cramp*.

"I ewsed to hev it bad afoore, bud it hes niver been near me sin'", she said.

Rings for the cure of the *cramp* were formerly blessed by the Kings of England; the service for this purpose may be seen in Maskell's *Monumenta Ritualia Ecclesia Anglican* a, vol. iii., p. 335. Cf. Brand, *Popular Antiquities*, 1813, vol. i., p. 128. Nares' *Gloss*., sub. voc. *Pro. Soc. Ant*., i. series, vol. ii., p. 292. *Journal of British Archæological Ass*., vol. xxvii., p. 280. *Notes and Queries*. v. series, vol. ix., pp. 308, 514, *Household Books of Lord Will. Howard* (Surtees Soc.), p. 147. Atkinson. *Cleveland Gloss*., sub. voc. Jones, *Credulities Past and Present*, p. 200. *Academy*, vol. xvi., p. 232. *Parker Soc. Index*, Nares' *Gloss*.,sub. voc.

CRAMPT, *adj*.—Limited for space.

We're straange an' *crampt* for room here, nobbut one bedroom for nine foäks.

CRANCH, *v*.—To crunch, to crush as wheels do the stones on a newly repaired road, or as children do when eating apples.

CRANE.—A heron.

John Marcham Bottesford.

Crane Buskes in Campo de Morton are mentioned in the *Kirton-in Lindsey Court Roll* of 12, Henry vj. They probably took their name from this bird. The true *crane* was, however, by no means a rare bird in England in former days. See *Athenæum*, March 2, 1878, p. 289.

CRANE.—A bar of iron turning on a pivot affixed to the back of a chimney, for the purpose of suspending cooking vessels over a fire.

CRANK.—(I) The handle of a turnip-slicer, a "blower," a grindstone, or any similar machine.

(2) A machine used in some prisons for finding employment for prisoners. There was one in the now disused prison of Kirton-in-Lindsey.

CRANKY.—(I) Weak, decrepit.

(2) Ill-tempered, irritable, disobliging.

Doänt ax him for it till th' poäst's cum'd; he's alus *cranky* in a mornin'.

CRANNY.—A crevice.

CRAPS, SCRAPS, *s. pl.*—Scraps of pig's fat which remain after the lard has been extracted by boiling. Some persons eat them with mustard, vinegar and pepper.

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CRATCH.—(I) A cradle (obsolete).

(2) An open frame on which hay is put for cattle.

Thomas Teanby, of Barton-upon-Humber, had at his death, in 1652 "5 sheep-*cratches*."—*Gent. Mag.*, 1861, vol. ii., p. 505.

(3) A pig-*cratch*, q.v.

(4) A bier. A Winterton man on seeing a new bier which had been provided for the church, said, "That's just th' soort'n a *cratch* I should like to be takken to chech on."—1882.

CRATCHES, *s. pl.*—Swellings to which horses are subject.

CRATCH-YARD, CRETCH-YARD.—A crew-yard, q.v.

CRAW.—(I) A rook; not a carrion crow. When the latter is spoken of it is always called a "ket-*craw*."

"Never tho' my mortal summers to such length of years should come
As the many-wintere'd *crow* that leads the clanging rookery home."

Tennyson, *Locksley Hall*.

"I want to hear the call
O' th' pywipes i' th' marsh-land
An' th' *craws* ahind th' ploo."

Mabel Peacock, *The Lincolnshire Poacher*.

When th' *craws* plaays foot-ball it's a sign o' bad weather. That is when the rooks are restless, gather together in large bodies and circle round each other.

My bairns 'all niver do th' saame like for me. It is n't offens yung *craws* sarves ohd uns, said by a parent who had made great sacrifices for his children.

When a child asks a question that it is difficult or unwise to answer, the mother replies, "How should I knaw, bairn; why does *craws* pick lambs eyes oot."

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(2) A crowbar.

(3) The crop of a bird.

CRAW, *v.*—(I) To crow like a cock.

A whis'lin' wife an' a *crawin'* hen
Is naaither good for God nor men.

(2) To brag, to boast.

I wo'dn't *craw* soä aboot thy̌ plaace if I was thoo; thoo'll be leävin' afoore Maayda' if ta' duz.

CRAWDEN.—A task, commonly used in a humourous sense.

I'll set thee a *crawden*, my lad; if thoo'll swarm yon theäre tree an' fetch me them maggit eggs fra th' nest, I'll gie thě sixpence.

CRAW-FEET, *s. pl.*—Wrinkles on the cheeks and temples.

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CRAW-FULL, CRAW-BELLY-FULL.—A very small quantity, commonly of flesh or food.

He's gotten that waake an' thin he hesn't a *craw-full* on his boäns.

CRAWK.—(I) The core of fruit.

"The mellerest apple hes a *crawk* i'side," a remark made to teach that no one is without faults.

(2) The hard lump in the middle of a potatoe that has not been sufficiently boiled.

(3) The inner part of a hay or clover stack when all the outside has been cut away.

(4) He's good at th' *crawk*, signifies that the person of whom it is said is sound in constitution and character.

CRAWL, *v.*—To be infested with, used regarding vermin.

That dog fairly *crawls* wi' lops.

CRAWMASSING.—Going round begging gifts at Christmas, or to gather up the remains of a feast.

CRAW-OVER, *v.*—To triumph over.

CRAWS, BLACK.—Dried *mucus nasi*.

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CRAWS.—To climb. Infants are said to “climb *craws*” when they first begin to use their feet by climbing up their mothers’ breast.

Cum along an’ *climb craws* then, that’s a little blessin’.

CRAW-TREES, *s. pl.*—Trees on which rooks build.

CRAZY, *adj.*—Rickety.

That chair’s *craazy*, thoo moänt sit thy sen doon on it. I nobbut keep it ’cos it was Lord Yarburs’. I boht it at the Manby Hall saale.

CREAM, *v.*—To froth, as ale.

CREAM-DISH.—A shallow metal dish, with a handle on one side and small holes in the bottom, used in creaming milk.

CREATUR.—A term ol contempt.

A sore leein’ *creätur*; as poor a *creätur* as iver I seed.

Did you iver seä two such poor, white-faaced *creäturs*. I tell ’em that thaay ’re a vast deäl moore fitter for the’r graaves than cumin’ here a huny-moonin’.—1882.

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CREDDLE.—(I) A cradle.

(2) A frame of rods fastened by cords which is put round the neck of a horse that has been blistered, or has been hurt, to hinder it from biting the sore.

(3) A frame round a young tree placed there to preserve it from cattle.

(4) A frame in which glaziers carry glass.

“To my broder Robert all my toels and scroes and a *credill* of Normandy glase.”—*Will of John Petty*, *Test Ebor* (Surtees Soc.), vol. iv.. p. 334.

CREDDLE-BAIRN.—An infant.

I was nobbut a *creddle-bairn* then, soä I knaw noht concarnin’ it.

“An made hem rowte,
Als he weren *kradel-barnes*.”
Havelock, 1912.

CREE, *v.*—To simmer grain until it is tender.

VNiVERSiTAS STVDIi SALAMANTiNi

Squire alus gies his herses *creed* lineseed, that's why thaay shine in the'r coäts soä.

CREEL.—(I) An osier basket in which fish is carried.

(2) A pannier.

(3) A frame in which glaziers carry glass. See CREDDLE (4).

(4) A wooden rack in which plates stand. The difference between a "rack" and a *creel* is this. A "plate-rack" is the frame in which plates after washing are put to dry; a set of shelves fastened to a wall with ledges to keep the plates from slipping is a plate-*creel*. In the "rack" the plates stand edge-ways to the spectator; in the *creel* they stand side by side, or partially over-lapping each other and facing the spectator.

CREEPER.—A grapnel used for recovering the bodies of drowned persons.

When thaay fun' his boly ther' wasn't a mark on it, except that th' creeper hed just carch'd it aside one e th' ears. —*Circa*, 1840.

CREEPLING.—A cold sensation in the skin, caused sometimes by fright, or others by illness.

CREEP UP THE SLEEVE.—To deceive by coaxing or flattery.

You see, he's *crept up her sleäve* till he can do onything wi' her he likes.

CRESSET.—An iron name used to contain in out-door fire.—Cf. "blazing *cressets,*" Milton, *Paradise Lost*, bk. I., l. 728—*Rites of Durham* (Surtees Soc.), pp. 2, 3.

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CRETCH-YARD.—See CRATCH-YARD.

CREW.—A confused crowd. *Crew* may be applied to lifeless things as well as living.

You niver seed sich an' a *crew* o' plew-jags as we hed to-year.

Ther' was a straange *crew* o' mucky ohd things ton'd oot at S... saale.

CREW, CREW-YARD, CREW-GARTH, CRATCH-YARD, CRETCH-YARD.—A bedded fold for cattle.

"With hay and straw and use of *crews* and sheds,… with the use of the *crew-yards* until the 5th of April next."—*Stamford Mercury*, Sept. 20,1867.

"Confined in the house, or in a *crew-yard*, and kept wholly on hay or straw."—Th. Bateman, *Vicar of Whaplode*, *Treatise on Agistment Tithe*, 1778, p. 61.

"The *crew-yard* will soon be required, and it would be unsafe to use "with this excavation... under it."—W. E. Howlett in *Gainsburgh Times*, Jan. 21, 1881.

Sir Charles Anderson informs me that there is a place in the parish of Lea called *Crew*-hills, because cattle were formerly kept there in winter.

CREWELL.—Fine worsted.

Miss Baker says: "Fine worsteds, made hard and smooth by twisting, which distinguishes them from common worsted of various colours, used for the purpose of ornamental needle-work, and by the angler in the composition of artificial flies. Lexicographers have mistaken the distinctive difference of this article, and describe it simply as worsted."—*Northamp. Gloss*., sub. voc.

"Bless yer heart, my good man... it was my owd grandmother gave me that name, when I was clear a little bairn, along o' my runnin' away wi' her *crewell* ball, and making a blobb for eels wi' it."— *John Markenfield*, vol. i., p. 113.

In 1529 there was in the church of Kirton-in-Lindsey a vestment of "greyne *croylle*."—*Ch. Acc*., sub anno. Cf. J. R. Daniel-Tyssen, *Inventories of... Ornaments in the Churches of Surrey*, p. 16.

CRIB-SUCKER, CRIB-BITER.—A horse that gnaws and sucks the manger.

CRICK.—(I) A crevice.

(2) A twist of the neck.

CRIED DOON, *pp*.—Evil spoken of, slandered.

At 'lection times ivery body *cries* them *doon* that's o' the uther side.

CRIED UP, *pp*.—Praised.

She's *cried up* noä end by sum foäks up of acoont o' her singin' and plaayin' up o' th' pianna.

CRIMP—An agent employed to trapan sailors into the clutches cf the press-gang (obsolescent).

CRIMP, v.—To wrinkle, to crumple.

CRIMPING-MACHINE.—An instrument with two indented rollers, in which heaters can be placed. These rollers revolve upon each other. It is used for *crimping* women's frills and cap borders.

CRINKLE, *v.*—To wrinkle. To form into loops as is the custom with unwound thread or silk. A brook in the parish of Roxby, the course of which is very circuitous, is called *Cringle*beck.

CRISSELLED UP (kris·ld).—Twisted up as leaves are through the effects of cold.

CROAK, *v.*—To complain.

CROFT.—A small plot of enclosed land adjoining a homestead.

"The maids hang out white clothes to dry
Around the elder-skirted *croft*.

John Clare, *Shepherd's Calendar*, p. 25.

CROHLE, *v.*—To crawl, to creep.

I fun this here yung theäf *crohlin'* thrif my otchard hedge, wi' his pockets ram full o' peärs.

"Th devil an' all them things,
'At's creep in' an' *crowlin'* below."

Mabel Peacock, *Lincolnshire Poacher*.

When the late Archdeacon Stonehouse was collecting materials for his *History of the Isle of Axholme* he asked one of the older inhabitants what was the meaning of the name *Crowle*, the place where this person lived. The reply was, "Well, sir, I doänt knaw for sureness, but thaay do saay as afoore Vermuden time this was omust th' only bit o' land e' this part that was unflooded, so folks *crohled* up here an' built hooses."

CROOK.—(I) An iron hook by which cooking-vessels are suspended over a fire.

(2) A similar hook by which bacon is suspended from the rafters.

He found her hanging from a *crook* in the ceiling quite dead."— *Leeds Mercury*, Sept. 11, 1883.

(3) The hinge of a gate or door.

"Tek th' gate off the *crooks*, Joab."—Lawrence Cheny, *Ruth and Gabriel*, vol. i., p. 27.

CROOKLED.—(I) Crooked.

A *crookled* stick 'all do to beät a bitch wi'.

As *crookled* as a dog's hind leg.

There is a public-house at Gainsburgh and another at Owston havin for a sign the *Crooked* Billet. Both these go by the name of the *Crookled* Billet.

(2) Bad-tempered.

(3) Awkward;

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CROON.—A crown. See CROWN.

CROONER.—A coroner.

CROOPY.—Hoarse.

CROPPING.—The crops. The proper rotation of crops is said to be as follows:—

Efter wheät, to'nups,
Efter to'nups, barley,
Efter barley, cloäver,
Efter cloäver, wheät,
An' so oher and oher ageän.

CROSS.—The signature of a person who cannot write. It is noteworthy that while now the sign of the *cross* is almost universally used for this purpose in former days down to the middle of the last century arbitrary signs and letters were frequently employed.

CROSS-BARS, *s. pl.*—The upright bars of a gate which cross the ledges or horizontal bars.

CROSS-BOW—These ancient pieces of artillery are still, or were until very recently, used for shooting young rooks. The arrows were made very heavy with a knob at the end.

CROSS-CLOTH.—(I) A hanging or veil by which the rood and other images in the rood-loft were hidden during Lent (obsolete).

(2) A banner attached to a processional cross (obsolete).

(3) An article of female dress, probably a kerchief which was worn across the bosom (obsolete).

Margaret Saunderson on September 10, 1602, stole from John Shaw gent. "Vnum le *crosse-cloth* et vnum le handerchiff precium, x^{d}."—*Bottesford Manor Roll*, sub ann.

CROSS-CROPPING.—"Taking crops put of the accustomed rotation tend to exhaust the soil and are there called *cross-cropping*."—Thomas Stone, *View of Agric. Linc*., 1794, p. 54.

CROSS-CUT-SAW.—A saw used for cutting timber across.

CROSS-CUTTING. —Ploughing land across, after it has been ploughed the ordinary way, so as to cut the soil into square blocks;

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CROSS-EYED, *adj*.—Squinting.

CROSS-GRAINED, *adj*.—Bad-tempered.

CROSS-PATCH.—A peevish child.

CROSS-QUART.—Cross-corner.

CROWN.—The head or top of anything, as the *crown* of an arch, of a road, of a bee-hive, a saddle, or a bell.

That Burringham roäd's all flooded except just th' *croon*.—May 15, 1886.

CROWNATION.—Coronation.

"For rynginge on the *crownation* day, the xxvij of March, ij^{s}."—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Ch. Acc*., 1638.

I can remember three *crownaation* daays, of two kings an' a queen; my faather could nobbut remember one, an' that was King George the Tho'd.—*Northorpe, Mary Richards*, circa 1840.

CROWN DOUN, *v.*—To dig down in various places in search of a "suff," or of stone, or clay.

Them suffs i' th' hoss-cloäs is stopp'd up; Sam mun' *croon doon* an' find 'em.

CROWNER.—(I) A coroner.

"In Scotland he is called *crowner*, which is still in this country his vulgar appellation."—Jervis, *On Coroners*, 1866, p. 2.

"'Tis true the *crowner* sat, and sent,
This verdict—died of non-content."

Newspaper Cutting, 1832.

(2) Something surpassingly beautiful or excellent.

CROWNER'S QUEST.—A coroner's inquest.

CRUDDLE, *v.*—(I) To lie close together for the sake of warmth.

Look how them yung bods is *cruddled* up'n a heäp.

(2) To curdle.

CRUDDLED-BERRIES. —Stewed gooseberries eaten with fat bacon.

CRUDDY.—Oat-meal gruel.

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CRUDS, *s. pl.*—Curds.

My muther when I was a gel wo'd as soon ha' expected for to see Humber afire as fer foäks to mak' chiscaakes oot o' new milk *cruds*.

"Hast thou not poured me out as milke, and turned me to *cruds* like cheese?"—Job, ch. x., v. 10, *Geneva Version*.

"A few *cruddes* and creem and an hauer cake,
And two loues of benes and bran y-bake for my fauntis."

Piers the Plowman, *B. Text*, pass, vi., 1. 284.

CRUEL.—Very, exceedingly; always with some allusion to suffering.

It's a *cruel* coh'd neet.

CRUM, *v.*—To crumble.

You mo'ant *crum* yer bread, Sarah Ann.

That motters all *crumin'* awaay i' th' gardin wall Bars Smith built.

"Thou thyselfe didst *crum* it, thou therefore must eat it vp all."— Bernard, *Terence*, p. 385.

CRUMBS, *s.pl.*—(I) Loose earth that falls into the trench in digging.

(2) A man or one of the lower animals recovering from sickness is said to "pick up his crumbs."

CRUMMY, *adj.*—Fat, in good condition; rich in good humour

My maaster's al'us crusty afoore dinner an' *crummy* efter.

CRUMP, *v.*—To crush.

"I'll *crump* your onion" is equivalent to "I'll break your skull."

CRUMPINS, *sb.pl.*—Three or more small apples growing together on one stalk.

CRUMPY, *adj.*—Crisp, said of bread or pastry.

CRUST.—The outside plank of a tree.

"For a *crust* of a plank to a brigge... xvj[d]," 1563.—*Louth Ch. Acc.*, vol. iii., p. 28.

CRUSTY, *adj.*—Ill-tempered. See CRUMMY.

CRUTCHY.—A nick-name for one who walks on crutches.

CRYSON.—A person disfigured by dress.

What a *cryson* she looks e' that cloäk.

CRY SHAME ON, *v.*—To hold up to public contempt.

Ivery body's crying shaame on…for th' waay he ewsed that lass his deäd wife was aunt to.—*Ashby*, 1885.

CRY UP, *v.*—To praise.

They *cry up*…as th' best preächer e' England barrin Spurgeon.

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CUCKOO.—See —SPARROW HAWK.

CUCKOO-FLOWER.—*Cardemine pratensis.*

CUCKOO-LAMB.—A lamb born in May or June.

CUCKOO-SPIT, TOAD-SPIT.—Tbe white froth on plants produced by tbe larva of the *cicada spumaria*. See BROCK.

"The froth on willows, caused by the *cicada spumaria*, we call *kukubs-speichel,* Swiss, *guggerspeu,* Engl. *cuckoo-spit*, Dan. *giögespyt,* but in some places witch's spittle, Norweg. *trold-kiaringspye.*" —Grimm. *Teut. Myth.*, &c., Stallybrass, vol. ii., p. 682.

CUCKOO-TIME.—Spring.

CUCKSTOOL.—A ducking stool.

A *kuckstoole* was ordered to be made for the manor of Bottesford, in 1565; and in 1576 it was ordered by the Court "that every woman that is a scould shall eyther be sett vpon the *cockstoll* & be thrise ducked in the water, or els her husbandes to be amercied vj[s] viij[d]. The use of the *cuckstool* was only abandoned at Gainsburgh in the last decade of the eighteenth century. The stool was in existence under the charge of the constable in 1837."—*Stark's Hist. Gainsb*. p. 528.

The author has seen a memorandum written by a Yorkshire gentleman who died in 1840, which states that in his memory there was a ducking-stool at Little Hemsworth. on Shafton Green, on Cudworth Green and in Houghton Green. He goes on to say that they became rotten and were removed between 1770 and 1780.

An engraving of a *cuckstool* occurs is Gay's *Shepherd's Week*, 1514, in illustration of the lines—

"Ill speed me to the pond, where the high stool.
On the long pla nk hangs o'er the muddy pool.
That stool the dread of every scolding quean."

Bk. iii, 1. 105.

"The power to rule
With pil'ry, stocks, and *ducking stool*.
The ale-wife in the pool to drench.
The wandering whore and railing wench
Who swore the parson was too civil
With honest maids; and played the devil
With caps and kirtles, eyes and hair,
Of chaster or of fairer fair."

Quoted in Gentleman's Mag. 1861,

vol. i., p. 441.

CUDDLE, *v.*—To fondle, to embrace.

"Who would in spite of wedlock run

To *cuddle* with the Emp'rour's son."

Edw. Ward. *Don. Quixote*, 1711, p. 158.

CUDDY.—(I) Short for Cuthbert. The surname Cuthbert is similarly contracted.

(2) A name for an ass.

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CULBERT.—A culvert; an underground tunnel for conveying water.

CULL, *v.*—(I) To separate sheep or other live stock, the good from the bad. See CULLS.

"In the Mill holme of *culliuge* ewes, xxj[d]."—*Sheep Bill of Sir John Spencer* 1580, in *Northamptonsh. Notes and Queries*, April, 1884, p. 37.

(2) To pluck.

Cull me sum flooers, Phoebe.

CULLIDGE ENDED.—Houses or stacks are said to be *cullidge-ended* when the ends of the roofs are sloped to the ridge, not carried up perpendicularly.

CULLS.—Inferior articles of any kind picked out from others. The word is specially applied to inferior sheep that have been separated from the rest of the flock. See CULL.

CULTIVATE, *v.*—This word has nearly lost its true meaning and become restricted to the working of land with a steam "cultivator."

CULTIVATOR.—A large iron drag worked by steam power.

CULVER.—A pigeon (obsolete).

CUM, *pt. t.*—(I) Came.

I was scar'd when he *cum* by ageän.

(2) Become.

I doän't knaw what's *cum* o' th' tap-kaay; I've looked high an' low for it.

(3) *pres. subj.*—When it comes; used in regard to time.

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It will be three weäks sin' *cum* Sunda'.

"Thursday next *come* three weeks."—*House of Lords Records*, 1646, *Rep. Hist. MSS. Com*., vi., p. 97.

"To-morrow *come* never

When two Sundays *come* together,"

is an emphatic way of expressing never, still used in Cheshire. (See Wilbraham's *Gloss*., 28.) It does not seem to occur here.

(4) Butter is said to *cum* at the moment when the cream begins to clot.

CUMBER-GROUND, CUMBER-WORLD.—Anything that is utterly useless.

CUNDIFF, CUNLIFF.—A culvert or conduit, an underground tunnel for conveying water.

CUNGER.—A conger eel.

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CUNNING, *adj*.—Wise, sharp, clever, in a good sense.

She' a long-headed, *cunning* woman among pigs and pultry.

"He was a more *cunninger* man in his occupation."—*Friar Rush*, 1620, in Thorn's *Prose Romances*, p. 10.

CUPBOARD LOVER.—A man who makes love to a female servant, not for herself, but for the sake of the good things she gives him from her mistresses' pantry.

CUPS AND SAUCERS.—A child's name for acorns and the cups that contain them.

CURLY-FLOWER.—(I) A cauliflower.

(2) A little clot of hot wick in a candle called also a "shroud" and "winding-sheet," q.v.

CUR'OUS.—Curious.

CURRAN, CURRAN-BERRY.—The garden currant.

CUSH-CUSH, CUSH-A-COW.—The call for a cow.

Cushy-cow bonny, give down thy milk,

And I will give thee a gown of silk;

A gown of silk and a silver fee,

If thou wilt give down thy milk to me.

The two last lines sometimes run thus:

A gown of silk and a silver spoon,

If thou wilt give down thy milk very soon.

"*Cusha*! *Cusha*! *Cusha*" calling,

For the dews will soon be falling."

Jean Ingelow, *The High Tide*.

CUSTARD.—A large kind of apple which ripens early.—Cf. Skeat, Did., sub voc., *Costermonger*.

CUSTOMABLY, *adv*.—According to custom, habitually.

Th' carrier goäs *customably* to Gainsb'r iv'ry Setterda', but 'e harvist time he knocks off.

"He threateneth to do with him as *customably* is vsed to be done to whoremasters; that is, he will geld him."—Bernard, *Terence*, p. 162.

CUSTOMARY LAND.—Land held by copyhold tenure (obsolete).

"His highnes priuileges infringed...in raseinge so manie freehold estates by deede of Landes apparentlie *custumarve*."—Norden's *Survey of the Soke of Kirton-in-Lindsey*, 1616. *Preface*.

CUSTOM AT.—To go to one shop regularly for the sake of purchasing articles.

I ewst to buy things heres an' theäres, but noo I alus *custom* at Dunn's.

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CUT.—(I) Any pictorial representation. A woman, referring to a stained glass window, asked, "Pleäse will you tell me what that theäre *cut* is. Is it Mrs....and Miss...e' th' otchard? For I've been saayin' as it is."

(2) A drain for draining land, not a sewer; commonly, though not always, one newly made.

"A *cut* or drain to be *cut* at the said Bycarsdyke....Also a sluice out of Bycarsdyke into the said new *cut*."—*Proceedings of Court of Sewers*, *circa* 1635, in Stonehouse's *Hist. Isle of Axholme*.

"They made several *cuts* or artificial rivers from 16 to 100 feet wide." Geo. Pryme, *Autobiographic Recollections*, p. 145.

"Some valuable *cuts* and rivers had been made."—J. M. Heathcote, *Reminiscences of Fen and Mere*, p. 24.

CUT, *v.*—To castrate.

CUT-GILT.—A female pig that has had the ovaries extracted.

CUT-HOUSE.—A place where fodder is cut for cattle or where cut-meat (q.v.) is kept.

"He discovered some oats and barley hidden in the *cut-house* under some oat sheaves."—*Gainsburgh Times*, Feb. 2, 1880.

CUTLASH.—A cutlass.

CUT-MEAT.—Hay, oats in the straw, and such like, cut into short lengths for cattle-food.

CUTS.—A carriage used for conveying timber. It consists of two pairs of wheels with a long pole as a coupling between them, so as to place them far apart. Waggon wheels are commonly used for this purpose.

We're goin' wi' th' *cuts* to fetch John Bell's wood fra Scawby plantin'.

CUTS, TO DRAW.—To cast lots by means of straws cut of unequal length. These straws are held in the closed hand, and the person who draws the longest straw wins.

We can't boäth on us tak th' laanes to year, soä we'll *draw cuts* to seä which on us is to hev'em,

"Let se now who shal telle the first tale,
As ever mote I drinken win or ale,
Who so is rebel to my jugement
Shal pay for alle that by the way is spent.
Now *draweth cutte*, or that ye forther twinne
He which that hath the shortest shal beginne."

Chaucer, *Prolog. to Cant. Tales*.

"Let us all *cutte draw*,
And then is none begylt."

Towneley Mysteries, p. 228.

"To *draw cuts* is, in the language of the rustic population, to draw lots."—*Archæologia*, vol. xlii., p. 126.

"By *drawing cuts* or casting lots."—Edw. Ward, *Don Quixote*, i., 394.

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CUTTED (kut·ed), *pt. t.*—Cut.

Ther's a lass been an' *cutted* them yung trees e' th' Panfield.

CUTTEN, *pp* —Cut.

"I've *cutten* my sen reight thrif my boot wi' th' little fur-bill."

CUTTER.—(I) A castrator. Until about the beginning of the reign of George the Third, these persons used to carry a horn on which they blew when entering a village to give notice of their coming.—(Cf. *Hudibras*, part ii., c. ii., l. 610.) The Horn Inn, at Messingham, derived its sign from a person who practised this art, who used the well-known badge of his business as a sign. When the use of the horn was discontinued, castrators were wont to indicate their calling by a small horse-shoe in silver or white metal, which they wore stitched on the front of the hat. This badge was common until quite recently, and may perhaps yet be seen.

(2) A machine for cutting hay, oats in the straw, and such like, for food for cattle.

CUTTING-KNIFE.—A large knife with a handle set at right angles to the blade; used for cutting hay from stacks.

"She's to noä moore ewse to kitchen-wark then a *cuttin'-knife* is to a swarm o' beäs."

CUT-WORK.—(I) Open-work, carving.

(2) Open-work patterns cut in flannel or other textile fabrics.

"I'll make Italian *cut-works* in their guts
If ever I return."

Webster, *The White Devil*.

CUT YOUR LUCKY. —Go away! An order of instant dismissal.

CUZEN (kewzen).—A strangely dressed or odd-looking person.

What a *cuzen* Phoebe is, she gets to look offiller iv'ry time I see her.

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CYPHERING.—Arithmetic.

CYPHER-UP, *v.*—To measure a person's character in one's own mind.

I've *cypher'd* up that gentleman years sin', an' wo'd raayther give him five shillin' then lend him a sovr'in.

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DA.—Father. A child's word.

My *da* says I moänt plaay wi' matchis.

DAB.—(I) A child's pinafore.

(2) One who is clever at anything.

Fred's real *dab* at larnin.

(3) A slight blow.

(4) A wipe with a sponge or wet cloth.

DAB HAND.—One who is clever at any kind of manual labour.

He's as *dab* a *hand* at thacking as iver I seed.

DAB WASH.—The washing of a few clothes by themselves at a time distinct from the washing-day.

DACIOUS, *adj*.—Audacious.

Of all the *daacious* lads I iver seed oor Sarah's Bill's th' *daaciousest*.

DACKER, *v.*—(I) To waver, to shake fitfully; applied to the effects of high wind on the sails of ships, on trees, or on buildings.

It didn't fall, but I could see th' chimla' *dacker* ivry gust that caame e' th' big wind o' Wissun Monda'.

(2) To equivocate.

I knew he was leein,' he *dacker'd* an' slew'd i' his talk.

(3) To idle about, to be irregular.

She *dackers* aboot no end, if I'm not runnin' efter her noht niver gets dun.

"*Dacker*, vox in agro Lincoln, usitata, significat antem vacillare, nutare."—Skinner, *Etymolog*.

(4) To have relapses in sickness.

DACK, DACKY, *interjec.*—The call for pigs.

DACKY-PIG.—A child's name for a pig.

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DADDY-LONG-LEGS.—A crane-fly.

"The crane fly or *daddy-long-legs*."—Lloyd, *Science of Agriculture*, p. 279.

"Old *daddy-long-legs* would n't say his prayers—
Take him by the right leg,
Take him by the left leg,
Take him by both legs,
And throw him down stairs."

Nursery Rhyme.

DAFFING, *pres. part.*—Jesting.

She's alus *daffin'* i'steäd o' mindin' her wark.

DAFFY-DOWN-DILLY.— The daffodil.

The fo'st flooers th' bairn seäm'd to tak noätice on was th' *daffy-doon-dillies* that grawd aneän th' crew-yard wall o' th' no'th side o' th' gardin them he'd pull up by handsful.

"*Daffy-doon-dilly's* cum'd to the toon,
I' a yäller petty-coät an' a greän goon."

Nursery Rhyme.

"Strowe mee the grownde with *daffa-down -dillies*,
And cowslips, and king-cups, and loved lillies."

Spencer, *Shep. Cal.*, April, 140.

DAFT, DAFTED.—Foolish, slightly insane. A child looks *daft* or *dafted* when it is bewildered, scared, or unable to answer a question.

DALE.—A division in an open field. Norden's *Survey ef the Manor of Kirton-in-Lindsey*, 1616, furnishes the names of many of these *dales*. In the parish of Messingham, before the enclosure, "When any person had six lands altogether it

was called a *dale*."—Mackinnon *Acc. of Messingham* (written in 1825) 1880, p. 18.

DALLACKED, DALLACKED-OUT, *pp.* — Over-dressed, dressed in gaudy colours.

Was n't sarvant lasses *dallack'd-oot* at Gainsb'r Stattis!

DAMNIFIED.—Injured.

I've been *damnified* a matter of two year rent thriff th' beck bank braakin'.

DAMP.—Rainy.

DAMPER.—(1) An instrument in a fire-place used for closing a flue.

(2) Anything that is said or done to dispirit another.

DANCE.—When a person has had to go from place to place in search of some person or thing, he is said to have had "a fine *dance*" after him or it.

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DANDRIL.—(I) A knock, a blow.

(2) A curved stick with which hockey is played.

DANG IT, *interjec.*—A form of oath used by silly people who think to escape sin by changing the final letters of *damn*.

DANGLE.—(I) To loiter.

(2) To make promiscuous love.

He's alus efter th' lasses. If a broomstick hed a heäd an' sum petticoäts on, he'd be *danglin'* aboot it.

DANT (dant), *v.*—To daunt.

He was sweärin' shockin' fer onybody t' hear, till a thunner-clap cum an' then he seäm'd clear *danted*.

"Percussit mihi animum. It smote me to the heart; it *danted* me."—Bernard, *Terence*, p. 12.

DAR (dar), *v.*—To dare.

Don't *dar* me to it; when I'm mad I *dar* do oht.

DARK, *adj.*—(I) A secret.

He keeps it very *dark*, noäbody knaws how things is, barrin' him an' his lawyer.

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(2) Wicked.

Thaay saay ther's been sum *dark* deeds dun theäre afooretime.

DARK BUSINESS.—Some very wicked action.

It was a *dark business*. How the poor lass caame by her end noabody knew, but him as was tried for it did not do the deed.

DARKEN THE DOOR.—"Niver *darken* my *doors* ony moore," *i.e*., never come inside my house again. The strongest possible form of letting another know that he is unwelcome.

DARKLINS.—Twilight.

DARKLINS, *adv*.—Darkly.

I could nobut *darklins* mak oot what he meant; for he's hed a fit an' talks real queer.

DAR N'T, DARS N'T.—Dare not. See DAR.

DARTY, DATY, *adj*.—Dirty.

DASH.—The internal machinery of a churn.

DASH, *v*.—To thwart, to destroy.

This *dashes* all the hoäpes I've hed o'gettin that job.

"Out, alas! the matter is *dasht*."—Bernard, *Terence*, p. 210.

DASH, DASHBOARD.—The splashboard of a carriage.

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DASHT, *pp*.—(I) Shy, timid, as a dog is when beaten.

(2) "Well, I'll be *dasht*," mild form of imprecation.

DATELESS, *adj*.—Stupid, having the faculties failing through age.

DAUB AND STOWER.—The same as STUD AND MUD, q.v.

DAUBER.—A builder with DAUB AND STOWER. The word is perhaps obsolete, but it has given rise to a not uncommon surname.

DAUBING.—Plastering with mud or clay.

"The seid barn is ruinous in wallying as in *dawbyng* and ground sillyng."—*Survey of Priory of Shadwell, co. Staff., temp. Hen. viij.,* in *Mon*. Angl., vol. iii., p. 191.

DAUBY, *adj*.—Dirty.

What a *dauby* bairn thoo art.

DAUL, *v. a*.—To weary.

If thoo walks all th' waays fra here to Lincoln an' by ageän thoo'll *daul* thy sen aboon a bit, I knaw.

DAVID.—The notice-board that used to be fixed on the singing gallery in churches, to shew what psalm was to be sung. It sometimes bore a representation of David with his harp.

DAVY.—An affidavit.

I'll tak my *davy* on it ivery thod wod he says is a lee.

DAW.—A chattering fool.

What's good o' listenin' to a *daw* like that. When I fall oot it's wi' men, not wi' maggits.

"And with that he turned to the seid John Copyldyke and said tho [u art] a fool and a *dawe*, and the said John Copyldyke answered, *dawe* of thy hede."—*Star Chamber Proceedings*, 1533, in *Pro. Soc. Ant*., ij. series, vol. iv., p. 321.

DAWDLES.—An idle person.

What a *dawdles* thoo art sewerly.

DAWKED OUT, *pp*.—Dressed in slovenly finery.

She *dawked* hersen cot aboon a bit, just like them herse-riding women.

DAWKIN.—A simpleton.

DAWKY.—Over-dressed.

Well, that lass duz look *dawky*; why see, she's a green bonnit, a violet merina gcon, an' yalla' ribbins on, the dear-y me.

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DAVER, *v*.—To tremble.

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DAY.—"The lost *days*" are the eleven days which were omitted when the new style was introduced in 1752. The day following Wednesday the 2nd of September of that year being called Thursday the 14th.—(Bond's *Handy-book of Rules for Verifying Dates*, p. 10.)—Many persons have not yet forgiven those who made the change, as it has thrown, say they, all the fairs in the country wrong. Persons who were born before 1752 were never weary of denouncing those who had in their opinion robbed them of their birthdays.

DAY-MAN.—A labourer hired from day to day, not a regular hand.

DAYSMAN.—An arbitrator. One who settled the amount of work each man in a gang of bankers ought to do, and how much of the sum paid for the whole "tak" his share should be. I myself have never heard the word used, and it may possibly now be obsolete; but it was in common use both in the Isle of Axholme and on the east side of the Trent, at least as late as the year 1825. In Brayley's *Graphic Illustrator*, 1834, p. 14 (quoted in *Notes and Queries*, j. series, vol. j., p. 267), we are told that "A *dais-man* is still a popular term for an arbitrator in the North."

"Master Elles & Master Tryll was chossen *daysmen* to make anend of a matter betwene Ryc. Sowthey & Robt. Tyndley."—Document, 1553, in Jupp's *Hist. Acc. of Comp. of Carpenters of London*, p. 139.

"Neither is there any *dayes-man* betwixt vs that might lay his hand vpon vs both."—*Bible*, authorised version, 1634, Job ix., 33.

The Geneva version, 4to., 1615, here reads "Vmpire."

"What art thou
That mak'st thyselfe his *dayesman*, to prolong
The vengeaunce prest?"

Spencer, *Faerie Quene*, ij., viij., xxviij.

"In Switzerland....they had some common arbitrators, or *dayesmen*, in every town."—Burton, *Anat. Mel.*, vj. ed., p. 50.

"They have made me vmpire and *daies-man* betwixt them."—Bernard, *Terence*, p. 204.

DAY-WORK.—Work done by the day as distinguished from "taken work."

DAZED, *ph. t.* and *pt.*—(I) Dazzled.

The lightnin' clear *daazed* me.

(2) Astonished, confused.

I thoht he'd been deäd years, soä when he cum up to me I felt clear *daazed* an' couldn't speäk.

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DEÄD (de·h'd).—(I) Dead.

Billy's *deäd* an' th' ohd man's e' Mericay.

(2) Death.

Them foäks as starved th' bairn to *deäd* at Gaainsb'r hed fifteen year for it. I wish thaay'd hing'd 'em boäth.

"That þey receyue in forme of bred,
Hyt ys goddes body þat soffered *ded*."

Myrc, Instruc. for Parish Priests
(E. E. T. S.), 8.

DEÄD AGEÄN.—Violently opposed to.

She's a good soort o' woman, but a Papist, an' *deäd ageän* th' preächers.

DEÄD AS A DOOR-NAIL. —Quite dead. The author of *Piers Plowman* tells us.

"þat Fey withouten fait is febelore þen nouȝt
And *ded as a dore-nail*."

Text A., i., 161.

Ct. *Will of Palerne*, ll. 628, 3396. ii., Henry VI., Act iv., sc. x.

DEÄD HEDGE.—A fence made of dead material, commonly thorns, sometimes willows.

DEÄD HERSE.—"Working the *dead-herse*" is taking goods for work done in payment of money; working to pay off a debt to the person who employs you.

DEÄD-LICE.—Vermin which sometimes appear on a corpse, or on the dead body of one of the lower animals.

Th' ohd poäny goäs as if he'd th' *deäd-lice* crohlin' oot on him.

DEÄD-LIFT.—When a man puts out all his strength to do anything he is said to do it at the *deäd-lift*, hence anything of very great hardship is a *deäd-lift*.

DEAD LOCK.—A lock the key of which is lost.

"Key to *dead lock*, 10^{d}" *Ironmonger's Bill*, 1887.

DEÄDLY (di·h'dli), *adj*. and *adv*.—A strong superlative.

He's a *deädly* rogue.

This is *deädly* strong tea.

DEÄD MAN'S FINGERS.—A part of a crab, which is held to be unfit for food.

DEÄD NETTLE.—The stingless nettle.

DEÄD ON, DEÄD UPON.—Very energetic about or against.

He's *deäd on* been a injun driver, though I've said a deäl to to'n him fra'it.

Th' young Squire's *deäd* upo' th' poulchers.

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DEÄD RIPE.—Very ripe.

Them plums is *deäd ripe*, thaay mun be gether'd to daay or the wasps'll hev ivery one.

DEÄD-STARVED.—To be so cold as to have lost the use of one's limbs.

I was that *deäd-starved* cumin' hoäm fra' Brigg on Christmas Eäve 'at I hardly knaw'd wheäre I was.

DEÄD-WALL.—A wall without any doors or windows in it.

DEÄF (di·h'f), *adj*.—Blighted, empty.

DEÄF-EARS.—(I) Blighted ears of corn that have no grain in them.

(2) The auricles of the heart.

DEÄF-EGG.—An unfertilized egg.

It's to noä good settin' theäse here duck eggs, thaay'll all be *deäf*.—G. T., *Bottesford*, 1880.

DEÄF-NETTLE.—The stingless nettle.

Deffe nettylle.—Archangelus, *Prompt. Parv*.

DEÄF-NUT.—A nut without a kernel.

DEÄF-PAP.—A cow's pap that will not give milk.

DEÄL.—Much, a great quantity.

He's taa'en a *deäl* o' doctor's stuff, bud he's noä better.

You mun gie me a *deäl* o' puddin'; I'm that hungry I could eät a hoss wi' his saddle on.

"The fair Diana, whom the amorous swains,

Had strove to vanquish with a *deal* of pains."

Roxburghe Ballads, v. vi., p. 58.

"So þat þe meste *del* of heymen þat in England beþ,

Beþ yicome of þe Normans."

Rob. of Glouc., *Chronicle Ed*., W. A. Wright, l. 7582.

DEÄL, *v*.—To distribute.

Ther' is them as hes gotten it to say 'at he duz n't *deäl* oot the doäle fairly.

DEÄL DIFFERENT TO.—Very different from.

He's a *deäl different to* what he ewsed to be afoore he caame to knaw that offil lass.

DEÄL OF DOING.—"It taks a *deäl of doin'*," that is, it is a tedious or laborious process.

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DEAR HAND.—A tradesman who has not credit with those of whom he purchases his wares, but who has to buy them in small quantities just when he wants them, is said to buy at the *dear hand*.

DEARY, *adj*.—Very small.

What *deary* little apples! Thaay 're not noä bigger then plums.

I'll hev a *deary* sup moore teä, if ye pleäse.

DEARY ME, DEARY ME TO DAY, *interj*.—An expression of surprise.

Deary me, I niver can expect th' poäst bein' so laate as it alus is.

Why, *deary me to daay* it raains ageän.

DEATH LAX.—The diarrhoea which is premonitory of death.

We knew o' Thursda' he couldn't last long; he'd th' *death lax* so bad.

DEATH THRAWS, DEAD THRAWS.—The last agony.

DEATH'S DOOR.—(I) To be at *death's door* is to be very near death.

(2) The door of a church through which corpses are commonly carried is called *death's door*.

"The north or *Death's door* of a church."—*Archæologia*, vol. ij., p. 49.

DEE.—To die.

When R....E...was a yung man an' hed his health, he ewst for to saay he should n't think noht at all o' *deein'* an' 'at when he was *deäd* he should be dun wi', but noo he's gotten th' rewmatics he says he's straange an' scar'd when he thinks he must cum to *dee* at last.—September 1, 1880.

DEEK.—A dyke.

DEEP, *adj*.—Cunning. "As *deep* as a well," "As *deep* as Wilkes," "As *deep* as Garrick," are common expressions.

DEEPNESS.—(I) Depth.

Noäne o' them wells at th' Moors is moore then nine or ten foot e' *deepness*.

(2) Cunning.

For *deepness* he passes ony body I iver heärd tell on.

DELF, DELFT.—(I) A drain that has been delved (not a natural river), a pond, clay-pit, railway cutting, or any other large hole that has been delved out.

"For setting fences and cutting a *delf*, 14 days, 2£ 2s." —*Bottesford Moors Accounts*, 1812.

"Some lesser *delfts*, the fountain's bottom sounding,

Draw out the baser streams."

Phineas Fletcher, *Purple Island*, ed. 1816, iij., 13.

(2) A cut at the back of an embankment, whence the earth has been obtained for forming the bank.

(3) *Delft*-ware.

DELF CASE.—A rack for holding plates and dishes.

DELIGHTSOME.—Delightful.

I went on a trip wi' oor Robbud to Scarborough; it is a *delightsum* plaace. Thaay've a hoose theäre wheäre ther' 's all th' fishes e' th' wo'ld e' tubs maade o' glass; except whaales, an' them gret hewge soort o' things.—Hannah Todd, *Bottesford*.

DEM, *n*. and *v*.—A dam, to dam.

I'd as soon try to *dem* Trent up wi' a dish-cloot.

Theäre hed niver no reight to be a *dem* e' Car Dyke.

DEMMIC, DEMMUC.—(I) An epidemic.

(2) A whitlow or thecal abscess.

(3) The potatoe blight.

DEMMUC, v.—To suffer from the potatoe blight.

His faather went off in a decline like, an' onybody can see 'at he teks efter him. He's caaingin' awaay like a *demmuck't* taatie.

DENT.—A dint.

DENT, *v*.—To dint.

DENTER.—An indenture.

Pleäse, sir, we've cum'd to ax you to fill up theäse *denters* atween me an' my 'prentis'.

DEPART, *v*.—To die.

It was a sore job; not one o' his bairns was nigh him when he *departed*, it came soä sudden.

"All false executores þat maken false testamentes and despose the goodes of him þat is dede oþer wise than his will was at his *departyng*."—Myrc*, Instruc. for Parish Priests*, pp. 23, 83 (1502-3).

"John Vavasour of Newton is *departed* to the mercy of God, sence ye departed from home."—*Plumpton Corresp*., p. 175 (1566).

"One alter stone sold to William Thixton, and he caused yt to be laide on his grave when he *departed*," 1566.—Peacock, *Linc. Ch. Furniture*, p. 121.

"Another childe beyond the Rhine, saw a grave opened & upon the sight of a carcase, was so troubled in minde, that she could not be comforted, but a little after *departed*, and was buried by it."—Rob. Burton, *Anatomy of Melancholy*, 6th Ed., 1652, p. 147. In the 2nd Ed., 1624, p. 131, the word *died* is used.

DEPARTURE.—Death.

DESARVE, *v.*—Deserve.

"He *desarves* moore then he'll get, whativer th' justices gives him."

DESPUT.—Desperate, used as an adverb.

"It's a *desp'u't* cohd daay; I've been *desp'u't* badly."

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DEVIL'S-BIT.—(I.) *Scabiosa succisa*, the root of which ends abruptly as if bitten off.

(2.) A three-penny piece. So called because proud people will not give copper at collections, and therefore provide themselves with the smallest silver coin which is current.

DEVIL'S COACH-HORSE.—The common black cocktail, *Ocypus olens*.

DEVIL'S DUNG.—Assafœtida.

DEVIL'S TOE NAIL.—*The Milner's Thumb*, q.v.

DEWLISH, *adj.*— Low-spirited, sad, melancholy.—*Isle of Axholme*. See DOWLY.

DEW-RATE, *pp.*—Said of flax which is rated (see RATE) on the ground, not by steeping in water.

DIACLUM.—Diachylon plaster.

DIB.—A child's pinafore.

DIBBLE, *v.*—To make conical holes in the ground for receiving seeds dropped by the hand.

I reckon *dibblin'* is far afoore barra'-drillin' for beäns.

A woman employed....*dibbling* beans.—*Gentleman's Mag.*, 1799, vol. i., p. 392.

DIBBLER.—(I) An iron instrument by which the holes are made when seeds are dibbled.

(2) A man who makes dibble holes.

DICE.—A kind of slaty clay found in the Isle of Axholme.

"The slaty, though finer grained, is not so easily disintigrated. The workmen sometimes call it *dice*, probably from its breaking, on exposure to the air and moisture, into cubizoidal pieces.—Will. Peck *Acc. of Isle of Axholme*, p. 14."

DICK ASS.—A male ass, but often applied to the female also, whose proper designation is Jin Ass.

DICK'S HAT BAND.—"It's as queer as *Dick's hat band*, that went nine times roond an' would not tie," said of any person or thing which it is well-nigh impossible to manage. Common in the greater part of England.

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DICKY.—(I) The loose front of a shirt.

(2) A louse.

DICKY-BO'D.—(I) A child's name for a bird.

(2) A louse.

I'm sure, bairn, thoo's gotten *dicky-bo'ds* e' thy̆ heäd.

DIFFER, *v.*—To quarrel.

DIFFERENCE, DIFFICULTY.—A quarrel.

DIG.—(I) An instrument used for stubbing up roots, more commonly called a stub-*dig*. "As straight as a *dig*," is a common proverbial expression.

(2) The trench made in digging out rabbits.

DIG, *v.*—To drive in; used in regard of driving knowledge into the head of a stupid person.

I've tell'd thĕ oher an' oher ageän, an' I can't *dig* it into thĕ.

DIGHT UP.—(I) To repair; to put in order.

I mun hev theäse yaates an' stohps *dighted* up afoore th' steward cums, or mebbe he'll be sayin' summuts.

(2) To be clogged up.

That sink-hoäle's fairly *dighted* up wi' muck; watter weänt run doon it.

DILL.—*Anethum Graveolens*.

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"Vervain and *Dill*,

Hinder witches of their will."

"Trefoil, vervain, John's wort and *Dill*,

Hinder witches of their will."

DILL, *v.*—To soothe, to ease pain.

We fomented him wi' lodlum to *dill* his paain.

DILLY.—A vehicle used for removing manure.

DIMES, *s. pl.*—Tithes (obsolete); used by Wyclif.

DING.—A blow.

I'll fetch thĕ a *ding* oher thy heäd if ta ses anuther wo'd.

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DING, *v.*, DUNG, *pt. t.*—(I) To strike, to dash down.

Ding them wedges in, that 'll rive her; said to a man splitting ash-tree roots for fire-wood.

(2) To talk too much on one subject; to babble.

Doän't *ding* so bairn.

(3) To surpass.

Well, this telegraphin' *dings* all waays o' gooin' on I've heärd tell on.

(4) To force knowledge into the head of a stupid person.

DINGLE, *v.*—To tingle.

I've nettled my sen an' my fingers *dingles* unbeärable.

DIP.—A liquid in which sheep are dipped to kill fags and lice.

DIP-NET.—A small fishing-net attached to a willow rod bent into a circle, and affixed to a long handle.

DIP O' TH' KIT.—A rustic game (obsolescent).

DIRT-PIES.—(I) Imitations of pies made by children out of clay or road dirt.

I will learn to ride, fence, vault, and make fortifications in *dirt-pies*.— Tho. Otway, *The Atheist, Act* v., sc. I.

(2) A person who has been much humiliated is said to have eaten *dirt-pie*.

DIRTY, *adj*.—(I) Mean, dishonest.

To ax for anuther man's farm oher his heäd is as *do'ty* an action as any man can do, let him try his best.

(2) Rainy.

We're hevin' strange *dirty* weather this harvist.

DISCHARGE.—A notice to quit.

DISCHARGE, *v*.—To forbid.

I *discharge* you fra iver speäkin to oor 'Melia ony moore.

Noo, mind my lass, you're *discharged* fra reädin' them Famla' Heralds ony moore; if 'ta wants to reäd ther's thy̌ muther Bible an' a hymn book up ov th' parlour taable for thĕ.

DISGEST, *v*.—To digest.

DISBINK.—A rack in which to place dishes and plates.

DISH-CLOOT.—A dsheashed.

"Go thy̌ waays or I'll pin a *dish-cloot* to thy̌ tail" is not unfrequently said to men and boys who interfere in the kitchen.

DISHED, *pp*.—Cheated, disappointed.

"A consummation greatly wish'd
By nymphs who have been foully *dish'd*.

Nineteenth Cent., Abellard and Heloisa, 1819, p. 10.

DISJECTED, *pp*.—Dejected.

DISLOCATED.—Thrown off anything.

I said I hoäped 'at Mr. Fooler didn't goä a ridin' on one o' them two-wheäled things [a bicycle], for if he did he'd kill his sen; and Alice she says "Noä, but he's been thrawn off'n his 'at hes three wheäls." Why, I says, I thoht 'at noäbody could be *dislocaäted* off on them theäre

DISMALS.—A fit of melancholy.

Theäre's noht matter wi' her, she's nobut gotten th' *dismals*.

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DISMIT, *pp*.—Dismissed.

DISPRAISE.—Evil words, slander.

DITCHWATER.—"As deäd as *ditchwatter*." "As dull as *ditchwatter*." Said of something utterly tasteless, vapid, or stupid. There seems to be a contrast intended between the almost stagnant water of ditches and the living water of running streams or bubbling springs.

DITHER, *v*.—To shake with cold, to quiver, to tremble.

Look muther how that jelly *dithers* when I shak th' taable.

We can't get noä good by goin' to chech when we're *ditherin* an' shakin' all th' time.

"Hark ! started are some lonely strains;
The robin-bird is urg'd to song;
Of chilly evenings he complains.
And *dithering* droops his ruffled wing."

John Clare, *Autumn*.

DITHER-AN'-PLOP, DITHER-CUM-PLOP, DOLTHER-AN'-POP, DITHERUM-SHAK.—Trembling with cold, trembling like a jelly.

I was all o' a *ditherum-shak* like a hot egg-puddin'.

DITHERS, DITHERUMS.—Shaking palsy; *paralysis agitans*.

DIVIL.—The devil. Old-fashioned people at the end of the last century used to make it a matter of conscience when they read Holy Scripture, or talked on religious subjects, to speak of the devil; but when they had occasion to use the word in oaths or in talk of a lighter sort, they were careful to say *Divil*.

"Some sinners lab'ring to be civil
Politely call the devil, *divil*."

John Brown, *Psyche*, 1818, p. 189.

Proverb: "What's gotten o' th' *divil's* back goäs oot under his belly;" that is what is gotten wrongfully soon passes away.

DIVILMENT.—Mischief, confusion.

DIX'NERY.—A dictionary.

DIZEN (deiz·n).—A woman dressed in slovenly finery.

DO (doo), *pl.* DOS (doas).—A doing.

"This is a poor *do*." signifies that something has turned out much less successfully than was hoped for. "A grand do" means that the success was great.

Thaay tell me chech foäks hed a straange grand *do* at Gainsb'r when th' bishop cum'd fra Lincoln: bud I doänt hohd wi' such like carryin's on mysen, what business hes clargymen, as hed oht to knaw better, a dressin' ther'sens oot like a lot o' idled plew-jags.

DO, *v.*—(I) To grow, to increase, to improve.

Them tonups hev a lot to *do* yet. squire, afoore thaay 're a crop.

(2) A person is said to "hev ta'en it to *do*" when he does anything with very great earnestness or determination.

DOABLE.—Practicable.

It's like gooin' to th' moon it's not *doäble* no how.

If he's taa'en it under hand, he'll do it if it's *doäble*.

DO AWAY WITH, *v.*—To destroy.

Th' screän was *dun awaay with* in Bottesford Chech, by Dr. Bayley.

To *do away with oneself* is to commit suicide.

DOBBIN.—An old horse.

He's worth noht in a waay o' speäkin', a real *dobbin*.

DOCK, *v.*—To cut off. To *dock* sheep is to cut off the locks of dirty wool from them. Cutting foals' or lambs' tails is *docking* them. The act of topping a clipped hedge is called *docking*.

DOCKIN.—Various species of *Rumex*.

"The reeds they grew long i' the warp by the bank.
An' the *dockins* an' mandraäkes an' humlocks soa rank."

Ralf Skirlaugh, vol. iii.. p. 240.

DOCTOR.—Anyone who practises medicine or surgery, whether he be legally qualified or not. A child in Winterton school being asked what she meant by "false doctrine," replied, "curin' foäks badly."

DOCTOR'S SHOP.—A surgery. A little girl being asked in the Kirton-in-Lindsey Sunday School what kind of a place the temple was, replied, "A *doctor's shop*, pleäse m'm." On investigation it turned out that she had recently heard read the narrative of our Lord being found "in the temple," sitting in the midst of the doctors (St. Luke, ch. ii., v. 46), and had understood the doctors there mentioned to have been persons who practised medicine.

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DOCTOR'S STUFF.—Medicine.

I've taa'en as much *doctor's stuff* e' my time, what drink an' what pills, as wo'd fill Bill Summer's stoän-pit up levil by th' grund awaay.

DODIPOLL (dod·ipoal).—A blockhead.

"The filthy family of doting *dodypoles*, priests, and unlearned lawyers." John Bale, *Image of both Churches* (Parker Soc.), p. 429.

DOFF AND DON.—Having two suits of clothes, one off and the other on.

DO FOR, *v.*—To attend upon, to wait upon.

She duzn't keäp a lass, but ther's an ohd woman cums in an' *duz for* her two or three times a weäk.

DOG.—(I) Used as a form of comparison.

As tired as a *dog*.

As hungry as a *dog*.

As stalled as a *dog*.

As laame as a *dog*.

As fierce as a *dog*.

As mad as a *dog*.

As mucky as a *dog*.

As howerly as a *dog*.

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As sick as a *dog*.

(2) Proverbs.

"Every *dog* has his day and bitch her afternoons."—Cf. *Hamlet*, Act v., sc. i.

As pleased as a *dog* with two tails.

DOG, *v*.—(1) To chase cattle with dogs.

If mares an' foäls was well *dogged* when thaay get into toon streäts ther wod n't be soä many bairns kick'd to deäd as ther is.

William Elvysh was fined at the Bottesford Manor Court in 1591, for "*dogging* beast vicinorum super communem pasturam."

"Their (sheep) being over-heated in being...*dogged* to their confinement."—Th. Stone, *View of Agric. of Linc*., 1794, p. 62.

(2) To tease.

I'm omust *dogg'd* to deäd wi' him, he cums clartin' about ivery day as ther' is.

DOG ABOUT, *v*.—To ill-treat, "to drive from pillar to post."

DOG CHEAP, *adj*.—Very cheap.

He boht Greenhoe *dog cheäp*, not moore then tho'teen poond an aacre.

"Grapes were *dog cheap*."—N. Bailey, *Colloquies of Erasmus*, 1725, p. 531.

DOG DAISY.—The common daisy.

DOG-LEG.—A carpenter's tool. A kind of claw used for holding a piece of wood firmly on a bench. "As crookled as a *dog-leg*," is a common form of comparison. It probably refers to this instrument, not to the leg of the animal.

DOG-LEG-STAIR-CASE.—A stair with angular turns in it.

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DOGMOUTH. DOGMOOTH.—The garden snapdragon.

Clergyman: "Can you tell me anything else that God made?"

Boy aged six: "Yes, sir, Marygohds, *Dogmooths*, an' Lad-luv-lass."

DOG-POOR.—Very poor.

DOG ROSE.—The wild rose.

DOG-SHELF.—Part of the sole, in the furrow, left in ploughing, between two lands.

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DOG'S-NOSE.—A cordial drink very popular in the beginning of this century.

"He is not certain whether he did not twice a week, for twenty years, taste *dog's-nose*, which your committee find, upon enquiry, to be compounded of warm porter, moist sugar, gin and nutmeg (a groan, and 'so it is!,' from an elderly female)."— Dickens, *Pickwick Papers*, ch. xxxiij.

DOG TEETH.—The large teeth of a horse.

"The *dog teeth* or tusks."—Vegetius Renatus, *Of the Distempers of Horses*, 1748, p 48.

DOG TIRED.—Very tired.

DOG TRICK.—A mischievous, mean, or unworthy action.

DOG-WHIPPER.—Till about sixty years ago almost every church had an official so named whose duty it was to drive dogs out of the church. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, date not given, William Dobson performed that office at Kirton-in-Lindsey. In 1658 a charge of 2s. for *dogs whipping* occurs, and in 1817 Robert Robinson charges 6s. 8d. for performing the like office. I have not been able to trace it further in that parish. In a plan of the seats in Alkborough Church, made in 1781, a pew near the south door is marked "the *dog-wipper*." In Northorpe Church, until about seventy years ago, there was a small pew on the south side, just within the chancel arch, known as the Hall Dog-Pew in which the dogs that followed the author's grandfather and family to Church were imprisoned during Divine Service. A *dog-whipper* is still appointed at Ecclesfield, near Sheffield; there he is called the *dog*-noper".—Eastwood, *Hist. Ecclesfield*, p. 219.

The Cartmel *Church Accounts* for 1641, contain an entry of a payment of four shillings, for "keepinge *doogs* furth of Churche one year."—Stockdale, *Annals of Cartmell*, p. 64.

In *The Injunctions...of Richard Barnes, Bishop of Durham* (Surtees Soc.), under the year 1579, it is recorded that at Branspeth, Rouland Bell "will not suffer his *doge* to be *whipped* out of the Church

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in time of devine service, but kepithe him uppe in his armes, and gevithe frowarde words," p. 122.—Cf. *Notes and Queries*, v. series, vol. iv., p. 167.—*Archæologica*, vol. xli., p. 365, xlv., pp. 180, 182.—H. Edwards, *Coll. of Old Eng. Customs*, pp. 221, 222. Cox and Hope, *Chron. of All Saints, Derby*, p. 45.—Margerison, *Reg. of Par. Church, of Calverley*, vol. ii., p. 18.

DOHTER.—Daughter.

DOING ON.—Doing.

I can do as well ageän if I nobbut knaw what I'm *doin' on*.

DOINGS, *s. pl*.—Food and drink; festivities.

It was a shabby funeral, ther' was straange poor *doins'*.

DOIT.—A jot, a tittle.

I doänt care a *doit* for him.

DOLE, *v*.—To distribute a *dole*.

DOLLOP.—A large quantity.

Ther's a huge *dollop* o' soot cum'd doon th' hoose chimla'.

DOLLUPS.—An untidy woman.

She's as offil a *dollups* as ony man could leet on atweän Tindaale Bank an' Garthrup Shore.

DOLLY.—A machine for washing clothes.

DOLLYING.—Washing clothes in a dolly.

DOMENT (doo·ment).—A rejoicing, a festivity, or other exciting matter. Sometimes, though rarely, used when the cause is a painful one.

Ther'll be a fine *doment* when yung....cums at aage.

Thaay kicked up no end on a *doment* 'cos thaay thoht as....was lost, when he'd nobut missed his traain.

I thoht when I heärd as Mr….warn't cumin' back, 'at ther' wo'd n't be noä eärly Sunda' mornin' *doment* noä moore. The *doment* here mentioned was the early celebration.

DONE, *v*.—(I) Put.

Wheäre hes ta *dun* it? I've been lookin' high an' low for it.

(2) Got into trouble or difficulty.

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Theäre, you've *dun* it finely noo; it'll be a justice job this time.

(3) Beaten, overcome.

"Go at it, chaps, I'm *dun*," said by a wounded man in a row.

DONE DOWN, *pp*.—Overcooked.

Them chickens is so *dun doon* thaay're not wo'th eätin'.

DONE TO.—Put.

I can't tell wheäre th' bairn hes *dun* his hat *to*.

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DONE UP.—Wearied, exhausted.

I'd hed noht to eät all day, an' was fairly *dun up* when I got into th' kitchen.

DO NOHT.—An idle person.

She's a real idled *do noht* like a fine laady, can't dress hersen wi'oot helpin'

DON'T OUGHT.—Ought not.

You *doänt ought* to reäd newspaapers upo' Sunda's.

DON'T THINK.—Do not think. Used affirmatively after a negative.

He'll niver do noä moore good to noäbody I *doän't think*.

DON'T WANT.—Should not.

You *doän't want* to weär yer Sunda' cloäs iv'ry daay.

DOOK.—A handful. It seems only to be used of thatch, straw, or stubble.

If ther's a witch ony wheäre aboot an' ye'r scar'd 'at she'll oherlook yĕ, you mun goä an' pull a *dook* o' thack oot 'n her hoose eävins, an' bo'n it, then she can't do noht to yĕ.—Hannah Todd. *Bottesford*, September 2. 1884.

DOOM.—A dome.

DOOM, *v*.—To make a dome.

A well is best to be *doom'd* oher with brick, leävin' a man-hoäle wi' a flag oher it.

DOON.—See DOWN.

DOOR-CHEEK. DOOR-JAMB, DOOR-JAW.—A door post.

"After taking a deliberate peep at Scott out by the edge of the *door-cheek*."—Lockhart. *Life of Scott*. chap. vi.

"Strike the lintell and the *doore-cheekes* with blood."—*Exodus*, chap, xii.. v. 22. *Gene. A Version*.

"The lining of the great *door-checks* were, although plain work, accounted as wainscot."—Will. Blundell. *Crossby Records*, p 200.

I shall alus remember Robert Newton preächin' e' oor chapil, for I fetch'd my heäd that neet such an a clink up o' th' *door-jaw* it aached for a munth efter.—*Burringham*, 1850.

DOOR-SILL.—Door-threshold.

DOOR-SLOT.—A bar of a door which, when not in use, slips into a horizontal hole in the wall.

"Taking out his well-known walking cudgel from its nook beside the *door-slot*."—*Yorkshire Mag*., May, 1873, p. 378.

DOOR-STEAD.—Door-way.

DOOR-STEP.—Threshold.

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DOOR-STONE.—The large stone commonly placed at the entrance of an outer door; it is often the whole, or a part of an old mill-stone. It was the custom to leave hollow spaces under *door-stones* which were filled with broken bits of iron for the sake of keeping off witches.

DOOT.—A doubt.

DOOT, *v*.—(I) To doubt.

I *doot* I shan't find it ony moore. I've look'd high and low, I hev, bud it's to noä ewse.

(2) To fear.

I *doot* that bull very much, he'll be stickin' sumbody afoore thaay'll tak him oot o' th' Beaucliff cloäse.—*Northorpe*, 1848.

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"The which people were greatly *doubted* in battaile or warre, for they were without pyte, and dydde eate raw fleshe like dogges."—*Arthur of Little Britain*, ed. 1814, p. 41.

DOOTSOME.—Doubtful.

I'm not clear sewer, but I'm very *dootsum* aboot it.

DO OUT, *v.*—(I) To wash out, rub out, obliterate.

It's seventy year sin a gell brok' a blood-vessel wi' dancin' e' Ketton Coort Hoose, an' thaay've niver been aable to *do oot* th' marks o' th' blood fra that daay to this.

(2) To cleanse a stable or cow shed.

(3) To cheat.

He's dun him *oot* o' five pund.

'DOPT, *v.*—To adopt.

DORCASSED.—Dressed in absurd finery.

She was *dorcassed* oot last Brigg Stattus just for all th' warld like a Hull street-walker.

DORN.—Down. The seed of the thistle and dandelion.

Them Butterwick farmers lets ther land graw ram full o' thistles, an' when a west wind cums all th' *dorn* blaws up o' my land, an' ivery bit on it graws.

DO'ST'A.—Durst thou.

Do'st'a send little lad all waay to Lunnun wi' hissen.

DO'T.—Dirt.

DOT.—A little child.

It's a dear little *dot*, it is.

DOT AN' GO ONE.—A lame person.

"He rose with the sun, limping *dot and go one*."—*Ingoldsby Legends, St. Nicholas*.

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DO THAT,—*i.e.*, do so. A meaningless addition to a sentence for the sake of emphasis.

I'm very fond o' eggs an' baacon; I like 'em, I *do that*.

DO TO DEAD, *v.*—To kill.

Thaay *did* th' poor bairn *to deäd* by inches.

"*Done to death* by slanderous tongues was the hero that here lies."—*Much Ado About Nothing*, act v., sc. iii.

"Onely let her abstaine from cruelty,
And *doe* me not before my time *to dy*."

Spencer, *Sonnet* xlij.

DOTTEREL.—A dotard, a blockhead.

"Why, then....do you mocke me ye *dotrells*, saying like children, 'I will not, I will, I will, I will not.'"—Bernard, *Terence*, p. 423.

DO'TY, *adj.*—Dirty.

DOUBLE.—A duplicate.

She's the very *duble* o' her sister.

This here's my leäse, an' th' Squire hes th' *dubble* on it.

DOUBLE, *v.*—(I) To turn about as a hare does when pursued by dogs. (2) To prevaricate.

DOUBLE-BEER, DOUBLE ALE.—Very strong beer.

"Ij. stonds of *dobyll ale*, vj[s]. viij[d]- 1560.—E. B. Jupp, *Hist. Comp. Carpenters*, London, p. 201.

DOUBLE-RIBBED.—With child (obsolescent).

"Great with childe she is by him; she is now *double-ribbed*."—Bernard, *Terence*, p. 18.

DOUBLE-TONGUED, *adj.*—Lying, deceitful.

DO UP.—To fasten up.

Do up Nell, Sam, she'll be worrying them hens.

DOUT, *v.* (lit, *do out*).—To extinguish a candle.

DOUTER.—An extinguisher.

DOWDY.—An ill-dressed woman; a woman dressed in old-fashioned clothes.

"You see what a ragged condition I am; so he lets me go like a *dowdy*."—N. Bailey, *Colloquies of Erasmus*, 1725, p. 159.

DOWEL (dou·el).—(I) A copper or iron pin used for fastening two pieces of stone together by making a hole in each and inserting the *dowel* therein.

(2) A jack-towel.

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DOWEL, *v.*—(I) To fasten two pieces of stone together by a *dowel*.

(2) Futuo.

DOWK (douk), *v.*—(I) To duck, to drench with water.

(2) To hang downwards.

DOWK ARSE.—A breed of oxen whose spines slant much towards the tail.

DOWLY, DOWLISH (douli), *adj.*—Weak, wearied, low-spirited, sad, melancholy.

I feel real *dowly*; I've not hed no sleäp for two neets.

I hed a terrible *dowly* time on it.

DOWN, *adj.*—(I) Ill.

He's *doon* ageän wi' th' feäver.

(2) In child-bed.

It's just ten year sin', for I remember it was when my missis was *doon* wi' Martha.

(3) Dull, languid, in low spirits.

I met Skinner upo' th' Brumby Roäd yisterdaay, an' he was *doon* aboot th' Scotton Common enclosure.—March 30, 1878.

(4) Used to add additional force to the sentence, and often preceded by "real."

You're a reäl *doon* good hand wi' yer tung. It wo'ds ud addle waages you'd be best man at a job atwixt Barton, Watter-side, an' Lincoln.

She's gettin' aaged, but she's not a *doon* ohd woman yit.—February 12. 1880.

DOWNCOMELY, *adj.*—Ruinous.

My hoose is a *dooncumly* ohd plaace.—*Burton-on-Stather*, 21st August, 1867.

DOWNFALL.—(I) Rain, snow.

There'll be *doonfall* afoore long; all th' baacon's ton'd as weet as muck.

(2) Bad luck, misfortune.

(3) A disease in cows.

DOWNFALLY.—Ruinous.

DOWN-LIGGIN.—(I) Lying down.

Fra *doon-liggin'* to up-risin' I scarcelins cloäs'd my ees, I've been that pestered wi' faace-aache.

(2) A lying-in, a confinement.

DOWN-POUR.—A heavy fall of rain.

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DOWN TO TH' GROUND.—Quite, entirely.

To be "suited *doon to th' grund*" means that entire satisfaction has been given.

To be "called *doon to th' grund*" means that all possible evil things have been said.

DOWSABELL.—A female Christian name.

A variety of *Dulcibella*. —*Winterton Par. Reg.*

DOWSE, *v.*—To drench with water.

DOXY.—A slovenly girl or woman, not necessarily one of bad repute. See Th. Otway, *The Atheist*, act iii., sc. i.

DOZZEL (doz·1).—(I) A staff or pole, which is stuck into the top of a stack, to which the thatch is bound. It is sometimes gaudily painted and surmounted by a weathercock in the form of a fish, bird, fox, or man.

(2) A prim, stiff-looking person; a person oddly dressed.

DRAB, *v.*—To associate with harlots.

DRABBLED, *adj.*—Muddy, wet.

DRABBLE-TAIL.—A slattern.

DRAD. *pp.*—Dreaded.

DRAFF.—(I) The grains of the malt left after brewing.

(2) Dregs, rubbish.

DRAG (I) An agricultural implement drawn by horses, used for dragging up the surface of the ground.

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(2) A hand instrument used for dragging up turnips.

(3) A large iron hook with a strong chain attached, used when tires happened for pulling the burning thatch from buildings. As thatched houses have now become rare these implements have gone out of use.

"Delivered to Mr. Gardiner and Mr. Kent xx[s] to provide two *draggs* and buckets for the vse of the town."—*Kirton-n-Lindsey Ch. Acc.*, 1594.

(4) A wooden instrument with iron teeth, somewhat like a large harrow. Before the roads in the Isle of Axholme were macadamized *drags* of this sort were used for levelling them and tilling in the ruts. One of these *drags* existed at West Butterwick until about the year 1843 when it was broken up.

DRAGGLED, *adj.*—Muddy, wet.

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DRAGGLETAIL.—A dirty, slovenly girl.

DRAKES' FEET.—Early purple orchis—*Orchis mascula*.

DRAPE.—(I) A cow whose milk has gone.

(2) A cow that has missed being with calf.

(3) An ewe whose milk has gone.

"Fatten the old *drape* ewes on turnips."—Arth. Young, *Linc. Agric.*, 1799. p. 316.

DRATE, *v.*—To drawl.

DRATED, *pp.* as *adj.* —Mournful, slow, spoken of music. See DRATE.

DRAW.—(I) The depth which a spade goes in digging.

"I fun that theäre bell, just a *draw* deäp e' what's noo th' eäst end o' th' gardin'."—*John Dent*, 1855.

(2) A spadeful of earth.

Bill chuck'd a *draw* o' muck e' Jim's faace, that was what begun it.

DRAW, *v.*—(I) To strain.

Th' sun's *drawn* that door all to one side.

He's hed a stroäk as hes *draw'd* his faace o' one side.

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(2) To separate sheep one from another; to select some for market; to cull out such ewes as are not to be put to the ram.

I'm fair alive wi' fiags; I've been *drawin'* sheäp all th' mornin'.

(3) To exhaust land.

"They think that flax *draws* the land more than woad."—Arthur Young, *Linc. Agric*., 1799, p. 197.

(4) To stimulate a sore.

Sugar an' soäp's a very drawin' thing. The term is also applied to boots when they make the feet sore.

DRAW-BORE-PIN.—An iron pin used by carpenters for drawing tenons tight.

I can't remember how many year it is sin', but it happen'd th' very time as Maason clooted Nichols wi' a *draw-bore-pin*.

DRAWED, *pt. t.*—Drew.

I *draw'd* him a pint o' aale.

Thaay *draw'd* the Grayingham cuver twice, bud fun noä sign on a fox.

DRAW-WELL.—An open well with a windlass, by aid of which the water is drawn up.

DREÄN.—A drain.

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DREÄP, *v.*—To drain; said of clothes and other such things saturated with water.

Put th' umbrella outside th' door to *dreäp*.

DREDGE.—A harrow made by fastening bushy thorns to a frame of wood.

DREDGING-BOX, DRIDGING-BOX.—A tin box with a perforated lid, used for scattering flour on the paste-board to hinder the paste from sticking.

DREEP, *v.*—To drop slowly.

Th' waiter's *dreepin'* oot o' th' tub side.

DRENCH-HORN.—See DRINK-HORN.

DRESSER.—A winnowing machine.

DRESSING.—(I) The act of winnowing.

(2) Preparing anything for use.

If you've gotten them tonups *dressed* gie 'em to th' kye.

You mun *dress* them ducks for dinner.

(3) Removing dirty wool from sheep; also applying sheep *dressing* to them for the purpose of killing parasites.

(4) Skinning, disembowelling and cutting up an animal into joints.

(5) Applying manure to land.

(6) Putting a solution of arsenic, "Farmers' Friend," lime, soot, or any such thing upon seed wheat before it is sown, for the purpose of hindering the crop being affected by smut.

(7) The act of cleaning out a ditch or drain.

"Fir cones...are ye easiest to be met with uppon digging of new dikes or ye *dressing* of old ones."—*Letter of Abraham de la Pryme*, 1701, in *Archæologia*, vol. xl.,p. 228.

(8) Artificial manure.

(9) Substances used for killing lice in the wool of sheep.

(10) A beating.

My wod, I will give you a *dressin'* this time, an' noä mistaake; I've of'ens tell'd yĕ aboot it, but noo it's cumin'.

DRIBBLE.—To drop slowly.

It just *dribbles* wi' raain.

DRIDGING-BOX.—See DREDGING-BOX.

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DRIED UP.—A person is *dried up* when he can get no further credit for drink at any public-house in the neighbourhood.

Oor Jack's cleän *dried up*, thaay weänt trust him soä much as a gill o' aale.

DRIFT.—(I) Meaning, intention.

I could ses his *drift* well enif though he thoht he'd blinded mĕ.

(2) The act of driving the cattle on an open common into one place for the purpose of counting them.

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"The Lord is entitled to make one *drift* of the Commons between May-day and Midsummer in order to ascertain whose cattle are pasturing thereon. Persons chosen and sworn by each parish may afterwards make *drifts* as often as they think proper."—*Customs of the Manor of Epworth*, 1766, in Stonehouse's *Hist, of Isle of Axholme*, p. 145.

(3) An unenclosed road, a road across a common, mainly used for driving cattle (obsolescent).—Cf. *Mon. Ang*., vol. ii., p. 122.

DRIFT, *v*.—To drive away; to turn off.

Drift them hens oot o' that yew tree.

You maay saay as you like, squire, an' I shall do as I like. If I find oot that ony o' my laab'rers voätes blew I'll *drift* 'em. Said to the author a few days before the general election of 1885.

DRIFT-HOLE.—An underground channel for conveying water from one drain to another.

DRILLMAN.—A man who goes with a drill and superintends the operation of drilling corn.

"Wanted, at Michaelmas, a married man, with small family, as working foreman. He must be a good stacker, thatcher, and *drillman*."—*Stamford Merc*., September 20, 1867.

DRILL ON.—To keep in suspense.

Thaay behaaved real badly to Isaac aboot that farm; thaay *drilled* him *on* and *on*, and then let it oher his heäd to this uther chap.

"With faint resistence let her *drill* him *on*,
And after competent delays be won."

Congreve's *Trans, of Ovid's Art of Love*,
bk. iii., 1. 752.

DRINK.—A drench for cattle.

DRINK, *v*.—To give a drench. See above.

As soon as iver I get hoäm I shall *drink* all th' lambs.—*Bottesford*, June 9, 1887.

DRINK-HORN, DRENCH-HORN.—The left horn of a cow, by aid of which a drench is given to horses and cows.

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DRINKINGS.—Beer given to men in harvest, or when corn is being threshed.

DRIP, DREEP, DRIPE, *v.*—To drop.

"As weet as *drip*," that is very wet.

DRIVING THE COMMON.—Driving all the stock on a common into one place that the parochial or manorial authorities may find out if any of them have infectious disorders, or if any one holder of a common-right has turned on more cattle than his "stint," or if any "foreigners" (q.v.) have turned stock thereupon.

"Some of the inhabitants of Ashby or neighbouring villages had got into the habit of putting stock into the commons who had no common-rights, and the process called *driving the common* was resorted to."—*Affid. of James Fowler in Beauchamp* v. *Winn*, 1867.

"To John Browne þynder for *dryving* of ye felled ij[d]."—*Louth Ch. Acc.*, circa 1548, vol. ii., p. 80.

DROLL, *adj.*—This word, though it occasionally has the ordinary sense of laughable or odd, more commonly signifies rude, vulgar, obstinate, cruel, or unmanageable. A lad at Messingham, on the 25th of August, 1877, threw half a brick at his master's head, because he was bidden by him not to over-drive the horses working a reaping-machine. The brick struck the farmer on the face and hurt him severely. A neighbour who was narrating the circumstances to the writer said, "I hoäpe you'll send him to Lincoln, sir; he's a *droll* lad an' wants correctin'." The notion that anything funny or laughable had happened was by no means intended to be conveyed by the speaker. See FUNNY.

DROP.—A small quantity of liquid.

I'll just goä oher to th' Horn an' get a *drop* o' gin, I shall be by ageän in a minnit.

DROP, *v. a.*—To knock down.

It was th' blaw o' th' heäd that *dropt* him.

DROP-EGG.—An egg *dropped* on the ground, not laid in a nest.

DROP-DRY.—Water-tight.

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Ther' isn't a bed-room i' th' hoose that's *drop-dry* in a beätin' raain.

DROP IT! *interj*.—Cease!

Noo, then, *drop it*, or I'll drop you.

DROP ON.—(I) To come on suddenly.

I *dropt* on him with his airms roond her neck i' th' pantry.

(2) To beat, to punish.

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DROPPING.—Rainy.

That was a *dropping* time, that was, we'd räain daay in daay oot for a munth.

"The seed-time was *dropping*, as the farmers call it."—R. W. Dickson, *Practical Agriculture*, 1807, vol. ii., p. 52.

DROPPINGS OFF.—Deaths.

There's a sight o' *droppings off* noo, m'm.—*Messingham*, Nov., 1887.

DROSS, *v*.—(I) To win all a playmate's marbles.

(2) To over-reach another in a bargain.

S...hes *dross'd* R...oot o' all his brass.

DROSSED UP.—(I) Broken.

That waggon is fairly *dross'd* up at last.

(2) Failed, liquidated, made a bankrupt.

He's fairly *dross'd up* noo, thaay've sell'd ivery stick and stoän he hes.

DROUGHT (drout).—(I) A team of horses.

Th' *droughts* went 'liverin' this mornin'.

(2) A cart horse.

That roänd mare you boht o' Harry Drury, is as fine a *drought* as is to be seän e' all Linkisheere.

"No cottiger that kepes a *draught* in somer and not aible to kepe the said *draught* in wynter, do cari any turues forth to any other townes in somer."—*Bottesford Manor Roll*, 1572.

DROVE.—An unenclosed road, a road across a common, mainly used for driving cattle.—Cf. *Mon. Ang*., vol. ii., p. 122.

DROWND, *pt. t*. and *pp*., DROWNDED.—To drown.

He was *drownded* e' Kidby Canel most of fo'ty year sin'.

"Helpe, helpe, or else I'm *drownded*."—*The Baffled Knight*, Percy's *Relics*, ed. 1794, vol. ii., p. 350.

"*Drowndead*, said Mr. Peggotty."—*David Copperfield*, ch. iii.

DROWNDED LAND.—Land that has been flooded by water.

"There is much *drowned lande*, neare by supposition 3,000 acres, which mighte without great difficultie be drayned."—Norden's *Survey of the Soke of Kirton-in-Lindsey*, 1616, p. 17.

"Of little use & almost constantly *drownded*."—De la Pryme's *Hist, of Winterton*, in *Archæologia*, vol. xl., p. 240.

"The *drownded* lands," as these marshes are called."—*Yorkshire Mag*., May, 1873, p 377.

"Perhaps in this treacherous soil the ground may sink when it is what they call *drowned*."—Rob. Southey's *Letters*, ed. by J. W. Water, vol. iv., p. 108.

DROWNDED MUTTON.—The flesh of sheep which have been drowned. Often eaten in the farmer's kitchen or sold to his labourers at a low price.

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DRUGGISTER, DRUGSTER.—A druggist.

I desire you would doe so much as goe into Lumbard Street to one Mr. Whyte, a *drugster*.—Letter ol Anne Barker, 1647, in *Hist. MSS. Com*. *Rep*. v., p. 389.

DRUNK AS A PIG, DRUNK AS A BOILED OWL, DRUNK AS A LORD, DRUNK AS DAVID'S SOW, DRUNK AS MICE, DRUNK AS SOOT, DRUNK AS A BESOM, DRUNK AS MUCK.—Very drunk.

It was gettin' laate, an' hauf on us was as *drunk as mice*.

"Some wilbe *dronken as a mouse*."— *Songs and Carols of Fifteenth Cent*., p. 90.

"Monckes drynk an bowll after collacyon till ten or xii. of the clock, and cum to mattens as *droncke as myss*."—Beerley to Lord Cromwell in Wright's *Lett. rel. to Suppression of Monasteries*, p. 133.

"We faren as he that *dronke* is *as* a *mous*."—Chancer, *Knightes Tale*, 1. 403.

"Thou comest home as *dronken as a mous*."—*Wif of Bathes Tale*.

"*Dronke as Rattes*."—Occurs in Stubbs' *Anatomy of Abuses*, *ed*. 1836, pp. 122, 174.

"I've been waiting for him till I don't know what time at night, as *drunk as David's sow*; he does nothing but lie snoring all night long by my side."—N. Bailey, *Colloquies of Erasmus*, 1725, p. 160.

DRUV, pp.—Driven, drove.

When I'd *druv* to Spital, I baaited my herse.

DRY.—(I) Thirsty.

I'm as *dry* as a fish, do gie us a drink o' aale.

"And they said I was a mery gentylman, desyeryng me to gyve theym xx[d]. to drynke, for they wer *drye*, the wether was whotte; to whome I made answer, that they shuld drynke horspyse, or they had any money of me."—*Petition of Ric. Troughton in Archæologia*, vol. xxiii., p. 37.

(2) A cow that has ceased to give milk is said to be *dry*.

"It would prove a source of profit to a farmer...to have three or more cows *dry* at one time."—*Treatise on Live Stock*, 1810, p. 39.

DRY, *v*.—To take means to cause a cow to become *dry*.

DRY-HAND.—A sarcastic person.

DRYING-DRINK.—A drench given to a cow to stop the flow of milk.

DRY PIPE.—Smoking without any drink thereto.

I can't abide a *dry pipe*, its like salt wi' oot ony beäf to it.

DRY WALL.—A wall built without mortar.

DUBBINGS, *s. pl*. —Evergreens with which churches and houses are decorated at Christmas.

DUBBLER.—A large dish.

"With wille ful egre,

þat dishes and *dobleres* befor þis ilk doctour,

Were (molten) led in his maw."

Piers Plowman, B. Text, Pass, xiii., 1. 81.

DUBBUT.—For *do but*.

Dubbut cum hoäme lass, an' all 'all be reightled.

DUCK.—A linen material used for men's summer clothing.

DUCK-COY.—A decoy for taking wild-ducks.

DUCKEN.—Plural of duck (obsolescent). It was used by old Mrs. Penn who lived at Kirton-in-Lindsey, but who had spent her early life at Laughton. She died about the year 1846, aged 92.

DUCKING.—Catching wild-ducks. It now means shooting them; in former times they were taken by means of nets.

"No man of the inhabitantes of Scoter or Scawthorpe shall fishe nor goe a *ducking*, within the lordes seuerall watters."—*Scotter Manor Roll*, 1578.

"The citizens that come a *ducking* to Islington ponds."

Ben Jonson, *Every Man in his Humour*, Act i., sc. I.

DUCKS.—The effect of the manners of fidgety people upon those over whom they have power, is not unaptly compared to the nibbling of *ducks*. A girl said to the author, of a woman with whom she had been living for a short time as servant, "I'd raather be nibbled to deäd wi' *ducks* then live with Miss P...She's alus a natterin'."

DUCKS AND DRAKES.—To play at *ducks and drakes* is to throw a flat stone, or any such like thing, over water so as to make it glance along the surface. When this is done, the following jingle is repeated—

A *duck* and a *drake*,

And a penny white cake,

And a skew ball.

DUCKSTONE.—A game. A small stone is placed on a big one, and others are thrown at it.

DUDS, *s. pl.*—Workmen's tools, clothes, personal possessions of small value.

"Clocke *dudes*" are mentioned in the *Louth Church Accounts* for 1501. They were probably small wheels belonging to the clock.

There was a place for the sale of woollens at Stourbridge Fair called the *Duddery*.—C. Walford, *Fairs Past and Present*, p. 77.

DULBERT.—A dull, stupid child.

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DULL OF HEARING.—Deaf.

Ohd woman, ohd woman,
Thoo mun goä shearin';
Noä, maister, noä,
For I'm *dull o' hearin'*.

Ohd woman, ohd woman,
Thoo mun shear or thoo mun bind;
Noä, maister, noä,
For, you see, I'm stoän blind.

Ohd woman, ohd woman,
Then thoo mun goä beg;
Noä, maister, noä,
For I'm laame o' my leg.

DULSOME.—Dull, heavy hearted.

It's *dulsum* weather for August.

He looks *dulsum* noo he's cum'd hoäm.

DUMP.—A suffix to some local names, as Michlow *Dump*, Pingle *Dump*, Wife-hill *Dump*, in the parish of Messingham. Mackinnon's *Acc. of Messingham*, p. 17.

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Mr. Atkinson, in his *Glossary of the Cleveland Dialect*, explains *Dump* to mean "a deep hole in the bed of a river or pool of water."

DUMPLING DUST.—Flour.

DUNCICAL.—Dunce-like.

DUNDERHEAD.—A block head.

"'Tis only *dunderhead's* and sinners
Who basely clamour for their dinners."

John Brown, *Psyche*, 1818, p. 41.

DUNG, *pt. t.*—Of Ding, q.v.

DUNK, DUNKY.—(I) An ass.

(2) A breed of short, thick-set pigs. It has been suggested that this word is a corruption of Tonquin; Messrs. Miller and Skertchly suggest Sw. *tung*, heavy, thick, gravid; O. N. *thung*, heavy; Prov. Dan. *tuun*, thick, fat.—*The Fenland*, p. 128.—Cf. *Tonkey* in E. D. S. *Gloss*. B. 5.

DUNKIRKS, *s. pl.*—Pirates from Dunkirk (obsolete).

"To a traulier the xxii[th] day of May that was taken with *Dunkirkes*, iiii[d]."—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Ch, Acc.*, 1629.—Cf. *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.*, iv., pp. 29, 36, 45, 47, 76, 79, 83, 110, 113, 114; Webster, *Northward Ho*, Act i., Sc. 3; Rous, *Diary (Camden Soc.)*, pp. 9, 55; Buckle, *Misc. Works*, pp. 553. 572; Gardner, *Hist. Dunwich*, p. 19; Husband, *Orders and Declar.*, vol. ii., p. 261; Rushworth, *Hist. Coll.*, vol. iii., pt. ii., pp. 312, 556, *Commons Journals*, vol. i., p. 820.

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DUNTY, *adj.*—(I) Stunted, dwarfish.

(2) Of a dun colour.

DURMANT, *adj.*—Dormant, inactive.

It's my opinion that Miss…was niver cutten oot fer to be *durmant*, she must be a doin'

An old man after he became blind remarked sadly of his old bass-fiddle, "She's *durmant* noo."

DURST'A (durstaa·).—Durst thou.

Durst'a go thrif oor chech yard at neet? Noä, I should be scar'd; *dost* thoo?

DUST.—(I) A quarrel, an uproar, confusion.

He kick'd up a *dust* all aboot noht.

(2) Small coal, blacksmith's slack.

(3) Money.

Doon with th' *dust*, that is, put down the money.

DUST, *v*.—To cheat.

He *dusted* him wi' that badly coo.

DUTCH.—Unintelligible language.

What he said was all *Dutch* to me.

DUTHER, *v*.—To shake with cold. See DITHER.

DWINE, *v*.—To dwindle.

Poor lass she's *dwinin'* awaay all to noht.

DWINNEL, *v*.—To dwindle.

DYKE (deik).—(I) A ditch or drain. Mr. William Hall, when mayor of Hull, was shooting wild-ducks on his property on Ashby Moors. He slipped into a warping drain and was on the point of being drowned by the rising tide when Jonathan Berridge, an Ashby carpenter, rescued him. The mayor gave his preserver sixpence for his trouble, who pocketted the coin, saying as he did so "I thoh't a *mare* wo'd be wo'th five shillin', we alus hev hauf-a-croon for pullin' a foäl oot on a *dyke*.

"Here winds the *dyke* where oft we jump'd across!"

John Clare, *Childish Recollections*.

(2) A natural lakelet, mere, or pond—as Shawn Dyke, formerly on Brumby Common; Wellicar Dyke, a mere on Messingham East Common, drained at the enclosure.

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DYKE, *v*.—(I) To dig a ditch.

(2) To put hemp or flax in water to steep. See Arthur Young, *Linc. Agric*., 1799, p. 164.

(3) An animal which has got into a ditch, and is unable to escape from it, is said to be *dyked*.

DYKEGRAVE, DYKEREVE.—A manorial or parochial officer, whose duty it is to superintend the dykes.

"Of John Slater and William Ellys *dykegreaves* for not executing their office viij[d]."—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Fine Roll*, 1637.

"*Digrave*....exactor pecuniarum ad fossas purgandas et aggeres reparandos contributarum."—Skinner, *Etymologicon*.

DYKER.—A man who makes or cleanses dykes.

Dykeres and delueres.—Pier's *Plowman*, B. text prol., l. 223.

DYKING (deik·in).—(I) A small dyke.

I'd raäther be droonded in a *dykin* boddom then marry thee, thoo mangy whore.

(2) The act of cleansing a dyke.

John Skinner hes twenty-three daays o' *dykin*.

DYMONITE.—Dynamite.

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E

E, *prep*.—In "*E'* that how," in that manner.

Sarah's brokken a plaate slap e' two.

EAGER, EGRE.—See AGER.

'EAR.—Year.

Last *'ear* was cohd an' weet an' all.

EARAND (eer·und).—Errand.

EARBRED (eer·bred).—The piece of wood at the bottom of a cart or waggon, in the front and back, into which the slots go.

EARDEN (eerd·n), *adj*.—Earthen, earthenware.

An *earden* pot.

EARDLY (eerd·li), *adj*.—(I) Early.

(2) Unusually large, unwieldly—as a gret eärdly tonup.

EARLS.—Earnest money.

"Thomas Sheppard, John Oxley, and David Hill took 12 acres 2 roods of wheat at 8s. 6a. per acre, and 2s. 6d. for *earls*."—*Northorpe Farm Acc*., 1789.

EARN (era), *v*.—To curdle with rennet.

EARNEST (ern·est).—Money given to fasten a bargain.

EARNING (ern·in), EARNING-SKIN.—Rennet used for making cheese.

"A calf-head and a piece of *earning skin*."—*Family Acc. Book*, 1778.

EARS WARMED.—(I) To get enough or more than enough to drink.

I'll uphohd it thaay've getten their *ears warmed* rarely.

(2) To have the ears boxed.

I'll *warm* thy *ears* for th', if ta duz n't cum oot o' that muck.

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EARTH, EATH, *v*.—To cover with earth.

You mun set all han's on to *eärth* th' taaties tomorra', we shall hev frost cumin' else, afoore thaay're taa'en care on.

EASE ONE'S SELF.—To relieve the bowels.

"Master Suthcoat desired libertie to *ease himself*, and two musquetiers conveyed him downe staires to an house of office."—*A True and Briefe Rel. how....the Isle of Wight was secured in August*, 1642, p. 3.

EASEMENT.—(I) A relief from pain.

I've taa'en poonds wo'th o' doctors' stuff, but can't git noä *eäsement*.

(2) Evacuation.

EASINGS.—(I) Dung.

(2) The eaves of a building.

EAST.—Yeast.

EATH (i·h'th).—Earth.

EATH, *v*.—See EARTH.

EAT AWAY, *v.*—To destroy, consume.

Th' rust hes *eäten* theäse furk tines cleän *awaay*.

It's noä ewse sawin' barley up o' that theäre land o' Chaafor's, th' wicks is sewer to *eät* it all *awaay*.—*Bottesford*, Oct., 1887.

EAT THEIR HEADS OFF.—Cattle bought at too 'high a price are said to be sure to *eät the'r heäds off*.

EAU, pronounced EÄ.—A river which falls into the Trent, in the parish of Scotter. In a lease granted of the Manor of Scotter, dated 1537, it is called the *Ee*. The spelling *eau* is undoubtedly false, and due to the notion that the word is French. It is really the A. S. *Ea*, a stream.

EAVES DROPPER.—One who listens at doors and windows.

It was formerly the duty of the jury of the Manor Court to enquire for and fine *eves droppers*.—See John Wilkinson's *Method for the Keeping of a Court Leet*, 1638, p. 120; William Sheppard, *Court Keepers Guide*, 1650, p. 48; Giles Jacob, *Complete Court Keeper*, 1781, p. 34.

"Johannes Jonson (husbandman), Henricus Lucy, Radulphus Ormesbe, Johannes Hegge, Wilelmus Helyfeld, Ricardus Webster, sunt communes night stalkers & e*wys droppers* tempore incongruo in nocte."—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Manor Roll*, 1493.

EAVINGS.—The eaves of a building.

A little mouse
Streight she presents on th' *evins* of the house.

Ogilby's *Æsop's Fables*, 1665, p. 187.

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ED.—This termination of the preterite is often left out.

Maister R., when he was corrected, he alus stunt; but Maister J., oh, how he stamp.—*Winterton*.

EDDISH.—The grass that grows after the hay-crop is cut.

"The husbandmen or any others that are employed or concerned in loading the hay out of.... Humble Car shall not, with their cattle, willingly and wilfully eate up the *eddish* of the said meadow."—*Gainsburgh Manor Records*, in Stark's *Hist. of Gainsburgh*, p. 189.

"Twenty-one acres of *eddish* to be stocked with beast and sheep, until the 13th day of November next. Apply to S. Howard, Auctioneer, Kirton-in-Lindsey."—*Gainsburgh News*, 6th July, 1867.

"They had been kept upon the *eddish* or after-grass of lands, which in the same year had been mown."—Th. Bateman, *Treatise on Agistment Tithe*, 1778, p. 15; Cf. Arthur Young, *Linc. Agric.*, 1799, pp. 162, 164; Seebohm, *English Village Community*, pp. 377, 378, 379."

EEL-LEAP.—An eel-trap made of wicker-work. Mid. Eng. *lepe*, a basket. An engraving of an *eel-leap* is given in Seebohm's *English Village Community*, p. 152.

EEL-TRUNK.—A box with holes in it, in which eels are kept alive till wanted for the table.

E'EN (een).—Evening.

EEN, EES (een, eez), *s. pl.*—Eyes.

EFT.—A lizard or newt.

EFTER,*prep.*—(I) After.

(2) Engaged in doing.

I could tell what he was *efter*, though he kep' very squat.

(3) According to, in the manner of.

He said his peäce wo'd for wo'd *efter* th' book.

EFTERNOON.—Afternoon.

EGRIMONY.—Agrimony, used for making egrimony teä.

EH.—See A.

EH (ai), *interjec.*—Ah, oh.

Eh, but she was a bonny lass, th' flooer o' 'em all.

EIGHTEENER.—An eighteen-gallon cask.

ELATS (ee lats).—Exclamation used in setting dogs on anything, A contraction of "Heigh lads."

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ELBOW.—(I) An angular turn in a bar of iron.

(2) The conical hollow in the bottom of a wine-bottle. It. commonly believed that these hollows are formed by the glass blowers putting their *elbows* into the bottom of the bottle while the glass is soft.

ELBOW GREASE.—Energetic manual labour.

It's all reight noo, an' wants noht bud *elbow greäse* to mak' it trundle; said by a carpenter of a wheel-barrow which he had mended.

"It had no *elbow grease* bestowed on 't. Nec demorsos sapit ungues."—Adam Littleton, *Lat. Dict*., 1735, *sub. voc*.

ELDER.—The udder of a cow, mare, or sheep.

Aw, Timothy, poor senseless cauves bunches the'r muthers' *elders*, but bairns like thee, it's the'r muthers' hearts thaay bunches.

ELDER-ROB.—A preserve made of *elder*-berries.

ELDIN, FIRE-ELDIN.—Wood for fires; small sticks for lighting fires.

You mun thank my laady for letting me gether th' *eldin* e' th woods.—*Scawby, circa* 1855.

It is n't fit for naaither hedge-staake nor *eldin*," said of something quite worthless.

Jewbilee-daay—doän't talk to me o' yer jewbileein'; what I saay is 'at ther's scoores o' foäks hed n't bread for the'r bairns, nor *fire-eldin* to keep 'em warm wi' last winter, an' mebbe thaay'll be e' that fix ageän when next cums. Why doänt thaay pot what thaay've scratted together e' th' bank e'steäd o' flingin' it awaays that fashion.—*H. T. Bottesford*, June, 1887.

"To blind Sutton wife for *elding*."—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Ch. Acc*., 1648.

"*Eldin* & stocks & blocks, 10^{s}—*Inventory of Francis Gunnas of Keadby*, 1705.

A correspondent informs me that the word *eldin* may still be heard in the remoter nooks of Lancashire, and on the moorlands between Lancashire and Yorkshire.—Cf. *Notes and Queries*, iv. series, vol. xi., p. 454; Atkinson's *Cleveland Gloss*., sub. voc.

ELEM (el·um).—The elm.

ELLER.—The elder.

I ewsed to hev a *eller* that grew white berries at th' Moors, bud it's deäd noo.

"Yt ys ordred that none of thinhabytantes of the town of Eastbutterwycke shall cutt down nor gyt no *ellers*."—*Scotter Manor Roll*. 1556.

"Judas he iaped with iuwen siluer,
And sithen on an *eller* honged hym after."

Pier's *Plowman*, B. text, pass. I, l. 68.

ELLER-PILE.—An arrow point made of elder, used by boys.

ELSIE, ELSEY.—Alice.

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ELSIN.—A shoemaker's awl.

"*Elssen*, an aule, a shoemaker's aule."—Hexham, *Netherduytche Dictionarie*, 1660.

END.—(I) "Set my *end* in," *i.e.*, begin my sewing for me, is a common request of little girls of their mothers.

(2) "He duz n't care what *end* cums fo'st," *i.e.*, he is utterly careless or wasteful.

(3) Death.

It's no ewse mindin' what th' doctor says, I knaw it's cum'd for my *end*.—*Yaddlethorpe*, January, 1887.

END, *v*.—(I) To spoil, to make an end of.

I ewsed to hev sum carved oäk pannils wi' men an' bo'ds on 'em, but th' bairns *ended* 'em all by makkin' rabbit-hooses on 'em.

(2) To "sit up on *end*" or "oher *end*," is to sit upright, as contrasted with lying down.

He hes not been oher *end* theäse three weäks, said of a person confined to bed.

(3) To commit suicide or kill one's self by drink or narcotics.

I knew he wodn't last long, but I did n't think he'd *end* his sen e' this how.

ENDARDS, *adv*.—Forward, onward.

Goä *endards*, sir, goä *endards*, said when one man gives place to another in entering a door.

ENDEAVOUR, *v*.—To work.

He's *endeavoured* for his livin' well; thaay saay he's saaved fifty pund.

ENDEAVOURING, *adj*.—Active, energetic.

I've been a real *endeavourin'* man all my life.

ENDLONG, *adv*. and *prep*.—Directly forward in the direction of a road, river, furrow, &c.

Go for'ads *endlong* an' you can't get oot o' th' roäd.

Th' ramper runs *endlong* stright awaay fra Appleby to Lincoln.

"Her walk was *endlong* Gretaside."—*Rokeby*, Note 3, B.

ENDS AND SIDES, ALL.—What he likes is to hev foäks waaitin' on him *all ends an' sides*, bud he weänt get it, fer doctor's said particle 'at he is n't to be incorriged e' thinkin' 'at noäbody hes n't noht to do bud run efter him.—*Bottesford*, *March*, 1887.

ENEW, *adj. pl*.—Enough, sufficient.

We've *enew* craws to stock Manby woods wi'.

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ENGLISH.—Coloured snail shells, as distinguished from those nearly white. Coloured butterflies, as distinguished from white ones. A schoolboy's term. During the long war with France, children used to kill all the white butterflies they could find, looking on them as symbols of the French.

ENIF, *adj*.—(I) Enough.

We'd *enif* dry weather for oht last summer.

(2) Sufficiently cooked.

Gentlefoäks likes the'r meät rear, bud I like mine to be dun till it's *enif*. See ENEW.

ENJOY.—Endure.

She *enjoys* very bad health noo.—*Scotter*, 1884.

"My mother had *enjoyed* but a weak state of health some time before my father's death."—Will Stukeley, 1720, in *Mem. of Will Stukeley* (Surtees Soc.), vol. i., p 34.

ENOW.—In a short time, presently.

I'm just goin' across to th' Horn; I shall be by ageän *enow*.

ESH.—The ash.

There is a widespread opinion that if a man takes a newly cut *esh* plant not thicker than his thumb, he may lawfully beat his wife with it.

ESH, *v*.—To beat with an ash plant.

If we catch boys gettin' bod nests we *esh* 'em.—*Normanby*, July 25. 1877.

ESH-HOLT.—A small grove of ash trees.

ESH-KEYS.—The seed vessels of the ash.

ESSES, *s. pl*.—Links for traces in the form of the letter S.

"Jan. 20, 1881. 2 links & 3 hesses."—*Yaddlethorpe Blacksmith's Bil*

ETTIDGE (et·ij.)—The same as EDDISH, q.v.

EVEN DOWN TO THE GROUND.—Upright, straightforward.

You maay believe ivry wo'd he says; he's a punct'al man, an' *eäven doon to the grund* as can be.

EVER AND A DAY, *adv*.—Always, for ever and ever.

"For *ever and a day*, Longum."—Adam Littleton, *Lat. Dict*., ed. 1735, sub. voc.

EVER SO.—Very much.

She fret *ever soä* when Harry 'listed.

EVERY DAY LIKE, *adv*.—Constantly.

I see her o'must *ivery daay like*.

EVIL.—The King's evil.

EWSE.—See USE.

EWT (eut), *pt. t.*—Owed.

The pronunciation of the *ew* in *ewse*, *ewt* and *chewse*, varies between that of the *ew* in the word *news*, and a sound nearly approaching the German *ü*.

EXPECT, *v.*—Suppose, believe.

I *expect* that theäre's been a good deäl o' leein' o' boäth sides.

"Well, I *expect* I hev' han's, but I can't tell 'em by th' feälin'," said by a person wnose hands were "perished" by cold.

EY, AY.—Yes, yea.

Ey is used more frequently than yes in answering a question affirmatively.

EYE (ei).—(I) A brood of pheasants.

(2) The bud in a tuber from which the stalks shoot.

(3) To put an eye into any kind of drink is to put a small quantity of spirit into it.

"It'll do....very well when I've just put an *eye* into it, and he took a flat bottle from his waistcoat pocket and poured the *eye* into his cup."—*Mabel Heron*, vol. iii., p. 13.

(4) The following rhyme is believed to indicate the character from the colour of the eyes—

"Blue *eye*, beauty;
Black *eye*, steal pie;
Grey *eye*, greedy-gut;
Brown *eye*, love pie."

Another version runs—

"Black *eye*, beauty;
Grey *eye*, greedy-gut;
Eat all the pudding up."

EYE, *adv.*—Aye, yes.

"Did you voäte for th' school boärd?" "*Eye*, all five for th' chech an' noht at all for th' chapil."

EYEABLE, *adj.*—Pleasant to look upon, sightly.

"Ther's a many things that's *eyeable*, but is n't tryable, or buyable; but theäse things is *eyeable*, an' tryable, an' buyable an' all," said by a man selling ready-made clothes at Brigg Market, 1876.

EYES BIGGER THAN BELLY.—A person is said to have his "*eyes bigger then his belly*" who takes more food upon his plate than he can eat.

EYE SEEDS.—A plant whose seeds, if blown into the eye, are said to remove bits of dust, cinders, or insects that may have lodged therein. (Query what plant?)

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F

FAATHER (fey·hdhur).—Father.

FACE ACHE.—Tooth ache.

FACES, TO MAKE.—To distort the face.

Daughter: Oor Jim's *makkin' faaces*, muther.

Mother: Naay, bairn, thoo's leein'; it's nobut God as *maks faaces*. Jim, thoo bad lad, give oher; how should you feäl if th' Almighty was to fix you soä for iver? Thoo might be struck soä in a moment.

FACULTIES OF THE HEAD.—The brain, the intellectual faculties.

The doctor, he said, "Noo if you go on lettin' that gel study that a waay, you're doin' very wrong. You can do it if yĕ like, but I till yĕ it'll injure the *faculties of her heäd*."

FAD.—(I) One who troubles about insignificant matters. A man who busies himself about women's work.

(2) Any fancy about which a person unduly troubles himself.

FAG.—A parasitic insect, "a sheep *fag*."

FAG-END.—The end.

We'd scarce onything but th' *fag-end* o' a leg of mutton to dinner.

I was born at th' *fag-end* o' th' year, daay efter Christmas.

"The *fagge-end* of the House of Commons....passed a thing they call an Act"—Clement Walker, *Hist. of Indipency*, 1649. pt. xi, p. 215.

FAGGED, FAGGED OUT.—Wearied.

FAG-WATER.—A liquid used for killing *fags* on sheep. See FAG.

FAIR.—(I) Level, even.

Th' taable top duz n't stan' *fair*.

(2) Easy, plain.

Lincoln Minster's *fair* to see fra Barton Field.

(3) *adv*.—Easily.

We can see Kidby lamps very *fair* to-neet fra th' top o' Yalthrup Hill.

(4) A word frequently used as an intensitive.

Lops! why he's *fair* wick wi' 'em, an' he's that idled he weänt pick 'em off.

She was *fair* oher setten when she heard her lad was run'd oher by th' traain.

FAIRING.—A present brought from a fair.

FAIRISH.—Fairly.

Oats was *fairish* to year, bud noht to swagger on; it's been oher dry for 'em.—*Gunness*, Dec., 1887.

FAIRY-PURSES.—A kind of fungus which grows on sandy land in Autumn, and is something like a cup or old-fashioned purse with small objects inside; probably *Nidularia Campanulata*.—See Britten & Holland's *Eng. Plant Names*.

FAIRY-RING.—A circle in the grass, believed to be made by fairies dancing thereon.

Eliza B., …a young woman once in the author's service, knew a woman, who was then dead, who said she had seen fairies dancing on Brumby Common. Eliza fully believed the story.

FALL.—A woman's veil.

FALL, THE.—The Autumn.

FALL, *v*.—(I) To get, to receive.

You neäd not good thy̆ sen up o' them apples cumin', thoo'll *fall* noäne on 'em.

(2) To be obliged.

Mester's sent fer me, soä I shall *fall* to goä.

(3) Ought.

What time duz th' packit *fall* to cum?

FALL-DOOR.—A trap-door.

FALLED, *pp*.—Fallen.

Jim's *fall'd* doon an' ho'ten his sen.

FALLEN MEAT.—The flesh of an animal that has died a natural death.

FALLING EVIL, FALLING SICKNESS.—Epilepsy.

"To a pore woman that had the *fallying evell* iij[d]"—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Ch. Acc*., 1584.

FALLINGS, *s. pl*.—Fallen fruit.

"Ther's been a many *fallin's* in oor gardin thriff yisterdaays high wind."—*Bottesford*, September 28, 1875.

FALL OF TIMBER.—The quantity of timber felled at one time in a certain place.

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FALL-OUT.—A quarrel.

FALL-OUT, *v*.—To quarrel.

FALL-TABLE.—A table with a falling leaf.

FALL TO PIECES.—To be delivered of a child.

She was to go to Ann weddin', bud as it's been putten off, braade o' me, she'll *fall to peäces* her sen afoore time cums.

FALL WI' BAIRN.—To become pregnant.

FALSE LINE.—A cord used in ploughing to hinder the forehorse from going too far forward.

"Foure paire of *false* ranes & one old yate ii[s]"—*Inventory of Will. Hatley of St. Neots*, 1597.

FALSE ROOF, FALSE LOFT.—That part of a house or other building between the ceilings of the uppermost rooms and the roof. It is often floored and made into a store-room.

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"It (a barn) was thatcht and *false-lofted*."—*Diary of John Hobson* (Surtees Soc), p. 274.

FAMBLING.—Eating without an appetite.

FANCY DOG.—A dog kept for pleasure not for use.

Sir Charles: "What sort of a dog was it?"

Defendant: "A *fancy* dog."

Petty Sessions Report, Gainsburgh Times, February 20, 1880.

FANNEL.—The *fanon* or maniple; one of the ecclesiastical vestments in use before the reformation (obsolete.)

"Wintertonne...one old vestment, one amys, one corporaxe, one *fannel*."—1566, *Linc. Ch. Goods*, p. 164.

"Wrought in the Isle of Axholme...one amis, one albe, a stole, a belt, a *ffannel* a corporax."—*Ibid*, p. 169.

FAR AWAY.—By a long way.

He beäts him *far awaay*.

My coo's better then thine *far awaay*.

FARDEN (faad·en).—A farthing.

FARE, *v*.—To get on; used of the manner of living, as regards animal enjoyments.

Well, an' hoo did ta cum on then? Oh, fo'st raate; I *fared* very well, I can tell thě.

FAR END.—Extremity, conclusion.

The *far end* on it 'll be he'll get his sen sent to Ketton.

Lady (addressing a child with a packet of sweetmeats in her hand): So you've been getting some goodies, have you, Mary?

Child: Why, yes, I hev, if you must be gettin' to knaw the *far end* o' things.

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FAR ENIF.—Far out of the way.

Th' parson's alus clartin' aboot oor hoose, I wish he was *far enif*.

FARISH ON (far, with the suffix-*ish*), *adj*.—Well advanced, far on in years, or with an undertaking or a journey.

He must be *farish on* by this time; I knaw he was born aofore th' eäghteen hundreds cum in.

He's *farish on* his waay by noo; I should saay he'll be 'e Lunnon by three o'clock.

FARMER.—A jesting name for a toad.

FARMER'S FRIEND.—A material used for dressing seedwheat to hinder the smut.

FARNAL.—For *infernal*.

What a *farnal* leär thoo art.

FAR SIDE.—The furthest part of anything—as of a room, field, close, parish, or what not.

He's goän to live reight o' th' *far side* o' 'Merica.—30th June, 1886.

FARWELTED, FARWELTERED, *adj*.—Overthrown; said of sheep.

FASHED, *adj*.—(I) Weary.

(2) Troubled in mind.

FASSENS TUESDAY.—Shrove Tuesday.

FAST, *adj*.—(I) Costive.

(2) In difficulties.

FAST ENIF, *adv*.—Easily.

You see, sir, I could ha' hed him *fast enif* if I'd hed a mind, but then I liked this here chap I'm talkin' on better, and so you see...

FASTEN PENNY.—Money given by the master to fasten a bargain on hiring a servant.

"To Mauger for a *festynpenny* iiij^{d}."—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Ch. Acc*., 1573.

FAT.—A vat.

FAT, *v*.—To fatten.

I shall *fat* all them beäs, an' hev 'em off afoore Jenuerry puts in.

FAT-HEN.—A weed growing among corn and on the sides of dung-hills.—*Chenopodium album*.

FATHER, *v*.—(I) To swear to the paternity of an illegitimate child before the justices of the peace.

She *faathered* bairn upo'...Foäks duz say 'at...gev her a ten-pund noäte not to *faather* it upo' him.

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(2) To ascribe, to impute.

When lees is goin' aboot it's eäsy to *feyther* 'em to th' wrong mooth.

FAT I' TH' FIRE, TO HAVE THE.—To get into trouble; to make trouble.

FATNESS.—(I) Grease.

(2) Condition, richness, applied to land.

If he nobbut graws plenty o' taaties he'll soon tak th' *fatness* oot on it.

FAUCET.—The outer part of a wooden tap used for drawing off the liquor from a brewing-tub. The interior part or screw is called the spicket.

Ira was a straange man for romancin' in his talk. One daay he prickt his sen oher th' finger a little dearie bit, you could hardlins see it, an' up he cums to me an' says, "I've prickt my sen while blud flew oot like a spicket and *faucet*, and bled a piggin full."

FAUSE, *adj*.—Cunning; often used in a good sense.

Yon little tarrier o' yours is as wick as a fleä, an' as *fause* as a fox; ther' is n't noä gettin' shut on him when he thinks he wants to goä wi yĕ.

FAUT.—(I) Fault.

"Most curious of all is the fate of the word *fault*. In O. F. and M. E. it is always *faute*, but the sixteenth century turned it into F. *faulte*, E. *fault*, by the insertion of *l*. For all that, the *l* often remained mute, so that even as late as the time of Pope it was still mute for him, as is shewn by his rhyming it with *ought* (Eloisa to Abilard, 185. Essay on Man, i. 69); with *thought* (Essay on Criticism, 422. Moral Essays, Ep. ii. 73); and with *taught* (Moral Essays, Ep. ii. 212). But the persistent presentation of the letter *l* to the eye has prevailed at last, and we now invariably sound it in English, whilst in French it has become *faute* once more. The object no doubt was to inform us that the F. *faute* is ultimately derived from Latin *fallere*; but this does not seem so far beyond the scope of human intelligence that so much

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pains need have been taken to record its discovery."—W. W. Skeat, *Principles of Eng. Etymology*, 1887, p. 325.

(2) A decayed place in timber; a place where the scar of a severed branch has been covered by newly grown wood.

(3) A perpendicular deposit of sand in a bed of clay.

FAVOUR, *v.*—To resemble.

Mary's bairn *faavours* Bill a deäl.

FEARD, *pp.*—Afraid.

Silly bairn he's *feard* to go thrif th' chech yard i' th' daay leet.

FEARFUL, *adj.*—A strong superlative.

Ther's a *fearful* lot o' apples to year.

FEARNS, *sb. pl.*—Ferns, bracken.— SCOTTON.

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FEARSOME.—Terrible.

FEAT, *adj.*—(I) Having skill, or tact.

He's a *feät* hand at oht.

(2) Active, good-looking, tidy, plentiful.

She's a *feät*-lookin' lass.

Ther's a *feätish* crop o' peärs upo' that tree.

When King George the Fourth passed through Yorkshire, a man who had travelled some distance to see his Majesty went home and said,

"Thaay be *feätish* leärs e' Swillin'ton; thaay tell'd me 'at King's Arms was a lion and a unicorn, and blow me if thaay ar'nt just saame as mine."

"And look how well my garments sit upon me;

Much *feater* than before."—*The Tempest*, Act ii., sc. i.

FEATHER.—A linch-pin; a pin used to keep machinery tight.

"To Watter Smythe for mendyng of the *fethers* and wedgis about the trinitie bell, xviij[d]."—*Louth Ch. Acc.*,566.

FEATHER-POKE.—When it snows we say, "Th' ohd woman is shakkin' her *feather poäke*."

Clare alludes in his *Shepherd's Calendar* to the belief on which this saying has been founded:—

"And some to view the winter weathers,
Climb up the window-seat with glee,
Likening the snow to falling *feathers*,
In fancy's infant extasy;
Laughing with superstitious love,
O'er visions wild that youth supplies,
Of people pulling geese above,
And keeping Christmas in the skies."—p. 97.

FEATLY.—Neatly; dexterously.

FEBRUARY.—"*February* fill-dyke, March muck it oot ageän;" that is, in *February* the dykes are filled with snow, rain comes in March and "mucks them oot."

"*February* fill-dyke,
Be it black or be it white."

That is, there will be much downfall in *February* either of rain or snow.

FEED, *v.*—(I) To fatten.

He *feäds* five and twenty steers every summer.

(2) To grow fat.

Duzn't he *feäd* just! He ewsed to be th' sparest lad e' th' toon, an' noo he weighs nineteen stoän.

(3) To graze.

I doän't knaw which o' them two gress peäces I shall *feäd* to year, and I o'must think it 'll be th' hoäm cloäs.—*Bottesford*, March 7, 1888.

"Land that is *fed* in common by the parish."—*Survey of the Manor of Kirton-in-Lindsey*, 1787.

FEEDER.—(I) A cloth used to keep the clothes of infants clean while they are being fed.

(2) A pinafore.

FEEL.—Feeling.

A straange queer *feäl* alus cums oher me when I see a toäd; I durstn't handle one at noht.

FEETINGS, *s. pl*.—Stocking feet.

FEFTED, *v*.—Enfeoffed (obsolescent).

FEIGH, FEY, *v*.—To clean out a drain, gutter, or sess-pool.

George Todd is *feighing* oot the sink-hoäle.

"To John Lavghton, in harvest, for *feighinge* the milne becke."—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Ch. Acc*., 1582.

FEIGHT.—A fight.

FEIGHT, *v*. (fait).—(I) To fight.

(2) To beat, when the person beaten has no thought of resistance.

I shan't let oor Bob goä to school noä moore; th' maaster *feights* th' bairns.

FEIGHTIN' IT SEN.—An infant is said to have been *feightin' it sen* when it has scratched or bruised itself.

FELFS.—The curved pieces of wood which form the outer part of a wheel.

FELL.—The skin of an animal after it has been removed from the body.

"I wad hae had you, flesh and *fell*."—*Battle of Otterburne*, Aytoun, *Battles of Scotl*., vol. i., p. 14.

"In the slaughter-house of *felles*, v."—*Sheep Bill of Sir John Spencer*, 1580, in *Northamptonshire Notes and Queries*, vol. i., p. 37. The editor says that these *felles* are I suppose fleeces. This is clearly an error.

FELL, *adj*.—Fatal, deadly, savage, fierce.

I shall look as *fell* as a bull at Scawby man next time he cums.—*Bottesford*, 1887.

It's a very *fell* complaaint.

"He hath made his gentle father the *fellest* man in the world."— Bernard, *Terence*, 382.

"Bees is as *fell* as owt."—Tennyson, *Northern Farmer*, No. 2.

FELL, *v.*—To cause to fall; commonly confined to felling timber, knocking down one you have a quarrel with, and the killing of oxen.

FELLING AXE.—An axe with a long and narrow head used for *felling* trees.

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FELLOE.—The pieces of wood which form the rim a of wheel are called *felloes*. There are six of them in a common cart-wheel of twelve spokes, but seven if the wheel have fourteen spokes.

FELLON.—(I) A whitlow.

(2) A disease in cattle.

FELLOW-FOND, *adj*.—Amorous; said of women.

FELTER, *v.*—To entangle.

FELTERIC.—A disease in horses.

FEND, *v.*—To support.

Noht bud a few rabbits can *fend* o' Alkborough hill sides e' a dry time.

"The Otterburn is a bonnie burn,
'Tis pleasant there to be;
But there is nought at Otterburn
To *fend* my men and me."

Battle of Otterburn, Aytoun *Ballads of Scotl*., vol. i., p. 15.

FEND AND PROVE, *v.*—To argue; to endeavour to prove or disprove.

I niver goä near hand him at 'lection times, he's alus *fendin' an' provin'* aboot Mr. Gladstone. Said of the author July I, 1886.

"To *fend and prove*," *i.e.*, to wrangle vitilitigo, altercor.—Adam Littleton's *Lat. Dict*., 1735, *sub. voc*.

FEND FOR ONE'S SELF.—To provide for one's self; to be dependent on no one.

He's *fended for his sen* sin' he was sixteen year ohd.

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"Peter's children went out one by one into the world to *fend for themselves*."—Laurence Cheny, *Ruth and Gabriel*, vol. i., p. 34.

FENIAN.—This word, though usually employed in its current modern sense, is by mental confusion sometimes used for *fiend*.

Them ohd hens set on poor bo'd like a pack o' *Fenians*.—*Bottesford*, 1887.

FENT.—(I) A remnant of cloth.

(2) The binding of a woman's dress.

FERMEL.—Formal.

She dress'd her girls so plaain an' *fermal*.

FERRER.—A cask having iron hoops.

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FERRET, *v*.—To worry.

Mr. C……he puts his heäd oher th' pew top, an' he says "Mr. S……is dead." He meant it well, but I was soä on it 'at I hed n't been to see him, I felt quite upset; it *ferretted* me all chapil-time.

FEST.—Fasten-penny, q.v.

FETCH.—A dodge.

He goäs reg'lar to chech an' chapil, that's a *fetch* o' his to mak foäks believe in him.

FETCH, *v*.—(I) To give.

He *fetch'd* him a clink oher th' side o' th' heäd.

(2) To draw the breath with difficulty.

I could tell ther was sum'ut bad th' matter, he *fetch'd* so.

FETCH OFF, *v*.—To cause to come off.

This damp weather hes *fetch'd* all th' paaper off o' th' parlour walls.

FETTLE.—Condition, order.

His land's alus e' good *fettle*, let seäsons cum what thaay've a mind.

How are you to-daay, Mary? Oh, I'm nobbut e' poor *fettle* thenk you."

FETTLE, FETTLE UP, *v*.—To furbish, put in order, make clean, make tidy, repair.

We mun hev oor plaace *fettled up* afoore th' feäst.

"Then John bent up his long bende-bowe,

And *fetteled* him to shoote."

Robin Hood and Guy of Gisborne, 1. 65.

FETTLE STRAP.—The strap which sustains a pannier.

FEW.—See GOOD FEW.

FEY.—See FEIGH.

FEZZAN (fez·n).—A pheasant.

FEZZON ON, *v.*—To seize with violence, as a dog seizes a rat.

FIDDLE, *v.*—(I) To touch or handle anything in a purposeless way.

(2) To *fiddle* on the right or the wrong string is to say something very appropriate, or very much the reverse.

"He's hing'd his *fiddle* up o' th' door-sneck," means that he is in a very bad temper.

He can tell sum reäl good taales when he's upo' his roonds, bud ther's them 'at knaws says he alus *hangs up fiddle* when he gets hoäm.

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FIDDLE ABOUT, *v.*—To waste time.

Them men we send to Parliament *fiddles aboot* wi' Bradlaugh an' Ireland esteäd o' gettin'on wi' business.

FIDDLE-FADDLE.—Nonsense.

FIDDLERS'-MONEY.—Groats, threepenny pieces, pennies, half-pence, and farthings, small change such as is given to wandering musicians.

FIDDLES.—Water-figwort, *Scrophularia aquatica*, the stalks of which children rub together for the sake of producing a squeaking sound, which they think musical.

FIDDLESTICKS.—Interjection, expressive of contemptuous unbelief.

Maid Servant: Oh, m'm, I've just seen Mrs. Slarum up o' th' cheäse-chaamber steps.

Mistress: *Fiddlesticks*! It 's a bag of bread meäl.—*Northorpe, circa* 1815.

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FID FAD, *v*.—To waste time.

She's alus *fid-faddin'* efter th' chaps e'steäd o' mindin' her wark.

FIDGETS.—(I) A tingling sensation in the limbs.

(2) A *fidgety* person.

FIECE (fees), *adj*.—Fierce.

FIELD.—(I) The correct meaning is unenclosed land under plough, as Haxey *Field*, Scotton *Field*.

(2) In common speech it now is often used for Close, q.v.

FIERCE, *adj*.—(I) Pleasurably excited.

Thoo's fine an' *fierce* oher that bairn o' thine, Mary.

(2) Eager; impetuous.

If thoo's soä *fierce* oher thÿ wark e' th' mornin', thoo'll be daul'd oot afoore neet.

FIGUREIN'.—Arithmetic.

He's to noä moore ewse at *figurein'* then a bee-skep is to plug a bunghoäle."—*Wroot*, 1878.

FILLERS IN.—Small stones in the inside of a rubble wall.

FILLY-TAILS.—Greymare-tails; long clouds, which are believed to presage wind. See HEN-SCRATTINS.

FILTH.—Parasites which infest men, animals and vegetables in great numbers.

Roäse-treäs is cuver'd wi' *filth* to-year.

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FILTHY.—Infested with parasites.

FIMBLE-HEMP.—*i.e.*, *Female hemp*, but really the male plant. See CARL HEMP.

FINAKIN (fin.ukin), *adj*. — Giving much attention to small matters.

He's a very good soort on a man, but he hes such *finakin'* waays I can't live wi' him.

FĬND (with *i* short).—Find.

FIND HIM OUT.—That is, retribution will follow.

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It's a scan'lous thing; but niver fear you waait a bit, it'll *find him oot*

FIND HIMSELF.—A servant *finds himself* when he provides his own food and lodging.

"By husbandry of such as God her sent,

She *found herself* & eke her doughters two."

Chaucer, *Nounes Priestes Tale*, 1. 9.

FINELY, *adv*.—Healthily, successfully, rapidly.

Thaay're getting' on *finely* wi' diggin' iron-stoän at Frodingham.

FINGERS AND TOES.—A disease in turnips caused by a small insect piercing the tap-root and causing it to branch, producing instead of a bulb something not very much unlike human *fingers and toes*.

"They complain much of the distemper called *fingers and toes*; the roots, instead of swelling, running into strings of that form, and rot and come to nothing."—Arthur Young, *Linc. Agric*., 1799, p. 136.

"Turnips are not much sown on account of their liability to produce *fingers and toes*."—J. A Clarke, *Farming in Lincolnshire*, 1852, p. 102. Spence's *Observations on the Disease in Turnips called Fingers and Toes*, Hull, 1812, is referred to in Kirby and Spence's *Introduc. to Entomology*, vi. ed., vol. i., p, 154. Cf. Fred James Lloyd, *Science of Agriculture*, 1844, p. 257. See CLUB.

FINGER STALL.—A rim of metal worn by women on the finger to hinder thread from cutting in sewing. See HOVEL, HUT.

FIRE, THE.—*Syphilis*.

FIRE, BACK.—(I) The iron or brick-work at the back of a fire-grate.

(2) The back part of a fire, or the fire generally.

It's good to noht at all; you may fling it upo' th' *fire back*.

FIRE-BAUK.—The beam in the front of an open chimney on which the wall is built.

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FIREBOOT.—The right to take wood for burning.

"12 carect. subbosci pro le heybote et octo focal, pro *fyrbot*."—*Lease of the Manor of Scotter*, 1484.

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"To have, perceive, and take in and upon the aforesaid premises sufficient houseboot, hedgeboot, *fireboot*."—*Lease of Lands in Brumby*, 1716; Cf. *Archæologia*, vol. x., p. 443; Scroggs' *Practice of Courts Leet and Courts Baron*, p. 208.

FIRE-ELDEN.—See ELDIN.

FIRE-KIN'LIN.—See KIN'LIN.

FIRE-POTTER.—A fire-poker.

FIRE-SCONCE.—(I) An iron basket used for containing a fire out of doors.

(2) A fire-screen. See *Notes and Queries*, V[s], vol. ii., p. 207.

FIRE-STEAD.—(I) A fire-place.

(2) A place where a fire is made out of doors.

FIRING.—Fuel.

FIRING-IRON.—An instrument with which horses are fired.

FIRM. —A form, a bench.

Draw th' *firm* to, lads, an' let's hev wer suppers.

"Item, two *firmes*, iiij[s]."—*Inventory of Sir William Fairfax of Gillenge*, 1594, in *Archæologia*, vol. xlviii., p. 125.

FIRST AND LAST.—The sign of a public-house at Kirton-in-Lindsey, near the railway station. It is believed that this sign originated with the introduction of railways.

FIRST BEGINNING.—The beginning.

Th' *fo'st beginning* of the row was sum'ut 'at happen'd at Gaainsb'r.

FIRST BLUSH.—The first impression.

At th' *first blush* I thoht it was a lee, but I soon fun oot it was all trew enif.

FIRST END.—The beginning of a thing.

It's at th' *fo'st end* o' th' book.

FIRST OFF.—The beginning of any business.

At th' *fo'st off* he did middlin' well, bud in a bit he taaper'd off to noht at all.

FISH.—A small silvery insect, probably in a larval state, which eats wood, paper, and parchment.

Me an' my lad hed to shift a lot o' ohd paapers an' things at..., an' we fun' th' *fishes* hed eäten an' spoilt lots on 'em.

FIT, *adj*.—In a *fit* condition for anything; ready, ripe, cooked.

My heäd aches *fit* to split.

Is them caäkes *fit*?

Corn'll be *fit* in anuther weäk if it hohds warm.

I'm *fit* to faaint.

I'm *fit* to think it'll raäin though th' glass keäps steady.

"So they were all *fit* to go together by the ears."—*Diary of Abraham de la Pryme* (Surtees Soc.), p. 10.

FIT, *v*.—(I) To suit.

I wo'd n't leäve here at noht, I'm just *fitted* wheäre I am.

(2) Fought.

FITTING, *adj*.—Properly, orderly, modest.

It is n't *fittin'* for a yung woman to be walkin' oot wi' a yung man unless thaay be reg'lar sweäthearts.

FITTY, FITTIES.—The outmarsh, or land lying between the sea or Humber and the bank, generally intersected by numerous reticulating creeks.

FIVE-LEAVED GRASS.—*Potentilla reptans*.

FIX, *v*.—To arrange, to appoint.

I've *fixed* dinner for one o'clock.

FIXED OFF, TO BE.—To be furnished with, or attached to something which is very inconvenient, disagreeable, or painful.

If you was *fixed off*, Mr. Peäcock, wi' a wife such as I've getten, I maake noä doot you'd leather her sumtimes.—*Messingham*, May, 1875.

FIXINGS.—Arrangements, embellishments, trimmings, as the *fixings* for a Church opening, or of a dinner table.

FIXMENT.—(I) A dilemma.

(2) A contemptuous term for any construction that will not act or acts very badly.

Squire Heäla' hed a thing for catchin' th' flees 'at eäts yung to'nups. Such 'n a *fixment* as you niver seed. It was to noä ewse at all.

(3) The furniture of a house.

"Completely swallowed up the whole of his little *fixment*."—*Stamford Mercury*, August 20, 1875.

FIXMENTS.—The tools of a workman.

FIZGIG.—An ugly woman; a woman dressed in a strange or unbecoming manner.

FIZOG, *lit*.—Physiognomy; the face.

FIZZLE-FARTING JOB.—Tedious and unprofitable labour.

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FIZZLE-UP, *v*.—To be sharp, lively. Boys playing at taw (q.v.), one says to another "cum, *fizzle-up*."

FLABBERGASTER, *v*.—To astonish.

FLACKER, *v*.—(I) To throb, to flutter.

Well R....how is your wife's foot? Why m'm, it seäm'd a deäl better, but last neet she said 'at it *flacker'd* sorely."

(2) To hesitate.

FLACKET.—A little barrel or a leather bottle shaped like one used by harvest men for beer.

"vj lether *flacketts*."—*Inventory of John Nevill of Faldingworth*, 1590.

FLAG, *v*.—To pave with *flags*.

FLAGS, *s. pl*.—(I) Stone slabs used for paving footways, &c.

(2) The footways so paved.

(3) The iris, or fleur-de-lys, sword-grass, reeds, and other such-like plants which grow in or near water.

"There are 100 swathes of marish grasse and *flaggs* in the West Carr."—Norden's *Survey of the Manor of Kirton in Lindsey*, 1616, p. 22.

FLAKE.—A fence-hurdle. See FLEAK.

FLAM.—A falsehood told in jest.

FLAMMATION.—Inflammation.

FLANDERS CHEST (obsolete).—Chests so named are common in wills and inventories.

"Lego Roberto filio meo, meam optimam ollam eneam & meam optiman patillam eneam & unam mensam *flandrensem* & meam optimam cistam *flandrensem*."—*Will of William Blyton of Kirton-in-Lindsey*, 1507.

"One oke pannell *chiste*, one *fflaunders chist*."—*Inventory of Thomas Teanby of Barton-on-Humber*, 1652.

It is probable that *flanders* does not in all cases indicate that these *chests* were of Flemish manufacture, but only that they were carved, or otherwise ornamented, after the manner of the Flemings.

FLAP.—An instrument with which butchers kill flies. A "Wapfly," q.v.

"Seek a defence,
In the great shambles, from the butcher's *flap*,
That kills whole hundreds like a thunder-clap."
John Ogilby, *Fables of Æsop*, 1665, p. 80.

FLAP, *v.*—(I) To throw down any flat thing in such a way as to make a noise.

He *flapped* th' newspaaper doon upo' th' floor.

(2) To crush, to rumple.

"The maid out of hope to please her went to bed, leaving the ruffe *flapt* together as her mistress had stamped it."—Richard Culmer, *Cathedral Newes from Canterbury*, 1644, p. 5.

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FLAP-JACK.—A pancake.

"Puddings and *flap-jacks*"—*Pericles*, Act ii., sc. I.

FLASH.—A sheet of shallow water. There is a mere called Ferry *Flash*, near Hardwick Hill.

FLASKER, *v.*—To flutter as a bird.

FLAWPS.—An idle person.

FLAWPY, *adj.*—Idle, foolish.

FLAXMEN.—(I) Persons who rent land for a single season for the purpose of growing flax.

"Let it to *flaxmen* at £3 or £4 per acre."—Arthur Young, *Linc. Agric.*,1799, p 197.

(2) Men who work flax. See LINEMAN.

FLEABANE.—*Erigeron acris*; it is believed to kill or drive away fleas.

FLEA-BITE.—Some trouble, accident, or misfortune which is of but slight consequence.

He lost five pund wi' th' job, but that's nobbud a *fleä-bite* to a man like him.

She alus hes such eäsy times when she gets her bed, why it's nobbud like a *fleä-bite* to her.

FLEAK.—A hurdle of woven twigs, commonly hazel. The difference between a tray (q.v.) and a *fleäk* is that the former is made of wooden bars mortised into the heads, and the latter of wicker-work. The distinction is old.

We find in the *Louth Churchwarden's Account*, 1505, "traas and *flekys*," spoken of as separate things, vol. i., p. 113. See FLAKE.

FLEAM.—(I) An instrument for bleeding horses. See BLOODING-IRON.

(2) Phlegm.

FLECK.—A spot, commonly a large and irregular one.

Them harvist-bugs hes maade big *flecks* cum oot all oher my airms.

Th' feäver broht oot red *flecks* all oher his body.

It's a han'sum chimla'-peäce, back marble wi' yalla' *flecks* in it.

FLECK, *v.*—(I) To spot, to be spotted.

Mind you doänt *fleck* th' paaper upo' th' wall wi' that whitenin'.

A woman describing a damask table-cloth with a cloud-like ornament in it said, "ther' was noä pattern but it was *fleck'd* all oher.

Was that Mr. Fox's bull 'at brok into th' Well-Yard? Ey, if it wer a red–*fleck'd* un; if it wer a white poll'd un it wod be Gibson Slightholm's.

"To Wylliam Baynton, sone of John Baynton, one *flekyd* qwee."—*Will of William Ranard, of Appleby*, 1542.

"The horse eke that his yeman rode upon,
So swatte, that unnethes might he gon.
About the peytrel stode the fome ful hie,
He was of fome as *flecked* as a pie."

Chaucer, *The Canones Yemannes Tale Prol.*

(2) To blow into fragments. A term used in shooting.

That bod's *fleck'd* all to peäces.

(3) To flutter, to throb.

My thumb, I knew it was getherin' it *fleck'd* soä.

FLEE.—(I) A Fly. Scawby feast is held in October. The reason why flies disappear at this time is because they are all made into pies for that festival.

(2) The *flee* signifies the turnip-fly, a small beetle which does much damage to the young turnips as soon as they come up.

"The turnip *fly* is a little jumping beetle, *Haltica Nemorum*, sometimes also the allied species, *Haltica Concinna*."—Kirby and Spence, *Introduc. to Entomology*, Sixth Ed., vol. i., p. 153.

FLEE-BLAWN.—(I) *Fly-blown*.

(2) Damaged in character.

He was a fool to marry a *flee-blawn* bitch like that.

FLEER.—A mock; a jibe.

She's niver reight bud when she's flingin' oot her *fleers* at sum on us.

FLEER, *v.*—To mock, to jibe at.

"Shall we suffer him to get away so much money from vs, to *fleer* & geere at vs in euery corner?"—Bernard, *Terence*, p. 424.

FLEET.—A drain.

"A new and sufficient head like unto Stock with new *fleet* shall [be] made and lade there."—*Sewers Inquisition*, 1583, p. 8.

There is a drain called the *Fleet*-dyke at Salt-*fleetby*. Compare *Fleet* Street in London, which is so called from the *Fleet* Ditch.

FLEET-HOLE.—A hole or hollow left by a drain having been diverted, or a bank having broken and washed away the soil.

"The West channel would then naturally warp up, and leave what is usually termed in such cases a *fleet hole*."—Stonehouse, *Hist, of Isle of Axholme*, p. 263.

"The inhabitants of Essex have a particular way of draining lands in such grounds as lye below the high-water, and somewhat above the low-water mark, that have land-floods or *fleets* running thro' them, which make a kind of small creek."—*Dictionarium Rusticum*, 1726, *sub voce Drains*.

FLESH.—Flesh-meat; butchers'-meat as distinguished from bacon.

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FLESHER.—A butcher (obsolete).

"And Volero, the *flesher*, his cleaver in his hand."

Macaulay, *Lays of Ancient Rome, Virginia*.

FLESH-FLY.—The common blue-bottle.

FLESH-RENT.—Laceration of muscular fibres from a strain.

FLICK.—A flitch of bacon.

A child coming late to Winterton school, on being asked by her teacher whether she could not have looked at the clock, replied, "Pleäs' m'm, muther hes hing'd a *flick* o' baacon afoore it."

FLICK, *v*.—To lash very slightly with a whip.

Flick that theäre cleg fra off Ranger heäd.

It's that hot I'm oher idled to *flick* flees awaay fra my meät.—July 4, 1886.

FLIG'D (fligd), *pp*.—Fledged, said of young birds.

FLIG'D FLYERS.—See BARE-BUBS.

FLING, *v*.—To throw aside.

It's a curus thing, whatsoiver soort on a hoss ohd Potter got, it was sewer to *fling* him upo' a Tuesda' cummin' fra Gaainsbr' Markit. He could sit a hoss well enif at uther times; I can't tell what was meänt on it.—*Northorpe*, 1848.

FLING OUT, *v*.—To kick, said of horses.

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FLING UP.—(I) To repudiate a bargain.

(2) To cast upon a person odium for long past errors.

It's not fair to *fling up* at th' ohd man what he said oher fifty year sin'.

(3) To vomit.

FLIPE.—(I) A flap.

(2) The brim of a hat.

(3) The tail or lap of a coat.

FLIT, *v.*—To remove from one house, or place, to another.

Upo' th' eäst side o' th' Trent sarvants *flits* the'r plaaces at Maay-da'-time, but e' th' Isle it's at Martlemas.

"It was a goodly heape for to behould,
And spake the praises of the workman's witt:
But full great pittie, that so fair a mould
Did on so weak foundation ever sitt:
For on a sandie hill, that still did *flit*
And fall away, it mounted was full hie."

Spencer, *Faeric Queene*, Book I., c. iv., st. 5.

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FLITE, *v.*—To mock, to sneer at.

I niver pass her but she *flites* me wi' sum slither or anuther.

Bernard uses *flite* in a somewhat different sense.

"Jurgavit cum eo. He did *flite* or chide with him."—*Terence*, p. 79.

FLITTER-MOUSE.—A bat.

FLOCK-BED.—A bed stuffed with tailors' clippings—that is, bits of waste cloth. A wool *flock-bed* is one stuffed with locks (q.v.)

FLODGE.—A puddle.

"He himself saw and beheld, in all the gutters and rivulets of water in the streets, and in the *flodges*, great quantities of little young jacks, or pickerels."—*Diary of Abraham de la Pryme* (Surtees Soc.), p. 81.

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"Here and there miniature lakes, which we, Lincolnshire men, call *flodges*, stretched across the whole path."—*Ralph Skerlaugh*, vol. i., p. 195.

FLOES (floaz.)—Great sheets of ice in the Trent and Humber.

FLOOD.—The tide.

FLOOD O, FLOOD A HOY, *interj.*—Exclamation on the appearance of the tide in the Trent.

FLOOR.—(I) A measure of capacity used in earthwork; 400 cubic feet.

(2) Anything level and flat whereon a person or thing stands—as the ground, a road, the bottom of a cart.

If ta' duz n't mind thoo'll hev that theäre furk up o' th' *floor*; that is, will drop it from a stack upon the ground.

FLOOR, *v.*—(I) To knock down.

(2) To overcome an argument.

FLOORER.—(I) A blow that knocks a person down.

(2) A convincing argument.

I heärd him speäk at Messingham o' Frida', an' I says efter I cum'd awaay, "Well, this is a *floorer* for them blews."—July 4, 1886.

FLOP.—A sound like liquid jerked in a cask; the sound that a flat body makes when falling into water; the dull noise made by a heavy body; such as a sack of corn, or a fat man, falling from a considerable height.

Th' tenter hook brok' an' th' ham fell doon wi' a greät *flop* ufo' th' floor an' crack'd th' plaaister.

FLOT, *v.*—To fidget, as a horse does that is kept waiting.

She'd be a good little mare if she didn't *flot* soä at startin'

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FLOUR-BALLS.—A kind of potatoe.

FLOUT.—Perhaps the same as FLEET;

"One sewer in Scotter Ings at the ould *flout* shall be sufficiently diked."—*Sewers Inquisition*, 1583, p. 8.

FLOUTER (flout·ur).—A flutter.

I was in a *flouter* when I heärd that th' bank hed brok'.

FLOUTER, *v.*—To flutter.

FLOWERING, FLOWERS.—The paste ornaments on the crust of a raised pie.—*Ashby*, December 4, 1874.

FLOWER PLANTS.—Domesticated flowering plants in house or garden.

I ax'd him if he could seä *flooer-plants* i' winda' an' he said, "Noä," soä I expect he hes n't reight ewse o' his ees yit.—*M. T.*, 1886.

FLUKES, *s. pl.*—(I) Hydatids. Animals of a bladder-like shape found in the livers of rotten sheep.

(2) Large maggots.

(3) A kind of potato. The variety and the name are said to have originated in Lancashire.

FLUMMOXED, *pp.*—Defeated in argument.

FLUSH, *v.*—(I) To cause to grow.

This sup o' raain hes *flush'd* th' gress nistly.

(2) To disturb, to frighten game or vermin.

Joseph Jackson *flush'd* eäghty-three rats oot on one stack.

(3) To clear a drain by holding up the water and then letting it go with a rush.

FLUSH OF MONEY.—Having plenty of money at command.

He's gotten a big property, bud he is n't very *flush of money*.

"When thus the knight was *flush of money*."—Edw. Ward, *Don Quixote*, 1711, vol. i., p. 261.

FLUSH WI', FLUSH BY.—Even with.

Watter was *flush by* th' bank top; if ony moore raain hed cum'd it wo'd ha' been oher.

FLUSKER.—(I) A flutter; a fuss, a bustle.

She was in a biggish *flusker* when she fun' that the'r landlord was cumin' to see 'em.

(2) The noise that a bird, more especially one of the larger sorts, makes in rising for flight.

FLUSKER, *v.*—To fluster.

You moän't *flusker* them hens doon noo that thaay're goän to bed if ta' duz thaay'll lose ther sens.

"Not a sound was there heard, save a blackbird or thrush,
That startled from sleep, *flusker'd* out of a bush."

John Clare, *Crazy Nell*.

FLUTHER.—(I) To fly out in a disorderly manner, used in relation to birds and featherlike objects.

(2) To flurry.

FLY.—The turnip-fly.

FLY-BE-SKY.—A gaudily dressed woman.

She was ribbins an' floonces fra heäd to fut when she run'd awaay wi' anuther woman husband. I says it's abargans what end cums fo'st to a *fly-be-sky* like that.—June, 1886.

FLYER.—The fan-wheel of a wind-mill, that turns the sails to the wind. The part of a spinning-wheel armed with hooks, used for guiding the thread to the twill or spool.

FLYING-HORSE SOVEREIGNS.—Sovereigns with the Saint George and the Dragon on the reverse.

FOÄK, FOÄKS.—Folk, folks.

Foäk is occasionally heard, but *foäks* is the usual form, being always used in phrases equivalent to "they say."

Them is queer *foäks* at...an' noä mistaake!

Foäks says 'at goodness brings it awn reward, bud I saay bad uns hes best time on it here onywaays.

FOAL FOOT.—Colts' foot, *tussilago farfara*.

Robert Burton enumerates "*foalefoot*" among plants good for the lungs.—*Anat. Mel.*, 1624, p. 300.

FOAST (foast), *pp.*—Forced.

FODDER.—A certain weight of lead; Cf. E.D.S., Gl. B. 9, Bailey *Dict.*, ed. 1749, sub voc., *Archcæologia*, vol. v., p. 374.

FODDIN, FODDUN.—Contraction of the Christian name Ferdinand.

Foddin Moody ewsed moästlins to buy Mr. Peäcock line.

FOG.—(I) The rough coarse grass which is found in pastures in the spring, which cattle will not eat unless suffering from scarcity of food.

(2) The latter-grass, after-math, or eddish.

"*Fog* for 60 head of cattle."—*Crowle Advertiser*, Oct. 19, 1878.

"A *fogge* or aftergrasse of hey."—Henry Hexham, *Netherduytch Dict.*, 1660.

The earliest instance I have met with of this word occurs in *Early English Alliterative Poems in the West Midland Dialect of the Fourteenth Cent* (E. E. T. S.) The writer is telling of what befel Nebuchadnezzar:

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"His hert heldt vnhole, he hoped non 'o þer
Bot a best þat he be, a boll oþer 'an oxe.
He fares forth on alle foure, *fogge* watȝ his mete,
& ete ay as a horce when erbes was fallen,
þus he countes him a kow, þat watȝ a kyng ryche."

p. 88,1. 1683.

FOHD.—A fold.

You mun get a *fohd* setten for them sheäp afoore neet.

"For dyking at *foudes*, viij[s]"—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Ch. Acc.*, 1565.

FOHD-GARTH, FOHD-YARD.—A bedded farm-yard in which stock is kept.

FOIST, *adj.*—(I) Damp.

A *foist* day.

Them cloäs is *foist* yit, hing 'em to th' fire ageän.

(2) Stale, unwholesome, clammy. Applied to uncooked animal food.

FOLDBOOT.—The right of taking wood for the construction of cattle-folds.

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"Also competent and sufficient hedgebote and *foldbote*."—*Lease of Lands in Brumby*, 1758.

FOLDBREACH.—The act of forcibly taking stock from a pound.

"Of William Steeper for a *foldbreach*, iii^{s}. iiij^{d}."—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Fine Roll*, 1637.

FOLLOW, *v.*—(I) To practise a trade, profession, or art.

He did keäp a public, but noo he *folla's* mobdin'.

"I *follow* fowling and fishing."—Geo. Pryme, *Autobiographic Recollections* p. 146.

(2) To make love to.

Thaay saay as Jim *fella's* Mary Anne; but. braade o' me, noht'll cum on it, 'cos boäth Squire an' her faather is sore setten ageän him.

FOLLOWER.—(I) A foal, calf, or lamb, while it follows its mother.

In 1597 William Dinedyne, of Scotter, was fined iij^{s} iiij^{d}., because he permitted "unum le *followers*" to trespass in the sown fields there.—*Manor Roll Sub. Acc.*

"Yours an' their *followers* was uncommon low last Ketton market."— 5th May, 1875.

(2) The acknowledged lover of a maid servant.

(3) A thorn or briar which has attached itself to a woman's dress,

FOLLOWING-CROP, AN AWAY GOING CROP.—A *crop*, the produce of which, exclusive of straw, belongs to a farmer after he has left his farm.

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FOLLY.—A building considered by the neighbours to be absurdly constructed or out of character with the object for which it was built, or the conditions of the builder. There is an eighteenth-century house on the Trent bank near Susworth, the popular name of which is "Carnley's *Folly*" A row of houses at Winterton, called "Bonby *Folly*" or "Bonby Fancy," was built by a Bonby man. Matthew, of Westminster mentions under the year 1228, that a castle built by the Hubert de Burgh was called "Hubert's *Folly*."

"Propter ipsum castrum Stultitiam Huberti appellarunt."—*Flores Historiarum*, ed. 1601, p. 287.

At a place near Swanscombe, Kent, is an earth-work called The *Folly*. The ancient roads from Winchester and Salisbury crossed each other at a place called *Folly* Farm.—*Gent. Mag. Lib., Rom. Brit. Rem*, ii., 448, 530.—Cf. *Archæologia*, vol. xxxv., p. 393. *Hist. MSS., Com. Rep*. vii., p. 442, col. I. T. L. Peacock, *Gryll Grange*, chap. iii.

FON, *pp*.—Found.

FOND, *adj*.—Foolish, half-witted.

I've heärd on a many soft things e' my time, bud niver noht hairf soä *fond* as this row is aboot th' Ows'on graave-stoän.—May, 1875.

As *fond* as th' men of Belton 'at hing'd a sheäp for steälin' a man.

"The Romish doctrine concerning Purgatory...is a *fond* thing, vainly invented."—*Thirty-nine Articles*, Art. xxii.

FONDY.—A fool; a simpleton. '

FOOL.—A fowl.

FOOL, *adj*.—Foul, ugly, disgusting.

FOOND.—Found.

FOOT (foot).—The *oo* frequently long as in boot.

To knit a *foot* to a stocking.

FOOT-BRIG.—A foot-bridge.

"Down lane and close, o'er *foot-brig* gate and stile."—John Clare *Shepherd's Calendar*, p. 32.

FOOTEN, *v*.—To trace by the foot-marks.

It'll be bad to *futten* 'em th' land's soä dry.

FOOT FOLKS.—Persons who go on foot.

As well as gentlemen that rid an' druv ther was a sight o' *foot foäks* caame an' all.

"*Fot-folk* þat come to & fro."—Rob. Manning of Brunne, *Story of Engl*., i., 390.

FOOTING.—(I) Money paid by apprentices, or a new man, on entering on a job.

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(2) The first layer of rough stones in a wall wider than the wall itself.

(3) Rank.

He's not on a *futtin'* wi' th' gentlemen.

(4) A foot-print.

"Can't miss 'em if we nobut follow the *footins*."—*Ralf Skirlaugh*, vol. ii., p. 181.

FOOT IT, *v.*—To walk.

Well, as th' carrier's goän I reckon I mun *fut it*.

FOOT ROT.—A disease in the feet of sheep.

One o' my bairns hes nearly kill'd his sen; he got to a pot o' *foot-rot* stuff as I keep e' th' dairy an' thoht it was summut sweät like an' begun of eätin' it.

FOOT-TROD.—A foot-path.

FOOT-UP, *v.*—To add up an account.

FOR, *adj.*—Far. See below.

FOR, *prep.*—(I) Going towards.

"Where is ta *for*?" "I'm bun' *for* Norumby; how fur is it off?"

(2) In spite of.

I'll do it *for* all you saay.

FORCE PUT.—A necessity.

I should n't hev fall'd oot wi' him if it hed n't cum to a real *force put*.

FORE END.—(I) Beginning.

Bottesworth feäst is e' th' *foore end* o' harvist.

(2) The front.

Foore end o' th' cart.

(3) The spring.

It was sumtime e' th' *foore end* afoore Maa'da' as I seed her last. See FIRST END.

FORE-ENDS.—The best corn; that is the grains which fall at the *fore-end* when corn is winnowed. See HINDERENDS.

FORE-HAND, *adj*.—Beforehand.

FORE-HORSE.—The first horse in a team.

FOREIGN, *adj*.—Not from the immediate neighbourhood.

FOREIGNER.—(I) A person or thing not belonging to the immediate neighbourhood. It is not meant thereby that they come from over-sea lands, but only that they are strangers to the immediate district.

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"I think he cum'd fra Raasen, bud it might be Caaistor, onywaays he was a *foreigner*."—W. S. *Yaddlethorpe*, 1887.

"She's Yerksheer-bred ye see, an them *foreigners* is alus offil e' ther tempers."—*John Markenfield*, j. 135. Cf. Parish, *Sussex Dialect, sub voc*., *Foreigner; Archaologia* xiij., 315.

(2) A person whose cattle strays in a manor wherein he does not live, and in which he holds no common-right.

FORELDERS, FOREBEARS, *s.pl*.—Ancestors.

FORESHORE.—That part of the side of a tidal river which is submerged at high tide, but dry when the water is low.

FORESIDE.—In front.

Ther's a many pretty flooers up o' th' *fooreside* o' his hoose.

"The Colonell perceiving the garden wall...too high to be entred on the *foreside*, found a way to get into it on the backside."—*Relation of the Action before Cyrencester*, 1642, p. 8.

FORETURNS.—The angular pieces in the soles of a waggon, used to provide a place for the fore-wheel to go into when the waggon turns.

FOR GOOD AND ALL.—For ever.

"It's no ewse dallyin' as if you could reightle things efter a bit, at noos an' thens ony time. Remember th' scripturs says, if God damns you it 'll stan' for a doin'. He's of'ens a long time aboot it—consitherin' like—but when he duz damn, he

damns *for good an' all*."—*Local Preacher's Sermon in Messingham Methodist Chapel, circa* 1842.

FORKIN-ROBIN.—An earwig.

FORM.—(I) Way, manner.

If yĕ want to get on wi' yer wark yĕ mun do it e' this *form*.

I'm e' noä *form* for singin' to-neet," said by a man who had a bad cold.

(2) A bench or seat.

"Wintertonne...the roode loft taken downe in *Anno* 1563, and *formes* and seate[s] in our churche made thereof."—*Invent of Linc. Ch. Goods*, 1566, p. 164.

(3) The seat of a hare.

FORTNIT.—A fortnight.

It's a *fortnit* cum Thursda' sin I seed him.

"I tooke her (the clock) all in peses and fyld her new, and had a *fortnet* work about her."—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Ch. Acc*., 1582.

"Hee is to have a *fortnit's* time to give his answer."—*Document of* 1653 *in Cox and Hope's Hist, of All Saints', Derby*, p. 22.

FORTUNE, FOTUN (fot·un), *v*.—To chance, to happen.

If it *fotuns* I'm at next Ketton 't Andra' fair; I'll go seä Mary Jaane.

"If it *fortune* that the said rente…to bebehinde."—*Lease of Manor of Scotter*, 1537.

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FORWARD.—A visitor is requested to "walk *for'ard*" when coming in-doors is meant.

FORTY-FOOT.—A right of *forty-foot* which the tenants of certain manors had over the soil of an adjoining manor. This right seems to have existed on the commons only, not in the open fields. It may have originated in the necessity of digging sods for making banks or division walls. See FREEBOARD.

FO'ST (fost).—First.

Fo'st cum *fo'st* sarved.

FOSTER.—Forester (Obsolete).

"No man shall...gette anie woode in the Lordes wood without leave of the Lorde or his lawful *ffoster*."—*Scotter Manor Roll*, 1578.

"A horne he bare, the bauldrick was of grene,
A *foster* was he, soothly as I gesse."

Chancer, *Prologue to Cant. Tales*.

Foster is a local surname which may be traced back to an early period. There is no reason to suppose that the *Fosters* here are of kin with the north country families of *Foster*, Forster, or Forrester.

FOTHER.—(I) Fodder for cattle.

(2) A certain weight of lead.

"For three *father* of lead iij[s] iiij[d]"—*Gainsburgh Ch. Acc*., 1614, in Stark's *Hist. Gainsb*., p. 95. See FODDER.

FOTHER, *v*.—To fodder, *i.e*. to give food to cattle.

"With her mantle tucked up
Shee *fothered* her flocke."

Percy Folio, Loose Songs, p. 58.

FOTHERUM—The room in which fodder is kept.

FO'T'NATE, *adj*.—Fortunate.

FOTNEET, FORTNIT.—A fortnight. See FORTNIT.

FOTUN.—Fortune.

He'd a big *fo'tun* left him, but it will all be goän e' a quick-stick.

FO'TY.—Forty.

FOUL.—(I) Ugly, disgusting.

It's as *foul*-lookin' a plaace as iver I seed."

(2) Angry, bad tempered.

He's a straange *foul* chap when onybody duz n't suit him.

He was that *foul* aboot gravil leädin 'at I went my waays an' left him.

FOUL-FINGERED, *adj*.—Thievish.

FOUL-TONGUED, *adj*.—Given to bad language.

She's as *foul-tung'd* a woman as iver cross'd ony mans' door-threstle.

FOUTY.—Musty.

FOVVER (fou·ur).—Four.

FOWER-LAANE-ENDS.—Cross-roads.

They fun some men's boäns at th' *fower-laane-ends* up o' Yalthrup Hill; I reckon thaay hed belong'd to sumbody 'at hed maade an end o' his sen.

"A certain esquire on the Baron's side was also slain in the action...he being also anathematized, was interred at a *four-lane-end* without the city."—Samuel Pegge, in *Archæologia*, vol. viij., p. 203.

FOX, *v*.—To carry one drain under another by means of a tunnel of wood or masonry.

FOXY, *adj*.—Decayed, rancid.

Turnips when they turn leathery are said to be *foxy*.

"The substance will be what is termed *foxy*."—R. W. Dickson, *Practical Agriculture*, 1807, vol xi., p. 260.

FRA, *prep*.—From.

"Wheäre's ta cum *fra*? "In *Havelok* the form is *fro*.

FRAID, FOR FRAID,—is frequently used instead of the phrase "for fear."

If I was you, Maaster Edward, I wodn't talk e' that waay aboot coffins an' deäd foäks boäns, an' them soort o' things, for *fraaid*. One niver knaws what'll come next, or what maks things come.

She weänt goä by trip-traains *for fraaid* o' sum'ats happenin'.

FRAIL, *adj*.—Weak in mind or body; fragile in construction or condition.

FRAME, *v*.—To set about a thing, to contrive, to do a job in a workmanlike manner.

He hes n't been at it long, but he *fraames* well enif.

Noo then, *fraame* is an injunction given to anyone who is doing his work awkwardly.

"He could not *frame* to pronounce it."—*Judges*, ch. xii., v. 6.

"Thoo *fraames* like a cat e' pattens," said of one who *frames* ill.

FRANGY (franj·i), *adj*.—Spirited, unmanageable, said of horses; and by a figure of speech of men and women.

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FRANNEL.—Flannel.

FRATCH.—A petty theft.—*Burton-upon-Stather*.

FRAUNGE.—A village feast (obsolescent).

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FRECKENED, *pp*.—Freckled. *Fraknes* occurs in Chaucer, meaning freckles.

"His nose was high, his eyen bright citrin.

His lippes round, his colour was sanguin.

A fewe *fraknes* in his face yspreint."

The Knightes Tale, l. 2171.

FREE, *adj*.—Affable, courteous, condescending.

You maay knaw a real lady or gentleman, thaay're alus so *free*.

FREEBOARD.—A strip of land beyond the boundaries of a manor or beyond the limits of the property of a private individual, over which the tenants of the manor or the private owner exercise rights more or less limited.

"In all cases where any of the lands....intended to be....inclosed shall adjoin on any *freeboard*, screed, or parcel of land left on the outside of the fences."—*Epworth Enclosure Act*, 1795, p. 25. See FORTY-FOOT.

FREE LAND.—Freehold land, as distinguished from copyhold.

FREE-MARTIN.—When a male and female calf are produced at the same time, the female is called a *free-martin*, and is believed to be usually barren.

FRENCH, *adj*.—Applied to white butterflies, as distinguished from the coloured varieties; pale snails as distinguished from those of a darker tint. A schoolboy's term. During the great war with France boys used to wage relentless war upon all white butterflies and light-coloured snails.

FRENCH WILLOW.—The Willow-herb.

FRESH.—The *fresh* water of the Trent after rain or snow as distinguished from the tidal water.

"The frequent and heavy pressure of both ebbs and *freshes*."—Will. Chapman, *Facts and Remarks Relative to the Witham and the Welland*, 1800, p. 35.

FRESH, *adj*.—(I) Slightly the worse for drink.

(2) In good condition; improving; said of horses and cattle.

FRET.—To weep, to be in trouble of mind.

She beärs up well, bud you may see she *frets* her sen aboot him as is goän.

FRETHERICK.—The Christian name Frederick.

FRIDGE (frij·), *v*.—To graze, to chafe, to wear away by rubbing.

FRIM, *adj*.—Sour; said of grass.

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FRIT, *pt. t*.—Frightened.

Did the rats kill the pigeons? No, but thaay *frit* 'em oot.—November 24,1874.

"The coy hare squats nestling in the corn,

Frit at the bow'd ear tott'ring o'er her head."

John Clare, *Sonnet*, xlviii.

FROG.—(I) A writer in *Notes and Queries* who dates from Winterton, and signs "J.T.F.," says that "A man at Winterton, Lincolnshire, lately related this experience in answer to inquiries as to his wife's health.

He said, "She's a deal better then what she was, but there's a somethink illive what rises up in her throat. I know what it is, but I don't like to tell her. It's a live *frog*." On some doubt being expressed as to this being the true explanation of his wife's sensations, he went on to say, "O, but there's a woman at Ferriby 'at hed one for years just the same, an' it allus started croakin' every spring at generin' time."—*Sixth Series*, vol. i., p. 311. Cf. p. 392.

(2) The thrush, a disease in the mouths of infants.

"Why, m'm, my bairns was niver bother'd long wi' th' *frog*, for I alus wipt the'r mooths oot wi' the'r piss-cloths, an' thaay scarcelins iver aail'd ony moore. It's a pity 'at peöple duz n't knaw o' such things, but I've tell'd a many, a many I hev."

FROG-LOHP, FROG-LOHPIN'.—The boys game of leap-frog.

FROG-TAIL.—"Thoo's a mem'ry like a *frog-taail*, *i.e*., you have no memory.

FRONDEL.—See FRUNDEL.

FRONTSTEAD.—Probably the frontage of a house, croft, or garden.

"All and every the messuages, cottages, tofts, *frontsteads*, garths,...in the said parish of Haxey."—*Epworth and Haxey Enclosure Act*, 1795, p. 36.

FROST, *v.*—To turn up a horse's shoes, or to put frost-nails in them, to hinder the animal from slipping on the ice.

FROSTED.—(I) Having chilblains.

(2) Frozen.

All them blessed wo'zels hes gotten *frosted*.

FROST-NAILS, *s. pl.*—Nails with projecting heads put into horses' shoes for the purpose of enabling the animals to hold their feet in frosty weather.

FROST OILS.—A liniment used for frost-bites.

FROUZY, *adj.*—(I) Ill-dressed.

(2) Slovenly.

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FRUGGANS.—A slovenly woman.

FRUGGIN.—A fork with which sticks are put into a brick oven.

"*Fourgon*...a coal-rake or an oven fork."—Boyer, *French-Eng. Dict.*

"In the kitchen...on *fruggin*."—*Inventory of Tho. Teanby, of Barton-on-Humber*.

FRUMERTY. — A preparation of creed-wheat (q.v.) with milk, currants, raisins, and spices in it, given to the servants at harvest suppers.

FRUMERTY-SWEAT.—A great fidget.

She was in a real *frumerty-sweat*; her maaster broht hoäm six gentlemen to dinner an' ther' was noht at all for 'em but th' fag-end of a cohd leg o' mutton.

FRUMPS.—An ill-tempered old woman.

FRUNDEL, FRONDEL.—Two pecks (obsolete). See *Bailey's Dict., sub. voc.*, FRUNDELE.

"From Martyngmes to Mydsomer j *frondaille* off malt."—*Bottesford Manor Records Temp.*, Edward VI.

"j *frundell*, of barlye, to be sowne to the common vse of the town."—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Ch. Acc.*, 1547.

FRUSH, *v.*—To rub; to rub bright; to polish.

FRUZ (fruz), *v.*—To rub the hair the wrong way on; to entangle.

"It was his practise... to feed them [his cattle] from his neighbour's hay-stacks, and so cunning had long practise made him...that he could...smooth the place down, and *fruzz* it up from beneath so deftly, that no one could tell that any hay had been taken."—*Yorkshire Mag.*, May, 1873, p. 378.

FRUZZY (fruzz·i), FUZZY, *adj.*—(I) Rough, said of the hair.

(2) Spongy, said of wood, fruit, and vegetables.

"Turnips are rarely of good quality on peaty land; they are produced either very large or *fruzzy*, or very close, rindy, hard, and stunted."—J. A. Clarke, *Farming in Lincolnshire*, 1852, p. 146.

FULL-BANG, FULL-BUTT, FULL-DRIVE, FULL-SMACK, FULL-SPLIT, FULL-TILT.—With much impetuosity or violence.

FULLOCK (fuol·uk).—Force; violence.

Th' big wind blew doon one o' oor chimla' pots wi' a fine *fullock*.

Th' tonups hes n't started to graw yit, but th' land's full o' muck; when thaay do begin, my eye, thaay will go wi' a *fullock*.

FULLOCK, *v.*—To shoot a marble with the hand as well as the thumb, considered by boys an unfair advantage.

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FULLOCKER.—Any person or thing that is very large, or goes with great force and violence.

FUM'LER.—A fumbling awkward person who cannot succeed in what he tries to do.

FUM'LIN', *adj.*—Clumsy; awkward.

I'm nobbut *fum'lin'* noo, I'm gettin' an ohd man you see.

FUMMED (fum·urd).—A polecat.

FUN', FUND, *pp.*—Found.

Sum pots wi' ashes in 'em was *fun'* at Frodingham a while back.

FUNNEL.—A mule whose sire was an ass.

FUNNY.—Strange, mysterious, offensive, as used without any sense of amusement.

Ther' ewsed to be such a *funny* noise heärd theäre, foäks was scar'd to live e' th' hoose.

To keäp fun'rals waaitin' time efter time is a straange *funny* waay for a parson to go on. See DROLL.

FUNT.—A church-font.

FUR, *prep*.—For.

FUR, *adj*.—Far.

FUR.—A furrow.

Th' *furs* was all full o'watter on pag-rag daay, an' soä th' taaties rotted.—1886.

FUR-BILL.—A bill-hook; perhaps a *furze-bill*.

FUR-BUSK.—A bush of gorse.

FUR-STACK.—A stack of gorse.

FURDER, *adj*. and *adv*;.—Further.

Whitton's a long waay *furder* no'th then Appleby.

"Which on occasion may be easilie seene by the *furder* searche of the recordes."—Norden's *Survey of Manor of Kirton-in-Lindsey*, p. 10.

FURK.—A fork.

FURLONG.—(I) The boundary upon which the separate lots abut in an open field.

(2) The separate lots in an unenclosed field.

"The *furlong* is the *furrow-long*, *i.e.*, the length of the drive of the plough before it is turned; and that this by long custom was fixed at 40 rods, is shown by the use of the Latin word *quarentena* for *furlong*."—Seebohm, *English Village Community*, p. 2.

FURM.—Form (q.v.)

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FURNIS.—(I) Furnace.

(2) A fire under a copper or set pot (q.v.)

(3) The copper itself.

FURSKIN.—The prepuce.

FUR-STOCK-HOLE (obsolete).—A hole made by digging firtrees, or their roots, out of the peat on the moors.

"No person shall leave any *fur-stock-holes* vnfilled in paine of euery offence x^{s}"—*Scotter Manor Roll*, 1599.

FURZE.—Gorse. It is noteworthy that *Fur* is never used in connection with *Furze*, except in composition, as *Fur busk*, *Fur stack* (q.v.)

FUSTY-LUGS.—A dirty person. *Lugs* are ears (q.v.)

FUZZY.—See FRUZZY.

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GABBING, *pres. pt.*—Gabbling.

He's alus *gabbin'* aboot, i' steäd o' stickin' to his wark.

GABLOCK, GAVELOCK.—A crowbar.

"*Gavelock*....a pick or iron bar to dig holes to put stakes into the ground."—Th. Dytche, *Eng. Dict.*, 1777.

GABY.—A blockhead. See GAWBY.

GAD.—(I) A goad; an instrument with a sharp iron point, used for driving oxen (obsolete).

(2) A measure of grass-land, equal to a swathe, that is, six and a-half feet. *Gad* occurs in the Kirton-in-Lindsey *Court Roll* for 1593.

"All the lands in the Ings are laid out in *gads* or swaths; they are called *gad*-meadows."—*Survey of Manor of Kirton-in-Lindsey*, 1787.

GAD ABOUT.—A light, unsteady, young girl.

She's a real *gad aboot*; I'm scar'd sum'uts as is noht 'll te happenin' to her.

GAD-WHIP.—A whip used by farm labourers for horses, and, while the custom continued, by church dog-whippers. The essential difference between a modern

cart-whip and a *gad-whip* is that the stock of the *gad-whip* is stiff, not elastic, and the thong much heavier. An estate in the parish of Broughton was held by the service of cracking a *gad-whip* every year, on Palm Sunday, three times, in Caistor Church-porch, while the minister was reading the first lesson. At the beginning of the second lesson the bearer of the *gad-whip* approached the minister, and kneeling opposite him, with the whip in his hand, having an old-fashioned purse at the end of it, he waved it three times, and then continued in a steadfast position while the lesson was ended, when the ceremony was concluded.

"The whip has a leathern purse tied at the end of it, which ought to contain thirty pieces of silver, said to represent, according to Scripture, 'the price of blood.' Four pieces of weechelm tree (wychelm, *ulmus montana*), of different lengths, are affixed to the stock,

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denoting the different Gospels of the Holy Evangelists. The three distinct cracks are typical of St. Peter's denial of his Lord and Master three times, and the waving it over the minister's head as an intended homage to the blessed Trinity."—William Andrews, *The Gad-whip Manorial Service*, p. 2; Cf. *Gent. Mag*., Nov., 1799, p. 940; Arthur Young, *Linc. Agric*., 1799, p. 21; J. Ellett Brogden, *Provincial Words in Lincolnshire*, p. 76.

GAFF, GAFFER.—(I) An old man.

(2) The foreman on a farm, the leader of a body of workmen, the head man in any kind of business.

When ohd Beaconsfield was *gaffer* we hed n't bad times like theäse here.—August, 1887

GAIN, *adj*.—(I) Expert, handy.

She's very *gaain* wi' milkness.

(2) Nigh to.

"Mr. Lamb told him to get it [sand] at the *gainest* place."—Tho. Brock, of East Ferry, in *Gainburgh News*, March 30, 1878.

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"How wide was it?" "Very *gaain* three foot."

"The Lion Red received him safe,
A *gain* back-door he spied.
The Isle ne'er saw such legs, I ween,
As down that by-street hied."

Election Song, 1852.

See GEAN.

GAIN-HAND, *adv*;.—Nigh to.

You're as *gaain-hand* Cath'lics as iver you can goä wi'oot gettin' yer goons pull'd off, said to a high-church clergyman by a Protestant parishioner.

GAINSBURGH.—The old church at *Gainsburgh* was demolished about the year 1740, and a classical building erected in its room; the mediæval tower was not dostroyed, but remains to this day.

"*Gains'br'* proud people
Built a new church to an old steeple."

GAINSOME.—Expert; handy.

GALE.—The fragrant bog-myrtle, often called "sweet–*gale*" It is reputed to have the power of driving away moths and fleas.

GALLIVANTING.—Gadding about; flirting.

GALLOND.—A gallon.

GALLOUS (gal·us), *adj*.—Mischievous, wild, rakish.

"I alus thoht you'd be a noht, you was so *gallous* when you was yung."—*Ric. Elsome*, 1875.

I tell'd oor school missis that I dooted she'd niver mak' noht on oor Mary Louisa, she's such an a *gallous* lass, bud she said, "She dar say she'd ton oot all reight; she alus did like a *gallous* lass."

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GALLOWAY.—A pony, irrespective of its breed.

GALLOWS.—"Thaay bury them as kills ther' sens wi' hard wark aneän th' *galla's*."

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This saying refers to the custom once common of burying executed criminals beneath the *gallows*. The bodies of Oliver Cromwell, John Bradshaw, and Henry Ireton, after their graves had been desecrated, were hanged at Tyburn and afterwards buried in a deep hole under the *gallows*.—*Mercurius Publicus*, Feb. 7, 1660, quoted in *Cromwelliana*, p. 186. See CHARD.

There was in former days a *gallows* at Kirton-in-Lindsey; a place known in 1787 as *Gallow*-hole-dale probably marked the spot.

GALLOWSES, *s. pl*.—A pair of braces for holding up the trousers.

GALLY-BALK.—An iron bar in an open chimney from which cooking vessels were suspended.

GALLYGASKINS, *s.pl*.—Gaiters.

"My friend was very uneasy about his hapless *galligaskins*."—*Journal of William Kirby*, 1797, in Freeman's *Life of Kirby*, p. 96.

"5 December, 15, Elizabeth.—True bill that...Richard Sutton...stole a felt hatt with fifteen shillings and a pair de le *galligas-coyns* panni lanei coloris nigri ad valenceam xxxiii[s]"—*Middlesex County Records*, vol. i., p. 77.

GALLY-POT.—A small white pot used by chemists for sending out ointments and salves.

I was once omust poison'd all thrif a *gally-pot*. My ohd woman hed maade sum apple-pies, an' she hed taa'en a *gally-pot* she'd fun an' putten it inside o' one on 'em to raaise up th' crust. It look'd cleän enif, bud it hed hed blisterin' sauve in it that I'd hed for Smiler, oor ohd black mare leg, an' th' hotness o' th' fire broht all th' poison oot o' th' pot into th' pie.

GAM.—(I) A game.

(2) A trick.

He's up to his *gams*, said of a mischievous person or animal.

GAME LEG.—A disabled leg.

GAME, TO MAKE.—"To *make game*" of a person is to make fun of him, to turn him into ridicule.

GAMMISH, *adj*.—Gamesome; playful.

GAMMON.—Used as an interjection to signify rubbish! nonsense!

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GANGER, GANGSMAN.—The foreman, or head-man over a gang of workmen.

GANT (gaant), *adj*.—Gaunt; thin; lanky.

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GANTREE, GANTRY.—(I) A wooden frame used to support a barrel. The *Dictionarium Rusticum*, 1726, has "*gaun-tree*, a stilling, stand, or wooden frame to set casks on."

(2) A low shelf of wood or masonry on which milk pansions (q.v.) are placed in a dairy.

(3) The shelves on which coffins stand in a burial vault.

GAPE-SEED.—Something to stare at.

She's goän to Brigg Stattus to gether *gaape-seäd*.

GAP-MAKER.—(I) A hedge breaker.

(2) A poacher.

GAPSTEAD.—A hole in a hedge or wall.

"That the said Lorence make a sufficient yate into the little field and that he raise his *gapstead* and make a trough through it for the conveyance of his water before Candlemas next in paine of vj[s]"—*Court Roll of Little Carlton*, 1651.

GAP TOOTHED.—A person who has lost one or more front teeth is said to be *gap toothed*.

GAPY.—Given to gaping.

GAR, *v*.—To cause (obsolete).

"Jesu, for yi modir sake,

Save al the savls that me *gart* make."

Inscription on a bell in Aukborough Church.

"Prieȝ for ye gild of Corpus Xpi, quilk yis window *garte* make."—*Inscription formerly in Blyton Church, Harl. MS*., 6829, fol. 198.

GARDIN (ga·din).—A garden.

Common foäks like me, you see, says *gardin*; but them as tries to talk fine is very partic'lar to saay *garding*.

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GARE, GAREING.—A term used in ploughing to denote a triangular piece of ground in a field or close which has to be ploughed with furrows of differing length.

"vij landes and ij *garinges* cont. iij acres."—*Terrier of Lands of John Dyon, in Little Carlton*, 1574.

"In 1787 there was at Kirton-in-Lindsey a piece of land described as 'the *gare* in the great Ings.'"—*Survey of Manor*.

GARGASED.—Ulcerated.

GARLANDS.—It was formerly the custom in most of the Lincolnshire villages for a garland to be suspended from the roof of the church, the screen, or some other conspicuous place, when a young unmarried woman died. Several of these garlands were in existence in Bottesford

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Church until the screen was destroyed in 1826. There is one in Springthope Church, near Gainsburgh.

It would seem that these *garlands* were placed upon the bier or coffin, and so carried to the grave with the body, before they were hung up in the church. There is an engraving of one being borne upon a coffin in *The Roxburghe Ballads (Ballad Soc.)*, vol. ii., p. 644.

A correspondent informs me that "funeral *garlands* were once common in the Bishopric of Durham. When the practise of suspending them in the churches there was discontinued is uncertain"—Cf. an article by L. Jewitt, in *The Reliquary*, vol. i., p. 5; Jackson's *Shropshire Folk-Lore*, p. 6.

The idea that the blessed dead wear *garlands* is widespread, and may be seen illustrated in many Christian pictures. The three drowned sons, in the ballad of *The Wife of Ushers Well*, when they returned to their mother, wore hats made

"O' the birk;
It neither grew in syke nor ditch,
Nor yet in ony sheugh;
But at the gates o' Paradise

That birk grew fair eneugh."

Scott, *Border Min*., 1861, vol. iii., p. 259.

"The Jews have a like tradition. The spirit of a holy man who died at Worms is recorded to have appeared, crowned with a *garland*, to the Rabbi Ponim. The Rabbi asked, 'What is the meaning of that *garland*?' The apparition answered, 'I wear it to the end, the wind of the world may not have power over me, for it consists of excellent herbs of Paradise.'"—*Traditions of the Jews, abridged from the Latin of* BUXTORFF, 1734, vol. ii., p. 20.

"It is the virgin's crown, being, I suppose, an emblem of the old and beautiful idea that young virgins are snatched away by death that they may become the 'brides of Christ,' like those who dedicate themselves to Him living when they take the veil."—*Notes and Queries*, iv. series, vol. xij., p. 480.

GARTH.—(I) A stackyard.

(2) A yard in which cattle are folded.

(3) A small enclosure near a homestead.

"Of William Hodshon for not keeping a sufficient fence betweene hes *garth* and Thomas Jepsey close, according to order."—*Kirton-in-Lindsey*, *Manorial Fine Roll*, 1630.

There are enclosures at Winterton called Cattle-*garths*, Hall-*garths*, and Hemp-*garths*.

"In 1799 there was a house and three acres of land in Kirton, called Stock*garth*."—*Petition of the Pindar*.

"A garden for potatoes of a rood or half an acre called a *garth*."—Arthur Young, *Linc. Agric*., 1799, p. 412.

Cf. *Linc. Notes and Queries*, I., 42.

GARTH, *v*.—To feed cattle in a *garth*.

Shelton ewst to *garth* at th' Moors afoore he was fooreman.

GARTHMAN.—The man who attends on stock in a fold-yard.

GARTHSTEAD.—(I) A homestead.

(2) A stack-yard.

(3) A yard in which cattle is folded.

GASH.—Gas.

GASKINS, *s. pl.*—Gaiters.

"Paid for his *gaskins*."—*Leverton Acc. of Overseers of Poor*, 1594, *in Archæologia*, vol. xli., p. 370. See GALLIGASKINS.

GATE.—(I) Way; manner.

If you go on at that *gaate* we shall soon hev dun.

(2) A road (obsolete), except in compounds as Yearls*gate*, Winterton.

"Thou canst full well be ricthe *gate*,
To Lincolne þe gode borw."—*Havelok*, 1. 846.

"John is gone to Barnsdale;
The *gates* he knowes eche one."

Guy of Gisborne, *Percy Folio*, vol. ii., p. 229.

(3) The right of pasture for cattle.

I've hired a *gaate* upon Butterwick Haale.—*August*, 1875.

In 1613, Richard Plomer surrendered to Thomas Wells "a *gate* for a beast or horse in le seuerall pasture in Scotter."—*Scotter Manor Roll*.

"That none shall lett any *gates* in the Inges, but to those that have *gates* of ther awne, on payne of eurie beast iij^{s}. iiij^{d}."—*Hibbaldstow Manor Roll*, 1613.

"On the north and south cliffs [at Kirton-in-Lindsey] are several commons, called Old Leys, and Lodge Leys, which were formerly plowed; but by length of time are become unknown land and are therefore stocked by *gaits* like other commons."—*Survey of Manor of Kirton-in-Lindsey*, 1787.

"In all this country [the neighbourhood of Winterton] the coramon*gat*e for a cottager's cow is 2 acres for winter, and I for summer."—Arth. Young, *Linc. Agric*., 1799. p. 413.

GATE AND STOUP.—Totally; entirely.

He'll be sell'd up *gaate and stohp* sum o' theäse daays if he duz n't leäve off drinkin' an' stick to his wark.—*Yaddlethorpe*, May, 1886. See STUMP AND RUMP.

VNiVERSiTAS STVDIi SALAMANTiNi

GATEBOOT.—The right of cutting wood for making gates (obsolete).

"To have, perceive, and take...sufficient houseboot, hedgeboot,...*gateboot* and stakeboot."—*Lease of Lands in Brumby*, 1716.

GATE-ROW.—A street, a narrow lane (obsolete).

"In hac habitat platea; he dwels in this street or *gate-row*."—Bernard, *Terence*, p. 76.

At Kippax, near Castleford, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, there is a narrow bye-lane called the *Gate-row*.

The tramways in coal-pits at and near Nostell, Yorkshire, are called *gate-rows*.

GATERS, TO GO, *v.*—To *go a gaaters* with a person is to accompany him part of the way home or on a journey.

GATES.—Go your *gaates*—a form of dismissal for one who is troublesome. See GATE.

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GATH.—GARTH, q.v.

GATHER.—(I) An abscess.

(2) A collection of money.

GATHERS, GATHERINGS, *s. pl.*—The folds in a woman's dress.

GATHMAN.—Garthman, q.v.

GAVELOCK.—See GABLOCK.

GAWBY (gaub·i).—A blockhead.

GAWK, GAWKY.—An awkward person.

GAWM (gaum), *v.*—To stare vacantly.

She's th' idledist lass atwixt here an' Lincoln, niver cares for noht at all, bud to dawk her sen oot e' fine cloäs an' goä to chappil. So I says to her one neet, says I, "Why, Mary, it's not to hear th' preächer thoo goäs, it's for noht at all else bud that th' sarvant-chaps may *gaum* at thў garments."

GAW-MAN.—One who stares about vacantly.

GAWMY.—Awkwardly.

VNiVERSiTAS STVDii SALAMANTiNi

That theäre stohp oor missis hes hed setten doon ageän ohd George's looks real *gawmy*.

Noä body can build moore *gawmy* then thoo duz.

GAWP (gaup), *v.*—To gape.

"This is sneezing to which is frequently added *gauping* or retching."—Francis Fuller, *Medicina Gymnastica*, 1718, p. 6.

GAWSTER, *v.*—To laugh loudly, awkwardly, or impudently.

GAWSTERING.—Noisy; talkative; ungraceful in manner.

I can't beär to live in a yard wi' so many *gawsterin'* women aboot.—*Winterton*, Sept. 29, 1877.

GAY, *adj.*—(I) Convalescent, well after being ill.

I heärd thoo was badly bud thoo looks *gaay* enif.

(2) Flourishing, said of crops or cattle.

This raäin 'll mak' tonups look *gaay*.

Them's a *gaay* lot o' hogs o' yours.

(3) Light in conduct, having the manners or appearance of a harlot.

GAZEBO (gaizee·boa).—An artificial mound; a tower or lofty outlook platform on the roof of a house. There is a little building so-called at Walcot. It stands on a mound planted with shrubs near Kellwell.—*T. T. de F.*

At Harpswell...there is...on the north-western side of the grounds an artificial mound, some twelve or fifteen feet in height,

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and about fifteen or twenty yards in circumference, which goes by the name of the *gazebo*. There have been terraced walks round it, and has evidently been planted with ornamental shrubs....the tradition of the village is that the *gazebo* was a place for outdoor musical entertainments.

GEÄN (gi·h'n), *adj.*—Near.

Ther's a *geän* waay 'cross cloäses for them that's on foot.

GEAR.—Goods, furniture, wealth, circumstance, condition (obsolescent).

"Lord when wilt thou amend thiȝ *geare*."—*Sternhold and Hopkins, Psalms* xxxv., 18.

GEAR, OUT OF.—In bad health, spirits, or circumstances.

I thoht as pinks wod lose Squire afoore we heärd; you look'd all *oot o' gear* fost when I seed you.—*Brigg*, *July* 7, 1886.

GEARS, GEARING.—(I) Harness of draught-horses.

"*Geers* or chains; these are general terms for trappings, harness and all other things that belong to draught-horses or oxen."—*Dictionarium Rusticum*, 1726, *sub voce*.

(2) The furniture of a threshing-machine, cut-box, turning-lathe, or any other such-like thing.

GEE.—The word of command to a horse to go to the right. In the Messingham "Vicarage Terrier," of 1686, a place is mentioned, called "*Jee* Close Nook." It not improbably took its name from its being a spot where a turn to the right was made in ploughing.

GEE Y' AT (gee yut).—Give you it.

"I'll *gee y' at*, you little divil; nobbut let me catch yĕ, an' I'll skin yĕ alive."—*Mother's Address to her child, Kirton-in-Lindsey*, 1853.

GELL (gel).—A girl.

GEN (gen), *pp.*—(I) Given.

(2) In the habit of.

My mester is *gen* to drink a sup noo an' then, that I mun awn.

GEN (gen), *v.*—To grin.

When he's mad he *gens* like a dog.

GENDER.—Frog spawn.

GENDERING TIME.—The time when frogs spawn.

GEN'RALINS.—Generally.

I *gen'ralins* goäs to Gaainsbr' of a Tuesda'.

GENTLE, *v.*—To tame, to make gentle

GENTLEMAN.—A person who has sufficient property to live without working. A real *gentleman* signifies one of family or culture. *Gentleman* is often prefixed as a title like "Lord," as *Gentleman* Stocks, *Gentleman* Rowbottom, to distinguish the person meant from others of the same surname.

GERMAN LAYLOCK.—Valerian, *Centranthus ruber*.

GERN (gern).—To grin. See GEN.

GERRAWAY WI' YER.—Get away with you.

I didn't insult her, sir; noä not one bit, I nobbut said, *gerraway wi' yer*, yĕ can'le-faaced mucky whore, if I'd a bitch one hairf as foul as thoo is I'd hing her up of a esh tree top for th' craws to pick at.

GERT, *adj*.—Great.

GESSLIN'.—A gosling; a young goose.

GET, *v*.—(I) Used as an auxiliary; as to *get* shaved; to *get* married; to *get* starved, to *get* agate.

(2) To beget.

(3) To grow; to become.

She's *gotten* all reight agen sin' she'd th' feäver.

(4) To gain, said of a clock or watch.

She *gets* sorely; we mun hev Dick Wraay to her.

GET AGATE.—To begin.

Noo, then, stir yer sen, it'll be eäght o'clock afoore you *get agaate* else.

GET A HEÄD, *v*.—To grow, or increase in a greater degree than something else.

Them ketlocks is *gettin' a heäd* fast; thaay'll choäk all th' barley if thaay're not seen to.

GETHER, *v*.—(I) To gather.

(2) To catch.

When I was leävin' Slaate Hoose, I'd getten a cart full o' things ready for startin'; well, the herse bohts awaay wi' me a-top o' th' loäd, I jumps off, runs alongside, an' *gethers* him; ohd Johnson, th' ratcatcher, was stannin" long-side an' thoht noht else bud I should ha' been kill'd.

GETHERING.—(I) An abscess.

(2) A collection.

Thaay'd a pretty good *getherin'* at th' missionary meetin'.

GET INTO BED TO, *v.*—To cause severe mental affliction which deprives the sufferer of his power of sleep.

I doänt knaw how it was wi' you, squire, bud when I thoht that dreän heäd o' yours was gooin awaay, it *got into bed to* me reg'lar ivery neet;" said by an East Butterwick man at a time when high tides were causing much danger to the sluices on the Trent banks.

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GET IT UP.—To invent or circulate gossip or scandal.

Thaay've *got it up* at As'by 'at I'm gooin' to marry her, bud I'd as soon wed a fur-busk as a woman wi' a tung like hers.

GET OFF.—To commit to memory.

Oor bairns *gets off* a collect iv'ry Sunda'.

GETTEN, *pp.*—(I) Gotten.

(2) Begotten.

GETTEN.—Used as an infinitive.

She's goän upstairs to *getten* cleäned.

GEV (gev), *pp.*—Gave.

GHOST CANDLE.—Candles which are kept burning around a dead body before burial, now said to be used for the sake of warding off ghosts, in former times used also as an act of worship.

"We could not deem that her soul was lost,
So we lighted the *ghost candles* round her bed."

A Crone's Tale, in The Academy,
Sept. 29, 1885, p. 204.

GIANTS' CAUSEWAY STONES.—Small fossils; joints of pentacrinites; 'star-stones.'

GIB (gib).—(I) A gosling.

(2) A very young woman whose manners are childish.

"She's a silly yung *gib* yit, though she's been married a twel' munth an' hes a babby."—*Bottesford*, 1886.

(3) The blossoms of the willow.

GIBBLE-GABBLE.—Silly chatter.

I niver heärd, barrin at chech an' chapil, sich *gibble-gabble* e' my life.

GIBLETS (jib·lets), *s. pl*.—The head, feet, and edible internal parts of a goose or duck.

GIDDY, *adj*.—Sheep are said to be *giddy* when they have water on the brain, or have hydatids therein.

GIE, *v*.—To give.

GIF, *conj*.—If.

Son: Parson says I've bean a bad lad, an' weän't hev me at th' school-feäst.

Mother: Naay sewerly bairn.

Son: Ey, he did; so as I wor cumin' by the ohd fellas' yaate I chuck'd a stoän doon his pump barril.

Mother: Then thoo is a bad lad, an' *gif* ta duz n't tak it oot ageän, an' quick, I'll leather thĕ mysen.—*Blyton*, 1843.

GIFTS, *s. pl*.—White specks which appear on the finger or thumb nails. They are supposed to indicate that a present will soon come.

Gift on the thumb, is sure to come;
Gift on the finger, is sure to linger.

GIG, TO PULL A.—A person wishing to describe any very small thing as very large of its kind is wont to say that it is big enough *to pull a gig*.

When I was e' Holland I itched straangely when I was e' bed one neet, so I leets can'le an' lawsy me, if ther' was n't a grut huge lop e' bed big enif to *pull a gig*.

GILL (jil).—Half a pint. For some unexplained reason "genteel" people object to using the word *gill*, though no exception is taken to gallon, pint, quart, &c. When the word *gill* is required they always say "half a pint."

GILLEFAT (gil·ifat).—A brewing tub.

"A lead, a mashefatt, a *gylfatt*, with a sooe xv[s]"—*Inventory of Roland Staveley, of Gainsburgh*, 1551.

GILLERY (gil·eri).—Over-reaching; cheating.

Ther's *gillery* in all traades.

GILLIMBER.—The late Rev. John Mackinnon, writing in 1826 (*Acc. of Messingham*, p. 33), gives *Gillimber*, a labyrinth, a puzzle. The author has never heard the word; it is almost certainly a form of *Julian Bower* (q.v.)

GILLIVER-WREN, GILLER-WREN (jil·iver, jil·er).—The wren.

"The Robin and the *Giller-wren*
Are God Almighty's cock and hen."

GILL RUN BY TH' GRUND (jil).—Ground ivy.

GILLY-FLOWERS (jil·i-flou-urz), *s. p.*—Wall-flowers. Stocks are called Stock-*gilliflowers*.

GILT (gilt).—A female pig before she has had a litter.

GILTED (gilt·ed), *pp.*—Gilded.

His shop's gotten gret *gilted* letters oher th' frunt, ivery bit as big as bee-skeps.

"As for their tongue, it is polished by the carpenter, and they themselves are *gilted*, and laid over with silver, yet are they but lyes and cannot speak."—*Baruch*, ch. vj., v. 7 (Geneva version).

GIMLET-EYED, *adj.*—Used of one who has a cast in his vision.

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GIMLET-NOSE.—A gnat.

GIMLECK.—A gimlet.

GIMMER, GIMBER.—A female sheep that has not been shorn.—Arth. Young, *Linc. Agric.*, 1799, p. 320.

GIN (gin), *pp.*—Given.

He's *gin* eleven hundred pund for th' coney-garth an' th' long cloäse.

GINGER.—A light red or yellow colour, applied to the hair.

You'll easy knaw him, he's a tall man wi *ginger* whiskers.

GIP (jip).—A common name for a shepherd-dog.

GIPSEY-ROSE.—The bedeguar, that is a hair-like gall on the wild-rose. See CANKER (2).

GISTE (jeist).—(I) A joist.

(2) The taking in to graze of another person's cattle. See COWELL, *Law Dict*. sub voc. *Agist*; Du Fresne Gloss., *Med. Lat*. sub voc. *Agistare*.

"Richarde Hollande hathe taken of straungers vj beas *gyest* in y Lordes commene, & therefore he is in ye mercie of ye lorde iij^{s}. iiij^{d}"—*Scotter Manor Roll*, 1558.

"De Thoma Easton quia cepit le *giste*-horses in commune pastura, iij^{s}. iiij^{d}"—*Ibid*, 1598.

"They are forced to sell their heeders, and *joist* their sheeders in the spring."—Arth. Young, *Linc. Agric*., 1799, p. 325.

GIT (git), *v*.—To get.

I can *git* noä sense oot on him.

"Th' inhabitantes of the towne of East-Butterwycke shall cutt downe nor *gyt* no ellers."—*Scotter Manor Roll*, 1556.

GIVE AGEÄN, *v*.—To thaw.

GIVE HOLD OF IT.—To rate, to punish, to beat.

I'll give yĕ *hohd on it* th' very next time I clap eyes on yĕ.

GIVE IN.—(I) To yield.

He's clear bet, but he weänt *give in*.

(2) To give way; used regarding floors.

If them bawks is not putten across, th' graainry floor 'll be *givin' in* an' we shall hev' sumbody kill'd oher th' job.

(3) To tender an estimate,

GIVE IT IN.—To give judgment; to state a positive opinion I thoht he'd ha' hed to goä to prison, but th' jury wodn't *gie it in* noo uther waays then for him.

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GIVE OUT.—To fail; to become exhausted or weary.

Yon well e' th' Aacre-gap cloäs alus *gives oot* e' a dry time.

Them 'ats as fierce as fierce can be e' mornin' of'ens *gies oot* afoore neet.

GIVE OVER, *v.*—To leave off.

Bairns alus *gies oher* gooin' to school when taatie-time puts in.

GIVEN, *pp.*—In the habit of.

He's straangely *given* to drink.

"Lord, Lord, how the world is *given* to lieing."—I Henry IV., Act v., sc. iv., 1. 149.

GIZEN (geiz·n).—An ill-dressed person.

GIZZEN (giz·n).—(I) The gizzard of a bird.

(2) The human stomach.

GIZZEN (giz·n), *v.*—To stare vacantly.

Thoo's alust *gizzenin'* aboot at foäks passin' 'esteäd o' mindin' thy wark.

GLASS.—A barometer; a thermometer.

GLAZEN, *v.*—To glaze.

GLAZENER.—A glazier.

GLEAMY.—Weather that is fitful and uncertain. Rain-clouds and sunshine blended is called "*gleamy*" weather.

GLEAN.—A sheaf of hemp.—*Instruc. for Jurymen on the Com. of Sewers*, 1664, p. 41.—Arth. Young, *Linc. Agric*., 1799, p. 157.

GLEANT (gleent), *pp.*—Gleaned.

I'm not gooin' to hev my cloäses *gleänt* afoore th' stooks is all shifted.

GLEG.—A glance.

"I've niver been afore any magistrates in this part i' my life, and would n't mind hevin' a *gleg* on 'em."—*Mabel, Heron*, vol. i., p. 108.

GLEG, *adj.*—(I) Sly.

(2) Sharp, active, quick.

GLEWED, *pp.*—Fondly attached.

Her fond o' chech! She's that *glewed* to it you couldn't get her to goä nowheäre else if you was to paay her.—1875.

"Call off men who were *glew'd* unto earthly cares."—N. Bailey, *Colloquies of Erasmus*, 1725, p. 222.

GLIB, *adj.*—(I) Quick, sharp, active.

He's *glibbest* bairn at cypherin' we hev i' school.

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(2) Slippery, smooth.

Mind how yĕ walk, th' roäds is that *glib* wi' ice I o'must fall'd doon three times 'e cumin' across chech-yard.

GLIMMER-GOWK.—An owl.

A *glimmer-gowk's* afoore ony cat fer mice.

GLINT.—A glimpse.

I nobbut just got a *glint* o' my laady as she was walkin' doon to th' chech.

GLINT, *v.*—To gleam.

Th' sun *glinted* upo' th' glass winda's that bad I was omust blind wi' it.

GLISTER, *v.*—To glisten.

GLOAR, GLORE, GLOWER, *v.* —To stare vacantly or gloomily.

Doän't stan' *gloärin'* e' that how. Did n't ta iver see an almanac on a hoose wall afoore?

"How under the wenches' fine bonnets he'd glower,
As smiling they came in the porch."
John Clare, *The Disappointment*.

GLUMPS, *adj.*—Surly, taciturn, ill-natured.

GNAG (nag), *v.*—(I) To gnaw.

(2) To talk at a person, to weary with continual finding fault.

GNARL, *v.*—(I) To gnaw.

(2) To grumble.

She's alust a *gnarlin'* at me aboot sumthing.

GO, *v.*—(I) This verb, followed by the conjunction "and," is frequently used redundantly.

If he'd ended like uther foäks I should n't ha' cared, bud to *goä* an' dee e' that fashions.

(2) To die.

She was *gooin'* all neet, an' she went just as th' sun begun to shine into th' room winda'.

In the Northern English *gang* is used in the same sense.

"Sall we yung Benjie head, sister,
Sall we young Benjie hang,
Or sall we pike out his two grey een,
And punish him ere he *gang*."

Young Benjie, in Scott, *Border Min*., Ed. 1861, vol. iii., p. 16.

GOAL, *v*.—To wash away; said of earth washed out of a hole in a bank by rushing water.

Th' rats hes maade a hoäle thrif th' bank, an' when Taacey taks in a tide, th' watter *goäls* it awaay.—*Ashby*, Oct. 21, 1876.

Th' watter's *goäl'd* a big hoäle e' my beck boddoms; it'll tak Johnson a weäk to staaithe it up ageän.

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GOAFER (goaf'r).—A cake made of batter baked over the fire in an iron instrument somewhat like a pair of tongs with very large ends.

Goafers are commonly square, but sometimes round. The inner part of the instrument in which they are baked has many square projections that form holes in the *goafer*, which should be full of butter when eaten.

The *goafer* is said to have been introduced into Lincolnshire and the West Riding of Yorkshire from the Netherlands in the seventeenth century. I have seen precisely similar cakes exposed for sale in bakers' shops at Rotterdam. French, *gofre, gaufre*, a wafer.—Cf. Tomlinson's *Hatfield Chace*., p. 170. *Linc. Notes and Queries*, i., 41.

GOAFERING IRONS.—The instruments in which *goafers* are baked.

GOAN, *pp*.—Gone.

GOAT, GOTE, GOWT.—A sluice.

"A *goat*, or as you more commonly call it, a sluice."—*Instruc. for Jurymen on the Commission of Sewers*, 1664, p. 22.

"The present new sluice or *goat*, as they call it, at the end of Hamond Beck."—*The Ancient and Present state of the Navigation...of Lyn, Wisbeach, Spalding, and Boston*, 1751.

"Vast quantities of water were discharged, which used to enter through the *Gout* at Langare."—Will. Chapman, *Facts and Remarks relative to the Witham and the Welland*, 1800, p. 29.

There was formerly a drain in the township of Burringham called *Goat* dyke which probably acquired its name from one of these *goats*.

GO AWAY.—(I) When a sluice or the bank of a river or drain breaks, it is said to *go away*.

"Yisterdaay th' Trent bank *went awaay* on Sir Robert's land at Butterwick for sixty yards together."—10 March, 1875.

(2) Young plants, such as wheat or turnips, are said to *go awaay* when they are eaten by insects, or die from too much or too little moisture.

GOB.—(I) The mouth.

(2) A large thick expectoration.

GOBBED UP.—Stuffed up; probably a modern introduction; an iron-worker's term.

GOBBLE (I) The noise made by a turkey.

(2) A deep, thick, resonant voice.

GOBBLE, *v.*—To swallow food without mastication.

GOBBLE-GUT.—One who is greedy.

GOBBLER.—(I) A turkey-cock.

(2) A goblet.

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GO-BY.—To give a person the *go-by* is to leave him in the lurch, to desert him.

GO-CART.—(I) A machine in which children learn to walk.

(2) A small carriage in which children are drawn about.

"The perfectly true plea that tens of thousands of people need to be kept in moral *go-carts* for the whole of their lives, and that the church *go-cart* is the safest."—*Church Times*, July 9, 1886, p. 526.

(3) A child's toy like a cart.

GOD BLESS YOU.—Said to a person after sneezing.

GOD'S EYE.—*Veronica Chamadrys*.

GOD'S PENNY.—A small payment made to fasten a bargain; a fasten-penny (obsolete).

"Recyvyed of Roberte Johnson for a *godes pennye* of the headlandes xij[d]."—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Ch. Acc*., 1567.

John Lawston for a *godes penye* iijj[d]"—*Ibid*, 1575.

GOD'S-TRUTH, BIBLE-TRUTH.—The very truth; the exact truth on some matter of great importance.

It's th' *God's-trewth*; I wish I may niver speäk anuther wo'd if it was n't just as I'm tellin' yĕ.

GOED, *v*.—Went.

Efter we'd talk'd a bit, he *goed* one way an' I *goed* anuther.

GO ENDERDS.—Go ends wi' you; go on; go along with you.

GOFF.—One who laughs without cause or beyond measure.

GOGGLES.—(I) Fruit of *Ribes Grossularia*.

(2) Spectacles.

GOHD.—Gold.

GOHDEN.—Golden.

GOINGS ON, *s. pl*.—Doings.

When she's at hoäm all's reight enif, bud when her back's nobut ton'd, ther's fine *gooin's on* I can assewer you.

GOMERIL (gom·uril).—A silly person, especially one who talks much or loudly.

GONE.—Milk is said to be *gone* when it has turn'd sour.

GOOD AND ALL, *adv*.—Entirely, for ever.

When I went awaay, I thoht it was nobbut for a weäk or two, bud it to'n'd oot to be for *good and all*.

GOOD BRED.—Well bred, said of horses and cattle.

Ther's two fine things e' this wo'ld. Squire—a man 'ats afeard o' noht, an' a *good bred* hoss wi' plenty o' boäne.

GOOD-DOER.—An animal that keeps in healthy and thriving condition.

GOODEN, *v.*—To grow, to improve.

My bairn *goodens* nistely, duzn't he?

Them bogs *goodens* fast noo the're upo' th' sweädes.

GOOD-FEW, GOOD-MANY.—A fair quantity; many.

How are you off for apples to year? We've a *good-few*.

"Ther's gotten to be a *good many* graaves e' this bit o' time e' oor chech-yard."—*Burringham*, 1S73.

GOOD GOER.—A horse who does his work well.

GOODIES, *s. pl.*—Children's sweet-meats.

Oor parson's as fond o' *goodies* as a bairn, he'd be suckin' 'em all daay long if he hed 'em.

GOODISH, *adj.*—(I) Excellent.

He'll mak' a *goodish* thing this year o' his taaties.

(2) Often used ironically.

You've maade a *goodish* thing on it this time, th' packit's goän an' you'll be laate for th' traain.

GOOD LIKE, *adj.*—Goodly.

What do you think to her? Why, she's as leän as a witterick an' not hairf so *good like*.

GOOD MIND.—A strong desire and intention.

She said she'd a *good mind* to hing her sen, so¨ I ax'd her if I mud send for Mr. Holgaate (the coroner) to be ready like.

GOOD ONESELF.—To look forward to, to anticipate.

Thoo neäd n't *good thў sen* on it, fer thoo'll niver fall it.

GOOD-STUFF.—Sweetmeats.

Mr. Moore broht sum *good-stuff* fo me all th' waays oot o' France.

GOOD TO LIKE.—Satisfactory. A wound not going on well is "not *good to like*."

Sin' this raain's cum'd th' to'nups is a deal *better to like* then th' was.

GOOD TO NOHT.—Good for nothing.

GOOD-WOOLLED, *adj*.—(I) Said of sheep with good fleeces.

(2) Plucky, with a good will.

He's a *good-woolled* un, one o' that soort as duzn't knaw when he's bet.

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GOOD YOU WITH IT, GOD GOOD YOU WITH IT, *phr*.—"May you have good by it," commonly said by way of sarcasm.

A man called...hes gotten my farm. *God good him wi' it*, an' send him a weet summer to mak' th' wicks graw.

"Mary, said John Copyldyke, *good you with it*."—*Star Chamber Proceedings Temp*., Hen. VIII., in *Pro. Soc. Ant., Second Series*, vol. iv., p. 321.

GO ON, *v*.—(I) To scold; to complain.

"I really wonder you can *go on* soä; ther's noht to complaain on, barrin' th' noise you mak' yersen.

(2) To be in the habit of misconducting oneself; generally used with regard to the social proprieties.

GO, ON THE.—When anything is popular or much used, it is said to be *on the go*.

Peram'laators is all *on th' goä* noo; thei' was n't sich an a thing when I was a little lass.

Cath'lics is *on th' goä* noo; we ewsed to reckon 'em as bad as Aatheists when oor ohd curate was here, bud things hes sorely chaanged sin he left us.

GOOSE.—Chimnies used to be swept by letting a cord down, and having attached it to the legs of a *goose*, drawing the bird slowly up and down.

"This recalls to my memory...a certain ingenious gentleman, who proposed, as the best and most effectual method of sweeping chimnies, to place a large *goose*

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at the top, and then by a string tied around her feet to pull the animal gently down to the hearth. The sagacious projector asserted, that the *goose* being extremely averse to this method of entering a house, would struggle against it with all her might, and during this resistance would move her wings with such force and rapidity as could not fail to sweep the chimney completely. 'Good God, Sir!' exclaimed a lady who was present when this new method was proposed, 'How cruel would that be to the poor *goose*!' 'Why, madam,' replied the gentleman, 'if you think my method cruel to the *goose*, a couple of ducks will do.'"—John Moore, *View of Society and Manners in Italy*, 6th ed., 1795, vol. ii., p. 246.

The writer seems to have regarded this method of sweeping chimnies as a suggestion only. It was, however, a common practise here in the beginning of the present century.

GOOSECAP.— A foolish person.

"Euery man seekes his acquaintance, his kindred to match with him, though he be an an aufe, a ninny, a monster, a *goosecap*."—Rob. Burton, *Anat. Mel*., 1624, p. 138.

GOOSE-FLESH, GOOSE-SKIN.—The roughening of the skin caused by cold or fear.

GOOSE-GRASS.—Silver-weed, *Potentilla Anserina*.—See Th. Stone, *Rev. of Agric. of Linc*., 1800, p. 189.

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GOOSE-TOD.—Goose-dung. The dung of the goose was, and is, used here and elsewhere as a medicine for men and animals. See BLACK-JAUNDERS.

Richard Symonds, in 1645, mentions it as forming part of a compound for a blow in a horse's eye.—*Diary*. 220.

GOPPEN, GROPPEN.—As much as can be contained in both hands, when held so that the little fingers touch each other.

I gev him his *goppens* full o' nuts.

GORE.—(I) A cut in a bank.

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"*Gores*, these according to the vulgar use of the word, I conceive to be...nothing else but great breaches or great cuts wilfully made."—*Instruc. for Jurymen on the Com. of Sewers*, p. 42.

(2) An angular piece inserted in a woman's skirt.

(3) The core of a boil.

"I pot a lily-root pultis on it, an' then it started an' stang'd while I could scarcelins beär my sen, but efter a bit oot *gore* cums like oht."—*H. T., Bottesford*.

GORSE, GOSS.—Furze. There is a place in the parish of Messingham called *Goss*-acres, which probably takes its name from this shrub. It is mentioned in the *Terrier* of 1686.

"Therefore leave the shadeless *goss*,
Seek the spring-head lin'd with moss."
John Clare, *Noon*.

GOTE.—See GOAT.

GO, THE.—In fashion.

It's all *the goä* noo to be a teetoätaller; when I was a lad a man was noht thoht on if he could n't drink his five or six glass an' walk stright efter.—*Ashby*, 1880.

GO THY̆ WAAYS.—Begone with you.

GOTTEN, *pp*.—(I) Got.

Mistress: What! ha'nt you *gotten* your sen cleän'd yit; why, it's foher o' clock e' th' efternoon if it's a minnit?

Maid: Noä, I sha'n't naaither yit; I ha'n't *gotten* dun by a deäl.

(2) Begotten.

GOULE.—Probably the outfall of a drain (obsolete),

"Thomas Staveley shall make one sufficient stathe at the south side of his *goule*."—*Inquisition of Sewers*, 1583, p. 4.

GOUT.—See GOAT.

GOWK (gouk).—(I) A cuckoo.

(2) A fool.

GOWL (goul).—A lump or swelling on the body.

My husband fetch'd me a knock oher my head 'at raais'd a greät *gowl* 'at's here for you to see noo, sir.

GOY, GUM.—A form used by vulgar people who desire to swear, but wish to avoid using the Divine name.

GOZZARD.—A fool.

GRAFT, GRAFF.—A drain; commonly one newly cut.

A deep *graffe* and wide, full of water.—Symonds' *Diary*, p. 231.

Oliver Cromwell, on 15th of November, 1648, writing of Pontefract Castle, speaks of "the depth and steepness of the *graft*," meaning thereby the moat.—Carlyle, *Cromw*., vol. i., p. 331.

"Parapett wall of the *graff*, and at the west end of the same *graff*."—*Chatsworth Building Acc., in Jour. of Derbysh. Archæological Soc*., vol. iii., p. 41.

GRAFTED, *pp*.—Having dirt dried in the skin.

GRAFTER.—A long iron spade used for digging hard ground, especially by workmen engaged in making drains and banks.

GRAIN, GRAINING.—(I) The junction of the branches of a tree or forked stick.

"The misseltoe-thrush hes begun to build i' th' *graain* of th' Hessle peär tree."—*Bottesford*, 1866.

"If you cut the cherry-tree top off abuv the *graaining* it will be sewer to graw; if you goä below them it will be sewer to dee."—*Yaddlethorpe*, 1845.

"'Neath a spreading shady oak,
For a while to muse I lay;
From its *grains* a bough I broke,
To fan the teasing flies away."

John Clare, *Recollections of a Ramble*.

"And as he rode still on the plaine,
He saw a lady sitt in a *graine*."

Sir Lionell, *Percy Folio*, vol. i., p. 75.

("Icel.*grein*, a branch."—W. W. S.)

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(2) The groin.

(3) The fork of a boat-hook or stower.

GRAINS, *s. pl.*—Malt after it has been used in brewing.

Thoo mun give them *graains* to th' pigs.

GRANNY-SNEEL.—A snail having a large grey shell. Some of us believe here that all snails are born without shells, but that as they grow up they find shells and creep into them.

GRANMOTHER.—Grandmother.

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GRAPE-FEET.—The wild orchis, *orchis mascula*. This may be an error of pronunciation for *crake-feet*.—See Britten, *Eng. Plant Names* (E.D.S.), sub voc.

GRAPPLE.—To struggle, to exert one's self to the utmost.

What wi' swimmin' an' what wi' *grapplin'* to get to bank-top them little ducks was lagged whiles thaay could n't chirrup.

GRASS-TREE.—A child's toy made of grass.

GRAVE, *v.*—To dig, and especially to dig turves and peats for fuel.

"No man shall *graue* any turves in th'east car nor in Rany [how], vpon payne for euery dayes work, iij^{s} iiij^{d}."—*Scotter Manor Roll*, 1557.

"None shall *grave* any sodes or turves nor bassockes of the sowthe-easte syde the grene gaitte and abuttinge of the south-west of Grene Howe in pena, vj^{s} viij^{d}."—*Bottesford Manor Roll*, 1578.

GRAVIL (grav·il).—Gravel.

GRAVING-TOOL.—A spade used in making drains.

GRAW, *v.*—(I) To grow.

(2) To cultivate; to rear.

Thaay ewsed to *graw* a deäl o' line by th' Trent Side.

I doän't *graw* beäs, I stick to sheäp.

GRAWSUM, *adj.*—Growing; favourable to growth; applied to the weather.

It's a *grawsum* time noo, pasturs hes cum'd on real well this last weäk. April 19th, 1888.

GREASE.—Flattery.

I should like him a vast sight better if he hed n't soä much on his *greäse*.

GREASE-HORN.—(I) A horn formerly used by mowers for carrying grease for their "strickles" (q.v.)

"The tooles that mowers are to have with them are, sythe, shaft, and strickle; hammer to pitte the strickle with, to make it keepe sande, sande-bagge and *grease-home*."—Best's *Rural Economy in Yorkshire*, 1641 (*Surtees Soc.*), p. 32.

"Sir Walter (Scott) got from Dr. Elliot the large old border war-horn which you may still see hanging in the armory at Abbotsford.... I believe it had been found at Hermitage Castle, and one of the doctor's servants had used it many a day as a *grease-horn* for his scythe, before they discovered its history."—Lockhart's *Life of Scott*, ed. 1844, p. 54.

(2) A flatterer.

GREAT, *adj*.—(I) Far gone in pregnancy.

(2) On very intimate terms; in high favour.

Sam's very greät wi'.... If he'd nobbut keäp fra drink he mud stop theäre till he's past doin' onything.

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GREEDY-GUT.—A voracious eater.

"'To bed, to bed,' says Sleepy Head;

'Tarry a while,' says Slow;

'Put on the pot,' says *greedy-gut*,

'We'll sup before we go.'"

GREEN CHEESE.—(I) Cheese before it is thoroughly dry.

(2) Cheese coloured or flavoured with sage or other herbs.

"Two *grene cheses*."—*Piers Plowman*, B. *text*, pass. vi., 1. 283. It is not obvious to which of the above meanings this passage refers.

GREEN-GIBS, *s. pl*.—Young goslings before their feathers begin to grow.

GREEN-GOOSE.—A goose killed at midsummer time. A goose under four months old.

GREEN-HORN.—An inexperienced person.

GREEN-LANE.—A road that has never been stoned or sanded.

Willerton *greän laane* is th' offilest roäd as is, barrin' noän.

GREEN MALT.—Malt before it is dry.

GREEN-SAUCE.—Ground-sorrel, *Rumex Acetosa*.

"We had allso a boy about 9 yeares of age, as he was getting of *greene-sawse*, without Swillington tower, was dangerously shott in the belly."—Drake's *Siege of Pontefract Castle (Surtees Soc.)*, p. 37.

I am informed that this plant grows plentifully at the present time on the sides of the great mound whereon Pontefract Castle stands. The poor boy was no doubt gathering it for sorrel-sauce, a relish much esteemed in those days, and one that would be particularly acceptable to men cut off from fresh provisions. Gerrard tells us that "the juice hereof, in summer time is a profitable sauce in many meats and pleasant to the taste," and that the leaves, "taken in good quantitie, stamped, and strained into some ale and a posset made thereof, coole the sicke body, quench thirst and allay the heat of such as are troubled with a pestilent feuer, hot ague or any great inflammation within."—*Herbal*, 1636. p. 398.

Rembert Dodoens had heard "that this roote hanged about the necke, doth helpe the kinges euill or swelling in the throte."—*Herbal, Lyte's trans*., 1578, p. 560.

Green-sauce is still held here to be a useful medicine in cases of scurvy.—Cf. Sir Thomas Urquhart's *Trans. of Rabelais, Gargantua*, book ii., chap. 31.

GREET-STONE.—Stone of a coarse texture; millstone grit; sometimes the softer beds of the oolite.

GRESS.—Grass.

Th' nigher th' boan th' sweeter th' flesh.
Th' nigher th' grun the sweeter th' *gress*.

"Warkmen to fell all *gresse* and corne,"—*Bottesford Manor Records, temp Edw. VI.*

GRESS-PLAT.—A grass-plot.

GRESSONMYS, *s. pl*.—Fines (obsolete). Lat. *Gersuma*.—Dufresne, *Gloss. Med. Lat*.—Spelman, *Gloss. Archæolog*.—Cowel, *Law. Dict*.—Ang. Sax. *Gærsuma*, a treasure, a fine.

"The sayd Abbott and Conuent have by theys presents grauntyd...goodes of outlawyd persones, fynys or *gressonmys* for landes and tenementes, lettyn or to be lettyn." *Lease of Manor of Scotter*, 1537. Cf. Stockdale, *Annals of Cartmel*, p. 66. Palmer, *Perlust. Yarmouth*, vol. iii., p. 33. *Acc. of Lord High Treasurer of Scotland*, vol. i., p. 418. *Notes and Queries*, vi. series, vol. iv., p. 250. Dawson's *Skipton*, p. 58. Pilkington's *Works (Parker Soc.)*, p. 462.

GRET.—Great.

We fun sum *gret* slabs o' stoän when Yalthrup Hill was lowered.

Them *gret* hewge tonups is n't one hairf so good for sheäp as smaller sized uns.

GREW, GREW-DOG.—A grey-hound.

GREW.—Pain; grief.

GREWS.—The outmarsh or foreshore; the land lying between the edge of a tidal river and its bank.

GREWSOME.—Melancholy; complaining.

He's a very *grewsum* lookin' man when he's badly.

GREY MARE.—A wife who rules her husband.

The *grey mare* is the better horse.

GREY-MARES-TAILS.—See FILLY TAILS.

GREY-PAPER.—Brown paper.

GREY-STONE.—Oolitic limestone.

It is n't noä better then muck for mendin' roäds wi' is n't that *graay-stoän*.

GRICE.—(I) A sickly or deformed child.

I hope A...T...'s bairn 'll niver live; I niver seed such an a *grice* e' my life.

(2) A person, especially a child, whose dress or manners indicate deformity.

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Goä tak them things off an' cleän thў sen; doän't look a *grice* like that all th' daay thrif.

GRIFT.—A channel shaped out by water for itself; a runnel.

GRIM, *adj*.—Grimy; dirty; dusty.

GRIME.—Soot. See GRIM in Gloss, to *Havelok*.

GRIME, *v*.—To besmear with soot.

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GRIMY, *adj*.—Sooty.

GRINDLE-STONE.—A grindstone. See GRUNDLE-STOÄN.

"j *gryndelston* xx[d]"—*Records of Nottingham*, 1411. vol. ii., p. 86.

"Unum crank ferri de uno *gryndylston*."—1433, *Ibid*. p. 140.

GRIP.—A small temporary surface drain. Friesic *grope*, a ditch.

"Than birþe [ought] men casten hem in poles [pools] or in a *grip*, or in the fen."—*Havelock*, 1. 2101.

"To *grip*, dressing out."—*Bottesford Accounts*, 1811.

"Making a ditch hole or *griphe* in the Kinge's highwaie."—1611, *North Riding Record Soc*., vol. i., p. 236.

"One Lenton, found a great pot full of Roman coyn digging to make a *grip* round a haystack in the parish of Fleet."—Will. Stukeley, *Memoirs (Surtees Soc.)*, 1700, p. 310.

GRIP, *v*.—To make *grips*.

"The objects...were found by a man while *gripping* or cutting a deep narrow *grip* across the ground, in order to let off superfluous water."—John Evans in *Archæologia*, vol. xlviii., p. 106.

"That every man *gripp* his lands in the corne fields."—*Gainsburgh Manor Records*, 1601, in Stark's *Hist. of Gainsb*., p. 91.

GRITS.—Groats (q.v.)

GROATS.—Oats from which the husks have been taken, but which have not been ground.

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GROBBLE, *v.*—To grope, to poke, to feel about as one does in the dark.

GROPPEN.—See GOPPEN.

GROUND-ESH.—A young ash-plant that has grown in the place where it is found from seed, not a planted ash, or one that has sprung from the root of a felled tree. There is a superstition that if a man beat his wife with a *ground-esh*, the justices have no power to punish him for assault.

GROUND-KEEPER.—A farm bailiff.

Lyon was *ground-keeper* for Mr. Skipworth at the Slate House.

GROUND LAYLOCK.—*Red Valerian, Centranthus ruber.*

Th' *ground laaylocks* hev flooer'd well this dry time, when noht else hes.—July, 1887.

GROUND-SWEAT.—Dampness springing from the ground.

GROUND-SYPE.—Surface water which runs through the upper soil into a well, as distinguished from spring water.

"The water obtained from the wells which have been sunk into this warp is not spring water, but merely...a *ground-sype*, *i.e.*, water filtering through from the surface."—Stonehouse, *Hist. of Isle of Axholme*, p. 25.

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GROUND-THAW.—A thaw which seems to spring from the earth, not from the atmosphere.

GROUT.—(I) Thin mortar which is poured into the inside of rubble walls.

"That thin mortar which is termed *grout*."—Stonehouse, *Hist. of Isle of Axholme*, p. 22.

(2) Concrete, that is, thin mortar mixed with stones used for foundations of buildings.

GROVES, *s. pl.*—Land ends (q.v.)

"No man shall teather within the north Inges, or about the Trent bankes or *groves* vntill the haaye be gotten awaye."—*Scotter Manor Roll*, 1578.

The word is no doubt related to *grave*, to dig, because the *groves* were the places where soil was *graved* for repairing the banks.

GROWD, *v.*—Grew.

GROWZE, *v.*—(I) To eat steadily and constantly at a thing as grazing animals do.

(2) To eat in a noisy or dirty manner.

GRUB.—A miser.

GRUB AWAY.—When young corn dies from the roots, being eaten by the larvæ of insects it is said to *grub away*.

"Them oäts at Greenhoe 'at looked so well when thaay cumed up is all *grubbin' awaay*."—10th July, 1886.

GRUBBY.—Dirty.

GRUN' GRUND.—The ground. Cf. GRESS.

GRUN, *v.*—To grind.

Them bricks is bad uns; if thoo nobut treäds on 'em, thaay *gruns* to poother.

GRUNDLE-STOÄN, GRUN-STOÄN.—A grind-stone.

As roond as a *grun-stoän*.

GRUNSEL.—(I) The threshold; lit. ground-sill.

(2) Groundsel, *senecio vulgaris*.

GRUNT, *v.*—To complain.

"I tell'd him ther' neäd be noä *gruntin'*; if I did n't suit him, he was to paay me my waage an' let me goä."—*Bottesford*, 26th *August*, 1875.

GRUT.—A rut, a grip, or small surface-drain.

GRUT, *adj.*—Great.

What oot o' th' wäay *grut* stoäns ther' is upo' th' seä-side e' Yerksheer.

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GUANNER.—Guano.

It stinks like a *guanner*-bag.

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The earliest known English mention of guano is to be found in Albaro Alonso Barba's *Art of Metals*, translated by the Earl of Sandwich.—See *Athenæum*, May 29, 1875, p. 722.

It was first used as a manure in England in or about the year 1840.—See *Notes and Queries*, second series, vol. i., p. 482.

GUANNER-WEED.—A weed which grows in ditches, the seeds of which are absurdly believed to have been imported with guano.

GUDGEON.—An iron pin at the end of the axle of a wheelbarrow, on which the wheel turns; a similar pin used for other like purposes.

GUGGLE.—A bubbling noise.

GUGGLE, *v.*—(I) To gargle.

(2) To bubble.

GUIDE, *v.*—To rule, govern, restrain.

I can't *guide* my awn bairns, soä much less them as belongs to uther foäks.

GUIDE ONE'S SELF.—To behave well.

Noo then *guide* thў sen, or else I'll tell thў faather on thĕ.

GUIDER.—A tendon.

GUIDE-STOHP.—A guide post.

GUIDES, *s. pl.*—Part of the hind gear of a waggon attached to the middle pole.

GUM.—See GOV.

GUMMY, *adj.*—Thick; swollen; applied to the legs of horses.

GUMPTION.—Comprehension; sense.

GUNNER.—One who gets his living, or occupies his time by shooting wild fowl.

"Clarke, of Brumby, who died in...was always known as *Gunner* Clarke because his whole time was spent in shooting wild fowl on the commons."—E. S. P. 1860.

"One of the oldest of our local *gunners*."—Cordeaux, *Birds of the Humber*, p. 91.

GUN-POUTHER, GUN-POOTHER.—Gun-powder.

GUNSTICK.—A ramrod.

As stright as a *gunstick*.

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GURT, *adj*.—Great. See GRUT.

GUT.—A narrow lane or passage.

“The *gut* so familiar to Oxford men.—W. G. Palgrave, *Central and Eastern Arabia*, vol. i., p. 57.

There is a footpath at Kirton-in-Lindsey called Greedy-*gut*-Lane. It is highly improbable that this name has anything to do with greediness.

GUTS.—The whole of the intestines between the heart and the bladder.

GUTTER.—A roof-spout.

GUTTER, *v*.—A candle is said to *gutter* when the melted wax or tallow runs down the side.

GUY-ROPE.—A rope used to steady a falling tree.

GUZZLE, *v*.—To drink without moderation.

GYKES (geiks).—Way; method. Perhaps a corruption of *guise*.

I’ll shaw you th’ *gykes* on it.

GYLE (geil).—Wort; a term in brewing.

GYLE-FAT (geil·fat).—A brewing-vat.

“A lead, a mashefatte, *gyl fatt* with a sooe xv^{s}.”—*Inventory of Roland Staveley, of Gainsburgh*, 1551.

GYME (geim).—A hole washed out of the ground by the rushing water when a bank breaks.

GYZE, GYZEN (geiz, geiz·n), *v*.—To warp; to twist by the sun or wind.

Soft fool, he mud knaw th’ sun w’d n’t *gyze* th’ doors o’ th’ no’th side o’ th’ barn.—*Flixborough*, May 19, 1875.

Thoo’s left that theäre bucket oot o’ doors empty e’ th’ sun, till its gotten *gizen’d* soä as onybody mud shuv a knife at weän th’ lags.

It’s th’ dry weather that’s *gizen’d* chen soä as to mak’ it run.

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H

The aspirate is usually silent in the dialect of northern Lincolnshire, unless it forms part of the word on which the emphasis falls, then it is fully sounded. Words beginning with a vowel are also aspirated for the sake of emphasis, as are, as a general rule, all words commencing with the letters EW, (*usually pronounced like* EW *in* NEW, *but occasionally almost like the German* Ü) *whether emphatic or not. The* H *is also commonly sounded in the word* HETHERD.

HAAKING (haik·in), *pres. part*.—Idle.

HAAMES (haimz), *s. pl*.—Pieces of wood or iron attached to a horse's collar to which the harness is fastened.

HABS and NABS.—One way or another.

I've scratted it together bў *habs an' nabs*.—Said of rent, 1888.

"By *hab or nab*, hooke or crooke."—Bernard *Terence*, p. 17.

HACK.—(I) See HECK.

(2) An axe for dressing stone.

HACKER.—One who dresses stone.

HACKER, *v*.—(I) To stammer.

He *hackers* soä in his talk I can't tell what he meäns.

(2) To shuffle.

He'll be *hackerin'* aboot wi' foäks till he gets his sen atween th' foher walls o' Ketton prison.

HACKSLAVER.—An idle dissolute man or boy.

He's a love-begot an' a real *hackslaver*.

HAG.—A bog.

Ther's many a hoss hes been lost e' them peät moor *hags*.

HAG, *v*.—To cut or chop awkwardly.

Doän't *hag* thў meät e' that how, lad.

HAGGADAY.—A latch to a door or gate, A *haggaday* is frequently put upon a cottage door on the inside, without anything projecting outwards by which it may be lifted. A little slit is made in the door, and the latch can only be raised by inserting therein a nail or slip of metal.

Old men alus calls them wooden snecks wheäre you hev to put yer finger thrif aroond hoäle e' th' door tooppen 'em, *haggadays*.—*G. H*., 1875.

"To John fflower for hespes...a sneck, a *haggadaay*, a catch & a ringe for the west gate, ij^{s} vj^{d}., 1610."— *Louth Ch. Acc*., vol. iii., p. 196.

HAGGLE, *v*.—(I) To cut awkwardly.

(2) To argue.

(3) To beat down in price.

HAG-WORM.—A snake (obsolescent).

HAIR-BREED.—A hair's-breadth. See HAND-BREED.

HAIRF.—Half.

HAIRIFF.—*Galium aparine*, cleavers.

HAIRMS.—Haames (q.v.)

HAIR OF THE DOG THAT BIT YOU.—A man who has been drunk over-night is advised by his jovial companions, when he complains of a headache the next morning, to take a *hair of the dog that bit him*. When a dog bites a person it is still customary to extract some of its hairs and put them in the wound, as a preventative of hydrophobia.

HAKUSSING (haik·usin), *pres. pt*.—Moving about violently, as people do when in anger; doing work in a violent or angry way.

I could see sum'ats was wrong as soon as I went in; she was puttin' dinner things by, an' *hakussin'* aboot all th' time.

HALE.—(I) A "garing" in an enclosure or open field—that is an angular piece which has to be ploughed separately.

(2) A bank or strip of grass which separates two persons' lands in an open field.

(3) A sand-bank.—See *Notes and Queries*, V. series, vol. iv., p. 27.

(4) An angular pasture in the township of East Butterwick, adjoining Bottesford Beck on the North, is called Butterwick *Hale*. It has been used from an early

period as a rest for the high-land water in flood time, until it could flow into the Trent. It is affirmed in the *Survey of the*

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Manor of Kirton-in-Lindsey, taken in 1787, that *haile* is "a term given to roads or dry hard banks in the boggy parts of the moors, upon which carriages may pass or anything be *haled*." Both definition and derivation are inaccurate. (Certainly a bad guess—Cf. A. S., *heal*, a corner, an angle; Icel. *hjalli*, a ledge of rock.—W. W. S.) "The derivations of words, like the use of words, must be strictly judged; and the student must learn the painful, but wholesome lesson, to abandon upon cause shown the most favourite effort of his ingenuity."—W. E. Hearn, *The Aryan Household*, p. 287 n.

HALES, *s. pl.*—The handles or stilts of a plough or wheelbarrow.

"To be sold by auction....30 plough *hales*."—*Stamford Mercury*, 20th September, 1867.

He's fit for noht but to tramp fra mornin' till neet atweän a pair o' pleugh-*haales*.

HALF-CHRISTENED, HALF-ROCKED, HALF-BAKED, HALF-THERE.—Weak of intellect.

"As they say in Devon *half-baked*."—C. Kingsley, *Westward Ho!* vol. i., p. 91.

HALIFAX.—See HULL.

HALLIDAY.—A holy day.

HALLONTIDE.—All Saints (obsolete).

"Ffor bred & wyne ffor the comunion at *hallontid*, vj^{s}. viij^{d}"—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Ch. Acc.*, 1597.

HALLY-BREAD.—*Holy-bread* (q.v.)

HALLY-LOO-DAY.—Holy rood day (a corruption).

HAM.—The thigh.

HAMKIN (dimin. of *ham*).—The hock of a pig.

HAMMER, *v.*—To stammer.

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HAMMER and PINSONS.—The clatter made by a hors which catches its hind feet against its fore ones in trotting.

HAMMOCKING.—Tearing violently about.

Ther's been sum herses *hammockin'* aboot e' Mr. Sorsby's barles th' marsh.

HAMPER, *v*.—To hinder.

She can't go oot taatie pickin', she's so *hamper'd* wi' bairns.

I'm well enif if it warn't for this here cough that *hampers* me.

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HAND.—Help, assistance, a lift.

I alus lend 'em a *hand* when ther's onything goäs wrong.

HAND and FOOT, TO WAIT ON.—To attend on a person with great assiduity.

HAND, BLOODY.—The badge of a baronet of Great Britain. Argent, a sinister hand, erect, open, couped at the wrist gules; the arms of the province of Ulster.

"Yĕ see, sir, thaay've been steady foäks enif iver sin' we knew oht aboot 'em, which goäs a good long waay back, yĕ knaw, bud one o' the'r forelders committed a cruel mo'der a many years sin'. As he was a greät man, thaay did n't hing him as thaay'd hed reight to ha' dun. He was letten off upo' condition 'at he put a *bloody hand* on his shield, an' 'at him an' all as caame efter him should alus keäp it theäre, an' you maay see it noo up o' th' carriage door th' very next time as it cums past." The above narrative was told to me by a Scawby woman some five and thirty years ago. I am informed that the badge of Ulster has given rise to similar legends with regard to several other families, whose ancestors have been innocent of homicide.

HAND-BREED.—A hand's-breadth. See HAIR-BREED.

HAND-CLOOT.—A hand-towel.

HANDER.—A person who acts as second in a fight with fists.

HAND-HOLD.—Anything that may be grasped or taken hold of by the hands.

I darn't climb noä higher, ther's naather *hand-hohd* nor foot-hohd for one.

HANDKERCHER, *pl.*, HANDKERCHERS and HANDKERCHEEVES.—A *handkerchief* whether a neck-*handkerchief* or a pocket-*handkerchief*.

HANDLE, *v.*—(I) To secure; to get hold of.

Times is straange an' bad, I niver *handled* soä little money as I hev' this last year.—July 6, 1886.

(2) To touch.

I weänt hev you bairns *han'lin* bull, he'll be stabbin' on you.

(3) To use, to employ; not necessarily with the hands.

An old woman who was lame said, I can't *han'le* my feet so well as I ewsed to could.

HAND OUT.—To distribute.

Ey, Miss, it's Loord 'at *hands oot* iv'rything 'e riches an' poverty, an' sickness an' health. It's him as duz it all, an' fer best.

HAND-RUNNING.—In succession; one after another.

Ther' was six deaths from that feäver *hand-running*.

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HANDS, *s. pl.*—Women and children who work upon a farm. The labourers and servant "chaps" are not *hands*.

Though the meaning is almost always clear, the use of the word *hands* to signify workpeople not uncommonly leads to verbal incongruities. A writer of the last century tells of "a captain of a privateer, who wrote an account to his owners of an engagement in which he had the good fortune, he told them, of having only one of his *hands* shot through the nose."—*Letters of Sir Tho. Fitzosborne*, 8th ed., 1776, p. 115.

HAND-SPEÄK.—A wooden lever; a hand-spike.

HAND-STAFF.—The handle of a flail to which the swivel is attached.

HAND STIR.—(I) A very small distance.

I've heärd them saay as hes been e' Lunnun, that th' roäk's ofens soä thick theäre 'at you can't seä a *handstir* afoore you, reight e' th' middle o' th' daay.

(2) The smallest possible amount of labour.

"Here you are clartin' aboot an' not a *handstir* of wark dun yet. See HANDSTROKE.

HANDSTROKE.—A very small amount of labour.

I'd hardly struck a *hand-stroäk* when doon she cums.—Said by a man who had felled a rotten tree.

HANDY.—(I) Near at hand.

Oor chech stan's soä nice an' *handy* that I mostlin's goä theäre e'steäd o' to chapil.

(2) Convenient.

It's *handy* th' coo's cauved, we shall hev sum milk for the chaps noo.

HANG, *v.*—To *hang* a gate or a door is to fix it in its place by crooks or hinges.

HANG-DOG-LOOK.—A villainous appearance.

HANGING FOR.—Desirous of.

Well Mary Ann, thoo can do as ta likes, bud I *hang for yĕ* goin' to Mrs.... plaace; its a knawn good un.

HANGING FOR RAIN.—Threatening rain.

It's been *hangin' for raain* three or foher daays but noän cums.—July 10, 1886.

HANK.—A skein of cotton, thread, or silk.

"Her curls, like *hanks* of gold, hung waving."—John Clare, *The Banks of Ivory, Life and Remains*, p. 348.

HANKLE, *v.*—To entangle.

He's a honest chap his sen, bud he's gotten *hankled* in wi' a strange lot o' rogues.

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HANKY-PANKY-WARK. — Shuffling, cheating, deceitful conduct.

Noo goä stright, lets hev noä *hanky-panky-wark* this time.

HANSEL.—(I) Luck money.

(2) The first use of anything.

HANSEL, *v.*—To try or use for the first time.

I'm gooin' to *hansel* that new plew.

"It was one of that profession [baker] that first *hansell'd* the gallows."—Th. Brown, *Works*, 1730, vol. iv., p. 230.

HAP.—A misfortune; an accident.

A sore *hap*.

HAP, *v.*—To happen.

If it *haps* to raain I shan't goä.

HAP-DOWN, *v.*—To cover up.

Noo then, get them taaties *happed-doon*, it 'll freeze to-neet like smack.

HAPPEN.—Perhaps.

Happen I maay cum doon o' Sunda' at neet, bud I'm not sewer.

HAPPEN, HAPPEN ON, *v.*—To meet; to meet with.

I *happen'd on* her just ageän Bell-hoäle.

He *happen'd* an accident up o' Magin Moor; his herse flung him and brok two on his ribs.

"The restless hogs will *happen* on the prize."—John Clare, *Shepherd's Calendar*, p. 74.

HAPPING.—Covering, such as clothes on a bed, or earth on a potatoe-pie.

I've knawn farm hooses, a many, wheäre sarvant chaps hed niver enif *happin'* o' the'r beds.

HAPPY GO LUCKY, HELTER-SKELTER, PELL-MELL.—By chance; in confusion; without order or regularity.

HAPT.—Wrapped; covered.

It was *hapt* 'e a peäce o' broon paaper.

"*Hapt* in the cold dark grave."

John Clare, *Sonnet*, xxv.

HAP-UP, *v*,—(I) To cover up; to wrap up.

"Th' ohd chap's *happed up* by this time, I reckon," said of a friend on the day of his funeral.

(2) To conceal.

Thaay maay try as thaay like ther's noä *happin'* a thing o' that soort *up* e' theäse daays.

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HAR.—(I) Fog; mist, especially when it is cold.

(2) A cough.

HARBOUR.—(I) Shelter.

It power'd doon wi' raain an' ther' was noä *harbour* to find noä wheäre.

(2) A house, a home.

Thaay was to'n'd oot i'to th' streät, an' noä *harbour* was to be gotten for 'em noäwheäres, soä I let 'em lig e' my barn.

HARBOUR, *v*.—(I) To shelter.

(2) To find house-room for.

HARD, *pp*.—Heard.

HARD, THE.—The stoned part of a road as distinguished from the sides.—See *Notes and Queries*, vj. series, vol. iv., p. 38.

HARD, *adj*.—(I) Quick.

Th' gress'll graw *hard* enif noo this sup o' raain's cum'd.

(2) Sour.

This aale o' yours is uncommon *hard*.

"Beer from getting acetous or what is called hard."—Drakard's *Stamford News*, Oct. I, 1833.

HARD AND SHARP.—Hardly; scarcely; with difficulty.

I did catch th' traain, bud it was *hard an' sharp*, she was movin' when I got in.

HARDEN-FACED, *adj*.—The reverse of shame-faced; brazened.

A *harden-faaced* huzzy.

HARD-DOES, HARD-LINES, HARD-CAKE, HARD-CHEESE.—A hard lot, a sad misfortune.

Poor chap, it was *hard-lines* for him.—*Bottesford*, 1849.

It's *hard-does* for a man and his wife and bairns to be thrawn oot o' wark wi'oot warnin'.—*Frodingham*, 1874.

HARD-HEAD.—*Centaurea nigra*.

HARD LAID ON.—Much burdened, hard at work.

HARDLING, HARDLINGS.—Hardly; scarcely.

Ther's *hardlin's* time to catch th' packit noo.

HARDNESS.—Strength, applied to the voice.

I shooted wi' all my *hardness*, that is, I called as loud as I could.

HARD OF HEARING.—Slightly deaf.

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HARDS.—(I) The worked fibre of flax or hemp.

"For 22 stone of *hards*."—*Corporation Rec*. in Tomlinson's *Doncaster*, p. 337-

(2) The refuse of the same.

HARD-SET.—In difficulties.

We shall most on us be *hard set* if theäse prices hohds on a year or two longer, 1885.

HARD WATER.—Spring water as distinguished from soft or rain water.

HARD WOOD.—Oak and ash as distinguished from poplar, willow, beech, and resinous woods. A carpenter's term.

"William Chapman, iij. lode of *hardwodde*."—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Ch. Acc*., 1568. Cf. *Mon. Ang*. vol. iii.,p. 360.

HARKAUDIENCE.—A corrupt form of accordion.

HARL.—A state of great excitement.

"Jimmy H.... is e' such 'n a *harl* as niver was aboot this here jewbilee."—*Yaddlethorpe*, June, 1887.

HARL, *v*.—To couple rabbits by threading one hind-leg through the ham-string of the other.

HARP ON ONE STRING.—To talk too much on one subject.

"The Cardinall made a countenance to the t'other Lord, that he should *harp no more vpon that string*."—Sir Thomas More's *Workes*, 1557, p. 49 b.

HARASSMENT.—A harassed condition.

Dr. P....he says to me, "Mrs. D....," he says, "it's ovver-*harassment* o' th' liver 'at yer sufferin' from."

"I have known little else than privation, disappointment, unkindness, and *harassment*."—Laetitia E. Landon, in *Life, by Layman Blanchard*, vol. i., p. 56.

HARRIED, HARROWED, *pp*.—Tired, wearied out.

HARROW-BULL.—The cross pieces of the harrow in which the teeth are fixed.

HARROW-REST.—*Rest-harrow* (q.v.)

HARUM-SCARUM, *adv*.—Disorderly, confusedly.

HARVEST-BUG.—A very minute scarlet mite, which burrows into the skin in July and August. Unrefined people who wish to appear what they think "genteel" have, during the last few years, taken to speak of them as harvesters.

"My eldist lass hes been o'must eäten up wi' *harvest-bugs* this hot weather, an' thaay bite th' hosses an' dogs a shaame to seä."—*Bottesford*, Ist August, 1887.

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HARVEST-HOME.—The feast made by a farmer when the harvest is got in.

HARVEST-MAN.—A spider with very long legs.

"One of the *Phalangida*."—Cf. *Ann. & Mag. N. H.*, 1855, series II., vol. xv., pp. 393-416, pl. x., xi.; also a *Suppl.*, 1861.

HASK.—The same as ASK (q.v.)

HASSOCK.—A thick and large tuft of coarse grass.

HASSOCKY, *adj*.—Land is said to be *hassocky* when it has many "hassocks" growing on it.

HASTER.—A hastener; a screen put before the fire to keep in the heat when meat is roasting.

HAST TA.—Hast thou.

Hast ta gotten thy̆ dinner?

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HAT.—"That's what I hing my *hat* upon"—*i.e.*, "That is what encourages me."

HATE.—To dislike.

I'm gooin' to flit, I am; I *haate* livin' wi' poor gentlefoäks as hes to look at boäth sides on a slaape sixpence afoore thaay do'st spend it.

HAUK, *v.*—To clear the throat; to spit.

"Stop his nose, *hauk* and spit, and curse the stinking cargo."—N. Bailey, *Colloquies of Erasmus*, 1725, p. 367.

HAULF, HAUF.—Half.

HAULING-PATH.—The path on which the *hauling*-horses walk by the side of a canal or river.

"The occupiers of land...where there is no *hauling-path* are authorized to discharge all persons trespassing thereon."—*Ancholme Navigation Notice*, Oct. 6, 1874.

HAULM, HAUM.—(I) The straw of beans, peas, tares, and the stalks of rape and turnips.

(2) The stalk of flax and hemp.

(3) The chaff of grain.

HAUVE.—A direction given to horses, meaning turn to the left side. Possibly a form of the word *half, i.e.*, side.

"I looked on my left *half*, as þe lady me taught,
And was war of a wooman, wortheli yclothed."

Piers Plowman, *B. Text*, Pass, ii., 1. 7.

HAUVE, *v.*—To stare idly or vacantly.

HAUVEN.—A lout; a rude, coarse fellow.

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HAUVENISH.—Loutish.

'HAVELESS, *adj.*—Having ill manners (a contraction for *behaveless*).

She's as *'haaveless* a bairn as lives.

HAVELESS, *adj.*—Wasteful, incompetent (probably formed from the verb *have*).

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A *haveless* chap that's run'd thrif three fo'tuns.

HAVER.—Wild oats. In 1629 there was a place in Scotter called *Haverland*. *Havercroft* is a place in the parish of Felkirk, Yorkshire. *Havercroft* is a Lindsey surname.

HAVERMEAL.—Oatmeal (obsolescent).

HAW.—The berry of the hawthorn.

HAW, *interj.*—Jaanie Smith hes gotten fine i' her talk wi' gooin' to staay at Lincoln; when ony body says oht to her she duz n't saay "*haw*" as we do; she says, "Well, you 'stonish me."

HAWBAW, HAWBUCK.—A lout; a coarse, vulgar lad.

HAWKSPAUN.—A tall ungainly woman.

HAWM (haum), *v.*—To move about awkwardly.

HAY, *v.*—To turn into hay; said of grass newly cut.

Its *haying* nistly, if it nobbut hohds fine we can leäd o' Tuesda'.

HAYBANDS, *s. pl.*—A rough kind of rope made of twisted hay, employed instead of string for fastening thatch on stacks. Sixty years ago it was almost universal, now it is rarely seen. *Haybands* were formerly used by labouring men as a protection to the legs instead of gaiters. They became, however, to be considered as a mark of extreme poverty and consequently dropped out of use. Cf. Ben Jonson, *Every Man in his Humour*, Act i., sc. 2.

John's tekken to *haaybands*, it'll be th' work-hoose next.

HAYBOOT.—The same as HEDGEBOOT (q.v.)

"12 carect. subbosci pro le *heybote*."—*Lease of Manor of Scotter*, 1484. Cf. *Mon. Ang.*, vol. iii., p. 431. Scroggs, *Practise of Courts Leet*, p. 208.

HAYCOCK.—A hillock of dried grass made by raking together a certain length of the swathe. Grass remains grass while it is in the swathe; when it has been put into "*cock*" it becomes hay.

"The whole world belike should be new moulded, when it seemed goode to those all-commanding powers & turned inside out as we do *hay-cocks* in harvest, top to bottom, or bottom to top."—Burton, *Anatomy of Mel*, 1652, p. 245.

HAY-SPADE.—A cutting knife (q.v.)

HAYWARD.—A manorial officer whose duty it was to take order as to the stock, and to see that the fences were in good order.—Cf. Cowel, *Law Dict*., sub voc.—*Archæologia*, vol. xxxv., p. 471. The family name of Howard had probably its origin in this word. See letter by the author in *The Standard*, 4th Nov., 1885.

HAZE, *v*.—(I) To beat.

(2) To bail water. See OWSE.

HAZING.—A beating. A writer in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1825, says, "that this word is undoubtedly derived from the name of the instrument originally used in the beating, that is, a twig of the hazel-nut tree;" p. 396. This guess is almost certainly wrong.

HAZZEL.—The hazel. See HEZZEL.

HAZZEL, TO GIVE SOME.—Is to give a beating.

HE, *pron*.—He and she are used as nominatives, when they stand alone in a sentence as "He went," "She said so," but when they are coupled with a noun or another pronoun they change into *him* and *her*, as "*Him* and me went," "*Her* and *him* said so." "Him and Jim was feightin'," "Sarah and her was shillin' peys." This rule also holds good when the pronoun is separated from the verb in direct relation with it by an intervening clause, as "*Him* 'at pull'd doon th' ohd manor-hoose was this squire's gret-gret gran' feyther," and in such interjectional phrases as "Him respectable! you'll beleäve onything if yĕ beleäve that;" "Her tekken to drink! who iver tell'd yĕ sich an a lee?"

HE, *prep*.—In.

You'll find it *he* th' carpenter's shop.

"Robert ffyscher tanner, his moder *he* law gafe of her goode will v^s"—*Lenth Ch. Acc*., vol. i.. p. 332.

HEAD (hi·h·d).—(I) The doors of a clough or sluice, with the masonry thereto belonging.

(2) To ask for a farm over a man's *heäd* is to ask for another man's holding when he has not had notice to quit.

(3) "Let him hev his *heäd*," is said to an unskilful rider or driver who holds in his horse too tightly.

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HEAD-ACHE.— The common scarlet corn-poppy, *Papaver Rhœas*.

"More *heäd-aaches* then arnin's," said of bad sand land whereon these plants grow in such profusion as to eat away the corn.

"Corn-poppies, that in crimson dwell,
Call'd '*Head-achs'* from their sickly smell."

John Clare, *Shepherd's Calendar*, p. 47.

HEAD-ACHE WINE.—A drink made of the petals of heäd-aaches.

"An' it's reäl bewtiful, m'm, I do assewer yĕ. When we liv' at boddom o' Botton Hill Side, p'liceman fra Noramby, he hed a glass on it wi' us one daay, an' he said as it went reight through him, an' 'at if it wo'd n't be incroächin' he wo'd like anuther glass."

HEADLAND.—That part of an open field or enclosure where the horses turn round, and which is consequently ploughed the last, and in a transverse direction to the rest of the land. In the open fields these *headlands* are often the boundaries of property, and therefore headland is sometimes, though rarely, used as an equivalent for boundary.—Cf. Seebohm's *Eng. Vill. Com.*, p. 4.

HEAD OF GRASS.—The growth of grass at any given time.

"They have a tolerable *head of grass* in the spring."—Arth. Young, *Linc. Agric.*, 1799, p. 194.

HEAD, QUEEN'S.—When postage stamps were first introduced they were called *Queen's Heads*. There were then but two varieties, the penny stamp which was black, and the two-penny stamp which was blue; since many kinds have been made the term has gone out of use.

HEAD-PIECE.—The head, and hence figuratively intelligence, mental capacity, quickness of intellect.

VNiVERSiTAS STVDII SALAMANTiNi

You've gotten as poor a *head-peäce* for larnin' oht 'at 'll do you ony good as iver I seed.

HEAD-STALL.—That part of a bridle or halter which goes around the horse's head.

HEAD-WARK.—Thought; consideration.

Ther's been a deäl o' *heäd-wark* putten into that carvin' sum time or anuther.

HEAD-WASHING.—Drinking a newly-born infant's health.

Ther'll be sum *heäd-weshin'* to do this time, I reckon, noo that they've gotten a son at last.

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HEADY, *adj*.—Rash; violent.

"Are you so *headie*-minded that you wish the death of the child"?—Bernard, *Terence*, p. 344.

He's such a *heady* chap you can't talk wi' him for five minnits wi' oot his fallin' oot wi' you.

HEAPS.—A great quantity.

There was *heäps* o' raain on Tho'sda'.

Ketton's *heäps* farther fra Gaainsb'r then Notherup is.

We've *heäps* o' wells at Bottesford.—July 16, 1875.

HEÄRD (hi·h'rd), *pp*. and *pt. t*.—Heard.

HEARSE.—(I) A triangular frame for holding candles in a church (obsolete).

(2) A frame of wicker work, timber, or metal, placed over the body of a dead person for the purpose of supporting the pall while the funeral service was being read (obsolete).

(3) A similar frame attached to a tomb for the purpose of supporting hangings and light (obsolete).

"A *hearse* sold to John Banton of Aukeborow...in anno 1865, who hathe put it to prophane vse."—*Linc. Ch. Furniture*, p. 36, cf. 127 n., *Notes and Queries*, *Sixth Series*, vol. i., pp. 212, 297, 343, 426.

HEAR TELL, *v*.—To hear, to be informed.

I doä n't think as I've *heärd tell* o' ony body o' that naame e'this part.

HEART.—Oh, dear *heart*. "Dear *heart* alive;" exclamations, commonly of pain or sorrow.

HEART, *v*.—Sec HEARTEN.

HEART, BAD.—(I) A person easily cast down has a *bad heart*.

(2) A *bad heart* is attributed to one who is cruel or otherwise very wicked.

HEART-BRUSSEN, *pp*.—(I) Heart broken, in the sense of spent with gallopping, pulling, or running.

(2) Heart broken in the sense of dieing from grief. See HEART-SLAIN.

HEARTEN, *v*.—To encourage.

Well, I'm *heart'n'd* a good deäl by th' wäay theäse here elections is gooin'.

HEART-SKE'T, HEART-SKIRTS.—The pericardium of man or of one of the lower animals.

"My bairns ewsed to pull at my goon-*ske'ts* once, bud thaay pull at my heart-*sket's* noo.

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HEART-SLAIN, *pp*.—(I) Exhausted by over exertion.

He druv th' poor herse 'till it was clear *heart-slaain*.

(2) One who has died of grief is said to be *heart-slain*.

It was n't no illness that kill'd her, poor thing; she was *heart-slaain*.

HEART-WHOLE.—(I) In good spirits.

I thoht to hev fun' him doon-cast, but he's clear *heart-whoäle*.

(2) Not in love.

He's sweethearted a good bit, by offs an' ons, here one lass, an' theäre anuther like, bud I reckon mysen as he's *heart-whoäle* yit.

HEASTER (heast·ur).—Esther and Hesther, a female Christian name.

HEAT.—A round, a bout.

He was deäd bet th' fo'st *heät*.

VNiVERSiTAS STVDII SALAMANTiNi

HEAT, *v.*—Hay or corn is said to *heät* when it becomes hot in the stack by being carried when damp.

Squire Heäla's stacks got a fire thrif a fother stack 'at *heäted*.

HEAVE, *v*—(I) To throw.

She was that mad wi' me, she *heäv'd* th' bread and butter up o' th' fire back.

(2) A cow or ox is said to be *heaved* when it has eaten two much green food, such as clover, and is inflated thereby.

HEBBEL.—Perhaps a wooden bridge.—Cf. Atkinson's *Cleveland Gloss*. and Halliwell's *Dict*, sub voc. HEBBLE (obsolete).

"Nulli ibunt cum auriga...super le *hebbels*."—*Bottesford Manor Records*, 1563.

Thoresby, in his letter to Ray, 1703, says that *hebble* is a "narrow, short, plank-bridge."—*E. D. S.*, No. 6, p. 101.

HECK.—(I) A hedge (rare).

It ewsed to stan' up by yon *heck* yonder ageän th' beäch tree.—Geo. Todd, *Bottesford*.

(2) A rack for fodder in a stable or pasture.

We mun hev them *hecks* mended e' th' coo staables, th' beäs' waaste the'r fother theäre shaameful.

"Let the rack or *heck*, as the common people call it, be in proportion to the horse's stature."—Vegetius Renatus, *of the Distempers of Horses*, 1748, p. 99.

(3) A shuttle in a drain.

HECKLE, *v.*—To prepare the fibre of flax or hemp by means of *heckles*.

HECKLER.—One who *heckles* flax or hemp.

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HECKLES.—A machine made of steel pins fixed in blocks of wood, by means of which the fibre of flax or hemp is worked.

HECKSTAVER.—A bar in a *heck* (q.v.)

HED, *pt. t.*—Had.

He never *hed* noht bud what she gev' him.

HEDER (hee.dur).—A male animal, most commonly used of sheep.

"They are forced to sell their *heeders*, and joist their sheeders in the spring."—Arth. Young, *Linc. Agric.,* 1799, p. 235.

HEDGEBOOT (obsolete). The right of getting wood for mending hedges. HAYBOOT (q.v.) is another form of the word.

"To have...sufficient houseboot, *hedgeboot*... and stakeboot yearly."—*Lease of Lands in Brumby*, 1716.—Cf. *Mon. Ang*., vol. iv., p. 209, col i.—Kitchen, *on Courts Lect*, p. 116.

HEEL-TREE.—A swingle-tree (q.v.)

HEFT.—The handle of a knife, hammer, chisel, or any small tool.

HEIGH, LADS!—An exclamation used in setting a dog on a cat or rat.

HEIGHT, *interj*.—Word of command to horses, meaning "go to the right."—W.S., *Bottesford*, June, 22, 1886 (obsolescent).

HEIR, *v*.—To inherit.

He *heir'd* it all fra' his feyther.

HEIRED PROPERTY.—Property under settlement.

HELL.—See HULL.

HELL-CAT.—A very small and troublesome black insect, a midge, a "Little man of Wroot" (q.v.)

HELL GAD, HELL STANG.—An augur or spear for catching eels.

HELM.—A shed built on posts.

"Stacked on the *helm* in the stackyard 16 loads of short wheat, 20 stooks to the load."—E. S. P., *Bottesford Farm Acc*., August 21, 1830.

HELTER.—A halter.

HELTER-SKELTER.—In great confusion, one after another.

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HEM, *interj*.—A note of approval, disapproval or question, according to the way in which it is said.

"All gave a general *hemme* after Goffe's speech in token of satisfaction."—*Letter of Sir Ric. Temple*, 1658, *in Hist. MSS. Com. Rep*. v. p. 172, col. I.

HEMP-CROFT, HEMP-GARTH, HEMP-YARD.—The gardens attached to old cottages commonly went by one of these names as theyjwere in former days used mainly for growing hemp.

HEMP-PIT, HEMP-DYKE.—A pit in which hemp was steeped. Traces of these pits are to be found near most of our villages. There are four or more at Bottesford.

"Drowned in a *hempe pitt* near a litle sink of *hempe*."—*Haxey, 17th Cent., Add. MS*. 31,028, fol. 7.

HEN-BAUKS.—The perches or rafters on which poultry sit.

HEN-CHALK.—A kind of gypsum.

"Fibrous gypsum, provincially called *hen-chalk*."—Will. *Peck, Acc. of Isle of Axholme*, p. 17.

HEN-PENNY, HEN-RENT.—A payment made to the Lord of the Manor for hens. It is probably obsolete. See DUFRESNE, *Gloss. Med. Lat*., sub voc. *Gallinagium*; Cowel's and Jacob's *Law Dictionaries*, sub voc. *Henedpenny*.

"Winterton...there was also vj[d] rent for six *hens*, payable at the feast of Christe's natiuatie."—Norden's *Survey of the Manor of Kirton-in-Lindsey*, 1616, p. 666.

"The lord or steward of this mannour of Broughton formerly had every year...a capon of every husbandry, and a *hen* of a whole cottagry."—*Diary of Abraham de la Pryme* (Surtee's Soc.), p. 159; Cf. *Mon. Ang*., vol. iv., pp. 292, 576; Kitchen *On Courts Leet*, p. 209.

HEN-SCRATTINS (lit. hen scratchings), *s. pl*.—Small dappled clouds, or light thin clouds like torn locks of wool.

"*Hen-scrats* and filly-taails
Mak lofty ships hug low saails."

The first line sometimes runs—

"*Hen-scrats* and graay mare taails."

HEN-STEE.—A small ladder made of laths, by which the hens ascend to roost.

HEPPEN, *adj*.—Handy, clever, deft, neat.

Charlie's a *heppen* soort o' a chap; he can do o'must oht that belongs to his traade, an a lot o' uther things an' all.

All th' stacks is thack'd, an' th' plaace looks real *heppen* noo.

HER, *pron*.—Frequently used as a nominative. See HE.

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HERBEGRASS.—Herb of grace, rue; *Ruta graveolens*.

"There's rue for you; and here's some for me; we may call it *herbgrace* o' Sundays."—*Hamlet*, Act. iv., sc. v., 1. 182.

HEREAWAY, HEREAWAYS, *adv*.—This way; in this direction.

"Sequere hac me intus. Follow me in this way, or *hereaway*."—Bernard, *Terence*, p. 94.

I hev n't seen him *hereawaays* sin' Jewne.

HERES AND THERES.—In various places.

Noo then, iv'rything is all *heres and theäres*, nohf wheäre it should be.

A married woman said: "When we fost set up hoose-keäpin' I ews'd to get my shopthings *heres and theäres*, but noo I alus stick to one plaace.—May, 1886.

HERN, *pron*.—Hers.

HERONSEW.—The heron.

Heronsews hev built e' Manby Woods time oot o' mind.

"I wol not tellen of hir strange sewes,
Ne of her swannes, ne her *heronswes*."

Chaucer, *Squire's Tale*, 1. 68.

HERRICANE.—A hurricane.

It's them *herricaanes* m'm, thaay teärs th' cloäs soä as we durs' n't hing 'em oot.—*Said by a washerwoman, at Scotton, March*, 1877.

HERRING-GUTTED, *adj*.—Thin, bony, wiry.

HERRING-POND.—The sea.

HERSE.—(I) A horse.

A clergyman, in the Isle of Axholme, a new comer from Southern parts, had a call of business made upon him by a person who lived some distance off. The clergyman asked his visitor how he had come, and the reply was, "I rode on a *herse*." The Southerner understood him to mean by *herse*, not a horse, but a carriage in which the dead are conveyed, and thinking that a funeral was arranged for, of which he had had no notice, snatched up his hat and rushed to the clerk's house to make inquiries. See HOSS.

(2) A frame on which clothes are dried before a fire.

HERSE-STANG.—A dragon-fly. See HOBBY-HERSE.

HES, *v.*—Has.

Hes he been?" No, he *hes* n't.

HES BEEN.—(I) A man or woman to old or feeble to work.

It stan's to reäson at yung college-gentlemen like you knaws a vast sight moore then a worn-oot *hes-been* like me, bud you weänt better God Almighty an' ten commandments e' my time, an' soä I'll just stick to 'em while I'm happ'd up.

Compound words of this kind often occur in seventeenth century literature. Ben Jonson uses *hang-by* for what we should a hanger-on.—*Every Man in his Humour*, Act iij., sc. j.

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(2) An antiquity.

"That's a fine ohd *hes-been* is n't it," said of an old carved chair.

HESP.—A hasp. A hook used for fastening a gate or door.

HESSLE WHELPS.—The water of a part of the Humber near Hezzle, which is often turbulent. See BARTON BULLDOGS.

HETHERD.—An adder.

"When I was helpin' to pare Brumby common, me an' sum moore on us cum'd on a *hetherd* wi' her yung uns ageän her, an' when we wakkend 'em th' yung uns all crep doon the'r muther throät. An' thaay tell me as Parson Frederick seed th'

saame thing happen upo' Scotton common, bud that's a vast o' years sin noo."—*G. S., Messingham, June* 9, 1887.

HETHERD-BROTH.—A broth made of the flesh of an adder boiled with a chicken. A specific for consumption. It was till about fifty years ago the custom for certain wanderers to come yearly during the hot weather of summer from the West Country (q.v.) to search on the sand-hills for *hetherds* which they said they sold to the doctors for the purpose of making *hetherd*-broth.

HETHERD-STONE.—That is an *adder-stone*; an ancient spindle-whorl. It is still believed that these objects are produced by adders, and that if one of them be suspended around the neck it will cure whooping-cough, ague, and adder-bites. See Anselmus Bœtius de Boot, *Gemmarum et Lapidum Historia*, 1636, p. 346; *Archæologia*, vol. xl., p. 229; Gibson's Camden's *Britannia*, vol. ii., p. 64; *Notes and Queries*, iv. *Series*, vol. ix., p. 155.

HETHERD-STUNG, *adj*.—Bitten by an adder. When a swelling suddenly arises upon any animal without the cause being known it is said to be *hetherd-stung*; the remedy is a poultice compounded of boiled onions and rotten eggs. Hedgehogs and shrews are also said to bite animals and produce all the symptoms of the 'sting' of the *hetherd*. A similar remedy is used.

HEV, *v*.—Have.

"*Hev* you seed Garner?" "Ey, he was here a bit sin."

HEWST, *pp*.—Used.

HEWT, *pt. t*.—Owed.

He *hewt* his sarvant chaps o'must a year waage when he brok', an' thaay did n't get a penny o' the'r munny.

HEY.—Yes.

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HEY, *interj*.—*Hey!* but it was a big un.

HEZZEL.—The hazel, see HAZZEL.

HICKING-BARROW.—A frame used for lifting sacks of corn.

"*Hicking* and running barrows."—*Gainsb. News*, April 8, 1876:

HICK UP, *v.*—To lift as with a *hicking*-barrow.

HIDE.—The human skin.

I'll tan thy̆ *hide* for thĕ.

HIDING.—A beating.

If I iver catch thĕ agaain mislestin' that duck on her nest I'll gie thĕ a straange *hidin'*.

"Will save the purgatorial *hiding*."—*Abeillard and Heloisa*, 1819, p. 228.

HIDE-BOUND.—Hard on the surface.

This land's that *hide-boond* ther's noä gettin' a pleugh in till raain cums.—July 8, 1886.

Trees are *hide-bound* when the bark shows no signs of growth.

HIG.—To put a person in a *hig* is to offend him. A person is in his *higs* when in a bad temper.

HIGGLE, *v*,—(I) To barter.

(2) To argue over a bargain.

I'd raather traade wi' ony body then N...he *higgles* soä, one can't get dun wi' him.

(3) To heap up earth round growing potatoes.

(4) To cut food badly.

If yĕ *higgle* yer meät e' that how you shan't hev noän.

HIGGLER.—A huckster. A man who goes about with small wares, buying and selling.

"Like *higlers* pad, or packhorse drone."—Edw. Ward, *Don Quixote*, 1711, vol. i., p. 43.

HIGGLETY-PIGGLETY, *adv.*—In great disorder.

HIGH.—Proud.

He's that *high* noo, he weänt move to poor foäks when he meäts 'em. I shall be tellin' on him sum fine daay, at them as hes gotten to top o' stee hes n't noä call to kick ther ohd maates doon.

HIGH-LARNT.—Learned.

It is n't th' *high-larntist* men that's fittest fer business.

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HIGH-TIME.—Full time.

It's *high time* you was off to chech; the sarmon-bell's ringin'.

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HIGHT (heit), *v.*—(I) To raise; to tip up.

Hight th' barril-end, th' tap weänt run.

(2) To move up and down, as children do in the game of see-saw.

HIGHTY-TIGHTY, *adj.*—(I) Slightly crazy.

"Well, you see, he's not fit for th' 'sylum, maay be, bud he's *highty-tighty* like.

(2) Haughty; overbearing.

HIGHTY-TIGHTY.—A see-saw.

HIKE OFF.—To run away.

I said sum'ats to him aboot bein' laate in at neet, soä wi' oot ony moore to do he *hiked off* an' niver com by ageän.

HILDER.—The udder of an animal.

HILL, *v.*—(I) To earth up potatoes.

"A rof shal *hile* [cover] us bothe o-nith."—*Havelok*, 1. 2,082.

(2) To make manure into a heap.

"Mr. Lloyd is much against *hilling* of manure."—Arth. Young, *Linc. Agric.*, 1799, p. 266.

HIM.—Frequently used as a nominative. See HE.

HINCROÄCHIN', *adj.*—Encroaching.

She's the moäst *hincroächinest* woman that iver set foot in a hoose.

HIND.—A foreman on a farm; a farm bailiff (rare).

"þine cherles, þine hine."—*Havelok*, 1. 620.

Are you my cousin Thomas Peacock's *hind*?—T. P. *Crowle*.

HINDEREND (*i* short as in *cinder*). The back part of anything.

Th' pickin' furk's e' th' *hinderend* o' th' barn.

I was born at the *hinderend* o' th' year, the daay efter Saaint Thomas.

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HINDERENDS (*i* as in *cinder*).—Lighter, and therefore inferior, corn; so called because in winnowing it falls at the *hinderend* of the heap.

We send forends to markit, seconds to th' miln for wer-sens, an' chickens gets th' *hinderends*.

"If thaay had white bread it was a luxury, and then they ate the *hinder-ends*."—Lawrence Cheny, *Ruth and Gabriel*, vol. i., p. 5.

HING, *v.*—To hang.

"For *hinging* her" (a bell).—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Ch. Acc.*, 1630.

He'd said times many that afoore he'd marry her he'd *hing* his-sen up o' th' highest tree e' Notherup.

"Where the snow-drop *hings*."

John Clare, *Shepherd's Calendar*, p. 34.

"The lane path where the dog-rose *hings*."

Ibid, Sonnet xx.

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HING-LOCK.—A hanging lock, a padlock.

HING-POST, HING STOHP.—The post on which a gate hangs.

HINT.—Hinder.

Th' *hint*-wheels o' th' red waggon wants greäsin'.

HIP.—The fruit of the wild rose.

HIKINGS, *s. pl.*—Statute fairs for hiring servants.

HIRST.—See HURST.

HIS SEN.—Himself.

HITCH, *v.*—(I) To move.

(2) To move on.

(3) To change crops in an open field.

"In fallow years no *hitching* is ever made in any of the fields, and consequently no clover or turnips are raised."—*Survey of Manor of Kirton-in-Lindsey*, 1787.

HITCH ON, *v.*—To move on.

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Hitch on a bit; ther's anuther to cum i'to this pew.

HITCH UP, *v.*—To pull or push upward.

Hitch up th' bed cloäs a bit, it's stingin' cohd.

He did n't weär gallowses, soä he alus hed to be *hitchin' up* his breeches.

HIT ON.—To meet with, to find, to think of.

I've *hit on* just reight; this is th' very thing I wanted.

I knaw'd all aboot it, but I couldn't *hit on* it just when you axed me.

HITTY-MISSY, *adv*.—Promiscuous; without order, regularity, or care.

Sum foäks likes flooers set in pattrens, bud I like 'em all ony-how, *hitty-missy* like.

Hitty-missy; Recte an secus.—Adam Littleton's *Lat. Dict*., 1735, sub voc.

HITTY-MISSY WINDOW.—A window made of upright bars of wood, one half of them attached to the frame, the other half to the slide. When the window is shut no light enters; when open, the bars pass behind each other, and light and air are admitted.

HIVY-SKYYY.—Confusion.

HOÄM (hoa·h'm)—Home.

HOÄRST, HOST.—A cold on the chest, a hoarseness.

I've gotten such a *hoärst* I can hardlin's speäk a wod.

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HOÄRSE, *adj*.—Hoarse.

HOB.—(I) A cherry-stone.

(2) The mark at which aim is taken in playing at marbles, pitch and toss, quoits, &c.

HOB, HOB-END, HUD, HUD-END (*Hud* pronounced like *hood*).—The flat-topped side of a fire-place, on which a teakettle or small pan can be placed.

HOB, *v*.—To cut down roughly, nettles, thistles, or long coarse grass. See Arth. Young, *Linc. Agric*., 1799, p. 174.

HOBBLE.—(I) A limp.

He goäs wi' a stränge *hobble*.

(2) Trouble; difficulty.

HOBBLE, *v.*—To limp.

HOBBY-HERSE.—(I) A hobby-horse, a child's toy, like a horse on wheels.

(2) A rocking horse.

(3) A dragon-fly. These insects are in Nottinghamshire called *hoss-tangs*, and it is believed there that "three on 'em will tang a hoss to dead." A neighbour of the author's affirms that when he lived in the "Isle" (q.v.), a *hobby-herse* stung a horse of his so badly that it caused its death.

(4) One of the "plough-jags" dressed so as to look like a horse (q.v.)

HOB-NAIL.—A nail with a flat head put into the soles of boots.

HOCKERED UP, *v.*—Stiff; lame.

I've gotten th' frost e' my feät, an' I hev to goä cram'lin' aboot; I'm sorely *hocker'd* up.

HO'D (hod), *v.*—(I) To hold.

Ho'd fast till I cum to you, or you'll be fallin' an' braakin' sum'ats.

(2) To continue.

I hoäpe it'll nobbut *ho'd* fair till I get hoäm, then it maay raain as it likes.

HOE.—A hill. Obsolete as a single word, but occurring frequently in names of places, as Black*hoe*, Green*hoe*, Scall*ows*, Trepling*hoes*.

"Bi his heued and by his har
Forth þai his maistir droght,
And rugged him vnrekinli
Both ouer hill and *hogh*."

Cursor Mundi, 1. 15826.

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It is a Scandinavian word represented by the Icelandic *haugr*, a hill, a monnd. The A. S. *heáh*, Gothic *hauhs*, high, are closely related words.

HOG.—A lamb, separated from its mother, but unshorn.

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Thomas Fowler, of Ashby, put sheep called *hogges* in the ings and was fined 4d—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Court Boll*, 2d of James I.

"200 lambed and in-lamb ewes and gimmers, 200 he *hogs*, 140 she *hogs*."—*Gainsb. News*, 23rd March, 1867.

HOG-MANED.—When a horse's mane is cut short, so that it stands erect like a brush, the animal is called *hog-maned*.

HOGS, *s. pl*.—Castrated male pigs.

HOHD, *v*.—See HOLD.

HOHLE.—A wooden tunnel under a bank or road for the conveyance of water.

"1/4 hundred nales for a *owle*, 6d.; crooks & bands for an *howl*, 2s 6d.; to Wm. Stainforth for an *howl*, £I Is. od."—*Bottesford Moors Acc*., 1809.

HOLD, *v*.—(I) To continue.

If th' raain *hohds* like this I shall not goä to Brigg.

(2) To be pregnant.

If she (a mare) *hohds* we can't work her next spring.

HOLD, TO GET HOLD OF, *phr*.—To become possessed of.

Sally's that setten up wi' her bairn onybody wo'd think she was fo'st woman as hed larnt how *to get hohd* o' childer.

HOLDFAST.—A clamp in a building.

HOLDING.—An over-year pig.

"xviij ould swine & viij *houldings* iiij to xvis."—*Inventory of John Nevill, of Faldingworth*, 1590; *Midl. Cos. Hist. Coll*., vol. ii., p. 29.

HOLD OUT, *v*.—(I) To continue steadfast.

(2) To keep alive.

He's livin' yet but he can't *hohd oot* much longer.

HOLLER.—(I) A hollow, a slight depression in the surface of the soil.

You mun goä let th' watter off fra them *hollers*.

(2) A plane used for making hollow trenches in wood.

HOLD UP.—To continue fair.

Will it *hohd up* to-daay, I wonder? Th' glass is droppin' fast.

HOLD WITH.—To be in agreement with.

It's no ewse talkin' noä moore, I shall niver *hohd wi'* you aboot them theäre things.

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HOLLER, *adj*.—Hollow.

To be beaten *holler* is to be entirely beaten.

HOLLER-GOUGE.—A gouge, a hollow chisel.

HOLLER-TOOL.—A tool (q.v.)

HOLLIN.—The holly.

HOLLOA.—A loud shout. When a person holloas to any one a great distance, a person near him often says:

"*Holloa's* deäd.
An' I'm cum in his steäd."

At other times:

"*Holloa's* deäd, an' his wife lives at Hull,
Kept a coo but milk'd a bull."

HOLLOND.—The holly.

"The people here invariably call holly prick *holland*, and for that reason the natives called this part of the lordship *Holland* woods."—J. Mackinnon, *Acc. of Messingham*, 1825, p. 18.

HOLLOW WIND.—A moaning wind.

"The wind sounds low and *hollow*,
As a watchdog howls in pain;
Now softly beats, now ceases,
The intermittent rain."

Local Verses, 1847.

HOLM.—A hill, an island; obsolete except in place names, as Holme, a hamlet in the parish of Bottesford; Thorn*holme* Priory and Haver*holme* wood in the parish of Appleby; the *Holmes* at Winterton. The Icelandic *hólmr* generally means an islet.

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HOLT.—A small plantation of ash or willow. A. S. *holt*. In Mr. John Earle's English Plant Names it is stated that *holt* is now used only in local names, p. xcvi. It is constantly employed here. If anyone talked of a plantation of willows instead of a willow-*holt* he would be laughed at.

"The *holtes* that now are hoare,
Both bud and bloume I sawe."

Geo. Turberville, *Edit*. Chalmer's, p. 598.

"To Whittlesea's reed-wooded mere,
And osier-*holts* by rivers near."

John Clare, *Shepherd's Calendar*, p. 4.

HOLYBREAD (obsolete).—The eulogia or *panis benedictus*—that is, common leavened bread blessed by the priest after mass, cut into small pieces, and distributed among the people. It had no connection with the sacramental elements, but was used as a symbol of brotherly love.—See *The Antiquary*, May, 1888.

"For a mand for *hallybred*."—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Ch. Acc*., 1546.

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HOLY-WATER STOCK.—A post or pillar containing a receptacle for holy water (obsolete).

"A *holliwater*-stock of stone...broken in peces and sold to Christopher Bandwine in Anno 1565."—*Awkborough Inventory*, in *Linc. Ch. Goods*, p. 35.

HOMAGING.—Flattery.

Ther's noä gettin' on wi' her she wants soä much *homaagein'*; it's that she lives on.

HOME.—Whom.

"The former of *home* died Aug. 19th, 1826."—*Mon. Inscrip. Winterton Ch. Yard*.

HOMESPUN.—Linen or woollen spun at home as distinguished from the purchased article.

HOMESPUN, *adj*.—Rude, unpolished.

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She's a *hoämespun* un; she is that.

HOME-YARD, HOME CLOSE, HOME FIELD.—A croft, garden, paddock, or grass close near a homestead. *Home-field* is rarely used; when it is employed in this connection an error is made. See FIELD

"In the *home-yards* two sorts of hemp were grown."—J. Mackinnon, *Acc. of Messingham*, 1825, p. 12.

HONEY.—A term of endearment, usually from a lover to his sweetheart, or a husband to a wife.

HOO.—How. Rare; the current English pronunciation is commonly employed.

HOOD.—A game played at Haxey, in the Isle of Axholme, on the sixth of January.

The *hood* is a piece of sacking, rolled tightly up and well corded, and which weighs about six pounds. This is taken into an open field, on the north side of the church, about two o'clock in the afternoon, to be contended for by the youths assembled for that purpose. When the *hood* is about to be thrown up, the plough bullocks or boggins, as they are called, dressed in scarlet jackets, are placed among the crowd at certain distances. Their persons are sacred, and if amidst the general row the *hood* falls into the hands of one of them the sport begins again. The object of the person who seizes the *hood* is to carry off the prize to some public-house in the town, where he is rewarded with such liquor as he chooses to call for. This pastime is said to have been instituted by the Mowbrays, and that the person who furnished the *hood* did so as a tenure by which he held some land under the lord. How far this tradition may be founded on fact I am not able to say; but no person now acknowleges to hold any land by that tenure.— Stonehouse, *Isle of Axholme*, p. 291. Peck states that this game is also played at Epworth.—*Isle of Axholme*, p. 277.

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HOOD.—To have one's *hood* on, is to take offence, to be angry.

Harry got i'to truble on Frida', an' his muther's hed her *hood* on iver sin'.

HOOD-END.—The hob at the side of a fire-place of the older sort; a kind of corner shelf on which a kettle may be set. See HOB.

HOOK.—A bend in a river. Thus, in the Trent, there are Morton *Hook*, Amcott's *Hook*, &c.

Th' packit pick'd up th' body just ageän th' *Hook*.

HOOK IT.—To run away.

"Soä I says to my maate, Bill, let's *hook it*."—*Crowle*.

HOOK, TO TAKE.—To run away.

E'steäd o' cumin' to Winterton, he *took kis hook* anuther roäd.—April 19, 1877.

He heärd p'liceman cumin' soä he *took his hook*, an' I seed noä moore on him.

HOOK OR CROOK.—By one way or another.

"By hab or nab, *hooke or crooke*."—Bernard, *Terence*, p. 17.

HOOKS, OFF THE.—Ill; in a bad temper; unsettled.

Is oht wrong, missis, maaster seems clear *off th' hooks* to-daay.

"The heaviness and impertinence of his scholars could seldom throw him *off the hooks*."—Jeremy Collier, *The Emperor Marcus Antoninus, his Conversation with himself*, 1701, p. iv.

HOOSE (hoos).—A house.

HOOZE (hooze), *v*.—To wheeze.

HOPPER.—(I) A wicker-basket worn slung over the shoulder, in which the sower carries the grain.

"Hange myn *hoper* at myn hals in stede of a scrippe."—*Pier's Plowman*, B text, pass, vi., 1. 63.

(2) The receptacle for grain, over the mill-stones.

HOPPER CAKES, *s. pl*.—Cakes given to farm-servants and labourers when seed time is over….Green, of Scotter, informs me that when he was a boy and young man, that is, between sixty and seventy years ago, *hopper-cakes* or *offer-cakes*, as they were sometimes called, were given away accompanied by spiced beer, at Scotter, by the farmers when the last seed was sown. It is to be feared that the custom and the name are alike obsolete.

HOPPLE, *v*.—To tie together the hind legs of an animal.

"That noe man *hoppell* noe cattell in the Forthe vpon paine of euerye defalte, xij^{d}."—*Scotter Manor Roll*, 1586.

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HOPPLES, *s. pl.*—Cords made of horse-hair, used for *hoppling* the hind legs of cows when they are being milked.

HORNBOOK.—A paper on which was printed the alphabet and the Lord's Prayer, which was attached to a small square board with a projecting handle, and protected by a sheet of horn. See Halliwell's *Cat. of* Chapbooks, 1849, p. 124. An engraving of a *hornbook* fronts the title. *Hornbooks* were used here in dames' schools until about a hundred years ago.

HORROR-SLAIN.—Killed by fright.

She was o'must *horror-slaain* by what happen'd; we noän o' us thoht she'd get oher it.

HORSE.—An iron stool used for setting things on before a fire.

HORSE-COUPER.—A horse dealer.

Thy̆ faather was noht bud a *horse-cohper*.—*Circa* 1830.

HORSE-COURSE.—To beat.

I'll *hoss-course* ony o' you lads I find ony moore e' my otcherd.

It wo'd hev been a vast sight better to hev gen him a good *herse-coursin'*, an' not to hev hed noä justice do aboot it.

HORSE-GODMOTHER.—A large coarsely-made woman.

HORSE-HEAD.—Anything very big, awkward, or ungainly is said to be "as big as a *hoss-heäd*."

Alfred Stocks hes putten stoäns upo' th' Scalla' laane as big as *hoss-heäds*.—Messingham.

HORSE-LEG.—A bassoon.

HORSE-LEG DUMPLING.—Rowly-powly pudding (q.v.)

HORSEMAN.—The man who attends upon and travels with a stallion.

HORSE-MUSSEL.—The large fresh-water *mussel*.

HORSE-TREE.—The piece of wood to which the swingle-tree of a pair of harrows is attached.

HORSE'S NAMES.—The following names of draught horses are in use; all of them are fifty years old; many might be traced to a much earlier date:—Badger, Ball, Barley, Beauty, Berry, Bess, Bessy, Bill, Billy, Blackbird, Blossom, Blucher, Bob, Bonny, Bounce, Bower, Bowler, Boxer, Brandy, Bright, Brisk, Briton, Brown, Bute, Captain, Careless, Chance, Charley, Chestnut, Daisy, Damsel,

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Dapple, Darby, Darling, Depper, Diamond, Dick, Dobbin, Doctor, Dragon, Drummer, Duke, Fanny, Farmer, Filly, Flower, Gilbert, Jack, Jelley, Jenny, Jerry, Jet, Jewel, Jockey, Joe, Jolly, Kitt, Kitty, Lady, Lightfoot, Lion, Lively, Lofty, Merry, Merryman, Mettle, Mike, Miller, Milner, Mole, Nettle, Nob, Nonsuch, Pedler, Peg, Pilot, Pincher, Pink, Polly, Pride, Prince, Punch, Rambler, Range, Ranger, Rattler, Roger, Samson, Shanks, Sharper, Short, Shot, Smart, Smiler, Smut, Snip, Spanker, Spring, Star, Taffy, Tartar, Tet, Tiger, Tinker, Tippler, Tommy, Tramp, Traveller, Trip, Trooper, Turpin, Vanity, Violet, Wasp, Whitefoot, Whitethorn.

The will of Nathaniel Fiennes, jun., of Brumby, dated April 27, 1672, mentions mares called Maid and Fowler and a little black nag called Pipsee.

HORSES' SHOES are nailed on doors and on the out and inside of houses to ward off witchcraft. The practice is becoming obsolete.

"On corner walls, a glittering row,
Hang fire irons—less for use than show;
With *horse-shoe* brighten'd as a spell,
Witchcraft's evil powers to quell."

John Clare, *Shepherd's Calendar*, p. 8.

HORSES' SPURS, *s. pl.*—The callosities on the inner sides of the legs of a horse.

"A cancer in the breast...Take *horses'-spurs* and dry them by the fire till they will beat to a powder; sift and infuse two drams in two quarts of ale; drink half a

pint every six hours, new milk warm. It has cured many."—John Wesley, *Primitive Physic*, 1755, p. 38.

HORSING BLOCK, HORSING STEPS.—Stone steps to assist persons in getting on horses; they were especially used by women for mounting on pillions.

HOSS.—See HERSE.

HOST.—See HOAST.

HOST-HOUSE.—A cottage where lads and lasses meet of an evening. A place of assignation.

"No good 'll cum to her; her's is a reg'lar *host-hoose*."—*Scotton*, cf. Earle, *Eng. Plant. Names*, p. xcvi.

HOT, *pt. t.*—Hurt. HOTTEN, *pp.*—Hurt.

"A big bew tum'l'd oot o' th' elmin tree ageän my hoose end this mornin' wi' a fine bang; my missis was real scar'd when she heärd it; she thoht no uther bud one o' th' bairns hed been climbin' an' tum'l'd an' *hot* it sen."—*Bottesford*, July 29, 1875.

Ther's two men been *hotten* at th' fo'nises.

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HOT, *v.*—To make hot.

Hot me this iron Alice, my lass, an' bring it by ageän as soon as ta can.

"The surface of the river [Trent, at Keadby] was a vast sheet of ice, as even as a billiard table. The Union Jack was hoisted amid general rejoicing, and afterwards a large fire was kindled, water *hotted*, and a steaming bowl of punch prepared by the proprietress of the hotel."—*Society*, 2nd Feb., 1881.

HOT-ACHE.—Pains in the flesh which come on when a person is warm by the fire or in bed.

HOTCH, *v.*—(I) To trot slowly.

(2) To get upon a pillion (obsolescent).

(3) To cook cockles by heating them in a pan.

HOTCHEL, *v.*—To hobble.

I'm that bad wi' rewmatics I can hardly *hotchel* along.

HOT-FOOT.—Immediately, without hesitation or delay, impetuously.

As soon as she heärd on it she went *off hot-foot* to oor Tom's, an' tell'd him what foäks was saayin'.

HOTNESS.—Heat.

HOTTER.—A half-circle of iron attached to the upper side of the axle-tree of a cart or waggon to hinder the wheels from having too much play.

HOT UP.—To make hot, used especially with regard to food that has been already cooked and become cold.

Mrs. S…a lady who had recently come to live in the Isle of Axholme, told a servant to heat something for dinner. The girl, who had the usual indifference to an H more or less, misunderstood her mistress's orders and ate it. Had Mrs. S...said *hot it up* she would have been understood.

HOUGH, *v.*—To hamstring.

"*Hought* the horses of the charets."—2 *Samuel*, ch. viii., v. 4 (Geneva version).

HOUSE.—The living room of a cottage or small farm-house.

"The cottages had only a *house* and parlour."—Mackinnon, *Acc. of Messingham*, 1825, p. 25

HOUSEBOOT.—The right of getting wood to build or repair houses.

"To have...sufficient *houseboot*, hedgeboot...and stakeboot yearly."—*Lease cf Lands iu Brumby*, 1716. Cf. Will. Nelson, *Lex Maneriorum*, p. 190.

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HOUSE-KEEPER.—One who stays very much in-doors.

I'm a real *hoose-keäper* noo, I hev' n't been to Brigg markit for oher a twel' munth.

She's a good *hoose-keäper* niver runs clartin' efter th' lads.

HOUSE-PROUD.—A person is said to be house-proud who takes care that the furniture and arrangements of her dwelling are neat.

She's not a bit *hoose-prood*, iv'rything is alus at sixes and sevens.

HOUSE-REARING.—A feast given when the roof of a new house was put on.

"Spent at ye *houses rearing* 2^{s}."—*Lea, Overseer's Acc*., 1752.

HOUSE-ROW.—(I) Before the Act of Parliament was passed for rating poor-law unions as a whole, it was customary for the farmers, instead of giving a pauper direct relief, to let him go by *house-row*, that is, each farmer employed him at a low rate of wages for a time proportionate to the land which he occupied.

(2) To call at every house in a street or village, as rate-collectors and distributors of handbills do, is to go by *house-row*.

HOUSE-WARMING.—A feast given to friends or workmen by one entering into the occupation of a new house.

HOUSEN, *pl*. of *house* (rare).

HOUSSELS.—Household furniture.

If in caase I was to dee behoot a will would my missis get th' *houssels*?

HOVEL.—A finger-stall (q.v.)

HOVEN, *pp*.—Overburdened with food.

HOVER.—The act of hesitation.

I was all in a *hover* when he cam' up whether I should say noh or speäk to him.

HOVER, *v*.—To hesitate.

HOW.—Manner, way, method.

See bairn, thoo shou'd do it e' this *how*.

HOW, *interj*.—Used in driving cattle.

HOW ABOUT.—An indefinite interrogation in very common use.

Pleäs' m'm *how aboot* dinner?

"*How aboot* this here herse o' yours? Why, noht at all aboot him, I weän't sell him.

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HOWERLY, *adj*.—Dirty, indecent, foul.

I'd a real *howerly* jo'ney to Gaainsb'r, it raain'd all th' waay theäre an' by ageän.

If yĕ talk e' that *howerly* waay when we're gettin' wer vittles, I weänt gie thĕ noän.

HOWK OUT, *v.*—To pull out; to grub.

If I was him I should hev them ketlocks *howk'd* oot o' yon barley.—July 13, 1886.

HOWMSWEVER, *adv.*—Howsoever.

"*Howmswever*, just when he got about a hundred yards past Mottle-Esh Turnin.'"—*Ralf Skirlaugh*, vol. i., p. 37.

HOYDEN.—A bold, rough young woman who romps about with men.

HUCK.—The hip. See HUGGIN.

When I was a sojer e' Egypt, I was wounded e' th' *huck*.

HUCKLE-BONE.—The astragalus; a small bone of a sheep used by children for playing a game called in some parts of England, "dibs." The floors of summer-houses used frequently to be paved with these *huckle-bones*. There is, or was, a floor of this sort in a summer-house at Blyborough.

HUD, HUD END.—See HOB.

HUDDLE, *v.*—(I) To embrace, to fondle, to kiss.

(2) To put on clothes in a disorderly manner.

HUFF.—The condition of being offended.

I tell'd him one or two things aboot his sen, soä he went awaay in a *huff*.

HUG, *v.*—(I) To carry.

"He cud mind 'em *huggin'* tatees."—Sir C. H. J. Anderson, Bart., *Lincoln Pocket Guide*, p. 15.

"Can ta *hug* a seek o' beäns?"

(2) To embrace, to kiss.

(3) He's gotten moore then he can *hug*, that is, he is drunk.

HUGGER-MUGGER, *adv.*—In disorder, all-upon-heaps.

HUGGIN.—The hip. See HUCK.

HUIGH-HUIGH, *interj.*—An exclamation used in driving pigs.

HULKING, *adj.*—(I) Big, unwieldly.

(2) Idle.

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HULL.—"From *Hull*, Hell, and Halifax—Good Lord deliver us."

Hull, in the beginning of the great Civil War, refused to admit Charles I.; Halifax was notorious for its stern gibbet law; they are, therefore, bracketed with the place of torment.

As strong as *Hull*, *i.e.*, very strong indeed. The allusion is to the fortifications of that town, which were formerly much renowned in these parts.

HULL.—A pod; the husk of grain.

HULL, *v.*—To take beans or peas out of their pods.

HULLET, lit. OWLET.—An owl.

HUMBLE-PIE.—To eat *humble-pie* is to suffer humiliation.

HUMBUG.—A sweetmeat, a large kind of pin-cushion, (q.v.)

HUMLOCK.—A hemlock.

HUMMER, *v.*—To hum.

HUMOURS.—(I) A rash.

(2) Bad temper.

HUMP-BACKED.—Hunch-backed.

HUNCHT, *adj.*—(I) Ungenial, bad-tempered.

A...'s a straange *huncht* an' queer man, he weänt let noäbody cum along side on him wi'oot slaatin' 'em.

"I will do thee some good turne for this thou hast done me without any *hunching*."—Bernard, *Terence*, p. 224.

(2) Cold, bleak, cheerless; used regarding the weather.

"A *huncht* back-end, and melch spring."—*Lincolnshire Proverb*.

HUNDRED.—See WAPENTAKE.

HUNDERD.—Hundred.

HUNG-BEEF.—Salted beef hung up to dry. It was formerly the custom for the larger farmers to kill and salt one or more bullocks in the autumn as food for their men servants.

"Bacon *hung beif* & fyve cople fyshe xij[s]."—*Inventory of Roland Staveley, of Gainsburgh*, 1551.

HUNK, HUNCH.—The same as CHUNK (q.v.)

HUNKS, OLD.—A dirty and miserly old man.

"The most penurious, sordid old *hunks* that ever cheated the gallows."—Th. Brown, in Sir Roger L'Estrange's *Colloquies of Erasmus*, 1711, p. 348.

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"I quite enjoy the thought of appearing in the light of an old *hunks* who knows on which side his bread is buttered, a warm man, a fellow who will cut up well."—Ld. Macaulay, in G. O. Trevelyan's *Life*, vol. i., p. 373.

"Parker is an old *hunks*."—Mortimer Collins, *Who is the Heir*, 1865, vol. i., p. 55.

Hunks is a character in Robert Drury's Farce of *The Rival Milliners*.

HURLY-BURLY.—Riot; confusion.

"Good Lord in heaven, what *hurlie-burlie* is yonder in the market!"—Bernard's *Terence*, p. 72.

"When the *hurlyburly's* done."—*Macbeth*, Act i., sc. I., l. 3.

HURR.—Roughness in the mouth, tartness, hoarseness.

That beer hes gotten a *hurr* wi' it.

I've gotten such an a *hurr* on me I can hardlin's speäk.

HURR, *adj*.—Tart; rough in the mouth.

HURST, HIRST.—A wood; only used in place names, as *Hurst* Priory, Short-*hirst*, a piece of land at Gunthorpe.

HURTEN, *pp*.—Hurt.

I've *hurten* my sen wi' clootin' my heäd ageän a bauk.

HURTLE, *v*.—To crouch on the ground as young birds do when alarmed. Cf. *Mid. Eng.* HURKLE to cover down. See also HURKLE, HURPLE, in Halliwell's *Dict*.

HUSKING.—A beating.

HUSKY, *adj*.—Hard, dry, coarse.

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"Producing sour, coarse, *husky*, sedge or sword grass."—Th. Stone *View of Agric. of Linc.*, 1794, p. 74.

HUSSIF.—That is, house-wife; a roll of flannel with a pincushion attached, used for the purpose of holding pins, needles and threads.

HUSSLEMENT.—Household goods.

"Various *husslements*."—*Inventory of Sir John Anderson, of Broughton*, 1671, in *History of Lea*, p. 24.

"Th' landlord's ton'd ivery bit o' *husselement* thaay hed oot into th' bare streät.

HUT, *lit*.—A hood. (I) A finger stall (q.v.)

(2) A small hovel, such as a dog-kennel or rabbit-house.

HUTCH UP.—Same as HITCH UP (q.v.)

HUTCH.—(I) A cupboard in a wall.

(2) The finger of a glove, used to protect a cut finger.

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HUZZING.—Making a whirring noise.

"*Huzzin'* an' maazin' the blessed feälds with the divil's oän teäm."—Tennison, *The Northern Farmer*.

HYPE (heip), *v*.—(I) To poke at anything as oxen do with their horns.

(2) To go.

Cum, *hype* off wi' ye.

(3) To fetch forth anything hidden.

He soon *hyped* it oot when I begun to question him.

(4) To lift up, or to reach down; the word is employed to indicate great muscular exertion.

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ICE-CAN'LES, *s. pl*.—Lit. ice candles, icicles.

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I 'CO (i koa).—In company, league, partnership.

IDLED, *adj*.—Idle.

Ira was the *idledist* chap that iver cum'd aboot a hoose.

IDLED-BACK.—(I) An idle person.

(2) A stand with projecting forks placed before the fire for toasting bread.

(3) A nangnail, (q.v.)

IDLE MAN.—A man employed in a farm yard who has no regular work, but does odd jobs. The title *idle man* does not imply that his time is wasted.

IF, *conj*.—(I) Used redundantly as "*If* in case;" "*If* supposing."

If suppoäsin' she hed dun it, he'd no call to ewse her e' that how.

(2) Though.

I'm not gooin' to be mester'd by him *if* he is a parson.

I' FAITH.—Marry *i' faaith*.

Exclamations, "Naay, marry *i' faaith*, I'll not do that."

IFS AND ANDS.—A man is at his *ifs and ands* when he prevaricates.

"If *ifs and ands* was pots and pans

There'd be noä wark for th' tinkers."

IFT.—Way, manner.

I knawed he'd soon be at th' ohd *ift ageän*; ther's no moore chanch o' keäpin' him fra that thing then ther is a sheäp-worryn' dog fra mutton.

IKE, *v*.—To run off with, but not necessarily with a felonious intention.

He's *iked* off wi' my shod tool, an' noo I want it it's noän here.

Them bairns hes *iked* off wi' all th' band, ther' isn't a bit left.

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ILDER.—The udder of an animal.

ILL-DOER.—An animal which does not thrive.—Cf. Dow, *E.D.S. Gloss*., B. 2.

"As soon as a grazier is convinced that he has a beast which is not kindly disposed to take on fat, or is an *ill-doer*...he should dispose of the unthrifty animal."—*Treatise on Live Stock*, 1810, p. 128,

ILL-FARED, *adj.*—Unlucky, unsuccessful.

ILL-THRIVEN, *adj.*—Haggard, lean, sickly.

ILLIFY, *v.*—To villify, abuse, slander, depreciate.

"Dick's been *illifying* my foäl, soä as I can't sell him fer hairf what he's wo'th."—*Messingham*, 1873.

I'LL UPOHD IT.—I will uphold it, *i.e.*, I am quite certain of it; am prepared to swear to it.

IMPROVE.—To grow larger.

"Sam is n't long for this wo'ld; th' tumour's *improved* that much this weak 'at he weän't hohd oot a deäl longer."—June, 1887.

IN, *prep.*—On.

Put it *in* th' floor, Mary, for th' cat to lap.

IN'ARDS, *s. pl.*—Inwards, *i.e.*, intestines, bowels.

"I'd a straange paain e' my *in'ards*, so I went an' boht sum stuff an' took it, an' it wer oher strong bў hairf; it clear salivaated me.—Ist Aug., 1875.

IN-CALVING, *adj.*—With calf.

"For sale, one *in-calving* cow.—Apply to Mr. J. Herring, Willingham, Gainsborough."—*Gainsb. News*, 23rd March, 1867.

INCOME.—A boil.

INCH PIECES.—Very small fragments.

I'd raather be cutten e' to *inch peäces* then do what thaay want.

I've fun it at last, but it's to noä mander of ewse; it's all brok e' to *inch peäces*.

INCREASE.—Interest for money.

"Thomas Oth pool vj^{li} þe *incresse* xvj^{s} viij^{d}, Robert Wynbye Sewetye."—*Kirton-in-Lyndsey Ch. Acc.*, 1546.

He niver taks less *increase* then five pund e' th' hundred.

INDEPENDENT, *adj.*—Uncourteous; not willing to oblige.

Sarvants are soä *independent* noo a daays, ther' is no gettin'on wi' 'em at all.

A baker once said to the author, "I alus strive niver to shaw myself *independent*, that's how I keäp my customers together." He did not mean that he was not

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independent in the good sense, but only that he endeavoured to be courteous and obliging.

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INDETTERMENT.—Injury, damage, detriment.

INDIFFERENT, *adj*.—Poorly; bad.

How's your wife to-daay? Oh, she's nobbut *indifferent* thank you.

Oor Jaane's gotten an uncommon *indifferent* plaace; I shall tell her o gie warnin'.

IN-DOOR SERVANT.—A farm servant who does not work out of doors.

INFAMATION.—Inflammation.

Th' ohd hoss deed o' *infamaation*, though we fermented him all neet.

INGLE-NOOK.—The corners in which persons can sit in an open chimney.

INGLES.—The corners of an open fire-place where pots and kettles can be placed.

INGS, *s. pl*—Low-lying grass land.

"1000 acres of *ings* or common meadow."—Arth. Young, *Linc. Agric*.", 1799, p.179.

INJUR'US.—Injurious.

INK-HORN.—An inkstand (obsolescent).

INKLE.—A kind of tape used for shoe-ties.

INLAMB, *adj*.—With lamb.

"170 lambed and *inlamb* ewes."—*Gainsb. News*, March 23, 1867.

INLET.—A branch drain used for conveying water from a warping drain to the land to be warped.

INMEATS, *s. pl*.—The edible viscera of pigs, fowls, &c.

INNER-GIRL, INNER MAID.—A kitchen maid in a farmhouse.

INNICENT, *adj*.—(I) Innocent.

(2) Small, pretty; generally applied to flowers, though sometimes to the patterns on women's dresses, hangings, and wall papers.

(3) Idiotic.

I'NOO, *adv*.—E'en now, shortly, very soon; but implying a little delay.

Waait a bit, I'm cumin' *i'noo*.

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INSENSE, *v*.—To make a person understand a thing, to drive it into him, to impress it very strongly.

Deary me. how num thoo is; thoo taks as much *insensin'* as a naail duz dingin' into a oäk plank wi' a dish-cloot.

"Sir, I may tell you, I think I have
Insens'd the lords o' the council that he is,
For so I know he is, they know he is,
A most arch heretic, a pestilence
That does infect the land."

Henry VIII., Act v., sc. i., l. 43.

"To stirre and *insense* them [the people] to sedition."—*Proclamation*, 1530, in Wilkins' *Concilia*, vol. iii., p. 740.

"To *insense*, informo."—Elisha Coles, *Eng. Lat. Dict*., 1764.

INSIDE.—The stomach, the bowels.

I'm straange an' bad o' my *inside*, squire; I wish you'd gie me a drop o' gin.—1858.

INSIGHT.—Intelligent appreciation.

Sum goäs aboot and knaws noht when thaay cum by ageän. It maks a deäl o' difference, I alus saay, whether foäks goäs for sight or *insight*.

A woman who went to attend upon a neighbour who was lying in, till a doctor or midwife could be got, said, "If I can't do noä good I can goä for *insight*."

INSOULING.—The outfall of a ditch or drain; sometimes the drain itself; sometimes also a soak-dyke.

"Quilibet escuerent omnes *insoyllynges*."—*Scotter Manor Records*, 1553.

"Eurie man within Messingham & Butterwicke shall make ther 1 ecke and *insowlinge* before All Sowles Day nexte."—*Ibid*, 1581.

In 1562 the Manor Court of Bottesford ordered that no one should put "retas suas neque lee lepes inter communem suer vocatam *Insulyng* tempore die," under penalty of ij[s] vj[d].

There is a soak-dyke in Ashby called the *Insouling*.

INSULT, *v.*—This word is constantly confounded with *assault*. An *insult* is often called an *assault* and an *assault* an *insult*. See GERRAWAAY WI' YER.

INTAK.—(I) Land taken in from a common.

In 1629 Richard Huggit surrendered to Thomas Stothard land in Scotter called "le long *intaakes*."—*Manor Records*.

(2) Land taken from a tidal river.

There was a field in Winteringham called the *intake*, which had been taken from the Humber in 1881; it has been almost entirely washed away again.

IN THE STRAW.—Lying in.

INTIMATED, *adj.*—Intimate.

He's been clear different sin' him an' her hes been *intimaated* togither.

INVITORY, INVITTERY.—(I) An inventory.

(2) Tenant right on going out of a farm.

IN WITH.—To be in favour with.

He's *in with* squire an' th' missis, an' that maks a lot o' difference.

Thay'll not do a deäl at him, he's *in wi'* two or three o' the magistraates.

ISLE.—The Isle of Axholme.

"All the clergy and neighbourhood in the *Isle* go for me."—Sir Geo. Whichcot, 1698, in *De la Pryme's Diary (Surtees Soc.)*, p. 185.

"At Butterwick, in the *Isle*, wheat after potatoes on their inferior soils...does not succeed well."—Arth. Young, *Linc. Agric.*, 1799, p. 145.

"The *Isle* a reputation had,
For Tory votes secure,
Which griped the knight, Sir Montague,

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And his committee sore."

Election Song, 1852.

I S'LL.—I shall.

I s'll leäve at Maa'da', howiver much waage thaay bid mĕ.

Still further abbreviated to *I's* in some of the Northern dialects.—See *Ise* in *Halliwell's Dict*.

ISLONIAN.—A native of the Isle of Axholme.

"The *Islonians* destroyed his crops."—Stonehouse, *Hist. Isle of Axholme*, p. 110.

"At one time he organised a band of the disaffected *Isleonians*."—John Tomlinson, *Level of Hatfield Chace*, p. 7.

IT.—He, she, him, her; commonly used of infants only; but sometimes for grown up people as a mark of contempt.

What a hawbaw *it* is to call *itsen* a parson.

What a gib *it* is to hev a babby.

ITCHING.—"Maay you hev perpetiwel *itchin'* wi' oot iver scrattin'." A humourous form of curse common with women when they quarrel.

IVIN (eiv·in).—Ivy.

IVORY.—Ivy.

IZLES (eiz·ls), *s. pl.*—Floating particles of soot or smuts. *A.S ysela* a fire-spark, an ember.

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J

JAANE.—Jane, female Christian name.

JACK.—(I) A quarter of a pint measure.

(2) The quantity of fluid contained in a *jack*.

"I'll tell you a tale

Of a *jack* of ale,

A hen, a cock and a sparrow;

My little dog has burnt his tail,

And won't get home to-morrow."

(3) An instrument used for supporting the axle-tree of a cart in order to remove one of the wheels.

(4) Jacket (obsolete).

"Te ulciscar. I will be reuenged on thee. I will sit on thy skirts. I will bee vpon your *iacke* for it."—Bernard, *Terence*, p. 58.

JACK ASS.—(I) A male ass.

(2) A simpleton.

JACKBOOT.—A long boot coming above the knee, such as was worn in the seventeenth century. It is now used to indicate any boot, not a top-boot, which is bigger than a Wellington.

JACK-CHAIN.—A chain made of thin links of iron.

"An iron chain of twenty-eight links, somewhat larger than a modern *jack-chain*."—Samuel Lysons, 1807, in *Archæologia*, vol. xvi., p. 132.

JACK-IN-PRISON.—*Nigella damascena*.

JACK-IN-THE-HEDGE.—*Erysimum alliaria*.

JACK-IN-THE-PULPIT.—*Arum maculatum*.

JACK PLANE.—A large plane.

JACK-RABBIT.—A half-grown rabbit.

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JACK-UP.—To break a contract, to repudiate a bargain.

You see lawyer Hoolett hed a warehoose to sell, doon at Borringham, by th' Trent side; well, this offil fella' as I was tellin' you on, went to th' saale an' boht it, an' then *jackt* it *up*.

JACK WI' A LANTHORN—*Ignis fatuus*.

JACKET, *v*.—To flog.

I'll *jacket* you, young man, next time I light on you.

JACKETTING.—A flogging.

Pleäse sir, Bill Ratton's been *jacketting* me.

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JACKS, *s. pl.*—The woodwork between the shafts of a waggon where they are attached to the fore shears.

JACOB'S STEE, *i.e.*, Jacob's ladder.

(I) A stitch let down in knitting a stocking.

(2) The rays of the sun falling through a cloud and seeming to touch the earth.

JAMB.—The post of a door. See JAUM.

JANGLE, *v.*—To wrangle.

JANNICK, *adj.*—Satisfactory, pleasant, jolly, in good trim.

Well, this is real *jannick*.

JARMANS, *s. pl.*—Germans, especially used of those who play in itinerent bands.

JAUM.—The post of a door. See JAMB.

"The chymney peece and *jaumes* are black graved marble."—*Survey of Wimbleton*, 1649, in *Archæologia*, vol. x., p. 403.

JAUM, *v.*—To strike another's head against any hard object, such as a door-post or wall.

JAUNDERS.—Jaundice.

JAUP.—(I) The sound produced by liquid shaken in a half-empty cask.

(2) Senseless talk.

Ho'd the *jaup wi'* thĕ; dos't ta want ivery body to knaw how soft thoo is?

JAUP, *v.*—To beat.

Noo then, Bill, I shall *jaup* thȳ jacket for thĕ if thoo duz n't mind.—Epworth, 1886.

JAW.—Coarse, rude, jesting conversation.

N...hed been warkin' doon at th' boddom o' a well, soä I ax'd him, at dinner-time, for *jaw* like, if he'd seed oht o' ohd Sam, as he'd been gaain hand wheäre he cums fra.

"And should you kick them for their *jaw*,
They'll take the blows—and take the law."

Abeillard and Heloisa, 1819, p. 234.

JAW-BREAKERS, *s. pl*.—Words that are hard to pronounce.

I can't do wi' them theäre gardeners; thaay mak ewse on sich *jaw-braakers* when thaay talk aboot the'r flooers, 'at I can't tell a wo'd thaay saay, nor tung it efter 'em.

JAW OHER, *v*.—(I) To talk over, to persuade.

(2) To talk about a person or a thing in a loud or offensive manner.

I doän't want to hev my lass's naame *jaw'd oher* e' ivery public-hoose e' all th' cuntry side.

JEALOUS, *adj*.—Suspicious.

"I'm very *jealous* that th' corn weänt to'n oot well t' year."—20th August, 1875.

JEE JAW, *v*.—To rock backwards and forwards.

JERICHO, AT.—A long way off; nowhere.

I've cutten my hand to th' boän upo' this offil ohd steämer lid; I wish th' nasty ohd thing was *at Jericho*. (In general use.)

JERRY-SHOP.—A beer-house, a public-house that has not a licence to sell spirits.

JESSOPS.—An ill-conditioned woman.

JET, *v*.—To throw with a jerk. See JOT.

JEWS-LIGHT.—(Obsolete.)

"The *Jewes-light*" was one of the articles destroyed in the second year of Elizabeth, in Winterton Church.—*Lincolnsh. Ch. Goods*, p. 164.

JEW-TRUMP.—The Jews' harp.

Child: "What an ugly noise that thing makes, Sarah?"

Nurse: "O, Master Edward, you should not say so; don't you know it's a *jew-trump* like what King David played his Psalms with."

JIFFLE.—A fidget.

He's alus up o' th' *jiffle* an' flit, like a ill-sittin' hen.

JIFFLE, *v*.—To fidget.

JIFFY.—An instant, a very short time.

I mun goä noo, bud I'll be by ageän i' a *jiffy*.

JIMMERS, *s. pl*.—Hinges of a door or box.

JIN, JINNY.—Contraction of Jane, or Joan.

Jinny is the ordinary family contraction, used as a matter of course. To call a woman *Jin* is an insult.

JIN ASS.—The female ass.

JINGLE-HARROWS, *s. pl*.—Harrows, the bulls of which are curved so as to run free of each other.

JOB, *v*.—(I) To dung, a child's term.

(2) To push; to thrust commonly, though not always, with a blunt instrument.

(3) To grub up weeds with a spud.

(4) To deal in cattle.

He's a bit o' gress land, an' he *jobs* a bit besides.

JOBATION.—(I) A scolding.

(2) A long and dull discourse.

JOBBER.—A cattle dealer.

"When times are good half the folks in Messingham turn *jobbers*."— E. S. P., 1850.

"With their ready money they could get the cattle cheaper than the *jobbers* could buy them."—Thos. Stone, *Rev. of Agric. of Linc*., 1799, p. 290.

Jobber was a surname in Shropshire in 1659.—*Commons Journal*, vol. vii., p. 869, col. ii.

JOBBER-NOWL.—A blockhead.

JOBBING ABOUT.—Doing odd jobs.

I hev n't been idled, bud ther's not much to see as I've dun, for I've been *jobbin' aboot* all th' mornin'.

JOBBLE.—(I) A state of shaking or disquietude.

"We found a harrassing *jobble* of a sea."—Sir J. C. Ross, *Voyage in Antarctic Regions*, 1847, vol. I., p. 41.

(2) A state of fidget.

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She's in a strange *jobble* because ther's noä letter cum'd fra her son e' th' army.

JOCKEY.—(I) A term half contemptuous, half affectionate for a boy or man.

He's a gallous *jockey*, bud ther's noä harm e' th' lad.

Bill's a straange *jockey* for spendin' munny.

(2) Sometimes used in a similar manner in speaking of the lower animals.

"Oh, the little *jockeys*, thaay all hev the'r tricks," said of a colony or ants under a flag-stone.

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JOGGLE, *v.*—To shake.

If yĕ *joggle* that bew a bit th' plums 'll tumble.

Doan't *joggle* this taable soä, George.

JOG ON, *v.*—To move on.

JOG-TROT.—A slow trot.

JOHNNY-RAW, JOHNNY-WAP.—An awkward person; one not acquainted with the manners of the class to which he belongs.

He's a real *Johnny-raw*, niver knaws wheäre to put his han's an' legs.

"Poor *Johnny Raw*! what madness could compel,
So rum a flat to face so prime a swell."

Blackwood's Mag. 1819, vol. iv., p. 728.

JOHT, *v.*—To jolt.

JOHTY, *adj.*—Shaking jolty.

Messingham's gotten the *johtiest* roäds I iver druv oher.

JOHTER-HEÄD.—A stupid person.

JOINED-HOUSES, *s. pl.*—Semi-detached houses.

JOIN GIBLETS.—To go halves.

JOINT-SLIP.—A dislocation of the joints.

JORUM.—A large quantity.

What a *jorum* you've gen me: I can't eät it hairf.

"The rascally *jorum* of soup that I've boused."—Walsh's *Aristophanes*. *The Clouds*, Act i., sc. iv.

JOSEPH.—A woman's cloak or overcoat (obsolescent).

JOSKIN.—A stupid person.

He's a real *joskin*; one wo'd think he'd niver been further then Haxey e' his life.—*Epworth*, 1886.

JOSS (jos).—A treat.

If you'll goä to George Soresby's or Hydes's I'll stan' *joss* roond.

JOT, *v*.—To jerk. See JET.

I can *jot* as far as thoo can,

Doan't *jot* thy̌ herse heäd e' that how.

JOWL.—(I) A jolt; a knock.

(2) A pig's face.

(3) The fat hanging cheeks of a human being.

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JOWL, *v*.—To jolt; to knock together.

"That skull had a tongue in it, and could sing once; how the knave *jowls* it to the ground as if it were Cain's jaw-bone that did the first murder."—*Hamlet*, Act v., sc. i., 1. 84.

JOWL BAND.—See CHOUL BAND.

JOYS.—A mischievous frolic. A chicken scratching on a bed in a garden, is said to be "plaayin' *joys* among them flooers."

JUBATION, JAWBATION.—A scolding.

JUG.—A stone bottle, not a "pitcher" (q.v.) It is in this part of the world a note of an unrefined person who wishes to seem "genteel," when he or she follows the south-country habit of calling a pitcher a *jug*.

JUGGLE-PIN.—The pin which holds the body of a cart from tipping up. When it is removed, the cart is "slotted up," and its contents "shot out."

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JULIAN-BOWER.—A maze; a labyrinth. There is a maze so called on the hill, near Trent Falls, in the parish of Alkborough, engravings of which may be seen in *Proceedings of Yorks. Architec. Soc*., 1858, p. 258. Andrew's *Hist, of Winterton*, p. 78. Hatfield's *Terra Incognita*, and J. G. Constable's *Hist, of AIkboro' Parish Church*. In the sixteenth century there was a *Julian-bower* at Louth.

"To Nych Mason for makyng at *Gelyan-bower* a new crose, iij[s]."—1544, *Louth Ch. Acc*., vol. ii., p. 68.

"In the parish of Appleby, so late as the year 1719 there was a *julian-bower*, near the old street, of which no trace is now remaining."—Andrew's *Hist, of Winterton*, 1836, p. 39.

JUMBLEMENT.—Confusion.

JUMP, *adv*.—Opportunely (obsolete).

"Comes he this day so *iumpe*, in the very time of this marriage."—Bernard, *Terence*, p. 88.

"Thus twice before, and *jump* at this dead hour."—*Hamlet* Act i, sc. i., 1. 64. Some editions here read "just."

"But since, so *jump* upon this bloody question,
You from the Polack wars, and you from England,
Are here arrived."—*Ibid*, Act v., sc. ii., 1. 387.

JUMP, *v*.—To match; to agree.

Them two cart-mares o' yours *jump* uncommon well wi' one anuther.

Your business an' mine *jump* togither exactly, soä we'd as well join at a gig an' drive oher.

"The sad aspect this prison doth afford,
Jumps with the measure that my heart doth keep."
Webster, *The Famous Hist. of Sir Tho. Wyatt*.—*Ed*. Dyce, 1837, p. 201.

JUMPERS, *s. pl*.—Maggots.

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JUMPING-JACK.—A skip-jack; a child's toy made out of the merry-thought of a bird.

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JUMP OVER THE BESOM.—A man and woman who cohabit without marriage are said to have *jumped over the besom*.

Thaay was n't married; it was a *jump oher the beäsom* job, for she'd a husband 'livin' e' 'Merica, bud she stuck to him till he got killed up o' th' raailwaay.

JUNK.—(I) A lump; commonly of meat or cheese.

(2) The remaining portion of a hay or clover stack, when a considerable portion has been removed.

(3) Stacks are said' to be made in *junks* when they have perpendicular divisions in them, so that a part can be taken away without disturbing the rest. Barley and oats, especially the latter, are commonly stacked in this way.

JUSTICE DAYS.—The days on which magistrates hold petty sessions.

JUSTICE DO.—A cause before magistrates.

JUSTICING.—Appearing before magistrates either as prisoner, plaintiff, defendant, or witness.

JUST NOW, *adv.*—Almost now, after a very short time.

I'm cumin' *just noo*, nobbut wait a minnit whilst I tie my garter.

He was this waays on *just noo*.

It's alus *just noo* wi' you, you're niver ready when uther foäks is.

JUTS, *s. pl.*—Struts, supports in the roof of a building.

JUTTING.—A punishment which school-boys inflict on each other. Two strong lads take the culprit, the one by the legs the other by the arms, and beat his buttocks against a post or tree. See JOUT.

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K

KAY. —A key.

KAD-BUTCHER. —Ket-butcher (q.v.)

KARF. —The way made by a saw through a piece of timber.

Ray gives among South and East-Country words *Kerfe* with the above meaning. —*E.D.S.*, B. 16.

KAVING, CAVING, *pres. Part.* —Raking long straws from corn before it is winnowed. See *E.D.S.*, *Gloss.* B. 16.

KAVING-RAKE. —A wooden rake, with about six teeth, set wide apart, used for raking the straws from the corn when it was threshed with a flail. See above.

KAY (kai).—A key. Frissic *kei*.

KEA. —A key.

KEAK UP, *v.* —To tip up a cart by taking out the "juggle-pin" (q.v.)

KEDGE. — (1) The belly; the stomach.

(2) Rubbish.

Tak that *kedge* awaay an' fling it up o' th' muck hill.

KEDGE, *adj.* —Stiff, tight.

KEDGE, *v.* —To fill; to stuff.

KEDGE-BELLIED.—Full bellied.

KEEL. —A small vessel commonly used on the Humber and the Trent for carrying coal and potatoes. Cf. Smith's *Sailors' Word Book, sub. voc. A.S. Coel*, a boat.

"Weel may the *keel* row."

Newcastle Song.

KEELMAN. —The master of a "keel" (q.v.)

KEEN, *adj.* — (1) Miserly, penurious.

John L… was a oot o' th' waay *keän* man, an' his wife was wo's then him; she was that *keän* she'd skin flints an' mak broth on 'em for th' sarvant chaps to sup.

(2) Eager.

He was *keän* enif o' th' job fo'st off, but he's hed his bellyful noo I reckon.

"He's straange an' *keän*," said of a horse that pulls violently, or of a dog too eager after vermin.

KEEP, KEEPING. —Farm produce, such as grass and clover, employed as food for cattle.

He's plenty of *keäp* for his things this summer, bud what's to becum on 'em e' th' winter for ther's hardlin's a tonup to see. —1887.

"The remaining turnips and *keeping* will be sold at a future time, of which due notice will be given." —*Stamford Mercury,* Sept. 20, 1867.

KEEP FRA, *v.* —To avoid.

She could n't *keäp fra* laughin'.

KEG-MEG. —Bad food.

I wo'd n't eät sich *keg-meg*, it is n't fit for dog-meät. See KEDGE.

KELCH, KELK. —A blow.

KELL. —(1) *i.e.* caul; the inner fat of an animal, especially of a pig.

"The fat pannicle (or *kell*) wherein the bowels are lapt." —Guy Miege, Dict., *Fr.-Eng.,* 1679, *sub voc. Coeffe*.

(2) The bag in which an animal is confined before birth.

Oor ohd mare, she foäl'd e' th' neet, an' th' foäl could n't braak th' *kell*, so it was droonded. —1883.

"Guianerius… speakes of a silly jealous fellow, that seeing his childe new born included in a *kell*, thought sure a Franciscan that used to come to his house was the father of it, it was so like the Friar's coule." Rob. Burton, *Anat. Mel.* 1652, p. 614.

KELP. —"To hang a *kelp*" is to drop the lip previously to weeping, said of children.

Just look at Miss … she first hangs a *kelp* an' then she beäls. —*Broughton.*

KELTER, KELTERMENT. —(1) Rubbish.

What iver do you keäp sich-like *kelter* for?

Fling that theäre *kelterment* up o' th' fire, it's not wo'th hoose-room.

(2) Silly talk.

When oor George begins to talk aboot politics he teäms oot sich an a mess o' *kelterment* it wo'd sicken a toäd to hear him.

KELTERLY, *adj.* —Rubbishy.

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KENSPECKLE, KENSPECKLED, *adj.*—Good to know; conspicuous.

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He's *ken-speckle* enif, you mud knaw him onywheäre.

Thaay're a *kenspeckled* lot is them Irish hoss-deälers.

KEP, *v.*—To throw up in the air; sometimes also, though more rarely, to catch anything so thrown.

"He *kepped* the ba' there wi' his foot
And catched it wi' his knee,
Till in at the cruel Jew's window
Wi' spied he garr'd it flee."

The Jew's Daughter of Lincoln, st. ii.

KEP-BALL.—(I) The game of catch-ball.

(2) The ball with which it is played.

KEPPINGS.—Underskimmings of cream (q.v.)

KEP UP, *v.*—To throw up in the air.

KERCHY (kerch·i).—A curtsey.

KERK (kerk).—A cork.

"Maad' e' Bristol
Sell'd e' Yerk
Putten e' a bottle,
An' call'd a *kerk*."

KERNEL.—A lump under the skin; an enlarged gland.

When I was a bairn I'd a lot o' *kernils* e' my neck bud thaay went awaay as I graw'd up.

KERPS.—A corpse.

KESLOP.—Cheese-rennet.

KESSELS and POSSELLS, *s. pl.*—Small fossils, joints of pentacrinites.

KESTER.—Contraction of Christopher.

KET.—Unwholesome meat; carrion.

"That no man throwe no *kytte* or caryon vnto the heighe waye to the annoyaunce of his neighbours, but shall pitt the same vpon paine of everye defalt xij^{d}"—*Scotter Manor Roll*, 1586.

KET-BUTCHER.—One who deals in unwholesome meat or in carrion.

KETCH.—A small vessel. Cf. Smyth, *Sailors' Word Book, sub voc*.

"The description of vessel navigating the Trent above Gainsburgh is a flat-bottomed boat called a Trent boat or *ketch*."—Stark, *Hist. of Gainsburgh*, p. 514.

"Sir John Hotham...dispatch'd a *ketch* to Captain Haddock and other parliaments' ships abroad."—Rush worth, *Hist. Coll*., part iii., vol. ii., p. 264.

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KETLOCK.—Charlock, wild mustard; *sinapis arvensis*. In the neighbourhood of Yealand Conyers, in North Lancashire, these plants are called *ketlocks*, but in the valley of Saint John, near Keswick, they bear the name of *kayles*.

KETLOCKING.—Gathering *ketlocks*.

KETTON.—Kirton-in-Lindsey. To be sent to *Ketton* formerly meant to be sent to the prison there.

KETTY, *adj*.—Peaty, said of the soil.

"On the hill was a bit, by the river was more,
Rotten, and *ketty*, and bad."

Local Verses.

KEWSE, KOUSH, KOUSHLE.—The hemlock.

KEX.—The hemlock.

"Miserly and dry as a *kix*."—Bernard, *Terence*, p. 207.

"And as glowande gledes gladieth nouȝte þis werkmen,
þat worchen & waken in wyntres niȝtes,
As doth a *kex* or a candel þat cauȝte hath fyre & blaseth."

Piers the Plowman, *B Text*,
pas. xvij., 1. 219.

"You're so thin a body may see through you, and as dry as a *kecks*."—N. Bailey, *Colloquies of Erasmus*, 1725. p. 7.

"Half hid in meadow-sweet and *kecks* high flowers."

John Clare, *Rustic Fishing*.

KEY.—A tuning-fork.

KEY BIT.—A kind of bit used by horsebreakers with objects like keys hanging from it which cause the saliva to flow and hinder the mouth from becoming sore.

KEYS.—Seed-vessels of the ash, sycamore, and maple.

KIBBLE, *v.*—To put the cordof a halter into a horse's mouth by way of bit.

KICKING ABOUT.—Existing in great profusion.

When I'went oher to Rotterdam bacca was that cheäp it was *kickin' aboot* e' th' toon streät an' squeälin' oot to be smookt.

KID.—A faggot, a fascine. A bundle of sticks used for staithing or repairing the slopes of a river bank.

"I seed him mellin' doon *kids* at th' staithe end."—*Stamford Mercury*, Aug. 7, 1874.

"Burned nothing but one stack of *kids* at the back of Mr. Wilbraham's house."—*Magnolia Dea; a Relation of...Remarkable Passages in Cheshire*, 1644, p. 6.

"The use of thorns and also of long thin *kids* may be named as among some of the earliest attempts of draining."—Hen. Hutchinson, *Treatise on the Practical Drainage of Land*, 1844, p. 58.

"The woodman then ceas'd with his hatchet to hack,
And bent his way home with his *kid* on his back."

John Clare, *An Evening Walk*.

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KID, *v.*—(I) To make *kids* (q.v.)

(2) To use faggots for staithing, or for securing sod walls against the attacks of rabbits.

"2 miles of *kidding* at a *kid* a yard."—Arth. Young, *Linc. Agric.*, 1799, p. 383.

KIDCOTE.—The name of the town prison at Gainsburgh, now destroyed.

"1772...that they procure a pair of moveable stocks to be kept in the *kidcoat*."—*Gainsburgh Town Records*, in Stark's *Hist. Gainsb.*, p. 285.

In 1594 there was a prison at York called the Ousebridge *kidcote*. See *Athenæum*, Jan. 27, 1877, p. 112.

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"In the northe syde of the same gatehouse ys there a prison for offenders within the towne called the *kydcott*."—*Survey of Bridlington Priory*, circa xxxii., Henry VIII., in *Archæologia*, vol. xix., p. 271.

KILL.—A kiln.

KILL THE LAND.—Any kind of farming which much reduces the fertility of the soil is said to *kill the land*.

"Potatoes have quite *killed the land*."—Arth. Young, *Linc. Agric*., 1799, p. 145.

KILL-COW.— An accident of a serious but somewhat humourous nature.

She'd laaid a lot o' cloäs up o' th' gress-plat to bleäch an' th' ohd soo rooted th' sty door oppen, an' her an' her pigs run an' shitted all oher 'em, so says I, Well this is a *kill-coo* for thĕ, missis.

KILP.—The semi-circular iron handle of a bucket or metal pot.

"One brasse pott with *kilpes*."—*Invent. of John Nevil, of Faldingworth*, 1590.

"Item pro scitulis emptis Ebor x[d]. Item pro uno *kylpe* de ferro ad eosdem, i[d]"—*Ripon Fabric Roll*, 1425-6.

KILPS.—A loose, disorderly, or otherwise good-for-nothing person; more often used in relation to women than men.

What a *kilps* it is, fit for noht at all, but to find p'licemen an' magistraates a job on Winterton daays.

KIMLING.—A large tub made of upright staves hooped together in the manner of a cask. *Kimlings* are used for salting meat, in brewing, and for other similar purposes.

"Th' difference atween a *kimlin* an' a tub's just this: a *kimlin's* maade by a cooper, an' a tub's maade by a carpenter."—*Richard Elson*, May 18, 1875.

"On led & *kemnel* & a pair of mustard werns, vj[d] viii[d]"—*Inventory of Richard Allele of Scalthorpe*, 1551.

"*Kimling* in Lincolnshire, or a *kimnel*, as they term it in Worcestershire; *vas coquenda cereviciæ*."—Adam Littleton, *Lat. Dict*., 1735, sub voc.

"He goth, and geteth him a kneding trough,
And after a tubbe, and a *kemelin*."

Chaucer, *Milleres Tale*.

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Cf. *Pro. Soc. Ant.* 29 April, 1875. *Ripon Act. Book (Surtees Soc.)*, p. 169. *Midl. Cos. Hist. Coll.*, vol. ii., p. 31.

KIN' (kin).—Kind.

What *kin'* of a plaace is it?

KIND, *adj*.—Grateful.

I'm very *kind* to Mrs....'cause she sent me them coäls e' th' winter.

KINDLE, *v*.—To bring forth young; applied to hares and rabbits.

"The males or bucks should be parted from the does, or females, till the latter *kindle*"—*Treatise on Live Stock*, 1810, p. 170.

"*Orlando*: Are you native of this place?

Rosalind: As the cony, that you see dwell where she is *kindled*."

As You Like It, Act. iii.,sc. ii., l. 358.

KINDLING. —Sticks or chips for lighting fires.

KINDLY. *adj*.—"I tak' it *kindly* on you," *i.e*., I accept it as *kindly* meant. "I thank you *kindly*," *i.e*., I thank you much.

KIND ON.—In love with.

Jim's *kind on* oor Bessy.

KING-COUGH.—The whooping-cough. See KINK, in E.D.S. *Gloss.* B. 15; also KINK, below.

KINGS AND QUEENS.—The flowers of the *Arum Maculatum*.

KINK.—A twist or hitch in a rope, cord, or chain.

KINKED.—Twisted.

Muther, this threäd is that *kink'd* an' twis'n I can't wind it.

KIRK.—A church. Spelt *kirke* in *Havelok*, ll. 1132, 1355. Perhaps obsolete here, but the word is still current in the north-east of Lincolnshire.

"To be disposed of to þe welfare of þe *kirk* of Winterton."—*Agreement between the Prior of Malton and the Parish of Winterton*, 1456, in *Archæologia*, vol. xl., p. 238.

"For wascheyn of þe *kerke* clothe, x[d]."—*Kirton-in-Lindsey Ch. Acc.*, 1529.

KIRK-GARTH.—A church-yard (obsolete).

"My body to be beried in the *kirkgarth* of our lady of ffrothingham."—*Will of Roger Childers in Kirton-in-Lindsey Manor Roll, sub anno*.

KIRK-GRAVE.—Churchwarden (obsolete).

KIRK-MASTER.—Churchwarden (obsolete).

"þe sayd Prior & Convent of Malton and their succesrors shall yearly give 10[s] to þe *kirkmasters* of þe kirk of Winterton."—*Agreement between the Prior of Malton and the Parish of Winterton*, 1456, in *Archaologia*, vol. xl., p. 238.

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KISSING-BOUGH.—See MISTLETOE.

KISSING-CRUST.—Rough crust at the side of a loaf near the top; that portion of a loaf which has run over the baking-tin. J. F. once asked a little Sunday-school girl why it was so called. She replied, dropping a curtsey, "Because it's sweet, sir."

KISSING-GATE.—A clap-gate (q.v.)

KISS I' TH' RING, KISSING RING.—A game played by children.

KISS-ME.—The wild heart's-ease.

KIST.—A chest, spelt *chiste* in *Havelok*, l. 222, but *kist* in l.2018.

KIT.—A vessel into which cows are milked, formed of staves of wood hooped together, with one of the staves longer than the others, which is used as a handle. *Kits* have of late years been almost entirely displaced by tin vessels; these are called pails.

KIT.—Abbreviation of Christopher.

KIT-BRUSH.—A scrubbing brush.

KITCHEN PHYSIC.—Household remedies as distinguished from those supplied by medical practitioners.

KITE FLYING TIME.—The time when the spring winds "put in."

Why m'm, when I miss a pocket-handkercher, this *kite-flying-time*, I go strīght to my lads' kite taäil, an' if thaay hev'nt lost it, theäre it is sewer enif; one o' my best was theäre wi' two on it corners off wi' tyin' it on an' teärin' it off ageän.

VNiVERSiTAS STVDII SALAMANTiNi

KIT-PAD.—A circular pad used by women who carry the milk-kit on their heads.

KITTLE, *adj.*—Shy, nervous, tickle (q.v.)

"*Kittle* cattle to shoe," is a phrase used of persons who are very bad to get on with.

KITTLE, *v.*—(I) To tickle.

(2) To bring forth young; said of cats. See KINDLE.

KITTLIN (kit·lin).—A kitten. It is common to say to a young man about to marry, "Thoo mun seä, my lad, that thoo gets a *kittlin'* of on a good cat," *i.e.*, a daughter of a virtuous mother.

"Gude safe's!" said the good-natured elder, "if it's true that we breed faster than the Lord provides for us, we maun drown the poor folks' weans like *kittlings*."—*Blackwood's Mag.*, 1820, vol. vii., p. 468.

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KIX.—See KEX.

KNACKER.—A person who buys worn-out horses, for the purpose of slaughtering them.

KNACKERS, *s. pl.*—(I) Flat pieces of wood with which children beat time.

(2) The testicles.

KNAG (nag).—(I) To gnaw.

(2) To tease.

KNAGGLE, *v.*—To gnaw.

KNAP.—A slight blow.

KNAP, *v.*—To knock.

I've hed noht to *knap atweän* my teeth sin' sunrise, *i.e.*, I have had nothing to eat since that time.

KNAP-KNEED (nap-need), *adj.*—Knock-kneed.

KNAPPER-HEÄD.—A very stupid person.

KNAPPERS, *s. pl.*—The knees.

KNAPSTRAW (nap·strau).—A thresher with a flail; a term of contempt.

KNAP-TO (nap-too), *v.*—To go together with a slight noise such as is made in shutting a gate or turning a lock.

KNARL (naal), *v.*—To gnaw.

That pup hes *knarl'd* th' boddum o' th' dog-kennil door awaay.

KNAUP.—(I) The head.

(2) A blow on the head.

KNAW (nau), *v.*—To know. *Knawe* in *Havelok*, 1. 2,785.

KNAWED (naud), *pt. t.*—Knew. *Knawed* is a *past part*, in *Havelok*, 1. 2,057.

KNEE-BAND.—A cord used for the purpose of tieing one of the forelegs of an untractable horse or cow to its head, so that it may be the more easily caught.

KNEE-CAPS, *sb. pl.*—(I) Caps of padded leather strapped around the knees of young horses when they are being broken to preserve the knees from injury. *Knee-caps* are sometirpes used for horses crossing the river Trent, to hinder them from damaging their knees in getting into or out of the boat.

(2) The human *patellæ* or knee-pans.

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KNICK-KNACKS (nik·-naks), *s. pl.*—(I) Small articles of curious construction, such as toys, carvings, miniatures.

(2) Pieces of wood which boys put between their fingers and therewith make a noise by beating them together.

KNIFE, *v.*—To stab.

I thoht he'd ha' *knifed* me afoore I could get awaay fra him.

KNIFE, TO GRIND.—People are said to have a *knife to grind* who visit their neighbours, not out of friendliness, but with the intention of gaining some end.

There's ohd Mrs. S...cumin'; she's gotten a *knife to grind*, I bet.

KNITTEN.—(I) Knitted.

Oor Sarah's *knitten* yards an' yards on it.

(2) Knitted, *i.e.*, joined as a broken bone.

Th' Brigg Doctor's bringin' him roond nistly, his airm's *knitten* ageän real well.

KNOCK-ABOUT, *v.*—To see the world; to go much from place to place, and into different kinds of society.

KNOCK OFF, *v.*—(I) To take something off a bill

I'll pay you ready munny doon if you'll nobbut *knock off* th' shillins.

(2) To cease from work.

Carpenters *knocks off* wark at foher o' Setterda's.

(2) To discontinue some ordinary practise.

Oor parson alus *knocks off* his bacca e' Lent.

KNOCK O' TH' HEÄD, KNOCK E' TH' HEÄD, *phr.*—To kill, not necessarily by a blow.

We'd two kitlins 'at we wanted for to *knock o' th' heäd*, an' we put 'em i' a bucket o' watter; but th' ohd cat, she com an' fetcht 'em boath oot ageän.

KNOHL.—(I) A knock.

I'll fetch yĕ sich an a *knohl* upo' th' side o' th' heäd as 'll mak yĕ see stars as big as fryin'-pan boddoms.

(2) The tolling of a bell.

KNOHL, *v.*—(I) To knock.

KNOP, KNOB (nop).—A flower bud or compact head, as "clover *knops*," "lavender *knops*" especially used of the seed vessels of flax.

"My muther maade cloäver *knob* vinegar iv'ry year as cum'd roond."—*H. T.*, Bottesford, 1886.

"And the cedar of the house within was carved with *knops* and open flowers."—I *Kings*, ch. vi., v. 18.

KNOP, *v.*—To become dry; said of ploughed or dug land; also of clothes.

It's oher weet to drill; we mun waait till it *knops* a bit.

KNOTS, *s. pl.*—(I) The joints in straw, grass, &c.

(2) The rings on the horns of cattle.

"These swellings become so many annual *knots*, by which the age may easily be reckoned."—L. Towne, *Farmer and Grazier's Guide*, 1816, 16.

KNOTTING.—A material which carpenters put on the knots in planed timber before it is painted, to hinder the knots from discolouring the paint.

KNOW HIS OWN.—To say that a person does not *know his own*, is a courteous way of stating that he is a thief.

KNOWLEDGEABLE, *adj*.—Acute, able to be instructed.

KNOWN-LAND.—Where lands are unenclosed; if a person knows his own land, and it is marked off from that of others by merestones or natural boundaries, it is called *known-land* to distinguish it from land not held in severalty.

KNOWSTER.—A knock.

KNUR (nur).—(I) A hard wooden ball with which children play.

(2) The head.

KOUSH.—See KEWSE.

KULAMITE (kul·umeit).—A New Connexion Methodist, so called from Alexander Kilham, of Epwortli, the founder of that body.

KYAN.—Cayenne pepper. See *Notes and Queries*, V. series, vol. iv., p. 67.

KYE (kei), *s. pl*.—Cows, A.S. Cy.

Thomasina was hired to goä to...bud noo she weänt goä, for she's heärd ther's seven *kye* to milk.

[NP]

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