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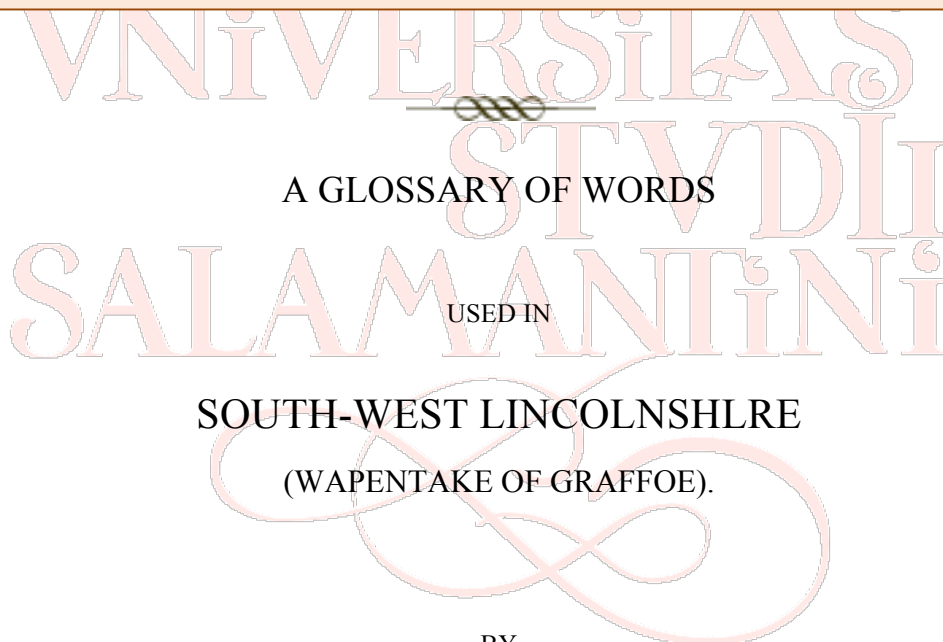
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A GLOSSARY OF WORDS

USED IN

SOUTH-WEST LINCOLNSHLRE

(WAPENTAKE OF GRAFFOE).

BY

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PREFACE.

To those who are acquainted with the three Divisions of which the Country of Lincoln is composed, the district from which the following Words and Phrases have been gathered, may be sufficiently described as that Western portion of the Parts of Kesteven, which forms the Wapentake of Graffoe. Otherwise it may be described as the district lying South and West of Lincoln, extending from the South Cliff range on the East to the borders of Nottinghamshire on the West. Or its Western boundary might be extended to the line of the Trent, for our list of Words necessarily applies equally to those parishes of Notts. which lie to the East of that river, and which are distinguished by no natural boundary nor difference of dialect from the adjoining parishes of Lincolnshire, and which thrust themselves up between the Parts of Lindsey and Kesteven to a point within four miles of Lincoln itself. It is not, of course, professed that these Words are in any way exclusively used in this district. They are merely words which are in common everyday use in this neighbourhood, but which have not been taken up into, or have been dropped out

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from, the standard English of our books. They are words which would strike a stranger as peculiar, and in some instances might even puzzle him to understand their meaning. Some few, such as Andren (Lunch), Keal (Cold), Lire (to Plait), are nearly obsolete; others linger only on the lips of the older inhabitants. The examples in all cases are original, taken down at once just as they were spoken in the course of ordinary conversation.

The pronunciation is somewhat broad, but by no means so broad as in North Lincolnshire, where it much more nearly resembles that of Yorkshire. Amongst its more general peculiarities we may note the following:-

The vowels "e" "a" coming together before a consonant are pronounced separately so as to form a dissyllable of such words as Me-an, Me-at, Cle-an, Le-an, E-at, &c.

(Exceptions: Great, which is pronounced Gret, and Earn, Learn, which are Arn and Larn).

In like manner when the vowels “a” “i” come together, Drain (with a certain weakening) becomes Dre-un, Rain Re-un, Chain Che-un. Similarly with words ending in “e” mute:—Blame, Lame, Shame, Came, &c., become Bla-em, La-em, Sha-em, Ca-em; Cake becomes Ca-ek, Quite Qui-et, Write Wri-et, &c. (Exceptions: Game, which is pronounced Gam, and Take, Make, Shake, which are Tak, Mak, Shak).

“Dd” is pronounced as “th”: so Dodder is pronounced Dother, Fodder Fother, Ladder Lether, Bladder Blather or

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Blether, Shudder Shuther, and the surname Goddard Gothard.

A preference for the hard sound: as Birk for Birch, Pick for Pitch, Thack for Thatch, Scrat for Scratch, Sreet for Screech, Slouk for Slouch, Skelve for Shelve; so Brig and Rig for Bridge and Ridge.

A tendency towards the weakening of vowel sounds: thus Ash becomes Esh, Halter Helter, Hasp Hesp, Grass Gress, Dam Dem, Cast Kest, Wash Wesh; Shell becomes Shill Shelter Shilter, Hang Hing, Drop Drap, Slop Slap, Swop Swap, Horse Herse, Mourning Murning, Shuttle Shittle.

A great facility in converting Nouns into Verbs: as “He poored the land a deal;” “He winters as many men as he summers;” “Every mouthful she took, she sicked it up again;” “They rag their clothes on the hedges;” “The boys were noising, hammering out nails;” “It didn’t kill it, it only sillied it a bit;” “She keeps bettering and worsening.”

R. E. G. C.

[NP]

WORDS IN USE
IN
SOUTH-WEST LINCOLNSHIRE.
(WAPENTAKE OF GRAFFOE).

A.

A, very commonly prefixed to Participles or Verbal Nouns: as “I was setten a-sewing a bit;” “They got a-gate a-trusting on him;” “The birds, they start a-whistling of a morning.”

ABEAR, *v.*—Bear.

They tak’ to all manner of work, but schooling they can’t *abear*. I hate smoke-reek’d tea, I can’t *abear* it. They couldn’t *abear* her; they rantanned her out at last.

ABOUN, *prep.*—Above.

They’ll not get *aboun* two loads offen it.

It’s *aboun* a twelvemonth sin’.

ABOUT, *prep.*—So and so “has nothing about him,” —a common expression, meaning that he has nothing in him, that he is up to, or good for, nothing.

She has no more *about* her than a bairn.

When a woman has nothing *about* her, it’s a bad job for a man.

I could see he had something *about* him.

He has a bit *about* him, he’s a business man.

ABS and NABS.—“By abs and nabs,” *i.e.*, little by little.

We’ve gotten our hay by *abs and nabs*—a load nows and thens.

They had to finish the Church by *abs and nabs*.

ACCORDINGLY, *adv.*—In proportion, pronounced with emphasis on the last syllable, as “I don’t think it’s dear—not *accordingly*;” “Oh, they’re a lot cheaper *accordingly*;” “It’s *accordingly* as they do it.”

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ACROSS, *adv.*—At variance, in disagreement.

They’d gotten a little bit *across*.

ADDLE, *v.*—To earn.

She’s no chanch to *addle* anything hersen.

She weses the Hall, and *addles* a nicied bit.

He *addles* a great wage.

They do no't: they don't *addle* their salt.

I'm a disablebodied man, and can't *addle* owt.

ADDLINGS, *s.* —Earnings, wages received for work: “as I doubt he wears all his addlings in drink.”

AFORE, *prep.*—Before.

There's nothing *afore* bramble-vinegar (*i.e.* vinegar made of blackberries) for a cough.

I reckon there's nowt *afore* spring watter.

AFTERNOON. *adj.*—Used in the sense of behind-hand dilatory.

I call him nobbut an *afternoon* farmer: he got no seed in last back-end.

If the foreman's an *afternoon* man, it's not likely the men will work.

AGAIN (AGEN) AGAINST, *prep.* Near to: as “They've ta'en a farm *agen* Eagle Hall;” “We were setten *agen* the fire;” “They lived *against* Newark apiece.” Also of time: as “I got their teas ready *agen* they came home.” Also of opposition: as “He seemed to tak' *agen* the child;” “I've nowt *agen* him, but I've heard a many say a deal *agen* him.”

GATE, *adv. prep.* Started with, about, going on.

I didn't get *agate* my work while noon.

They've gotten *agate* a-reapering.

It's that sets me *agate* a-purging.

It was a long time *agate*, but he got mester on it at last.

Doctor says he'll come unless he's confinements *agate*.

AISTRUP. Local pronunciation of Aisthorpe (*i.e.*, East Thorpe), so Bestrup for Besthorpe: the Danish Estrup.

ALISSIMON. Not an uncommon feminine Christian name, as Alissimon Cutts, Alissimon Wilkinson, Alissimon Rudkin; shortened into Liz; vulgarly supposed to be a combination of Alice and Simon. Spelt Elisamond in the Parish Register of Swinderby.

ALL OUT completely, entirely.

She's very gain on five, if not five *all out*.

She stood on to twenty minutes, or *all out* twenty minutes.

Your Bill's nearly killed, if not *all out*.

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ALL THERE.—“To be all there,” *i.e.*, to have all one’s wits about one.

Oh, he’s *all there*, safe enough.

She’s not quite *all there*: she’s not right sharp, poor lass.

ALONG OF, *prep.*—Owing to, because of: as “It was all *along* of him that I happened this.”

A MANY.—Commonly used in the same way as “a few.”

There’s *a many* happens it.

There’s *a many* as can’t raise a pie.

He’s been offered the house *a many* many times.

A many will have a good long shift that day.

AMONGANS, AMONG-HANDS, *adv.*—Between them, conjointly, between whiles.

There’s a woman as does the work, and waits of her *among-hands*.

We’ve setten some larch with spruce *amongans*.

It’s it little belly and it teeth *amongans*.

The men have two lunches a day, and they want beer *among-hands*.

A’MOST, *adv.*—Almost.

He’s been fit to die *a’most*.

It tears her to pieces *a’most*.

ANDERN, ANDREN, *s.*—Luncheon, refreshment taken between meals, either morning or afternoon: as of harvesters, “They are going to get their *andren*.” Or corrupted into *Andrew*, as “Ain’t you going to have your *Andrew*?” But nearly obsolete here.

ANY, ANYTHING—used adverbially for At all.

It does not dry *any*.

It has sca’ce dried *anything*.

He’s not worked *any* sin’ June.

She can’t sit up *any*.

He’s never ailed *anything*.

ARN, *v.*—Earn.

They’ve nothing, no-but what they *arn*.

So Larn for Learn; exceptions to the general rule that the vowels “e a” are pronounced in distinct syllables.

ASK, *adj.* (sometimes HASK).—Harsh, dry, parched: as “What an *ask* wind it is!” “How *ask* and parched I am!” “Oh, it’s the weather, and the *ask* winds, and that.” See HASK.

AS.—In such phrases as “A week *as* last Monday;” “I came out a month *as* last Friday.”

ASKED, *part.*—To be asked in Church, *i.e.* to have the Banns of Marriage put up; So to be *asked up*, or *asked out*, to have

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the Banns put up for the last time. Often pronounced Axe and Axed, according to the antiquated form, but still more commonly as follows:

AST, *v.*—Ask, Asked: as “I *ast* her what she was *asting* for them;” “I’d never *ast* him for nowt;” “They *ast* the the mester for some guany-bags;” “Mr. M. was *asting* on him about it.”

ASWISH, *adv.*—Crooked, awry, on one side.

Why, you have set it all *aswish*.

You see it’s *aswish* way; it’s not straiet, it’s *aswish*.

AT, *prep.*—Used for To: as “What have you been doing *at* the bairn?” “They’ve never done anything *at* it.” It wants a deal of doing *at* yet.”

AT THAT HOW. AT THIS HOW, for In that way, In this way.

She was born *at that how*.

I’m not a-going to work my belly out *at this how*.

If the weather holds *at this how*.

Why, you see, Sir, it’s *at this how*.

AUBUR, local pronunciation of Aubourn, a village in the district: as “He lived at Aubur a piece;” “They call him Cook of Aubur.” It is spelt ‘Aubur’ in the Parish Register of 1789, and Auburg on the Church Plate of 1704.

AWKARD, *adj.* (sometimes pronounced Awkerd).—Perverse, contrary, disobliging; not used in the sense of clumsy; as “He’s so *awkard* with his men;” “Things were as *awkard* as possible;” “We call it, *awkard* St. Swithin’s,” said of a parish in Lincoln.

AWKARDNESS, *s.*—Perverseness, cross-temper.

It's nothing but a bit of *awkwardness*.

AWMING, *adj.*—Lazy, lounging.

A great *awming* fellow!

Don't stand *awming* there.

AWMOUS, *s.*—Alms: as "Oh, what an awmous!" said ironically of a *small* gift of corn on St. Thomas' Day.

AWVE, *interj.*—The cry of the wagoner or ploughman to his horses, when he wants them to turn to the left, as *Gee*, when he wants them to turn to the right. Awve, towards him; Gee, off. So "They have to take care in *awving* and gee-ing,' that is, in turning round at the end of the furrows in ploughing.

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AYCLE, local pronunciation of Eagle, a village in the district, now used only by old people, but so spelt (Aycle) in Domesday Book, (also Aclei, and Akeley).

AYE, NAY.—It is common to hear parents correct their children for saying Aye and Nay (though they must doubtless have learnt it from the parents themselves), and tell them they should say Yes and No. But there seems to be no distinction made in their use, whether as answers to questions framed in the affirmative or in the negative.

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B

B-BULL'S FOOT.—"Not to know a B from a Bull's foot" a phrase expressive of great ignorance.

BACKEN, *v.*—To retard, throw back.

It nobut *backens* them for a week or so.

BACK-END, *s.*—The latter part of the year, or autumn; answering to the Fore-end, or spring.

I sew it wi' wheat last *back-end*.

If only we can have a dry *back-end*.

They're *back-end* ducks, not this year's birds.

Used sometimes of the latter part of the week or month, as "It was towards the *back-end* of the week."

BAD, *adj.*—Hard, difficult: as "He's bad to light of," or, in the common phrase, "Bad to beat."

BAD, BADLY, *adj.*—Sick, unwell: as "Bad of a fever;" "Don't turn badly;" "She's not fit to be with any badly folks;" "She's a many badly bouts;" "He's nowt but a poor badly thing;" "She has two badly bairns, and hersen badly too;" "The nurse fell badly," *i.e.*, was taken ill, not had a bad fall.

BADLINESS, *s.*—Sickness, illness.

There's a deal of *badliness* about.

It was the nurse as nursed me in my first *badliness*.

BAFFLE, *v.*—To thwart, put off: as "They seem to baffle us off any-how."

BAG, *s.*—A cow's udder.

What a beautiful *bag* she has!

BAG O' MOONSHINEan expression for nonsense: as "Such bother! why it's all a bag o' moonshine."

BAGGERMENT, *s.*—Rubbish; nonsense.

It's a heap of *baggerment*.

A lot of *baggerment* and rubbish will grow, if nowt else will.

He talked a lot of *baggerment*.

BAIRN, *s.*—Common word for child: as "Let me and my bairns come" "You leave the bairn alone;" "She left the poor bairn in the creddle;" "It's bad going to bairns," *i.e.*, to live with them. Often used to adults as a term of affection.

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BAIRNISH, *adj.*—Childish: as "He has little bairnish ways, for all he is so old."

BAKE-OVEN, *s.*—Common term for Oven.

We're building a small *bake-oven*.

We seem lost without a *bake-oven*.

It does for stack-steddling and *bake-oven* heating.

BALD-FACED, *adj.*—White-faced, or rather having a white streak down the face: as “A bald-faced horse.”

BALK, *s.*—A piece of stubble left high owing to the scythe slipping over it in mowing, or a ridge of land slipped over by the plough: as “We made a many balks in ploughing to-day.” Or the ridge-like beam which often projects across the ceilings of old houses.

BAND, *s.*—String.

Gie us a bit of *band*.

It’s only tied up wi’ *band*.

I’ve sent for a hall of *band*.

BANKER, *s.*—A navvy, or excavator—one employed in making and repairing the fen banks.

She can swear like a *banker*.

Tom Otter who was hung in chains near Drinsey Nook in 1806, and whose gibbet many can remember standing, is described as a “*banker*.”

BASH, *v.*—To give a blow with the open hand, or with some blunt substance.

If he touched him, he would *bash* him on the mouth.

He took her by the hair, and *bashed* her head on the floor.

BASS, *s.*—The wild Lime, *Tilia parvifolia*, common in these woods.

Bass and *Birk* are so tender.

BASS, *s.*—A hassock for kneeling on; or a basket made of matting, as “He takes his books in his *bass*.”

BASTARD-CROP, *i.e.*, a crop grown out of due rotation; as “They (oats) are a *bastard-crop*; it fell to be turnips this turn.”

BAT, *s.*—A bundle of straw, or rushes, like a small sheaf, used to cover stacks, &c.

I got some *bats*, and app’d it down well.

They’re fetching a load of *bats* to cover down with.

He’d have *bats* ready, and *bat* the stack down, not thack them.

BAT, *s.*—Speed, violent motion.

He was going such a *bat*, he could not turn hissen.

BATE, *v.*—To abate, lessen.

I doubt he'll not *bate* owt.

He wants a great raisement, but mebbe he'll *bate* a bit.

They reckon it's *bating* a deal.

BATH, *v.*—To bathe, give a bath, &c.

It was my duty to *bath* the children in.

BATTER, *s.*—The slope of a wall, bank, &c.

The dyke banks wilt never stan' wi'out they tak' more *batter* off, *i.e.*, unless they slope them more.

BATTLE-TWIG, *s.*—An earwig; the first part of the word apparently a form of Beetle.

Some calls 'em *Battletwigs* and some calls 'em Earwigs, you know.

BAUSON, *adj.*—Swollen, protuberant: as “The old man's gotten quite *bauson*;” often applied to a pig, as “a *bauson* pig.”

BEAST, *s.*—Used as plural instead of Beasts, as may be seen in any advertisement of Sale of Stock, as “Three very fresh *beast*;” “The *beast* are all fresh, well-hair'd,” &c. So Forby says of E. Anglia, “This word *Beast*, like *Sheep*, is the same in the plural as in the singular number.” See also Levit. xxv., 7, “For thy *cattle*, and for the *beast* that are in thy land.”

BECK, *s.*—A brook, or stream of running water: as “A *beck* runs down the town-street;” “The houses all drain into the *beck*.” So also in the proper name of a brook, the Swallow-beck; and in the epitaph in Kettlethorpe Church, on Rev. John Becke, Rector of Kettlethorpe, who died in 1597:

“I am a Becke, or river as you know,
And wat' red here y^e Church, y^e schole, y^e pore,
While God did make my springes here for to flow;
But now my fountain stopt, it runs no more.”

BEDFAST *adj.*—Bedridden, confined to bed: as “He's been *bedfast* these six days;” “The doctor goes to them as are *bedfast*;” “She was *bedfast* weeks last back-end;” “I didn't know as he'd gotten to be *bedfast*;” “My husband's *bedfast*, I can't go out and leave him.”

BEE NETTLE, *s.*—The White, or Purple Dead-Nettle, *Lamium album*, or *L. purpureum*, so-called because their flowers are much resorted to by Bumble-bees.

BEGET, *v.*—To get, or come, to anything: as “I don’t know what has begot it.”

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BEESTLINGS, *s.*—The first milk of a cow after calving, considered a delicacy for its richness, so that Skinner suggests its derivation from Best, “quia vulgo in deliciis est!”

You can’t mak’ custards without eggs, leastways without you’ve some *beestlings*; if you’ve *beestlings*, mebbe you can.

The cauf got the first sup of *beestlings* itsen.

BEING, BEING AS, *conj.*—Since, considering.

Being he had a great family, and *being* he had been ill.

Being as the boy wanted to go.

Being as they asked so much.

Being as no letter came.

BELDER, *v.*—To roar, to bellow. Danish, Buldre.

Don’t *belder* about so.

I should not begin to *belder* such a tale about.

BELFRY. *s.*—The steddle, or stand raised on low pillars, on which stacks are placed.

The mediæval *Berfrey*.

They stacked the oats on the new *belfry*.

BELK, *v.*—To roll over, fall down at length: as “The old pig belks down, directly you rub it.” “Huntsman has a pig belks down like yon.” So “I came down such a belk.”

BELKING, *adj.*—Lounging, lying lazily.

He’s a great idle *belking* beast.

BELL, *v.*—To bellow, to roar. A. S. BELLAN.

She did *bell* out all the way home.

BELLY-FUL.—“He’s gotten his belly-ful,” or “He’s g’en him his belly-ful,” said of one who has had as much or more than he likes of anything, as of a fight or beating.

BELONG, *v.*—Used without a preposition following it: as “Yon’s the house belongs it;”

“It belongs that Spencer;” “He belongs the club;” “It’s the cat as belongs the yard;”

“The woman what belongs the child.”

BELT, *s.*—A strip of wood or plantation: as “Clements’ Belt;” “They’re cutting a ride down the belt.”

BELT, *v.*—To belt sheep, *i.e.* to cut off the matted wool and dirt from the hinder parts, so that the lambs may be able to suck freely.

BEMUCH, *v.*—To grudge: as “I did not bemuch the trouble at all.”

BENSEL, *v.*—To beat, thrash: as “Bensel that lad well;” “I’ll bensel him, he’s a sight too cheeky.”

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BENTS, *s.*—The dry flower-stalks of grass, left standing by cattle in pastures.

BERRIES, *s.*—Used commonly for Gooseberries, as also Berry-bush for a Gooseberry bush: as “The berry-bushes are well ragg’d to year;” “I’ve gathered a good few berries for market.”

BESSY, *s.*—Applied to an ill-behaved woman or girl: as “The silly bessy!” “What a tiresome bessy you are!”

BESTED, *adj.*—Beaten, worsted: as “I wouldn’t be bested with him.”

BEST-FASHION, common term to express a person’s being in very good health; “Oh, she’s best fashion;” “She’s real caddy; best-fashion, she says.”

BESTOW, *v.*—To stow, or put in a place: as “Bläemt if I know where to bestow it all.”

BESTRUP, local pronunciation of Besthorpe, as Aistrup for Aisthorpe.

BET, *v.*—Past of Beat: as “Well, sir, I’m cleän bet, it has fairly bet me at last;” “What with my markets (marketings) and my two little ones I felt quiet bet;” “I was never so bet in my life.”

BETTER, QUITE BETTER, *adj.*, used for Well, quite well: as in the frequent reply to the hope that a person is better, “Oh, no, I’m not better, but I’m not so bad as I was;” “She’s not really better, but she’s better than what she were;” “He’s mending, but he’s not better yet;” “I’ve gotten it nearly better;” “I reckon he’s quiet better.”

BETTER, *adv.*—More, often used with Nor: as “It’s better than a year sin’ we lived yon-a-way,” or “It’s better nor three weeks sin’;” “He made better than a score on ‘em;” “It’ll serve her an hour or better;” “We’ve setten out better than 2,000 larch.”

BETTERMOST, *adj.*—Of a better sort.

When I was young, I was in *bettermost* places.

BETTERNESS, *s.*—Improvement, getting better: as “I doubt there’ll never be no betterness;” “There’s no real betterness for her.”

BETWEEN-HANDS, BETWEENANS, *adv.* — Between whiles, at intervals. A. S. BETWEONAN.

He only takes his medicine, and a little port-wine *between-hands*.

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BIDDY-BASE—a boy’s game, like Prisoner’s Base. (Skinner, in his Etymologicon, calls it Bayze or Bayes, “vox omnibus nota, quibus fanum Botolphi sen Bostonium agri Linc. emporium notum est, aliis paucis. Credo a nomine Bayes, Laurus!”)

BIDE, *v.*—Abide, wait: as “Bide a bit,” or “Bide you still.”

BILE, *s.*—A boil, still pronounced according to the old spelling.

There’s another boy agate with a gum-*bile*.

BILL, *s.*—Common term for a Bank-note: as “a £5 bill;” “I haven’t any gold, I’ve no but a bill.”

BILLY-OF-THE-WISP—a Will-of-the-Wisp, called also a Peggy-lantern, commonly seen on Whisby and Eagle Moors before they were drained and cultivated.

BINCH, *s.*—Bench.

BINDERS, *s.*—The long hazel rods used for binding together the tops of stakes in a hedge-row.

We’ve kep’ out stakes and *binders* enew.

BINGE, *s.*—The large pocket or open bag, made of sacking, into which hops were gathered.

Then it was, who could get her *binge* filled first.

BINGE, *v.*—To throw into the binge or pocket, a custom practised by the women on any man who came into the hop-yard on the last day of hop-picking.

He reckoned there was no woman could *binge* him.

We had many a prank together in the hop-yard, *bingeing* folks and playing.

Both the word and the practice have gone out of use with the destruction of the Hop-garden in this parish (Doddington), said to have been the only one in Lincolnshire.

BINGE, *v.*—To soak a wooden vessel in water, to prevent its leaking.

Mind you *binge* that cask.

BIRD'S-EYE, *s.*— The Germander Speedwell, Veronica Chamædrys.

BIRK, *s.*—Birch: as “The kids are all birk;” and “The Birk-springs Farm,” at Doddington.

BIT NOR SUP.—Common phrase for neither meat nor drink.

He's never g'en me *bit nor sup*.

They never brought him *bit nor sup*, nor went to see him.

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BLACK DOG.—“Now then, black dog!” said to a sulky child in allusion to the saying about a sulky person, “He has a black dog on his back.”

BLACK FROST.—A frost without rime, as opposed to a White frost, or Rag-rime, and generally more severe and lasting.

It clapped in a real *black frost*.

BLACK-LEG.—A disease among cattle, caused by wet undrained land.

Why, I remember when all the cauves used to get the *black-leg*.

Madder's a fine thing agen the *black-leg*.

BLACK-THORN-WINTER.—A name given to the cold weather which usually sets in just when the Blackthorn is in blossom.

BLAME (BLÄEM, BLÄEMT), *v.*—To lay the blame on anything.

I'm fit to *bläem* it to him.

I always *bläemt* it to that.

He always *bläems* it to the watter.

BLARE, or BLORE, *v.*—To low or bellow, as a cow does when she has lost her calf; *Blare* being, perhaps, rather used of sheeps' bleating: as “The lambs were blaring

about, so I went to drive them away;” “They lie blaring agen the gate all night, them cades.”

BLASHY, *adj.*—Thin, poor, weak,—said of tea or any other liquor, sometimes called scornfully, “Such *blashment!*”

BLAST, *s.*—A long-continued frost; used like Storm, for a spell of severe weather, whether attended by high wind or not.

A *blast* clapped in after Christmas.

There’ll, mebbe, be a bit of a *blast* after awhile.

BLATHER, or BLETHER, *s.*—Common pronunciation of Bladder, just as Lether for Ladder, Fother for Fodder, &c.

BLATHER, BLATHERMENT, *s.*—Rubbishy talk; but also rubbish of any kind: as “I’m getting some of this old blatherment off;” *i.e.*, loose dirt off the road.

BLAZE, *s.*—A white mark on a horse’s face; or a mark made by slicing off a small piece of the bark of a tree, when it is said to be Blazed, either for felling or for preservation.

[17]

BLEAK.—“The Bleak,” used as a substantive, as we say, “The dark,” or “The open.” So “It stan’s in the bleak here;” “The bleak catches it round the corner;” “Standing in the bleak as they are;” “It’s just on the bleak of the hill.”

BLINDMAN’S HOLIDAY.—A term for dusk or twilight.

BLOOD, *v.*—To bleed or let blood: as “The farrier came and blooded him.”

BLOSSOM, *s.*—Said of an untidy woman or girl, with ruffled hair: as “Oh, what a blossom yon lass is!” Cfr. *Titus Andron.*, iv. 2, “Sweet blowse, you are a beauteous blossom, sure.”

BLOTHER, *s.*—Noise, loud talking.

The lads are so much for *blother*.

We can’t do with so much *blother*.

BLOTHER, *v.*—To talk loudly.

What a *blothering* body yon is!

She always was a *blothering* woman.

So Skelton (Colyn Clout, 65, 66), "Thus eche of other *blother*, The tone against the tother;" and as a noun, 774, "The blaber, barke and *blother*."

BLOW *s.*—Blossom; as "Yon tree was white with blow;" "There's a deal of crab-blow to-year." So Cherry-blow, Bully-blow.

BLUE, *adj.*—Used for what might more properly be called black or dark grey, as a blue pony, or a blue pig. So "Bloo, lividus." Prompt. Parv.

BOARDEN, *adj.*—Boarded. An *adj.* In-en, like Wooden, Woollen, Golden, Oaten, &c.

So you've gotten a *boarden* floor.

They live in the *boarden* house at Thorney.

He's up at the town, making a *boarden* shed.

BOAR-THISTLE, a large common Thistle (*Cnicus Lanceolatus*,) with purple flowers, and long strong prickles—so called in distinction to the smooth, or soft-prickled, Sow Thistle (*Sonchus*) which has yellow flowers.

BOBBIN-WOOD, *s.*—Underwood of poles fit to be cut up into bobbins, or reels for cotton. So, in advertisements, "Excellent Underwood, consisting of 26 acres of Bobbin-wood, &c." Or "Capital Underwood, consisting of Ash-poles, Bobbin-wood, &c." "Bobbin" is the common word for a reel of cotton, as to a child,— "Hast'e gotten a bobbin?"

[18]

BODGE, *v.*—To mend, patch up.

I could either *bodge* the old one up, or make it all new.

We must *bodge* it as well as we can.

BODKIN, *s.*—The case in which school-children keep their pencils; probably so called from its likeness to a bodkin case.

BODKIN, used for a team of three horses, yoked two abreast behind, and one in front, what is sometimes called "Unicorn;" as "We have been ploughing bodkin today." So a person sitting between, and rather in front of, two others in a carriage is termed "Bodkin."

BODY, *s.*—Halliwell says, "According to Kennett, p. 30, the term is applied in some parts of Lincolnshire 'only for the belly or lower part.'" So it is in the common

phrase “the bottom of his body.” “I followed him up well with hot bags at the bottom of his body.”

BOGGLE, *v.*—To shy, start: said of a horse, as “He boggles at anything by the road-side;” “She boggles at the water;” “She always makes a bit of a *boggle* at them.” So

BOGGLE-EYED, *adj.*—Shying, or easily startled.

BOKE, *v.*—To belch.

I was that sick and badly, I had to *boke*.

There’s such a stench, it makes me *boke*.

It makes me *boke* as if I should be sick.

It used to make me cough and *boke*.

BOLD, *adj.*—Said of Corn, when the grain is large and fine; as “The corn is so bold, I believe it’ll yield well;” “Our wheat’s as bold or holder than what theirs is;” “The corn’s a bit bolder to-year.” Bold seems to be evidently the adjective Bold, not the participle Bolled, from Boll, to swell, as it is used only adjectively, “So bold,” “very bold.”—not “So well bolled,” or “Very much bolled.”

BONFIRE, *s.*—Common pronunciation of Bonfire, in accordance with the early spelling of the word, and with its derivation from Bone, Os.

BONE-IDLE, *adj.*—Thoroughly idle, idle to the very bone.

He’s a real *bone-idle* old fellow.

He’s *bone-idle*,—as idle as a foal.

Carlyle, in a letter, Feb., 1847, writes; “I have gone *bone-idle* these four weeks and more;” and in his Journal, Oct., 1848, writes, “Idle I throughout as a dry bone.”

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BONNY, *adj.*—Well and plump, in good health: as “Oh, thank you, she’s bonny;” “Yon’s a bonny little lass;” “He’s gotten a strange bonny man.” Also used ironically in the same way as Pretty often is,—“There’s been a bonny bother about it.”

BOO, *s.*—Frequent pronunciation of Bough: as “There’s a boo up there splitten.”

BOON, BOONDAY, *s.*—To go a booning, or to give him a boon-day—said when one farmer helps another by giving him a day’s work with his men and horses.

BOOTHs.— A name given to out-lying hamlets on the edge of the fens: as Branston

Booths, Hanworth Booths; meaning originally slight, temporary buildings. Hence, perhaps, the common village name—Boothby.

BOTTLE, *s.*—A bundle of hay, straw, sticks, &c., as much as a man can carry on his back.

He's cutten a score of *bottles* of pea-rods.

I ast him to gie me a good *bottle* of straw.

We want 26 *bottles* of pea-sticks, and 4 *bottles* of bean-rods.

BOTTOM, *v.*—To get to the bottom, find out the truth about anything.

Mr. Chairman, I think this wants well *bottoming*.

I really mean it to be *bottomed*.

BOUGHT-BREAD.—That is, Baker's bread, considered inferior to home-made: as "My old man always said I should come to yëat bought bread."

BOUND, *part.*—Must, must needs, sure to.

He's *bound* to get on.

The medicine's *bound* to be used.

BOW, *s.*—The ring or handle of a key; so also the arch of a bridge or gateway, as The Stone-bow, or Stan-bow, Lincoln.

BRACKEN, BRAKE, *s.*—The common fern, *Pteris aquilina*.

It's *Bracken*, but Lincoln folks tak' it for fern.

BRAIN-WRIGHT, *s.*—One who thinks, and does brain-work for another.

I've had to be his *brain-wright* all along.

BRAMBLE, *v.*—To gather brambles or blackberries: as "There's a sight of folks comes out brambling;" "He used to be fond of running a-brambling."

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BRAMBLES, *s.*—Blackberries, the fruit of the bramble: as, "We've gotten a good few brambles;" "You've been yëating some brambles, I know;" "The hedges are black over wi' brambles."

BRAMBLE-VINEGAR,—that is Vinegar made of blackberries: as "There's nothing afore *Bramble vinegar* for a cough."

BRAN-IN-THE-FACE.—“To have bran in the face,” that is, to be freckled.

BRANGLE, *v.*—To dispute, quarrel

They got all *brangled* together.

BRANGLEMENT, *s.*—Dispute, quarrelling.

There’s been a deal of *branglement*.

Don’t let’s have any *branglement* about it.

BRASHY, *adj.*—Small and rubbishy, usually of small sticks: as “Those birk kids are so brashy;” or of larch tops, “They’re worthless stuff, so brashy;” or “They’re brashy stuff, but they do for stack-steddling and bake-oven heating.”

BRANDRITH, *s.*—The framework, or “steddle,” on which stacks are raised.

He wants a new *brandrith* putten up.

The old *brandriths* were brick, with wood laid across.

There used to be some strange great *brandriths* in the stack-yard,

BRAUNGE, *v.*—To strut.

She *braunges* about with two or three necklaces on.

There’s that sister of hers *braunging* about.

BRAVE, *adj.*—Well, in good health: as “Oh, I’m quite brave again.”

BRAZEN, *adj.*—Impudent, brazen-faced.

She’s a real *brazen* wench.

The hounds are that *brazen*, they’ll slive into the house, and run off with anything.

BRAZIL, *s.*—“It’s hard as Brazil, as one may say;” “The ground’s as hard as Brazil, one can scarce get the gableck thruff it.”

BREACH, *s.*—Misbehaviour, breach of manners or conduct.

She made a sad *breach* before she left.

BREAD-LOAF, *s.*—Common term instead of simple loaf: as “Tak’ us a bread-loaf when the baker comes.”

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BREAK A RIB, BROKEN-RIBBED—“He’s gotten broken-ribbed to-day,” said of a man having his Banns of Marriage published. So “He’s gotten one rib broke,” or

“He broke one rib of Sunday,” when they are published for the first time; “He’s gotten two, or three, ribs broke,” for the second, or third, Sunday.

BREAK THE NECK OF.—To get the worst part of anything done, as “I’ve about broken the neck of that job;” “I reckon I’ve broke the neck of it.”

BREDE, *s.*—A breadth, or “land” in a field.

I should have that *brede* done right across.

The mester left several *bredes* without management, and there’s nothing on them.

BREEDER, *s.*—A boil.

I doubt its going to be a *breeder*.

She’s got a *breeder* come on her leg,—a gathering like.

BREER, *s.*—Common pronunciation of Brier, the wild rose. So Ang.—Sax. Brær; and Chaucer’s and Spencer’s “Brere.”

BREEZE, *s.*—The moisture that collects on anything in damp weather, or a change of temperature: as “The floor’s all of a breeze wi’ the damp;” or of eggs about to be hatched, “A breeze comes out on ‘em, like as if they sweat.”

BRESSES, *s. pl.*—Breasts. So Nesses for Nests, Crusses for Crusts, and “It resses me,” for It rests me.

BRIG, *s.*—Common form of Bridge, as Rig for Ridge; this form has established itself in the name of the Lincolnshire town of Brigg, and still holds its own in common speech against the modern spelling of Bracebridge.

I reckon that new *brig* has spoilt the street.

If he just goes over the *brig* he charges a shilling.

They live agen the *brig* at Aubur.

BRINK, *s.*—Brim: as “The hat looked very niced with its stiff brinks;” “The puppies tore his hat-brinks off.”

BROCK, *s.*—The small green insect that encloses itself in froth, called Cuckoo-spit; whence the saying, “To sweat like a brock.”

Just look at the *brocks* on our hedge,

BROKEN-BODIED, *adj.*—Ruptured.

He’s *broken-bodied*, and wears a truss.

When they’re *broken-bodied*, there’s always a substance.

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BROOD, *v.*—To nurse, fondle, as a mother does her infant: as “Must I brood thee then, my bairn?” “Dost ’ee want brooding a bit?”

BROWN-SHILLERS, *s.*—Wood nuts, when they are ripe and brown, and “Shill,” or fall out, easily.

BRUSH OUT, *v.*—To clear a ditch by trimming off the year’s growth of long grass, briers, &c, from the sides.

He’s no good, nobbut to *brush* out the dykes.

The watercourse is clear, the dyke only wants *brushing* out.

He has trimmed the hedges, and *brushed* out the dykes.

BRUST, *part.*, BRUSSEN, *v.*—Burst.

The fox was *brussen*; it had run while it *brust*.

BUBBLING, *s.*—A young unfledged bird: as “They’re only bubblings, let them be while they’re fligged.”

BUFF, *v.*—To boast, talk big: as “She did buff and bounce.”

BUFFET-STOOL, *s.*—A wooden stool, or trestle, such as are commonly used for resting a coffin on at the Church-yard gate, or in Church. Skinner, 200 years ago, notes it as “vox agro Lincolnensi usitatissima.”

BUG, or BOOG, *adj.*—Proud, puffed up: as “They’ve raised a boy at last, and the old man is fine and boog about it.”

BUILD, *v.*—The “u” commonly pronounced, not as Bild; so also “Buelding” for Building.

BULL-HEAD, or BULLY, *s.*—A tadpole.

BULLOCK, *v.*—To bully, talk loudly and threateningly.

He goes *bullocking* about.

BULLY, *s.*—The Bullace, or Blackthorn. So

BULLY-BLOW, or BULLY-FLOWER, *s.*—The Bullace, or Blackthorn blossom.

The *Bully-blows* fall out, like as the Plum.

Some folks ’ll call it *Bully-blow*, and some *Sloe-blow*.

BUMBLES, *s.*—The rushes with which chairs are bottomed, *i.e.*, Bulrushes, Scirpus lacustris, brought from Holland.

BUN.—Bound, past of Bind, as “Fun” of Find, “Grun” of Grind.

So I *bun* up her little knees.

If any one ’ll he *bun* for £20.

He feels it wi’ being *bun* up so tight.

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BUNCH, *v.*—To beat, push.

I feel as sore as thofe I had been *bunched*.

Yon lass *bunched* my bairn; they are always *bunching* and bobbing of her.

BUNKUS, *s.*—A donkey.

BUNTING, *s.*—A boys’ game, played with sticks and a small piece of wood sharpened off at the ends—Tip-cat.

BUSH-HARROW, *v.*—To go over land with a harrow made of thorns, as Chain-harrow, with a harrow of chains.

BUSK, *s.*—Bush: hard form. Dan. Busk.

The place is full of thorn-*busks*.

We seed him running among them *busks*.

We’re going to knock over them old *busks*, and post and rail it.

They’ve gotten *busks*, and are *busking* the fire out.

We used to hing our clothes on the gorse-*busks*.

BUTTONS, *s.*—Double Daisies.

Our pigs raved all the garden up, all but the *Buttons*.

Those *Buttons* look very bad.

BUTTONS.—“He’s not got all his buttons on,” said of a person who is not all there, who has not all his wits about him.

BUT WHY, or BUT WHAT, for But that: “I don’t know but why I am as good as he;”
“It’s a pity but what, &c.”

BY ABS AND NABS, *i.e.*, little by little. (See under ABS.)

BY THAT.—By that time, at once, directly.

I just turned me round, and he was clown *by that*.

He gave three gasps, and was gone *by that*.

They're in pieces again *by that*.

[24]

C

CAD, *s.*—Carrion, stinking flesh. Dan. Kiod.

They've g'en me some *cad*-broth from the kennels.

You can small that *cad*-house (place for boiling-down carcasses haef way down the laen). So

CAD-CROW, *s.*—A Carrion Crow, as distinguished from the Rook, which is commonly called Crow.

CADDY, *adj.*—Hale, hearty, in good spirits.

The old lass seemed a niced bit better, she seemed quiet (quite) *caddy*.

He's gotten quiet *caddy* again.

CADE, *s.* and *v.*—A pet, fondling; or to fondle, pet.

She makes quite a *cade* of it.

It's plain to see it's been *caded* a deal.

So Cade-lamb,—a lamb brought up by hand in the house; as “Stolen or strayed, since Oct. 7, 1881, a Black *Cade* Lamb.” Sometimes

CADLE, *s.* and *v.*—As “It's such a *cadle*,” “He *cadles* it a deal.”

CAFFLE, *v.*—To argue, prevaricate,—a corruption of Cavil (?).

Any sort of *caffling* tale.

He began to *caffle* about it.

Are we going to *caffle* over it in any form.

CAKE, *s.* (pronounced Cæek.)—A small round loaf of bread baked on the sole. So I Kings, xvii. 12, 13.

CAKE, *s.*—A soft foolish person. Probably from the above in the same way that such a person is styled Half-baked.

She must ha' had a good heart to start off like that; it shows she was not much of a *cæek*.

CAKE, *s.*—Usual term for the Linseed Cake, used for fattening cattle.

Some men run up a great *cäek* bill their last year.

It was between *cäeking* and fothering time.

CALL, *s.*—Occasion, need.

You've no *call* to interfere.

I don't see as I've any *call* to do it.

[25]

CALL, *v.*—To call names, abuse.

He *called* me shameful.

He began to *call* me as soon as I came in.

They didn't fall out, so as to *call* one another.

Mother *called* me for not coming by train.

He *called* me everything as ever be could think on; I never was so *called* in my life.

CALLED IN CHURCH.—To have banns of marriage published: as “I'm not married, I've only been called in Church.”

CAMBRIL, or CAMRIL, *s.*—The curved piece of wood by which carcasses of animals are hung up; also the hock of an animal: as “We used to hopple them just above the cambrils.”

CANDY, *s.*—Name given to a hard rocky layer under the gravel.

CANT UP, *v.*—To pet, make much of.

How she does *cant* that bairn up!

Why, she's so *canted* up at home.

Cant up is also used in the ordinary sense of Tilt up.

CAR, *s.*—Low, wet land: as the Car-holme, Car-dyke, Car Lane; and most of our parishes have their Cars, as Doddington Car, &c.

CARL-CAT, *s.*—A male, or tom-cat.

Some folks call them Toms, but the proper name is *Carl-cat*.

So Skinner, 1671, gives *Karl-cat* as “vox agro Lincolnensi usitatissima pro Feli mare.”

CARRY ON, *v.*—Usually of a girl flirting and romping: as “That lass of Shaa’s (Shaw’s), she carried on shameful; she’s a real brazen wench.” “I reckon she carries on wi’ that young chap of Smith’s.” “She caught them carrying on middling.”

CASE-HARDENED, *adj.*—Utterly hardened, incorrigible.

He’s that *case-hardened*, there’s no doing owt wi’ him.

CAST (often pronounced Kest), *part.*—Said of a sheep, when it lies on its back, and is unable to recover itself.

The sheep get *kest* while the wool is offen them.

So *Over-kest* for *Over-cast*, with the same meaning.

Spenser has “*Over-kest*” to rhyme with *Opprest* (F. Q. iii. vi. 10), and “*Kest*” to rhyme with *Chest*, *Brest*, *Drest* (F. Q. vi. xii. 15).

CASUALTY, pronounced *Cazzlety*, and used vulgarly as an *Adj.* with the sense of subject to accidents and misfortunes: so “*Very cazzlety weather*,” that is, very changeable; “*A very cazzlety horse*,” one often subject to illnesses and accidents.

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CATBLASH, *s.*—Anything thin and poor, as weak tea; hence silly talk, weak argument.

Oh, my! what *catclash* this is!

CATCHING, *adj.*—Changeable, as applied to the weather: as “It is a catching day; “It’s very catching weather.”

CATCHWATER. *s.*—A drain cut to catch the water from higher ground, and carry it into a main drain without flowing over the lower lands: as with the Catchwater Drain at Skellingthorpe, which takes the higher waters directly into the Witham. So, “A new outfall and drain from the main drain to Torksey Lock, which would act as a catchwater” (*Lincs. Chron.*, 15th December, 1882).

CATCH WORK. *s.*—Chance work, a day here and a day there.

He has nowt but *catch-work* to depend on.

He can’t get work, no-but *catch-work*.

He’s only been at *catch-work* sin’ he left the mester.

There’s Tom B. at *catch-work* and S. the same: they’ve none on ‘em owt regular to do.

CAT-HAWS, *s.*—Haws, the fruit of the Hawthorn.

They'd been eating a lot of *cat-haws* and such trash.

He (a squirrel) likes *cat-haws*; he does scrunch 'em. So

CAT-HIP, *s.*—The Hip, or fruit of the Dog-rose.

CATSHINGLES, *s.*—The skin complaint, commonly called the Shingles.

He began wi' the *catshingles*.

As soon as ever the Doctor saw him, he said it were the *catshingles*.

CAUF, CAUVES, *s.*—Common pronunciation of Calf, Calves: as "I'd been to serve the cauves;" "She's gotten a quee cauf;" "My maiden's gone for a bit of a halliday while (till) the cow cauves "She cauded of Saturday;" "The cauf's alive, so it'll want all the milk."

CAVE, or CAUVE, IN, *v.*—Said when the earth by the side of a grave, or any cutting, is undermined and falls in, leaving a cave-like hollow.

It *cauves* in as fast as I can throw it out.

CHAIN, pronounced *Chëen*: so Drëen for Drain, Strëen for Strain, &c.

We must get some herses and *chëens*.

CHALLENGE, *v.*—To claim acquaintance with: as "He challenged me at Gainsborough Station;" "I met your husband, and challenged him."

[27]

CHAMBER, *s.*—The invariable word for Bedroom, which is seldom or never used, and which nowhere occurs in the A.V. of the Bible.

The house has two low rooms and two *chambers*.

CHAMP, *v.*—To chew, masticate: as "Mind you champ it well;" "When he tries to champ;" "I've gotten whereby I can't champ."

CHANCH, for Chance: as Rinch for Rince, Minch for Mince, &c.

I must *chanch* that.

He didn't gie me a *chanch* to ast it.

I'll *chanch* it while to-morrow.

There's two more as she's a *chanch* on.

CHANCHLING, *s.*—A chanceling, or bastard child, one that has come by chance, as it were, not in the lawful way.

CHAP, *v.*—To answer saucily: as “She’d chap again at her; she’d sauce her;” “She began to chap at me directly.”

CHAPPY, *adj.*—Answering saucily, impudent: as “He’s a chappy young beggar;” or, to a barking dog, “You’re so chappy, you rackapelt, you!”

CHARM, *v.*—To gnaw.

Mice are worse than rats; they *charm* so. They’ll *charm* paper or anything all to pieces.

There’s a mess of silver-fishes (small moths) in the closet, and they’ve *charmed* a hole in my woollen stocking; they’ve gnagged it all to bits.

CHASTISE, *v.*—To reprove, rebuke, correct verbally.

She was a good lass, and often *chastised* her mother for her badness.

CHATS, *s.*—Small things, or small bits of anything: as of potatoes, “The chats will do for the pigs;” or, of bits of wood or sticks, “I’ll go and pick up a few chats.”

CHATTERBAGS, or CHITTERBAGS, *s.*—A chatterbox. For the termination compare Shack-bags.

CHECK, *interj.*—The call to a pig to come, as Houy in driving one off.

CHEESES, *s.*—Name given by children to the round flat seeds of the mallow, *Malva sylvestris*.

CHICKEN-WEED, *s.*—The chickweed. *Stellaria media*.

So I poulticed it wi’ *chicken-weed* and groundsel, and followed it up well wi’ *sauve* (salve).

CHILDER, *s. pl.*—Children: as “The childer got wetsched in the dyke.” “The poor childer have sca’ce a rag to their backs.”

[28]

CHILL, *v.*—To take off the chill, warm: as “I just chilled a sup of beer and g’ed it him.”

CHIMLEY, *s.*—Chimney.

When the fire’s litten in the low room the smoke comes down the chamber *chimley*.

It puthers down the *chimley* fit to blind one.

CHIP, *v.*—To squabble, quarrel: as “They chip out and chip in,” *i.e.* fall out and fall in.

CHISEL, *v.*—Coarse flour. Ang. Sax. Ceosol, Gravel, Shingle, as in the Chesil Bank, Dorset.

When you get your corn grun, first comes the bran, then the *chisel*, then the fine flour.

It’s real *chisel* bread.

I don’t put all *chisel*, I put haef and haef.

CHIST, *s.*—Common pronunciation of chest, a box. Chaucer has ‘chist’ to rhyme with ‘list’ (Freres Tale, 6982).

CHIT, *s.*—The first sprout of seeds or potatoes.

I have set him to rub off the *chits*.

CHIT, *v.*—To sprout, germinate: as of seeds or potatoes, “They are beginning to chit,” “They are chitting nicely,” “They’re not chitted so much as I thought,” “The corn has not chitted a deal.”

CHITLINGS, *s.*—Part of the entrails of a pig, which are eaten after being steeped in water, boiled and fried.

CHITTER, *v.*—To chatter, or shiver with cold.

He always *chitters* so with his teeth.

CHUMP, *s.* CHUMPY, *adj.*—Broad, stout, chubby: as of children, “He’s a real little chump,” or “She’s a chumpy little lass.” So CHUMP-END, the thick end of a joint of meat.

CHUNTER, *v.*—To mutter, or grumble to oneself.

He’s such a man to *chunter* to hissen.

Teacher *chunters* if they cough in school. He keeps a chuntering and a-grumbling.

CHU’CH,—for church: as “They couldn’t get to chu’ch, not nowt.” So

CHU’CHMASTER. Church-master, or Churchwarden.

They tell’d me here *Chu’chmester* to-year.

CLAG, *v.*—To daub, or clog together with sticky mud or clay.

She was quite *clagg’d* when she got home.

Their boots and clothes are fairly *clagg’d* up. So

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CLAGS, *s.*—Clotted, dirty messes.

Her petticoat bottom's all in *clags*; it hings in mucky rags.

CLAGGY, *adj.*—Sticky, clogging.

The rēen (rain) makes the ground so *claggy*.

CLAM, *v.*—To seize, catch hold of, hold fast.

Now then *clam* hold on it.

I *clammed* hold on his back, and he sluth down me.

He *clammed* her by the arm, kicked her, and said—
Defendant *clammed* him by the shoulder.

He *clammed* hold on the mane.

CLAM, or CLEM, *v.*—To suffer from hunger, starve.

The childer are well nigh *clemmed*.

He said he would *clam* first.

The horse was fairly *clemmed*, it was pined to dēad,

Skinner notes this as “vox agro Lincolniensi usitatissima.”

CLAMS, or CLEMS, *s.*—Wooden instruments, with which shoemakers or saddlers clip their leather to hold it fast; also a kind of pincers with teeth and long handles by which thistles are gripped and drawn out of the ground.

CLAMMOCKS, *s.*—An untidy, slatterly woman.

CLAP IN. *v.*—To come on suddenly, like a blow: as “I felt the cold clap in on me;”
“The storm clapped in on the 1st,” “And then the weather clapped in at this how,”
“Strange and sharp it has clapped in.”

CLAP-POST, *s.*—The post against which a gate claps or strikes when shut, as distinguished from the post on which it hangs.

Mebbe, it'll serve for a *clap-post*, it's not strong enough for the gate to hing on,

CLARTY, *adj.*—Sticky, miry.

It's real *clarty*, heavy land.

CLAT, *v.*—To mess; as “Clatting about;” “She's always doctoring and clatting;” “If I do clat, I like to do it of Monday.”

CLAT, *s.*—Mess, slop.

We've tried all sorts of *clats*.

It makes so much trouble and *clat*.

It's a deal of trouble, and a deal of *clat*, but I reckon it pays when all is said and done.

I've had to get so many bits of *clats* for him.

It'll make all one *clat*.

CLAWK, *v.*—To snatch, claw up, clutch: as of a gleaner, "Look at that crittur, how she clawks it up."

[30]

CLĒAN, *adv.*—Quite, entirely.

I'm *clĕan* bet.

He has letten her get *clĕan* mester on him.

It *clĕan* takes away my appetite.

CLEANING-TIME.—A well-known and definite period, just before old May-Day, when all good house-wives give their houses a regular yearly cleaning, before the farm-servants, hired from May-Day to May-Day, leave their places.

It was just about last *cleaning-time*.

She always goes there to help at *cleaning-time*.

CLEANSE, CLEANSINGS, *v.* and *s.*—Of the afterbirth of a cow: as "She cauded of Saturday, and never cleansed while to-day.

CLĒA, or CLEE, *s.*—Claw, as of a cat or bird.

The jay was caught by the *clĕa*.

So of Sheep, "It was the epidemic: all their *clĕas* came off;"

"They've gotten new *clĕas*."

CLETCH, *s.*—Clutch, or brood of chickens, &c.

There was only five in that *cletch*.

I've putten two *cletchs* together.

There's a *cletch* got off in the wood.

CLICK, *v.*—To catch up, or snatch hastily, as mud in walking, or on a wheel.

See how the mud *clicks* up.

I *clicked* the turnover (a small shawl) from her.

CLINKER, *s.*—A clincher, or clencher.

We had two *clinkers* (real good sermons) to-day.

I gave him a *clinker* (*i.e.*, a convincing argument). So “Well, that was a *clinking* good one.”

CLOCKS, *s.*—Little black insects, like beetles, which make a ticking noise, often considered a token of death. But used for any beetle-like insect, such as the Cockchafer: “It was like one of them great flying clocks.”

CLUB-TAIL, *s.*—Common name for the Stoat.

A *club-tail* fetched me six chickens outen that cletch.

CLUMPS, *adj.*—Idle, lazy.

We call them *clumps* when they wäant work.

“Vox agro Lincolniensi usitatissima.”—(Skinner)

CLUNCH, *adj.*—Gruff, surly.

He speaks so *clunch* to the poor bairns.

He was a very *clunch* man, and grumbled in his guts.

[31]

CLUNG, *adj.*—Stiff, heavy, clinging.

It’s very wet and *clung* down there.

The ground’s too *clung* to set owt.

There’s ten acres on it *is clung*; it can’t be *clunger*.

The land’s too wet and *clung* for turkeys.

COARSE, *adj.*—Rough, stormy; applied to the weather: as “It’s a very coarse afternoon.”

COB, *s.*—The stone of any fruit, as of the cherry.

Don’t swallow the *cobs*.

The birds eat the cherries, and leave the *cobs* sticking on.

Also a small stack or heap of corn: as “They’ve no-but two wheat stacks and a little *cob*.”

COGGLE, *s.*—A small round stone, pebble, cobble.

There's a many nasty *coggles* about.

I just caught my foot against a *coggle*.

It's the beautifullest *coggle* I ever seed, and the levellest.

We're just a-going to wash down the *coggles*.

COKES, *s.*—Coke, commonly used in the plural: as “We mix a few cokes with the coal;” “We've gotten a load of cokes from Lincoln;” “John fetched some cokes from Bracebrig.”

COLLOGUE, *v.*—To talk over, to persuade to some wrong or mischief.

My daughter was *collogued* into it.

It was her parents as *collogued* him up there.

COME-BY-CHANCE.—A chanceling, or bastard child.

Why, you see, he was a *come-by-chance*; she had him before she married old B.

COME-INTO-PROFIT.—Said of a cow coming into milk: as “She'll not come into profit while next month.” *Come into use*, has a different meaning, being said of a cow when ready for the bull.

COME-THY-WAYS, *i.e.*, Come along, said usually to a loitering child.

COME-TO-ONE'S-END.—To be about to die.

I thought no other but what I'd *come to my end*.

I doubt the old chap's *come to his end*.

COMPANY-KEEPER, *s.*—A companion.

She's gone to be *company-keeper* to old Mrs. S.

CONDEMNED, *part.*—Said of money spent, or owed, before it is received: as “He has a pension, but it's mostly condemned before he gets it;” “His week's wage is always condemned beforehand;” “Mr. H. asked if the £20,000 borrowed some nine years ago was all expended; the Mayor said it was condemned.” “Well, I have a horse, but he's condemned; I must sell him for the rent.”

[32]

CONFINED MAN.—A labourer hired by the year, and so confined to work for one master only; a man in such a situation is said to have a “confined place.”

He was *confined man* at Aubur, and would like to get a *confined* place again.

He's *confined* labourer to Mr. M. at Na'enby.

The men that's regularly *confined*, they're the best off.

COSH, *s.*—The pod of Beans or Tares: as “Tars have such a many coshes;” hence also

Cosh'd: as “How well the beans are *cosh'd*.”

COT, *v.*—To mat, become entangled.

Her tail *cots* so with the dirt.

His hair gets so *cotted*.

The sheaves are quiet green and *cotted*.

The 'tates are grown to a degree, real *cotted* together.

The wheat was all *totted* together in the bags.

COT, *s.*—A mat, tangle.

The roots were all of a *cot*;

The corn had grown that length, and was all of a *cot*.”

A regular *cot* it was, I chopped a piece with a fir-bill.

COULD, *v.*—To be able; as in the common phrase, Used to could: as “I can't nip about, as I used to could;” “Did you, when you used to could work?”

COURSE OF THE COUNTRY.—To see the course of the country, a common expression for seeing the world.

He travelled about a deal when he was young; he wanted to see the *course of the country*.

It's a good thing for young folk to leave home; they get to know the *course of the country*.

COWGATE, *s.*—Pasturage for a cow, two cowgates being reckoned for a horse's pasture.

They all have *cowgates* in the marsh.

There's nine *cowgates* in our laëns (lanes).

COWLADY, *s.*—A. Lady-bird.

The bairns are so fond of getting *cowladies*.

The children here have a rhyme, “*Cowlady* cay, Fly away.”

COWS AND CALVES.—Name for the purple, and white spikes of *Arum maculatum*, known sometimes as Lords and Ladies, or Bulls and Cows.

CRAB-VARJUICE. The juice of crabs pressed out, and used as vinegar. After most of the juice was pressed out, water was mixed with the pulp to make an acid drink, sometimes palled Perry.

[33]

CRACK, *v.*—To boast, talk big: as “He does crack so,” or “He’s always cracking of hissen.”

CRACK OUT, *v.*—To burst out laughing.

As for Tiz, she *cracked* right out.

CRACK.—“In a crack,” *i.e.*, in an instant, suddenly: as “He might be snatched away in a crack”—of sudden death.

CRAM, *v.*—To crumple, tumble, disarrange.

Look, how my dress is *crammed*.

CRAMBLY, CRAMBLING, *adj.*—Shaky, tottering, decrepit.

What a *crambly* lot we are!

He walks very *crambly*.

I made the pig get up, but it seemed very *crambling*.

CRANKY, *adj.*—Merry, sportive.

How *cranky* the boy is! he’s full of quirks and pranks.

CRATCH, *s.*—The sort of hand-barrow or bier used to carry a dead pig on.

Shep fetched a *cratch* from the mester’s.

They each on ‘em have a *cratch*.

CRATCHETY, *Adj.*—Ailing, infirm: “I’m always cratchety, but I’m not to say worse than usual.”

CRAZY, *adj.*—Rickety, dilapidated: as “A crazy old chair;” “It was a crazy a lot as ever I clapped eyes on.”

CREDDLE, *s.*—Cradle.

It’s like a little *creddle*, she’ll lig in it while she’s three.

CREE, *v.*—To boil gently, set to simmer.

I was just *creeing* some wheat for the henses.

They *cree* the hinder ends for the pigs.

So, "Cree'd Wheat"—Wheat simmered till it is soft.

CREW, CREW-YARD, *s.*—The yard where the stock is kept; as, "He has a rare lot of beast in his crew;" "The mester's out in the crew-yard;" "They lead the rakings straight into the crew;" "The well ought to be reiet away from the crews."

CRITCH, CRITCHY, *adj.* (the "i" pronounced long)—Stony, full of flat stones: as "Cliff land is so critchy."

CROKE, *s.*—Refuse of anything: as, "It's only an old croke."

CROOKLED, *adj.*—Crooked.

We've been cleaning out that *crookled* dyke.

It's where there's that *crookled* chimney.

They cut out a lot of *crookled* oak.

[34]

CROODLE, *v.*—To cower, crouch down.

They found the old woman *croodled* up in a corner.

CHOOK, *s.*—The hooked part of the hinge of a gate, that which is fastened into the post.

The gate has been thrown off the *crook*.

He took two or three gates off the *crooks*.

CROP, *v.*—To pick, gather,—said of flowers.

They've been *cropped* sin' morn.

Joe has *cropped* them in the wood.

It's a posy the childer have *cropped* in the dyke.

And with that I *cropped* three roses.

She brought me some *cropped* flowers yesterday, some gillivers.

CROSS-CROP, *v.*—To grow crops out of due rotation.

When they began to *cross-crop* the land, they never did any more good.

CROSS-CUT, *v.*—To plough across, at right angles to the former ploughing.

They're *cross-cutting* fallows.

They don't fall to *cross-cut* clay.

The field was *cross-cutten*.

CROSS-EYED, *adj.*—Squinting.

I reckon the lass is a bit *cross-eyed*.

CROSS-HOPPLE, *s.*—To thwart, contradict, interrupt in conversation, —a figure taken from a beast tethered by one fore foot to the opposite foot behind, and so thwarted and hindered in its movements.

Don't *cross-hopple* her now she's ill.

You're very *cross-hoppling* this morning.

They're oftens a bit *cross-hoppling* wi' her.

You can do nowt by *cross-hoppling* him.

CROW, *s.*—Always applied to the Rook, the Carrion-Crow being distinguished as Cad-crow.

The *crows* made work with the corn.

He's tenting *crows* on the ten-acre.

So the *Crowholt*, *i.e.*, the Rookery.

CROW-BELLYFUL,—A morsel, very small quantity: used in such sayings as “She has not a crow-bellyful of flesh on her;” “Thou'lt not get a crow-bellyful of meat offen it.”

CROWPOOR, *adj.*—Poor as a crow, very poor.

They kep' it only *crowpoor*, as you may say.

CROWFEET, *s.*—The Meadow Orchises. *Orchis Morio*, and *O. mascula*.

[35]

CRUD, *s.*—Curd.

As white as any *crud*.

That's what they mak' *crud* or cheese wi'.

CRUDLE, *v.*—To curdle: as “The cow's milk crudled in it's inside.

CRUMPS, *s. pl.*—Small wrinkled or crumpled apples: as “We'll give the crumps to the pig.”

CUCKOO-FLOWER, *s.*—The Lady's Smock, *Cardamine pratensis*.

CULL, CULLS, *s.*—Those culled, or picked out; used of the inferior sheep, weeded out of the flock.

He only sold some *culls*.

When you buy a lot like that, you must reckon to get some *culls*.

CULLIS-ENDED, *adj.*—Finished off with round ends or gables, said of thatched stacks:
as “Mr. P. had all his stacks cullis-ended.”

CUT, *s.*—One of the many words for Dyke or Drain, a channel cut for water.

Jump into the *cut*, Jack, with thee (thy) new clothes on, and see what thee mother will say to thee. Eh, feyther, thou’rt a funny beggar.

If any person shall at any time place any tunnel through any of the said drains or *cuts*.

CUT, *v.*—To castrate: as “The pigs are not cut yet;” “He reckoned to cut them the fore-end of the week.”

CUT, *v.*—To hurt, vex, mortify.

I was *cut* when they came and tell’d me they were dead.

I was real *cut* to think he should serve me so.

It would *cut* them to come on the parish.

I felt a bit *cut* about it.

It’ll be very *cutting* for her to leave her home.

CUTMEAT, or CUTSTUFF, *s.*—Straw cut into short lengths, or turnips sliced, as food for cattle: as “It’s all corn, no cut-stuff.” “He fetched a seck of cutmeat out on the yard.” So *Cut-house*, the building in which it is cut.

He was found hanging by his neck in a *cut-house*.

CUTTS, *s.*—Pair of Cutts, the conveyance used for carrying timber, &c.

A horse attached to a pair of *cutts* took fright.

Swinging on a pole behind a pair of timber-*cutts*.

He was fined for using a pair of *cutts* on the highway without having his name painted thereon.

They brought two *cutts* and five horses, and fetched two *cutts*’ load of esh-poles.

[36]

D

DA.—Common familiar term for Father, *i.e.*, Dadda.

His *Da* says he's over-young.

Yon's my *Da* coming for me.

His *Da* heights him so.

DA', or DAA.—Day: as “She lit on him of Frida’;” “He’ll come of Saturda’;” “They’ll not flit while Mayda’.”

‘DACIOUS, *adj.*—Audacious.

He's a '*dacious* lad, that Bill T.

cfr. Owdacious and Dossity.

DACKER, *v.*—To loiter, slacken speed.

They *dackered* a good bit on the way.

They *dackered* the horses after they passed Lincoln.

The Doctor has *dackered* agen their house.

Noted by Skinner as “Vox agro Lincolnensi usitata.”

DADE, *v.*—To hold up, or lead, as children by the hand, or by leading strings: as “We daded her between us.” Shence Dading-strings, for Leading-strings.

DAFF, DAFFY, *adj.*—Doughy.

How *daffy* the bread is!

Bread is bad for anyone when it is so *daff*.

DALLACK, *v.*—To dress smartly and gaudily.

How she's *dallack'd* out!

She's none of your *dallacking* lasses. So

DALLACKS, *s.*—One who dresses smartly and gaudily: as “What a dallacks yon is!”

(See DAWK, DAWKS.)

DANG, *v.*—To throw down with violence: as “Dang it down;” cfr., Bang and Spang.

DANT, *v.*—Daunt.

It's very *danting* for her, poor lass.

DAWK, *v.*—To dress smartly, but slovenly: as “How she *dawks* hersen out!” So

DAWKS, *s.*—“What a *dawks* she looks!” Perhaps contractions for Dallack and Dallacks above.

DAWL, *v.*—To tire, weary.

I'm quiet *dawled* out.

It's *dawling* work liggig so long in bed.

The henses were strange and wouldn't eat, so they got *dawled* on the road.

DAWN, *s.*—Common pronunciation of Down, fur: as "She left some dawn on the breers;" "The dawn's beginning to come (grow) again;" "He doesn't want any of that white dawn (cotton-wool) putten round him" (in his coffin).

DEÄD, *s.*—Commonly used for Death: as "I'm hagged to deäd;" "He was fit to hound me to deäd;" "It would scare some women to deäd;" "It would 'a grieved you to deäd to see the bairn, he was haëf pined to deäd."

DEAD-HORSE.—"To work a dead horse," *i.e.*, to work to pay off a debt incurred, or for wages already spent; "I doubt he's working a dead horse."

DEAD-RIPE, *adj.*—Completely ripe, so over-ripe that all growth has ceased; commonly said of grain.

DEAF, *adj.*—Used not only of Ears of corn, meaning blighted and empty, without grain in them: as "There's a many deaf ears to-year;" "They cut a sheaf or two that was night-ripening, but it was like deaf corn;" "A many ears have nothing in them, they seem quiet deaf." But also of other things, as "A deaf nut," that is, one without a kernel;" "Her cheek looked like a deaf cheek, as if it had no life in it," said of one the side of whose face was paralysed.

DEAL, *s.*—Used simply for a quantity without any qualifying adjective: as "There was a deal of rain," or "not such a very deal;" "It's not hurten a deal," or "It's not good for a deal;" "He would have all cutten, and then there came a very deal of wet."

DELPH, or DELF, *s.*—One of the many words for a Drain or Dyke, a channel delved or dug to carry off water.

DEM, *s.*—Local pronunciation of Dam, an embankment.

They put a *dem* in the beck.

I've been dragging *dems* out on the dykes. So also

DEM, *v.*—To dam: as "They demm'd it higher up;" "I fell crossways into the dyke, so I was demming up the water."

DEMMUCKED, *adj.*—Diseased, said of potatoes; probably a corrupted form of Epidemick'd.

[38]

DIDN'T OUGHT, DOESN'T OUGHT, HADN'T OUGHT, common local idioms for Ought not.

People have relief who *didn't ought*.

It *doesn't ought* to do so in that time.

She *does ought* to help me.

We *hadn't ought* to forego our claim.

They *don't ought* to be at that how.

DILL, v.—To soothe, ease, dull.

I'd take anything to *dill* the pain.

She had to walk about to *dill* the pain.

DINGLE, v.—To tingle.

My arm begins to *dingle* and feel that queer.

It's a nasty *dingling* pain.

I feel a *dingling* deadness in that thumb.

DISANNUL, v.—To disarrange, put in confusion: as “The house is all disannulled.”

DISCHARGE FROM, v.—To forbid, charge not to do.

He *discharged* him from going on his land

DISCOURSE, s.—Conversation.

His *discourse* was not fit to be heard.

She didn't think a deal on his *discourse*.

Their *discourse* was awful.

Whenever you talk to him, he always brings out some good *discourse*.

DISGEST, v.—Very commonly used for Digest; so Disgestion and *Indigestion*.

Doctor says it's bad *disgestion*.

His stomach does not seem to *disgest* it.

DITHER, DIDDER, v.—To shake, quiver, tremble: as “ ee how it makes the man's arms dither;” “One leg's all a dithering.” Skinner, 200 years ago, noted Didder as “vox agro Linc. familiaris.”

DITHER, *s.*—A trembling, quivering, shaking: as “I’m all of a dither;” “My back and all’s all of a dither.” One of the many instances of “dd” being pronounced as “th.”

DITTED, *adj.*—Begrimed, dirtied.

Some folks say grufted, and some say *ditted*.

Things soon get *ditted* up in a market town.

DO, sometimes DOMENT, *s.*—An ado, or to-do; used commonly of an entertainment or social gathering: as “It was a beautiful do;” “They had only a poor do at the Fair;” “They’d been to your Tea-do;” “They have their Church-do next week;” “They telegraphed for him, but he was at this do-ment.” But used also in other senses: as “She’s just had a coughing-do” (*i.e.*, a fit of coughing); “They’ve had two or three bits of do’s (quarrels) already;” “He made but a poor do on it;” “If it wasn’t for the School Board, we shouldn’t ha’ had all this do-ment.”

[39]

DOG-POOR, *adj.*—Very poor, extremely poor: as “The horse was that dog-poor it could not get up.”

DOLE, or DOLLUP, *s.*—A lump or quantity of anything: as “Gie me a dole of paste;” “Let me have another dole of worsted,” *i.e.*, a skein of 8 ounces.

DOLLY, or DOLLY-TUB, *s.*—A wooden tub for washing clothes, which are worked about in it with a *Peggy*.

DOOR-DERN, *s.*—A door frame.

I set my foot on the edge of the *door-dern*.

They even took down the *door-derns*, and burnt them.

Do the *door-dern* next.

I am sure the doors were in, leastways the *derns* were.

DOORSTEAD, *s.*—The threshold, or place of the door: as Gatestead and Bedstead. So “He stood in the doorstead;” “The doorstead is so low, one is fit to knock one’s head.”

DORCASED, *adj.*—Finely dressed out. No doubt derived, ironically, from the so-called Dorcas Societies for making clothes for the poor.

DOSSITY, *s.*—Spirit, animation.

The bairn seems weak and traily, she has no *dossity* about her.

She seems to have no mind, no *dossity* whatever.

Always pronounced *Dossity*, but perhaps a corruption of 'Dacity (Audacity). See 'Dacious above.

DOTHER, DODDER, *s.*—The Corn Spurrey, *Spergula arvensis*, a common weed in light corn-land, quite distinct from the Dodder of Botanical Books.

The sheep ate out the *dother*, and left the wheat in drills.

There was more *dother* than barley.

An instance of "dd" being pronounced as "th," as in Dither, Fother, Lether, &c.

DOUBT, *v.*—Used in the sense of Think, Fear: as "I doubt we're wrong;" "I doubt he's a bad 'un;" "I doubt it will rain;" "That's not big enough, I doubt."

DOWK, *v.*—To stoop, hang down, duck: so "dowking" applied to a cow whose horns hang down.

The leaves *dowk* down completely.

DOWN, *adv.*—I'll in bed: as "Down with a fever;" "What, is he down again?" "There are several down on it"(the small pox).

DOWN-COMING, *adj.*—Ruinous, likely to fall.

It's a strange *down-coming* old place.

[40]

DOWNFALL, *s.*—A fall of rain, snow, or hail.

I doubt we shall have some *downfall*.

There'll be a *downfall* before it is warmer.

DRAG, *v.*—To work land with a Drag, a heavy harrow with longer and stronger teeth, to break the clods, and with Hailes, or handles, to guide it, like a plough.

They're a-gate *dragging* the far close.

I paid two-shillings for *dragging* and harrowing it.

DRAGGED UP. *part.*—Said of children brought up roughly and carelessly: as "They're not brought up, they're dragged up;" "They've been dragged up anyhow."

DRAPE, *s.*—A cow that is barren, and so gives no milk; also applied to a barren ewe.

Why, she's a *drape*, so we're feeding of her.

So in sale bills: "Three in-calf cows, *drapes*;" or so many "*drape* heifers."

"He was driving four sheep-*drape* ewes."

DREE, *adj.*—Long-continued, tedious, wearisome: As "Dull, *dree* weather;" or, "A long *dree* day's work;" or "It was raining very *dree*;" "We've stuck to it very *dree* to get it finished." "He wears *dree* at his work: anyone who wears *dree* at a thing may often get through a deal."

DRESS, *v.*—To cheat, deceive.

He want try, no-but to *dress* people.

They'd sooner try to *dress* people out of their money than not.

DRIFT, *v.*—Stronger form for drive: as "I'll drift him," that is "pack him off." "The officer drifted the boys."

DRIFT-ROAD, *s.*—A road used for driving cattle, in some parts called a Drove.

DRINGLING, *part.*—Drizzling: said of rain or snow, when it is small and fine.

DRIV, *v.*—Drove: past tense of drive.

Father *driv* plough there.

He either *driv* plough. or —

I *driv* a many away mysen.

I *driv* and *driv* and *driv*.

DROLLASHUN, *s.*—A droll person.

Mrs. B. she is a *drollashun*.

DRUG, *s.*—The wagon, capable of being lengthened, which is used for carrying timber; sometimes called a pair of cuts.

They haven't no *drugs* to lead wood with.

They'll never get their *drugs* and henses in there; they'll have to trail the poles out with a chëen.

[41]

DULBERT, *s.*—A dullard, dunce.

DUNK, DUNKY, *adj.*—Short and thick; said of a pig of that shape.

Many would call yon pig *dunky*, but I don't reckon it's a real *dunk*.

DWINE, *v.*—To dwindle, waste away.

She just seems to *dwine* away.

DYKE, *s.*—The regular word for a Ditch: as “He’s agate brushing out the dyke;” “She tumbled flat of her back in the dyke;” “Don’t go in the dykes and get yoursens wetshed.” “They reckon as the dyke belongs the hedge.”

[42]

E

EAGRE, or AIGRE, *s.*—The Bore or tidal wave which rushes up the Trent as far as Torksey.

EAR, *s.* The handle of a cup, jug, or pitcher: as in the saying “Little pitchers have long ears.”

There was not a cup with an *ear* to it in the house.

She kep’ moving the mugs and looking if their *ears* were clean.

So, “a two-*eared* kit,” a wooden vessel with two handles, used in milking.

EARNING, *s.*—Rennet.

Mrs. E, used always to put *earning* in.

Earning; why, that’s what they mak’ crud or cheese wi’; some folks call getting wages, *earning*.

EASEMENT, *s.*—Relief.

I’d tak’ anything whereby I could get some *easement*.

Mebbe it’ll give him *easement* for a piece.

EAU, pronounced EA, EE, *s.*—A watercourse.

When the Withern *Eau* was ditched.

Leastways, it was not Moulton village, it was Moulton *Ea*-gate.

So, Bourn *Eau*, Risegate *Eau*, *Eau*-brink, and *Eau*-dyke. Hardly known in this immediate neighbourhood, but “the Sincil Dyke at Lincoln is called the Old *Ea* in old documents.”

EDDISH, *s.* The aftercrop of grass after the hay-crop has been cut.

EKE, *v.* —To lengthen.

I mun *eke* her petticoat.

I shall have to *eke* it again; I shall have to put a piece on it.

I've *eked* her little shimmy twice.

ELDER, *s.* A cow's udder.

Her *elder* is as hard as hard.

The skin seemed to hing all about her *elder*.

"Vox in agro Line, oppidoque frequens," says Skinner.

'EN, the old plural termination still heard in such words as Closen, Housen, Placen, for Closes, Houses, Places; sometimes reduplicated into Closens, Housens, Placens.

He's got two *placen* on his hands while May.

There are three niced little gress *closen* to it.

On them clay *closen* it is bad.

She's stopped in her *placens* well.

There are four *closens* haven't a quarter to the acre.

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'EN,—the regular termination of the Past Participle in En or 'Ten, commonly retained in such words as Gotten, Cutten, Letten, Setten, Hurten, Putten, &c.

It's not *hurten* a deal.

The house was *letten* the day they flitted.

We've *gotten* our garden *setten*.

I wouldn't ha' *putten* up wi' it.

I won't have the bairn *hitten*.

Oh, she *was cutten* up; it *has upsetten* her.

END, *v.*—To finish make an end of, kill: as "The bairns are that rough, they're fit to end one;" "They're fit to end anything about them;" "No man should end her money;" "She'd been trying to end hersen."

END, *s.*—"To come to one's end;" *i.e.*, to come to one's death: as "I thought for sureness he'd come to his end this bout."

END, *s.*—"Not to care which end goes first"—a phrase for reckless waste and extravagance.

They seem as if they did not care which *end* went first.

She's a sore woman; she does not care which *end* goes first.

ENDLONG, *adv.*—Continually, all along..

They promised to continue it *endlong* whilst he lived.

They behaved *endlong* the same.

ENEW.—Common pronunciation of Enough: as “He didn’t make holes enew.” “Have you got enew? Oh, we’ve gotten plenty.”

ENJOY.—The term constantly employed with bad health: as “Does she enjoy bad health?” “They say there’s one on ‘em enjoys bad health.”

ESH, *s.*—An Ash-tree.

It would ‘a grown oak and *esh* in the hollows.

Oak before *Esh*,—a deal of wet.

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FAG, *s.*—A sheep-tick. So Fag-water, water mixed with mercury (arsenic) and soft-soap, in which sheep are dipped to kill the ticks.

FAIRLY, *adv.*—Completely, actually.

The land’s *fairly* rotten.

I’ve *fairly* had to scrat it off.

FAIR-WALLING, *s.*—The level, smoothly-built masonry or brickwork above the roughly-built foundations.

FALL, *v.*—In very common use for to Fall to the place or turn of anything, or simply for Ought or Should.

That close *falls* to be wheat this turn.

He *falls* to have a man to help him.

That key does not *fall* to open it.

I *fall* to go to wash there next week.

She *falls* to be at school.

He *fell* to come yesterday.

She *falls* some money in April.

Any goose *falls* to lay by Old Candlemas Day—in allusion to the saying:—

“New Candlemas Day, good goose will lay:

FALL TO PIECES.—A common phrase, used of a woman’s confinement: as “She fell to pieces last night;” “She’ll fall to pieces before she gets there.”

FALSE, FAUSSE, *adj.*—Sly, cunning, crafty

The cows are so *false*.

She’s as *false* as a little fox.

My dog’s as *false* as any man.

So of a horse, “He’s as *fausse* as a man.”

FAMBLE, *v.*—To stutter, to speak imperfectly or unintelligibly.

He *fambles* so in his talk.

She seems to *famble*, as if she could not get her words out.

FARDIN, *s.*—Farthing.

FAR-END, *s.*—The last, the utmost: as “I should like to see the far-end of her,” *i.e.*, see her till her death; “I’m sure it was the far-end of my thoughts,” *i.e.*, The last thing I should think of,

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FAR-LENGTH, *s.*—Distance, furthest length.

That is about the *far-length* he goes.

FAR-WELTERED, *part.*—Cast, or thrown on its back, as a sheep. See WELTERED, and OVER-WELTERED.

FAST, *adj.*—Stopped, hindered, tied: as “I won’t see you fast,” *i.e.*, Stopped for want of money, or want of work. “I reckon they’re fast for bricks,” *i.e.*, stopped for want of them. “If she see’d I was fast, or owt;” “I’m a real fast woman, I’ve a great family,” *i.e.*, tied by family cares. But also “He has got no fast job,” *i.e.*, no constant work.

FASTEN, or FASTENING PENNY. —Earnest money, money given to fasten or confirm a bargain or hiring.

I ged a shilling *fasten-penny*.

He sent back his *fasten-penny*.

He tell’d him he might drink his *fasten-penny*.

He ged the mester back his *fasten-penny*.

FASTEN-TUESDAY, or FASTEN EVE.—Shrove Tuesday the Eve of the great Fast of Lent.

FATHEAD, *s.*—A stupid fellow, dunce.

She called our George a *fathead* and a dunce.

FĒAT, FĒATISH, *adj.*—FĒATLY, *adv.*—Neat, nice, well-done: as “Yon’s a fĒat little lass;” “It’s a fĒatish bit of work;” “It’s fĒatly done;” or ironically, “It’s a fĒat mucky job.”

FEATHER-POKE, *s.*—The long-tailed Titmouse; probably so called from the pocket-shaped nest, lined with feathers, which it makes; or, perhaps, “from its way of puffing up its feathers.”

FEDBED, *s.*—A feather-bed. So “Fedbed-makers,” in “Cocke Lorelle’s Bote,” temp. Henry VIN.

FEED, *s.*—Food, fodder for cattle: as “There’s plenty of good feed this turn;” or the common bidding to an ostler: “Give my horse a feed.”

FEED, *v.*—To grow fat, or to make fat.

He is beginning to *feed*.

He eats well, so I hope he will soon begin to *feed*.

We shall begin to *feed* him next week.

He is *feeding* three small beast.

Milk will *feed* anything quicker than water.

FEEDER, *s.*—One who grows fat.

The whole family of them are *feeders*.

So *feeders*, fattening cattle; and *feeders* land, grazing land, on which cattle can be fattened.

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FEEDER, *s.*—A child’s bib; also a feeding-bottle, or cup with a lip.

FELLOWSHIP, *s.*—Friendly conversation: as “We had a little fellowship together.”

Dame Juliana Berners instructs us that “a Felyschyppe of yomen” is the proper term to use.

FEN-OAKS.—Willows.

FERRAGE, *v.* and *s.*—With the sense of searching into, and clearing out: as “I like to have a real good ferrage over once or twice a year;” “I’ve given all my places a good ferraging out;” “He begins to ferrage into things more’n he did;” “I ‘ve no man, so I mut ferrage out for mysen;” “There’s plenty of work if they will but ferrage out for it;” “They don’t ferrage the corners out;” “She’s always a-ferraging out the yard.” One would think it merely a corruption of Forage; but the *Ferraging Fork*, the iron fork used for moving about the hot embers in a brick oven, seems to represent the old word Fruggin, or Fruggan, having the same meaning. Cotgrave (1611) explains Fourgon as “an oven-forke, termed in Lincolnshire a Fruggin, wherewith fuel is both put into an oven, and stirred when it is in it.”

FETCH, *s.*—A false tale, imposition.

It’s merely a *fetch* to get relief.

Why, it was a *fetch*.

One wouldn’t have thought a lady would make a *fetch* like that

There’s a many *fetches* (used as a verb) sooner than hardworks.

FETTLE, *s.*—Order, condition.

The place is in strange good *fettle*.

What sort of *fettle* is it in?

FETTLE, or FETTLE UP, *v.*—To put in order, make ready: as “Just fettle it up a bit;”

“We’ll fettle it up agen the feast.”

FEY, *v.*—To cleanse.

I mun *fey* out that dyke.

It wants *feying* out badly.

FEYT, *v.*—Fight.

A mother may *feyt* through wi’ bairns; a feyther cüant.

He ast him would he *feyt*.

The bairn seems to *feyt* for her breath.

FEYTHER, *s.*—Father.

FIDDLE, *s.*—The name given to the “pasties,” *i.e.*, pastry with jam inside which children bring to school for their dinner. So, “Have you got your fiddle?” “Mother, do make me a fiddle to-day.”

FIERCE, *adj.*—Brisk, lively: as “The babe’s quite fierce again;” “Oh, they were fierce; they were as merry as crickets.”

FIND ONESELF, *v.*—To provide oneself with victuals.

His sister gives him harbour, but he *finds himself*.

She had nobut 3s. a week to *find hersen*.

He got 14s a week and *found himself*.

FINGER and TOE,—said of Turnips when the root branches out into the shape of fingers and toes instead of forming a bulb.

Some odd ones are *finger and toe-ing*.

They’ve gone to *finger and toes* a good deal.

FIR-BILL, or FURBILL, *s.*—A bill, or bill-hook; the common name: as “Tak’ and grind this ’ere fir-bill;” “She got the old fir-bill into it;” “i chopped a piece with a fir-bill.”

FIRST LAMB,—“You notice which way the first lamb you see looks and that-a-way you’ll go to live;” said to farm-servants, with reference to their yearly change of service at May-day.

FIRST OFF,—for the first thing, the beginning: as “The first off of the morning,” for the first thing in the morning; “It was the first off of his occupying the farm;” “He wanted the pigs killing first off.”

FIT, *adj.*—Ready, inclined, sufficient, or likely to.

They’re *fit* to tear one to bits.

When the bairns all turn out bad one is *fit* to blame it to the parents.

Her father was *fit* to flog her.

If she knew, she’d be a’most *fit* to kill me.

FITTER, *s.*—A small piece or fragment: as on a rusty iron pipe, “It comes off in fitters.”

FIXED, *part.*—Settled, provided for.

I doubt she’ll be badly *fixed* if he happens owt.

I never thought I should be *fixed* at this how.

There’s a many on ‘em *fixed* at that how.

She has been badly *fixed* for a girl.

She has some brothers real well *fixed*, and they've promised to *fix* her.

FLACKET, *s.*—A small wooden barrel, used for beer by labourers in harvest.

FLEAK, FLAKE, *s.*—A hurdle or sheep-tray.

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FLECK, *v.* and *s.*—A spot, or to spot: as “The mare was flecked with foam,” or “She had a few flecks of white about her.” Skinner calls the word— “*Vox agro Linc. usitatissima*; and indeed the words seem in common use, though Webster pronounces them “obsolete, or used only in poetry.”

FLEET, *s.*—A shallow channel, or piece of water: as “The Fleet,” at Collingham, and “Holme Fleet,” in the Trent, near Rampton.

FLICK, *s.*—A flitch, or side of bacon.

FLIGGED, *adj.*—Fledged.

They're only bubblings yet; let them be while they're *fligged*.

FLIT, *v.*—To remove, change house.

We shan't *flit* while May Day.

They say it's ill-luck to *flit* a cat.

He has a brother as *flitted* from agen Kirton-Lindsey.

FLIT, FLITTING, *s.*—A move, change of house.

They made a moon-light *flit* on it.

So the sayings, “Two *flittings* are as bad as one fire;” and “Friday *flit*, short sit.”

FLOURY, *adj.*—Light and powdery: as “The fallows are so floury.”

FLUSKER, *v.*—To flutter, or fluster: as of a hen, “What with fluskering in going on, she broke one on ‘em;” or of pigeons, “At the least noise they all flusker out.”

FOAL-FOOT, *s.*—The herb Colts-foot, Tussilago Farfara, the yellow flowers of which are gathered by country—people in spring, and either made fresh into wine, or dried and made into tea,—esteemed for their medicinal qualities.

The childer are as bad *foal footing* as brambling.

FOG, *s.*—Rank, coarse grass, not fed off in summer, or that grows in autumn, after the hay is cut.

There wasn't hæf so much old *fog* grown where that stuff was putten on.

FOLLOW UP, *v.*—Common phrase for Persevere, Continue with any treatment: as “We followed it up well with hot water and poultices;” “I’ve been following her up well wi’ some sauve;” “Doctor says, ‘we must follow her up wi’ plenty of good support;” “There’s nowt better for inflammation than Featherfew, if you do but follow it up;” “I hope he’ll be able to keep on following on it up.”

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FOOT, *v.*—To trace by footmarks: as “There was snow on the ground, and they footed him to the pond.”

FOOT-BET, *adj.*—Tired out with walking.

Weston seemed quiet *foot-bet* as he passed along the rampire.

FORCE-PUT, *s.*—A matter of necessity, compulsion.

It’s a real *force-put*, or I shouldn’t ’a done it.

I shouldn’t ’a sold it for that, if it hadn’t been a *force-put*.

FORE-ELDERS, *s.*—Forefathers, ancestors.

They buried her at H. with her *fore-elders*.

FORE-END, *s.*—The fore-part of the year, the spring, answering to the Back-end: as “He carne last fore-end;” “It’ll be a year come next fore-end.” Also used for the fore-part of the week, or month, or the fore-part generally: as “It was the fore-end of his being took ill;” “I don’t know whether it was the fore-end or the middle of his time;” “It was somewhere at the fore-end of October.”

FORENOON, *s.*—The later hours before noon, always distinguished from the morning or earliest part of the day, as is natural with those who rise very early.

There’s breakfast in the morning, and then something in the *forenoon*.

Will there be preaching in the *forenoon*?

FORSET (accent on the last syllable), *v.*—To upset.

He seems to want to do all he can to *forset* and bother us.

FOR WHY,—used commonly instead of Why: as “I don’t know for why she should get worse;” “I said I could not give him one, and he said ‘For why?’” “She blaemt it to

me, and I'm sure I don't know for why;" "I don't know for why she didn't;" "I'll tell you for why."

FOTHER, *v.* and *s.*—Common pronunciation of Fodder: as Dother for Dodder, Lether for Ladder, Blether for Bladder, &c., &c. "There'll be plenty of fother this turn;" "There was only a small fother-stack offen twenty acres;" "It was betwen cäaking and fothering time;" "We get our teas when Will comes in from fothering them."

FOUL, *adj.*—Used in such phrases as "When it räins in on the bed it seems foul;" "It were a very foul crash of thunder came at last;" "It's a foul place to cross in the dark;" "It's a foul job, this flitting job;" "It's foul having to shift of a Sunday;" "They mend boots so foul; I hate to see them so foul." Or, "I reckon that land's very foul;" that is, full of weeds.

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FOUMARD, or FUMMARD, *s.*—The Pole-cat, *i.e.*, the Foul Marten, from its stench.

FOUTY, *adj.*—Fusty, tainted; applied to meat, bread, flour, &c.

It smelt rather *fouty* for want of air.

FOX'S-BRUSH,—a name given to the large Yellow Sedum, *S. reflexum*, from the bushy shape of its leaf-spikes.

FRAIL, *adj.*—Weak-minded, timid, frightened: as "She was born frail, poor lass."

FRAME. *v.*—To begin, promise.

He's new to the work yet, but he *frames* well.

It seems to *frame* right.

This one *frames* to be as good as yon.

She thought she would see how she'd *frame*.

He don't seem to *frame* amiss.

That's what she seemed to *frame* for most.

FRATCHY, *adj.*—Peevish, irritable.

We call them *fratchy* when folks are nasty-tempered, and one don't like to speak to them.

FREE, *adj.*—Free-spoken, affable, not reserved; applied as a term of great praise, and opposed to a "high" man, that is, haughty and reserved.

He's a wonderful *free* gentleman.

She was a very *free* lady.

She seems very pleasant and very *free*.

FREE-MARTIN, *s.*—The female of twin-calves, male and female, which, it is supposed, will not breed; called also a Martin-calf.

FRESH, *adj.*—Fat, in good condition: as “The beast were very fresh;” “Mr. M. sold a lot of very fresh bullocks;” “He reckoned the pigs weren't fresh enough for porkets.” So in Sale Bills, so many “he and she hogs, very fresh.”

FRET, *v.*—To cry, weep.

She had to *fret* a bit.

She seemed a woman as couldn't *fret*—not tears.

She did not *fret* while we *fretted*, *i.e.*, she did not cry till we did.

FRIDGE, *v.*—To fray, rub, chafe.

The horse's shoulder *fridges* sore.

He is skin-tight, so the collar *fridges* him.

The plaster has *fridged* his leg a bit.

FULL, *adv.*—Quite, enough; used as an intensitive: as “It's full soon yet;” “It's full early for barley.”

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FULL OF COLD,—common expression for having a great deal of cold: as “The childer are all full of cold;” compare “Full of leprosy,” St. Luke v. 12. So also “Full of work;” as “Having the childer fills me full of work;” “I've been out two nights, and that fills me full to-day.”

FULLOCK, *s.*—Force, impetus: as “What a fullock that goes!” So

FULLOCK, *v.*—To give force to a marble by thrusting forward the hand in shooting it—a school-boy's term.

No *fullocking*, that's not fair!

Why, I saw you *fullock*.

FUN.—Found, past of Find: as Grun for Ground, Bun for Bound.

We *fun* a lot more.

They soon *fun* her out.

I think they've *fun* out their mistake.

I soon *fun* out I was hurten.

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G

GABLECK, *s.*—An iron crowbar, used or fixing hurdles in the ground, &c.

One can sca'ce get the *gableck* thruff it.

They've splitten the tops with the *gableck*.

GAD, *s.*—The measure equalling half an acre, by which wood is sold standing, as in Skellingthorpe Wood Sales.

GADWOOD, *s.*—Underwood, as distinguished from Timber trees: a word often used in advertisements of wood sales: as “The Gadwood on 25 acres.”

GAIN, GAINER, GAINEST, *adj.* and *adv.*—Near, handy, convenient.

So *gain* as I live.

It's as *gain* as we can make it

He's very *gain* blind.

That's as *gain* as I can tell you.

His work lies a deal *gainer*.

Yon's the *gainest* road.

It's not them always does best as lives *gainest* of home. So—

GAIN-HAND, OR GAIN-OF-HAND.—Near at hand: as “I laid it gain-hand somewhere;” “She lives quiet gain of hand.”

GAINLY, *adj.*—Handy, clever: as “He's a gainly young chap.” The word from which the more common Ungainly has been formed.

GALLEY-BAUK, OR BALK, *s.*—The cross-beam in a chimney from which the iron hook for pots hangs; so-called from its resemblance to a Gallows.

Why it swings on the *galley-bauk*.

GAM, *s.*—Game: an exception to the usual pronunciation on similar words: as Laëm, Taëm, Blaëm, &c.

Let's have a good *gam*.

He used to be so full of his *gams*.

So: "They were *gamming*," that is, playing in fun.

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GARTH, *s.*—A yard, enclosure; commonly used in the names of fields: as the Calf Garth, Far Garth, Willow Garth, Vine Garth, Hall Garth, Play Garth, Coney Garth, &c. Skinner describes it in this day as "vox adhuc in agro Linc. usitatissima pro Yard, et eandem cum Yard originem agnoscit"

GARTHMAN, *s.*—A yardman, the man who takes care of the stock in the crew-yard. Pronounced Ga'thman, and frequently seen in advertisements as "Wanted a Garthman, &c." "Mester wanted a confined ga'thman, but R. wanted to be off on ta'en work."

GA'THS, GA'THING, *s.*—Girths, Girthing: as "Shall I put hinges or ga'thing?" "I reckon we want a new pair of ga'ths."

GASFAULT, *v.*—Usual, and rather happy, corruption of Asphalt.

They've *gasfaulted* the foot-pad.

He goes *gasfaulting* and gardening.

He often addles 30s. a week *gasfaulting*.

GAS-TAR, *s.*—The common term for the asphalted space before the Old Corn Exchange, Lincoln: as "He has a stall on the Gas-Tar;" "He sells on the Gas-Tar of Frida's;" "It was sold on the Gas-Tar for 4d.

GATE, *s.*—Way or road: as "Go you your gate;" "You mun tak' that gate;" and the many *Streets* at Lincoln and Newark which bear the name: as Bailgate, Northgate, Eastgate, Hungate, Saltergate, Kirkgate, &c., all which refer, not to the entrances through the town walls, but to the streets leading up to them. Thus at Lincoln the South Bargate is the street leading to the South Bar, or entrance of the city. Thus also Gate Burton is so-called because on or near the old Roman road; Halton Holgate because on the "hollow way" between two pieces of sand-rock; and a Cowgate is a run of pasturage for a cow. Both the Prompt. Parv. (1440), and Skinner (1668) distinguish between "Gate or Yate, Porta," and "Gate or Wey, Via;" and Skinner calls the latter "vox agro Linc. usitata."

GATESTead, *s.*—The place in which a gate stands.

There's a *gatestead* in yon corner.

The snow's blown through the *gatesteads*.

How they got thruff the *gatestead* I don't know.

GEE, *interj.*—The cry of the waggoner or plowman to his horses, when he wants them to turn to the right, as Awve is to the left, See AEVE.

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GET, *v.*—Used absolutely for Get-there or Manage to go: as “I should like to ‘a gone, but I couldn't get;” “They did not go, because they could not get;” “He was to have come of Saturda', but, mebbe, he could not get;” “It matters nowt, I cannot get.”

GET-HER-BED,—common phrase for a woman's being confined: as “She'll stop while she gets her bed;” “She reckoned to get her bed next month.”

GET-IT-OUT-OF-THE-ROAD,—common expression for disposing of a pig, when killed, by making it into bacon, pork-pies, lard, &c.

She wanted me to *get her pig out of the road*.

We're going to kill a pig next week, so we shall be throng *getting it out of the road*.

It seems so soft when a man feeds a pig, and his wife can't *get it out of the road*.

GET-THE-STEEL-OUT-OF,—that is, get the best part, the goodness, out of anything: as “Old Mr. N. got the steel out of that farm.”

GET-THE-TURN,—that is, to begin to recover from an illness.

He mut have *gotten the turn*.

I understood as how he'd *gotten the turn*.

GET UNDER, *v.*—To understand.

It's so different, one can't seem to *get under it*.

GIBS, *s.* (G hard).—A Gosling (called “a Green Gib” when very young.

They have only five *gibs* between them.

If she brings off any *gibs*, I shall rear them ascades.

GIE, G'ED, G'EN.—Give, gave, given.

See what a chanch it *gie's* us.

I'll *gie* ye two pills.

He *g'ed* her a smack on the face.

What has she *g'en* you?

So I *ge'd* over.

GILLERY, *s.* (G hard).—Deceit, trickery, cheating.

Let's have none of your *gillery*.

There was a bit of *gillery* at the sale.

There's a deal of *gillery* in horse-dealing.

There's *gillery* in all trades.

GILLIVER, *s.*—The Gilly-flower or Wall-flower; more correct than the common form, Gilly-flower.

She brought me some cropt flowers yesterday, I some *gillivers*.

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GILT, *s.*—A female pig, called by this name till it has had a second litter, when it is called a sow. In some parts it is used for a sow rendered incapable of breeding, but not so here.

Mester keeps those two *gilts* to breed from.

We'd one *gilt* pigged ten.

And in Prize Lists and Sale Bills:—“One *Gilt* in pig;” “*Gilts* in pig or not;” “One sow in pig, three *gilts* in pig;” “She was a *gilts* in pig with her first litter.”

GIMMER, or GIMBER, *s.*—(G, hard).—A female sheep in its second year, but which has not yet had a lamb; after which it becomes an Ewe. So in Contracts—so many stone of Wether or Gimmer mutton; and in Sale Bills—“372 in—lamb Ewes, 230 in—lamb Gimmers.” “He found a Gimber and her lamb, both dead.”

GIRL, *s.*—Used for an unmarried woman in service, of any age:” as “The Rectory Girls have been there a many years.” An American use also—“The girls, as women servants, call each other, in America, households.”—Cfr., “Democracy, an American Novel, p. 219.

GIVE, or GIVE AGAIN (*Gie*, &c.), *v.*—Said of a frost, or of things frozen, when they begin to thaw and soften.

It's beginning to *give* again.

It's not *g'en* a bit all day.

It's *gieing* a little in the sun.

GIZZEN, *v.*—To stare rudely, laughing and giggling.

GIZZERN, or GIZZEN, *s.*—The gizzard. Skinner has “Ghizzard, vel ut Lincolnienses sonant, Ghizzern.” Prompt. Parv. Has “Gyserne (of fowls);” and Cotgrave “Guiserne of a bird.”

GLAZENER, *s.*—Glazier.

They have the masoners and the *glazeners* in the house yet

The *glazener* has come to the pump.

GLEG, *v.*—To look askance, spitefully or maliciously: as “Look how she's glegging at you!” So

GLEG, *s.*—A spiteful side-glance: as “See what a gleg she's gen you!”

GLENT, *v.*—Strong Past or Participle of Glean.

They *glent* the wheat close.

They're going to get it horse-raked before it's *glent*.

The childer, they got several pecks *glent*.

They *glent* a niced bit; they *glent* between one strike and two.

She's gotten about a strike of *glent* corn.

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GLIB, *adj.*—Smooth and slippery: as “Mind, the floor is so glib;” “The causeway is so glib, one can sca'ce stand;” “I think it's more slape than ever; it seems glibbier.”

GNAG, *v.*—*see* KNAG.

GNARL, *v.*—To gnaw.

When the pain begins to *gnarl*.

He has taken to *gnarl* and bite in the stable.

Ferrets are not like rats, they don't *gnarl*, *i.e.*, gnaw through wood.

His bones aches and *gnarl*.

Also sometimes used for to *Snarl*.

GO, *v.*—To walk.

It's time he should begin to *go*.

He can't *go* yet, but he creeps about anywhere.

Tother child can't *go* very well yet.

Chaucer frequently uses *Go* for Walk, as opposed to Ride, as "When ride or *go*;" "So mote I ride or *go*;" "Nedeth no more to *go* or ride," &c.

GOFER, *s.*—A kind of Muffin, or Pancake, with ridges raised in squares, and made in an iron shape, called a Gofering Iron; eaten, buttered and toasted. The name *Gofer* was also given to the wooden frame with pegs, used to plait the bread frilled borders of caps, still sometimes worn by old women: now superseded by Gofering Irons or tongs. Cfr. The French *Gaufre*, a honey-comb, used also in both the above senses.

GOISTER, or GAWSTER, *v.*—To talk and laugh loudly.

They stand *goistering* at the Churchyard gate.

GOOD FEW.—A fair quantity, more than just a few, but hardly a good many: as "There are a good few berries to-year," or "They've gotten a good few brambles." So also "a goodish few," or "a nic'd few;" "There was a nic'd few folks there."

GOODING.—The custom of women going round to beg for corn or money on St. Thomas' Day against the Christmas Feast; called also Mumping or Thomasing.

GOOD-WOOLED, *adj.*—A metaphor from a sheep with a good fleece, and used for a good-worker, good-stayer, or a good-plucked one, as we say, whether man or beast.

Why, I thought you were a *good-wool'd* one! You are never giving over yet!

GORE SAND,—a term applied to a sharp yellow sand, "Sharp sand, as'll run thruff your fingers;" "It's that nasty gore sand."

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GORINGS, *s.*—The uneven triangular bit, at the side of a field which does not form a parallelogram, and which are left till last in ploughing.

We've gotten it all done, all but the *gorings*.

There's no-but 3 acres of *gorings*.

GOSSIP, *s.*—Still sometimes used in its original sense for a Godfather or Godmother; as “I suppose the same gossips will do for both,” that is, for two children to be baptized together.

GOTTEN,—the old regular past participle of Get, still in very common use: as “She has gotten another bairn sin then; “They’ve gotten cōat upon cōat;” “He’s gotten them setten.” Similarly Cutten, Letten, Setten, Putten, Hurten, &c. See under ’EN.

GOUD, or GOLD, *s.*—The yellow Corn Marigold, *Chrysanthemum segetum*.
The corn is full of *gouds*.

Chaucer speaks of “Jalousie, that wered of yelwe *goldes* a gerlond” (C. T. 1931); and Drayton, of “The darnel flower, the blue-bottle and *gold*.” (Polyolb S. 15).

GOWL, *s.*—The thick gummy matter that collects in the eyes of sick or aged persons.
So *Gowled*, *adj.*—Gummed up, filled with this secretion.
The *gowl* troubles him so in the eyes.
Her eyes have been clean *gowled* up.
Wipe off the *gowl*.

GOWT, or GOTE, *s.*—A drain, or channel for water: as the Great Gowt and Little Gowt at Lincoln, from which St. Peter at Gowts takes its distinctive name.

GRAIN, *s.*—The tine or prong of a fork: as “a two-grain fork,” or “a three-grain fork.”
So also

GRAININGS, *s.*—The forks, or joinings of the large boughs of a tree.

GRANGE, *s.*—Used for any lone farm-house, as Halliwell and Skinner before him observes: So Doddington Grange, North Scarle Grange, &c.

GRAVE, *s.*—A pit in which potatoes, swedes, mangolds, &c., are pied, or covered down, to store them for the winter.

They’re *graved* down, so they’ll take no payment.

GREEN-PEAK, *s.*—The Green Woodpecker.

GREEN-SAUCE, *s.*—The Sorrel, *Rumex Acetosa*.

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GRET, or GREAT, *s.*—The gross, or quantity. To work by the *gret*, being to work by the piece, by the job, not by the day.

He has ta'en the gripping by the *gret*.

I'm a-going to lay yon hedge by the *gret*.

You see he was not picking by the *gret*, but by the day.

Tusser uses the term in his Points of Husbandry, xlvn. 8, "To let out thy harvest by *great* or by day;" and xlvi. 8, "By *great* is the cheaper, if trusty the reaper."

GRET, or GREAT, *adj.*—Friendly, intimate.

While we were falling out, the bairns were as *gret* together, and kissed one another.

They'd have been as *gret* together by that.

They used to be very *gret* wi' the keepers.

GRESS, *s.*—Grass. So Prompt. Parv., "Gresse, herbe."

GREW, *s.*—A Greyhound.

He's a strange man for the *grews*.

He fastened up his *grew*-dog over-night.

GRIEVIous, *adj.*—Commonly used for Grievous.

It's *grievious* so to see them.

To me it's a very *grievious* thing.

GRIP, *s.*—A small ditch or channel, cut to let off surface water.

It wants some top *grips* making.

His horse put his foot in a *grip*.

He made *grips* at the end of all his furrows. A word probably in general use.

Hence—

GRIP, *v.*—To cut grips: as "They're going to grip that close;" "He has ta'en the gripping by the *gret*;" "He ploughed it up into lands, and kep' them well gripped."

GROCK, *s.*—A very small child: as "What a little grock it is!" said of a new-born infant.

GROUND-ELDER, *s.*—The Goutweed, *Ægopodium Podagraria*, a troublesome creeping-rooted umbelliferous plant, with a leaf like that of the Elder.

GROUND-KEEPER, *s.*—A foreman put to reside in a farm on which the tenant does not live himself.

He's gone to be *ground-keeper* to Mr. P.

He'll stay where he is, and have a *ground-keeper* yonder.

GROUNDSILL, *s.*—The ground-sill, or threshold of a door.

We want a new *ground-sill* to our door-frame.

GRUFTED, *adj.*—Begrimed, dirty.

His hands are *grufted* up.

You'd take them for gipsy children, they're so *grufted*

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GRUN.—Ground, past of Grind, as Bun for Bound, Fun for Found.

When you get your corn *grun*.

GUIDE, *v.*—Restrain, govern: as in the common caution to a child, when it is getting riotous, "Now then, guide yourself;" "If you wont guide yoursen, I shall tell him."

GUIDERS, *s.*—The tendons: as "He has strained his guiders," or "The guiders of his neck were stunned;" "She runned it slap in among the guiders;" "He's gotten the guiders sprung."

GUIZENED, *adj.*—Gaudily dressed, bedizened.

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H

HACK, *v.*—To cough frequently and distressingly: as "He has been hacking like that all night;" "He has such a hacking cough;" "He has that nasty hackling cough and raising.

HÄEF, HÄEVES,—for Half, Halves.

You've done *haef* on it.

It looks *haef* pined to dead.

We went *haeves* at it.

HAG, *v.*—To cut, hew, hack: as, of woodmen, "They started haggng last week;" "They do the haggng (*i.e.*, cut the underwood) in the winter, and the oak-pilling in the spring." Perhaps the origin of the name of the "Old Hag" Wood at Doddington, that is, a copsewood fitted for cutting; or it may be from the following:

HAG, *s.*—A marshy or miry hollow: as “The road was full of hags;” “If you get into one of them hags, there is no getting out.”

HAG, *v.*—To harass, weary, or tire out.

I’m quiet *hagged* out.

It bothers me, and *hags* me to dead.

I was that *hagged*, I didn’t know what to do.

I *gagged* about after him, mowing and all sorts of things.

I let her go *hagging* about all last harvest.

I’ve *hagged* at her such a mess o’ times about it. So

HAG, *s.*—A harassment, burden.

It is such a *hag*.

The child’s a great *hag* to her.

It’s a *hag*, carrying it all that way.

HAGGLED, *adj.*—Wearied, harassed: as, of horses, “Poor things, how haggled they look!”

HAIL, *v.*—To pour.

The sweat *hailed* offen him.

So Skelton (Boke of Philip Sparowe, 24). “I wept and I wayled. The teares down hayled.”

HAILES, *s.*—The handles of a plough.

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HAKE, *r.*—To idle about.

She’d as well been at school as *haking* about.

I don’t like my bairns *haking* about. So

HAKESING, *adj.*—Tramping idly about, from a *s. Hakes*, an idle worthless fellow.

HALF-BAKED, HALF-ROCKED, HALF-SAYED.—All terms for one who is soft or half-witted—who is not all there, or has not all his buttons on, as they say.

He talks like a man *häef-baked*.

His mother has *häef-rocked* him.

He’s a poor *half-sayed* sort of creature.

HALIDAY, *s.*—Holiday: as “I’m haliday-making yet;” or, to a child, “Hast ’ee gotten a haëf-haliday?” Prompt. Parv. has “Halyday (halliday).” A. S. Halig.

HAMES, *s.*—The curved pieces of wood which rest on the collar of a horse, and to which the traces are fastened. Skinner calls it “vox quæ mihi solo in Dict. Angl. occurrit;” Shut it seems to be in general use.

HANDER, *s.*—A second, or backer in a fight, one who hands on another to fight.

HANDFUL, *s.*—As much as a person can manage or do with.

You are well aware I have a *handful* wi’ the boys.

He has been a sore *handful* to her.

When there are two babbies, it is a *handful*.

HANDKERCHER, *s.*—Handkerchief: as “I’ve gotten a handkercher tied round my knee;” “He soon fun it out, when his handkercher was wet.”

HAND-WED,—weeded by hand: as “It’ll be sooner all hacked up than hand-wed.”

HANKLED, *adj.*—Twisted together, entangled.

He has got so *hankled* amongst them.

From *Hank*, a twist or skein of yarn.

HANSEL, HANSELLING, *s.*—The first use or anything; or the first purchase made; or the first part of the price of anything paid as earnest-money.

He is taking *hansel* of it, *i.e.*, using it for the first time.

Won’t you give us *hansel*? *i.e.*, make a first purchase of our wares.

HANSEL, *v.*—To take first possession of, or make first use of anything. So a “*hanselling* supper,” given on occupying a new house.

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HAP, or Ap, *v.*—To wrap, or cover: as “Hap yourself up well.” “They happed the stack up.” “I got some bats, and happed it down well.” “Our potatoes are well apped up.” “Hap up” is also frequently used for to bury; as “So you’ve happed poor old Charley up.” Skinner gives it as “vox agro Linc. usitatissima.”

HAPPING, or APPING, *s.*—Wrapping, covering.

One wants a deal of *happing* these cold nights.

We're short of *happing*, to *hap* the stacks with.

HAPPEN, or HAPPENS, *adv.*—Perhaps, may hap: as “Happens, I may;” “It’s five years, happen, or happen it’s six;” “It was a good job, happen, as she did go;” “I thought, happen, he’d got work elsewhere.”

HAPPEN A THING.—To have something happen to you.

They’ve never *happened* owt yet.

He has *happened* a bad accident.

He *happened* a misfortune last back-end.

They were down together, but they *happened* nothing.

HAPPEN ON,—To meet with, come upon: as “I happened on him last market;” or without any preposition, “If anything happened her;” She won’t stay yonder, if anything happens him.”

HARBOUR, *s.*—Lodging, shelter, house-room,

His sister gives him *harbour*, but he finds himself.

They agreed to find her *harbour*, while (till) she could get work to do.

One son will give him *harbour*.

There’s no *harbour* at D, so they’ve ta’en a bouse at H.

There’s no other *harbour* to be got.

One of the many places called Cold *Harbour* is in this district, in the parish of Norton-Disney, about one mile from the Foss Road, and five miles north-east of Newark; another lies between Stow and Cammeringham, about one mile to the north of Till Bridge Lane, a Roman road.

HARDEN, *s.*—A kind of coarse stuff, made of *Hards*, the refuse of Flax.

Leastways it was not canvas, it was *harden*.

A. S. Heordan, heordes, Tow.

HARDEN, *v.*—To urge, encourage.

They *harden* one another on.

George kep’ *hardening* on him on to come.

HARDSET, *adj.*—In difficulties, distressed, hard put to it.

You are well aware he was *hardset* wi’ that mess of bairns.

They’re often *hardset* for a meal.

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HARRIFF, or HAYRIF, *s.*—The weed Goose-grass, Cleavers or Catchweed (*Galium Aparine*), the leaves and seeds of which are covered with short bristles, which catch and cleave to the hands and clothes.

We call that *hariff*; when we were childer, we used to flog our tongues wi' it, to make them bleed.

Hayriffs as much for gibbs, as ants is for young pheasants. Prompt. Parv. Gives "Hayryf, herbe, Rubia."

HARLE, or SEA HARLE, *s.*—A fog or drizzle coming up with the tide from the sea.

There was a kind of *harle* came up.

I think it's no-but a *sea-harle*.

Harle is the form used here, but Skinner gives *Sea-Harr*, as "Lincoln.

maritimis tempestas a mari ingruens."

HARROW, *v.*—To harass, distress, fatigue greatly: as "I'm clean harrowed up;" "It's fit to harrow one to deä;" "I was harrowed, taking up after my husband in one of them closen."

HASK, *adj.*—Harsh, parched, dry: as "That cloth is stiff to work? Yes, its hask, it's very hask." See ASK.

HAYER, *s.*—The Oat-grass, or wild Oats.

HAVEY-QUAVEY.—"To be on the havey-quavey," *i.e.*, to be on the enquiry, questioning and doubting.

I've been rather on the *havey-quavey* after a little place at Eagle.

We've been *havey-quavey* after it some time.

HAZE, *v.*—To beat, thrash.

Haze him well; gie him a reiet good hiding. Used in Mark Twain's works.

HEAD-ACHE, *s.*—The Scarlet Corn Poppy.

HEADLANDS, *s.*—The "lands" or breadths, at the top and bottom of a field, on which the horses turn, and which are ploughed after, and at right angles to the rest. Used by Tusser, Husbandry, xx. 19, "Now plough up thy headland, or delve it with spade."

HEALTHFUL, *adj.*—Healthy.

She was always a stout *healthful* woman.

We reckon it a very *healthful* place.

HEAR TELL.—For simple Hear; *Heared*, or *Heerd* for Heard: as “I never heard tell of such a thing.”

HEARTSICK, *adj.*—Mortally sick, sick to death.

She were real *heartsick*, the bairn was, sick for life and death.

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HEARTSLAIN, *adj.*—Heart-broken, exhausted by over- exertion.

Mother, I feel quite *heartslain*.

He drove his horse while it dropped down dead, cleän *heartslain*.

They got there, quite *heartslain*, on to midnight.

HECK, *s.*—A rack for fodder for cattle. “He lives at heck and manger,” said of one who has free quarters, the run of his teeth.

HECKLE, *s.*—An icicle.

Sometimes we’ve ever such great *heckles*.

There were *heckles* hinging from the pump spout, and from the tiles.

HEDER, *s.*—A male lamb, answering to the female Sheder.

Half on ‘em were *heders*, and half sheders.

He shewed a nice pen of *heder* hogs.

HEEL, *v.*—To slope, or lean over on one side; not confined to ships, as it mostly is in literature.

The ground *heels* down to the dyke.

He felt the wagon *heel* over.

HEFT, *s.*—Haft, handle. “Heft” is the form given in the Prompt. Parv. A.S. HÆFT.

HEIRABLE LAND,—i.e., Entailed Property.

I thought it was *heirable* land.

It’s *heirable* land, or he’d have muddled it away long sin.

HELPED UP, *part.*—Used in the sense of hindered, or encumbered, held back.

She’s so *helped up* with all that mess of childer.

See how soon poor fellows get *helped up*!

What wi' my lame arm, and the mester's rheumatis, and the childer all down wi' colds, we *were* well *helped up!*

So Shakspeare's "A man is well *help up* that trusts in you" (Com. of Errors. iv. 1).

HELTER, *s.*—Halter.

He's a strange pony to roll; as soon as I get the *helter* off on him, he is clown by that.

Prompt. Parv. spells it "Heltyr," and "Heltryn beestys."

HEPPEN, *adj.*—Clever, handy.

Bill Stirr (Storr) is a *heppen* lad; he is wonderful *heppen*.

He was a deal *heppener* than I was; I'd never done nowt o' sort.

Skinner calls it "vox agro Linc. usitata."

HERBIGRASS, *s.*—The plant Rue, Shakspeare's Herb of Grace.

That's *herbigrass*; it's good for fits; we officers make tea on it.

What dost 'ee want, my dear? Mother wants to know if you've any *herbigrass*.

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HERONSEWE, *s.*—A heron; the name commonly applied to the herons which breed in Skellingthorpe Great Wood. Skinner gives *Hernsue*, as "vox quæ adhuc in agro Linc. obtinet." Chaucer, who uses *Heronsewe* in his Squire's Tale, was connected with this neighbourhood through his marriage with Philippa Rouet, sister to Katharme, who was wife, first of Sir Otes Swynford, of Kettlethorpe, and afterwards of John of Gaunt, Earl of Lincoln, and who was buried in Lincoln Cathedral.

HERSE, *s.*—Common pronunciation of Horse: as "He has gone with the *horses*;" "He likes to be wi' the *horses*;" "He's never so happy as when he's among the *horses*;" "It's hard work for the poor *horses* as is slape shod."

HERSPITAL, *s.*—Hospital: as *Herse* for *Horse*.

Everyone has a right to uphold the *Herspital*.

HESP, *s.*—Hasp or door latch. *Hespe* is the form given in the Prompt. Parv. Used also as a verb.

HESP, *v.*—To fasten the latch: as “Just hesp yon gate.”

HEYLADS.—“To be at heylads,” or “They’re all of heylads, that is, at variance, disagreeing with one another.

HEZZEL, *s.*—Hazel.

The pea-rods are mostly *hezzel*.

So, “It’s sort of hezzel land,” applied to land neither stiff nor light, from its usual colour.

HICK, *v.*—To hoist, hitch, jerk.

He broke his body wi’ *hicking* corn.

Hicking’s worse than carrying.

So “*hicking* barrow,” the barrow or cratch by which a sack of corn is “hicked” or hoisted on to a man’s back.

“Running and *hicking* barrows” may be seen in any Sale Bill of Farming Implements.

HIGH, *adj.*—Proud, haughty; opposed to Free.

He always was a very *high* man.

She seems a bit *high*, so I never go.

Yon woman was very *high*, when they first married.

No one can get on with him, he’s so high-minded.

So Psalm ci. 5, “Him that hath a *high* look and a proud heart wil I not suffer.”

HIGHT, or HIGHTLE, *v.*—To dandle, or move up and down: as of a child, “Just hight it up and down a bit;” “He wants highting, his grandmother hights him;” “She was hightling the bairn on her foot;” “They were hightling one another on a pole.” Or to a child, “You want to be always on the hightle,”

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HIGS.—“*To be in one’s higs*,” that is, to be in a pet, to be out of temper: as “He’s gone to bed in his higs;” “We’re all on us in our higs one while or other.”

HILL, *v.*—To cover, as in the common phrase to “hill up potatoes,” that is, to hoe up the earth around them so as to cover their roots; “He persuaded me to hill them down.”

So in Prompt. Parv., “Hyllynge or coverynge; hylling or happing.”

HINDER-ENDS, *s.* (pronounced short, as in Hinder, to impede).—Refuse corn, kept for poultry.

They cree'd all the *hinder-ends* for the henses.

The milners gie us the *hinder-ends*, and keep the best corn; they gie us the old *hinder-ends*.

HING, *v.*—To hang: as “The bairns hing about one so;” “The berry-bushes are as full as they can hing;” “It seems to hing for rain;” “The jaw on one side seems to hing;” “He seemed to hing so after a woman;” “She hings hard for home.”

HINGLE, *s.*—The handle of a pot or bucket, by which it hangs; called also the Kilp.

The *hingle* is of one side, so the pot skelves.

HIPED (or HYPED), HIPISH, HIPY, *adj.*—Cross, out of temper.

How *hipy* she is! I thought she were a bit *hipish*.

He got quiet *hiped* about it.

He *was hiped* about it, the Doctor was.

HIS-SEN, *pron.*—Himself.

He was shudden up by *his-sen*.

Sometimes *His-self*.

HIT and MISS.—A name given to a kind of wooden windows or shutters, used for stables, granaries, &c., made in two frames fitted with bars or laths at intervals, and made to slide one in front of the other, so that when the bars coincide it is open, when they alternate it is shut.

HITTERED, *adj.*—Full of hatred or anger; embittered.

He's that *hittered* against him.

They seem so *hittered*, they'd do anything at him.

HOARST, *adj.*—Hoarse: as “The pig's rather hoarst in its throat;” “He's as hoarst as owt;” “I'm hoarst on my chest-hoarst up, a'most.”

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HOCKERED, *part.*—Crippled, disabled.

He was *hockered* up before they'd *haëf* got thruff the harvest.

What wi' my corns and what wi' my bad knee, I'm quiet *hockered* up.

HODGE, *s.*—The inside of a pig’s stomach (which is very bitter).

Like the old woman who was told that nothing about a pig was lost, so she tried a bit of the *hodge*, but that bet her.

HOG, *s.*—A lamb of a year old; “Ovis bimus, vel secundi anni,” says Skinner. Of frequent use in Sale Bills, &c., as “50 he and she hogs;” “Five he-hogs in wool:” “Amongst the sheep the bulk were hogs, there being few ewes and lambs;” “ome clipped hogs were exhibited in this market.”

HOLLIN, *s.*—The Holly, sometimes called Prick-bush, or Prick-hollin. A. S. Holen.

HOLME, *s.*—Frequently occurring in place names, signifying land rising from a plain or marsh: as Brodholme, Riseholme, Sudbrooke Holme, Mickleholme Farm at Dunholme, Holme Fleet in the Trent, the Holmes at North Hykeham, the Holmes Common (Lincoln), the Nutholmes on Eagle Moor.

HOLT, *s.*—A small wood or plantation: as the Crow-holt, Fox-holt, Brickkiln Holt; or “They fun in an osier holt agen—.”

HOME.—“Go home,” or “Take it home” — common euphemisms for a child’s death: as “I’m sure it would be a blessing if it went home again;” “It was a good job the child went home;” or “If it would please the Lord to take it home.”

HOMAGE, *s.*—Attention, deference: as “They want such a very deal of homage, them inspectors.”

HOOL,—common pronunciation of Hull, the town on the Humber.

HOOZE, *s.*—A hard breathing from cold, a wheeze.

One of the pigs has gotten a strange *hooze* on it.

The Prompt. Parv. Has “*Hoose* or cowghe, Tussis.”

HOPPER-CAKES.—Hot plum cakes, or seed cakes, given in former days with hot beer to the labourers on a farm on the completion of the wheat sowing. It was the custom to place them, and hand them round, in the empty Hopper or seed box, whence the name. So “Hopper-cake Night,” the night when this was done.

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HOPPET, *s.*—A small hand-basket with lids.

She has ta’*en* a *hoppet* with her lunch.

Skinner calls it a very common word in Lincolnshire— “vox agro Linc. usitatissima”—for a basket for carrying fruit.

HOPPLE, *v.*—To hobble: as “I couldn’t hopple about hardly.”

Or to tie an animal’s legs together, so that it can only *Hop* or *Hobble* and progress slowly.

We used to *hopple* them just above the cambrils.

Skinner gives “to *Hopple* a hors, pedes fune interciper, colligare. Hence

HOPPLES, or COW-HOPPLES, *s.*—The rope for tying a cow’s legs at milking time; and

HOPPLED, HOPPLING, HOPPLY, *adj.*—Lame, crippled, hobbling.

Some were very nimble, and some seemed very *hopp*led.

He’s so *hop*pling, he can’t get about.

What, you’re a bit *hop*ply then!

HORSE-TANG, *s.*—The horse-fly, or gadfly, so called from its tang or sting.

HOT, *v.*—To heat or warm: as “I’ll soon hot it up;” “She hotted up his dinner for him;” “There’s a tatoes-pie to hot;” “I kep’ hotting bran.”

HOTACHE, *s.*—A pain in the limbs from exposure to cold.

I oftens get the *hotache* in my foot, and very bad it is; it comes on when my foot’s starved with hinging out the clothes.

HOTCH, or HUTCH, *v.*—To jerk along, to move in an awkward, ungainly way: as “He went first, and the old woman hotched along after him;” or, of a child, “He hutches on, one leg under the other;” “He sat on the pole, and hutchd hisself across;” “The mare hutchd him on to her shoulders.”

HOTTLE, *s.*—A fingerstall.

I put him on a *hottle*.

She can’t bear a *hottle* on.

HOUND, *v.*—To urge, worry.

He’s fit to *hound* one to dead.

He’s always *hound*ing to carry him.

She almost made me cross wi’ *hound*ing at me so.

They *hound* me to go gleaning.

She’s *hound*ing after her bottle and her titty.

My lass *hound* my belly out.

She never *hound* me for dress

[69]

HOUSE, or HOUSE-PLACE, *s.*—The living room in a cottage.

We were just white-washing the top of the house (*i.e.*, the ceiling of the living room).

There is the *house-place*, and a kitchen behind it.

The floor of the *house* is worse than the kitchen.

The room goes over the *house* and the two dairies.

We made him up a little bed in the *house*.

Some would ha' putten him in the kitchen, or in a chamber, but I ha' kep' bim in the *house*.

HOUSE-KEEPER, *s.*—Used of any person staying at home in charge of a house: as, on knocking at a door, "Any housekeepers?" or "There's no housekeepers at home, is there, missis?" So "My daughter's at home, so I've a housekeeper;" "Charles has stayed at home to be house-keeper a bit."

HOUSE-ROW, or TOWN-ROW.—Term for the old plan of keeping men employed, when work was scarce, by finding them so many days' work at each house in the parish in turn.

It used to go by *house-row*.

They used to go by *house-row* when feyther was agate.

HOÛY, *interj.*—Cry in driving off a pig.

HOW,—used for Way, as we say Any how.

It is better that *how* than any ways else.

Her mother was this *how*.

We'll manage it one *how* or another.

He can't do it no *how* else.

He sits of this 'ere *how*.

HOWELLED, *adj.*—Splashed, dirtied.

See how *howell'd* they look.

HOWRY, or OURY, *adj.* —Dirty, filthy.

It is a *howry* morning.

She's the *howriest* woman as ever I seed.

She's a real *oury* lass.

It's *oury* work this wet weather.

A. S. Hórig, filthy.

HUDD,—common pronunciation of the surname Hood—"Mr. Hudd."

HUG, *v.*—To drag, or carry with difficulty, to lug.

Surely they'll never *hug* them things away.

They *hugged* it right a top of the seed stack.

If they didn't take and *hug* them away.

It's hard work, *hugging* bairns so far.

The pig always *hugs* the straw out into the yard.

[70]

HUG-A-BED, *s.*—A sluggard, lie-a-bed.

Eleven will do better for us *hung-a-beds*.

I doubt he's a bit of a *hung-a-beds*.

HUGGIN, *s.*—The hip.

He's gotten a strange lump on his *hugging*, where he fell on the gas-faulting.

It bit a great piece clean out on it *hugging*.

I was always a poor shortwaisted thing, my *huggins* come up so high.

HUGGLE, *v.*—To hug, embrace, cuddle.

Do *huggle* me, mammy, I'm so starved.

So in the ancient Ballad of "Little Musgrave and Lady Barnard"—"Lye still, lye still, thou little Musgrave, And *huggle* me from the cold."

HULL, *s.*—The husk, shell, or outer covering of seeds, &c. So

HULL, *v.*—To take off the husk or covering: as "I had just set me down to hull the peas."

HULL, *v.*—To throw, cast.

I shall have to *hull* it into the wood.

He brushed out the dyke, and *hulled* the stuff over the hedge.

It's been *hulling* about the house.

If she was away for a day, it would *hull* her back so.

HUMLOCK, or HUMLEEK, *s.*—The Hemlock, but usually applied to the common Chervil or Cow-Parsley, *Chærophyllum sylvestre*. Prompt. Parv. has this form, "Humlok, herbe, sicuta."

HUNCH, *adj.*—Harsh, unkind.

Sons and daughters are oftens so *hunch* to old folks.

If there comes a cold *hunch* winter.

HUNCH, *v.*—To push off, snub, bunch: as "Don't hunch her, poor little thing!" "She shan't be hunched;" "I shouldn't like to be hunched about, now I'm old."

HUNGE, *v.*—To long for, look wistfully after.

The henses stand *hunge-ing* about.

He comes *hunge-ing* after money.

HUSK, *v.*—To thrash.

The Newton lads reckoned they were going to *hush* us. So

HUSKING, *s.*—A thrashing: as "My word! I will give that boy a husking."

[71]

I

IGNORANT, *adj.*—Ill-mannered.

I thought it would look so *ignorant* to stop you.

ILL-CONVENIENT, *adj.*—Commonly used for Inconvenient.

ILL-GAIN, *adj.*—Inconvenient, unhandy: as "It's an ill-gain place." See GAIN.

ILLNESS, *s.*—Used in the sense of an Epidemic.

It seems quite an *illness* going about.

I don't think its a cold, I think its an *illness*; we've all had it.

She's gotten a cold; I don't know if it's an *illness* or not.

INCO.—Used commonly for In partnership: as "There was two on 'em in co. together;" or "It was an in co. concern."

INDETRIMENT, *s.*—Commonly used for Detriment, harm, damage: as “It’ll be no indetriment to him;” “I never felt no indetriment wi’ it.”

ING, *s.*—A low-lying meadow: as “They’re soughing the great ing agen Skellingthorpe Wood;” and frequently appearing in names of fields, as the South Ings, Far Ings, and in names of places, as Meering, Deeping, Ingham, Skinner calls it “vox agro Linc. usitatissima.”

INNOCENT, *adj.*—Often applied to flowers, meaning small and pretty: as “It’s a pretty innocent flower;” or “It looks so innocent.”

INSENSE, *v.*—To inform, give or gain information.

I thought right to *insense* him about it.

I shall wait while I get further *insensed*.

The blacksmith could do it if he were thoroughly *insensed* about it.

Shakespeare uses *insense* with much the same meaning, as Henry VIII. v. i, “I have *insensed* the Lords of the Council;” Rich. III. iii. R. “Think you this little prating York was not *incensed* by his subtle mother.”

ISEL, IZEL, *s.*—Smuts, blacks from the fire.

My word, how the *isels* come down!

My clean clothes were covered with *isels*.

What wi’ the smoke and the *isels*, things soon get ditted up in a market-town.

It’s not only the smoke, it’s the *isels* from the straw.

He sits in the corner wi’ the *isels* flying on him.

Prompt. Parv. has “*Isyl* of fire, Favilla.”

[72]

IT, *pron.*—Used frequently in the place of Its: as “The bairn’s hurten it arm;” “I g’ed it it breakfast;” “One side of it little face, up to it little nose.” So Shakspeare in several places.

IVERY, IV’RY, *s.*—Often used for Ivy: as “The ivery had grown thruff the roof;” “The cows broke the fence, and ate the ivery.

[73]

JACK UP, *v.*—To throw up, throw over: said of an engagement, bargain, job of work, &c.

He *jacked* his work *up* all last week.

I'll *jack* it *up*, I'll do no more.

Some reckoned he was very silly to *jack* it *up*.

He'd as good as ta'en the farm, but he *jacked* it *up*.

She used to go wi' that young Smith, but she *jacked* him *up*.

JACKET, *v.*—To beat, thrash, or, as we say, "dust his jacket:" as "By guy, young man, but I'll jacket you." So

JACKETING, *s.*—A beating, thrashing: as "He wants a solid good jacketing."

JAY-BIRD, *s.*—A Jay.

JENNY-RUN-BY-THE-GROUND, JIN-ON-THE-GROUND.—Names for the Ground Ivy, *Glechoma hederacea*.

JET, *v.*—To strut, jerk oneself about, "jetting and jumping." Used also for throwing stones, &c., with a twist or jerk of the arm, distinguished from Pelting, or throwing with a straight throw; "The boys were pelting and jetting."

JIFFLEY, JIFFLING, *adj.*—Unsteady, moving about.

If the cow's a *jiffley*.

Childer are always *jiffing* about.

JIGGLE, *v.*—To jog, or shake about.

The pump seems to *jiggle* so when you work it.

Frequentative from Jog, *Joggle*.

JITTY, JETTY, *s.*—A narrow passage between houses.

It's bad in market towns, when the wind catches you in them *jitties*.

It's right on your way, if you turn up yon *jitty*.

They went into a narrow *jetty*, leading to Chapel Lane.

JOIST, or JEIST, *v.*—To agist, or pasture out stock on another's land for hire.

They tak' in beast to *joist*.

We've *joisted* them out by the Trent.

We've a lot of *jeist* beast down here now,—“Vox. agro Linc. usitatissima” (Skinner).

[74]

JOLLY, *adj.*—Fat, stout, large.

Sh'e grown quite *jolly*.

She always was a very *jolly* woman.

Spenser's "A *jolly* person, and of comely view."

JUG, *s.*—A stone bottle, such as is used for wine or spirits, not such as a Milk-Jug, which is called a Pitcher. So "a 2-gall." or "a 4-gall. Jug," Shakspeare speaks of "Stone-Jugs" (Tam. of the Shrew).

JUT, *v.*—To jolt.

The wagons did *jut* us; I never knew such *jutty* work.

[75]

KEAL, *s.*—A cold; called by Skinner "vox agro Linc. familiaris," and still known, but almost out of use in this part of Lincolnshire, as is its compound, "Keal-fat," a cooling-vat used in brewing.

KEB, *v.*—To sob, catch for breath.

He didn't cry, but he began to *keb* a bit when I came away.

I gie her a tap of the hand, and she'll *keb*.

KEDGE-BELLIED, *adj.*—Having the belly swollen, potbellied; commonly used of rabbits that have eaten too much great food: as "Lor! how kedge-bellied he looks."

KEEL, *s.*—The name given to Barges on the Trent, Fossdyke, &c. So also Keel-man, Keel-owner, Keel's-lights. A. S. Ceol, Dan, Keol.

KEEP, KEEPING, *s.*—Food for sheep and cattle, such as pasture, turnips, &c.: as "There's plenty of keep to-year;" or "They're hardset to find keep." So "Out at keep," *i.e.*, out on hired pasture; and in advertisements, "To let, so much Grass-keeping till Lady Day;" "70 acres Grass-keeping up to April 6th."

KEGMEG, *s.*—Refuse, offal—commonly used of bad food: as "I can't call it nowt but kegmeg."

KEGGED, *adj.*—Grown and matted together.

The tates are quiet *kegg'd* together.

KELCH, *s.*—A thump, blow—said of a violent fall: as “He came down such a kelch.”

KELL, *s.*—The inside fat of a pig, that about the kidneys—“not the pudding fat, but that as ligs close to the sides.”

KELTER, *s.*—Rubbish, litter.

Some folks have a mess of *kelter*, I'm sure.

KEP', *v.*—Kept, past of Keep.

I *hep'* dipping of them in the lotion.

I *kep'* on while I was fit to drop.

[76]

KERNEL, *s.*—A lump under the skin: as “There seems quite a kernel forming in her neck.”

KETLOCK, *s.*—The yellow-flowered Charlock, or Wild Mustard, *Sinapis arvensis*,—a too common weed in cornfields; whence the frequent expression, “The children are gone ketlocking,” that is, weeding out the ketlocks.

KEVASS, or KEVISS, *v.*—To run up and down, romp about.

They were *kevassing* about long enough.

KEX, KECK, or KECKSY, *s.*—General name for any hollow-stemmed umbelliferous plant, such as the hemlock, cow- parsnip, &c.

As dry as an old *kecksy*.

KIBBLE, *s.*—The knobbed stick or bat used in the game of Knur, Spell, and Kibble, resembling Trap-hall.

KID, *s.*—A fagot, or bundle of sticks tied up for firewood.

The *kids* sold for six shillings the hundred.

He's leading *kids* out of the Old Hagg.

They've a queer name for *kids* in some parts; Major C. says, where he comes from, they always call them fagots.

Prompt. Parv. has “*Kyd*, fagot, Fassis;” and Skinner calls “*Kid vox agro Linc. usitatissima.*”

KID, *v.*—To make up into kids or fagots.

He is *kidding* all the winter.

He will *kid* up the underwood at a shilling the score.

Probably the origin of the surname *Kidder*.

KID-STACK, *s.*—A stack of fagots for firewood: as “The rats find harbour undernean the kid-stack.”

KIDNAPPER, *s.*—A nickname given to the School Attendance Officer at Lincoln, in strict accordance with its original meaning.

KILL, *s.*—A kiln.

They didn’t use to burn it in a *kill*, they used to clamp it.

He malted in that *kill* for one-and-twenty years.

Skinner gives “a *Kill*, in agro Linc. a Kilo,” as if *Kill* were the standard form in his day, and Kiln the Lincolnshire use.

Kiln is still more common here as elsewhere, but *Kill* is sometimes used.

KILP, or POT-KILP, *s.*—The iron handle by which a pot or bucket is hung.

KIMY, *adj.*—Fusty, tainted: said of meat or other eatables.

[77]

KIN’,—frequent contraction for Kind of: as “What kin’ chap is he?” “What kin’ market was it?” “What kin’ outs does he make?” “I don’t know what kin’ place it is, nor what kin’ folks they are;” “I don’t know what kin’ taking we are in;” “The Doctor knew what kin’ place it was.”

KIN-COUGH, or KINK-COUGH, *s.*—The whooping-cough, from the verb to Kink, to breathe with difficulty, labour for breath, as in the whooping-cough. Skinner gives “Chin- cough, Lincolniensibus Kincough,” the Scotch Kink-host.

KINDLING, *s.*—Firewood, sticks used for lighting fires: as “It’s rough stuff, only fit for kindling;” or “Kindling is sca’ce;” or “I thought we’d get in middling of kindling, as it lay so gain.”

KIT, *s.*—A large wooden vessel for holding milk.

She used to carry a two-eared *kit* on her head.

KITLING, *s.*—A kitten, “the true English form” (Skeat The prompt Parv. has “Kytling, Catillus.”)

KITTLE, *v.*—To bear young, not confined to cats: as “Adders kittle, other snakes lay eggs.”

KNAG, GNAG, NAG, *v.*—To gnaw.

Turn it into yon long gress, and let it *knag* it down.

The sheep *knag* the young shoots.

There’s a lot of rough coarse stuff, it’ll do it good to *knag* it off.

They’ve *knagged* a little hole.

KNAG, GNAG, NAG, *v.*—To tease, worry, irritate, scold: as “She’s always a-nagging at one;” or “A nagging pain;” and

KNAGGER, *s.*—A teaser: as in the phrase, “That’s a knagger.”

KNAP, *v.*—To snap, break short off.

Better *knap* it off.

Many trees were *knapped* clean in two.

A rabbit will soon *knap* off a lot of little plants.

So Psalm xlvi. 9, “He *knappeth* the spear asunder;” and Shaksperes, “As lying a gossip as ever *knapped* ginger” (Merch. of Venice, iii. 1).

KNAP, *s.*—A slight knock, rap: as “She fetched her a knap on the knuckles.”

KNAP-KNEE’D, *adj.*—Knock-knee’d.

A many men is *knap-knee’d*, and women too, only you don’t see them so well.

KNATTER, *v.*—See NATTER.

[78]

KNIT, *v.*—To unite, join together;—the term commonly used of the uniting of a broken bone: as “Its sure to pain him when it begins to knit.”

KNOLL, *v.*—To toll, as a Church bell for a funeral.

I heard the bell *knoll* a piece sin.

They sent up word to *knoll* the bell.

So Shakspeare, Macbeth, v. 7, As You Like It, ii. 7, 2 Henry IV. i. 1.

KNOP, *s.*—The round head or bud of a plant: as “The clover is all in knops;” “The clover knops make good vinegar.” “It (a peony) has got two or three knops already.” So in our authorized version, Exod. xxv, 33, “Like unto almonds, with a knop and a flower in one branch;” and Kgs. vi. 18, “Carved with knops and open flowers;”—Knop in either place describing the round bud as distinguished from the open flower.

KNOPPED, *adj.*—Partly dried, rough dried;—said commonly of washed clothes: as “How nicely knopped my clothes have got!” “Just as they had gotten knopped, the shower came and caught them;” “I got them knopped out of doors, but had to finish them before the fire;” “The pads had just got nicely knopped, but this rain will wet them again.”

KNOW ONESELF, *v.*—To know how to conduct oneself, learn proper behaviour.

There’s nowt better than to *know onesen*.

I should like her a place where she would get to *know hersen*.

Oh, mother, I’ve gotten to *know mysen* sin.

She was a proud stuck-up thing, she didn’t *know herse* a bit.

No one who *know theirsens* would do so.

KNUBBLY, *adj.*—In knobs; said of coal when it is in knobs or small lumps.

KNUR, *s.*—The wooden hall, or knot of wood, struck with the Kibble in the game of Knur, Spell and Kibble—a sort of Trap-hall.

[79]

L

LACE, *v.*—To mix spirits with tea, &c.

Will you have your tea *laced*?

Shall I *lace* it for you?

They won’t think much to it, unless their tea is *laud*.

LAD’S-LOVE, *s.*—The aromatic herb, Southernwood; called also Old Man.

LAME, pronounced LÄEM, *adj.*—Crippled in any limb: as “He has gotten a läem hand wi’ swinging;” “He says he has a läem arm.” So

LAMED, pronounced LÄEMT, *part.*—"o long as he gets his belly-full, and don't get läemt."

LAND, *s.*—The ridge or raised ground between the furrows in a field, thrown up by ploughing.

He ploughed it up into round six yard *lands*.

I'll walk down the next *land*.

You shall leave one *land* and do nowt at it.

LANDED, *adj.*—Covered with soil: as "Oh, dear, how landed up you've gotten!" "The poor childer get quiet landed up;" "The grips are cleän landed up," *i.e.*, choked with earth.

LAND-HORSE, *s.*—Term applied to the near horse which, in ploughing with a pair of horses, walks upon the smoother unploughed land, as distinguished from the off, or Furrow, horse, which has to tread upon the last turned furrow.

We put him for the *land horse*; his feet are a bit tender.

LANE-ENDS,—the common term for Cross Roads: as "The Four Lane-Ends" and "The Five Lane-Ends;" "It was between the Four Lane-Ends and the planting;" "I lit of him just agen the lane-ends;" "She made an end on hersen, and was buried at Broughton lane-ends."

LANKREL, or LANGREL, *adj.*—Lanky, tall and thin.

[80]

LAP, *v.*—To wrap, cover.

I *lapp'd* it in cabbage leaves.

They *lap* it up in pounds.

Mind you *lap* up well.

She was *lapped* up as if she was badly.

They want straw so bad to *lap* down the stacks.

Used by Shakspeare, Spenser, Milton, Dryden, &c. Prompt. Parv has "Lappyñ or whappyñ in clotbys, Involve."

LASS, *s.*—A girl: as "She's a wacken little lass;" "She's a rare good little lass;" "You be a good lass, and tak' care of yoursen;" "They used to wear them when I was a

lass." Often used of old women, as "She was a neist (nice) old lass, but a bit fond of drink;" "I seed th' ode (the old) lass in the yard."

LAT, *s.*—A lath: as "I'll nail a few lats across;" "I measured it with a five-foot lat." So

LATTED, *part.*—Covered with laths: as "I'll have it studded and latted."

LATTER-END, *s.*—The latter part of the year.

It were some time in the *latter-end*, mebbe November.

You see they're *latter-end* birds, they weren't hatched while the back-end.

They mut be *latter-end* eggs.

LAUNCH OUT, *v.*—To fling or throw out, as a kicking horse its heels.

The herse *launthed out* with its hind legs.

He had not seen it *launch out* before.

LAY, *s.*—A parish rate or levy: as "They agreed to a two-penny lay;" "It will just take a sixpenny lay;" or "Received a threepenny lay," a frequent entry in old Churchwardens' Books.

LAYLOCK, *s.*—The Lilac: as "Hast thou gotten a laylock?" to a child; "I call it French Laylock," said of the Red Valerian. The old-fashioned pronunciation, so Max Müller remarks, "Roome and chaney, laylock, and goold, have but lately been driven from the stage by Rome, china, lilac and gold."

LEAD, *v.*—To carry with horse and cart; said of harvest, timber, coals, &c.

They started to *lead* this morning.

They've gotten all their wheat *led*.

They are *leading* bricks to the Hall.

She wants a bit of coal *leading*.

They're agate *leading* kids.

They charge 2s. 6d. a ton for *leading*.

So in the Doddington Churchwarden's Accounts "*Leading* the Ten Commandments from Lincoln."

Prompt. Parv. has "Cartyñ, or *lede* wythe a carte."

LEAF, *s.*—The inner fat of a goose, duck, pig, &c.; more commonly called “Kell” in a pig.

Its *leaf* (a duck’s) was like a goose’s.

LEARN, *v.* (often pronounced Larn.)—To teach, make to learn; as “His feyther larns him of a night;” “It’ll larn them a lesson to year;” “We don’t want to learn them their business;” “I’ll learn you to watch me;” o of a young bull,” They want to larn him to lead,” *i.e.*, to teach him to be led.

LEAST OF TIME,—common phrase for “In a moment,” “In the very shortest time;” as “It was done in the least of time;” “He might have gone in the least of time;” “The room was full of smoke in the least of time.”

LEASTWAYS, *adv.*—At least.

Leastways without you’ve some beestlings.

LEE (so pronounced), *s.*—Lye, or water mixed with wood ashes for washing; also the watery matter which issues from a wound or sore: as “It’s more like lee than matter;” “It was not like matter that came out, it was more like lee water;” “Any sore will run lee before it runs matter.”

LENGTH.—“To have one’s length,” or “Take one’s length,” that is, to do as one likes, have one’s fling. So of an infant, left to itself, “She’s had to have her length;” “I let ‘em tak’ their length;” “You may tak’ your length while you go to school.”

LESK, *s.*—The groin.

It was that fast in my *lesk* I could sca’ce walk.

My husband’s broke his body, and it presses on his *lesk*.

Summut touched the horse on the *lesk*, and it launched out.

Skinner calls it “Vox agro Linc. usitatissima.”

Prompt. Parv. has “Flanke or *Leske*, Ilium, inguen.”

LET, *part.*—Hindered: as “I was coming of Saturda’, but I was let.” o often in the Bible (A.V.) and Prayer-Book.

LEATHER, *s.*—Common pronunciation of Ladder: as “I’ve setten a crowbar agen the lether foot.” So Blether for Bladder, &c.

LIEF (LIEVE), LIEVER, *adv.*—Soon, willingly, rather.

I’d as *lief* stay as go.

I’d as *lief* have anything as tooth-ache.

I'd almost as *lieve* walk.

He'd as *lieve* be shut of us as of any one.

[82]

LIG, *v.*—To lie.

It *ligs* on the stomach.

He *ligged* abed while noon.

The fields *lig* wide.

The sin wouldn't *lig* at his door.

The bairn was *ligging* on my knee.

She wasn't ill so as to *lig* of one side.

The form always used by Chaucer.

LIGHT, LIT, LITTEN, *v.*—To light, lighted: as of a fire, "We've only just litten it;" or "It's just lit."

LIGHT OF, LIT, LITTEN, *v.*—To light on, come on by chance, meet with: as "Mebbe, he may light of some- thing;" "If he could light of a little place;" "She lit of Frank of Frida'"; "He has litten of a good thing."

LIKE, *adj.*—In the sense of Have to, be content to.

They mut be *like* to put up wi' it.

He mut be *like* to come again.

They mut be *like* to do as well as they can.

He'll be *like* to get them made.

LIMB, *v.*—To tear in pieces, tear limb from limb.

The puppies had gotten hold of her doll, and there they were *limbing* it.

LIMBER, *adj.*—Limp, pliant, flexible.

He were as *limber* as thofe he were alive.

Used by Shakspeare and Milton, and by such modern writers as Whyte Melville, Lord Beaconsfield, and "Mark Twain."

LIMMOCK, *adj.*—Limp, pliant, flexible,

The bandages may be ta'en off when they get *limmock*.

The further they walked, the *limmocker* they got.

LINE, *s.*—Flax: as “That Line looks well.” Line or Flax used to be more commonly cultivated in this neighbourhood than at present; men used to come round to buy it, as they buy wool now, and special instruments were kept at farmhouses to bruise the round “bolls,” and extract the “Line-seed,” as it is called; “I boil some line-seed with a little milk for the cauves.”

LING, *s.*—The common name for Heather: as “The Moor used to grow nowt but furze and ling.” Skinner calls it “*vox agro Linc. usitatissima.*” Johnson explaining it as Heath says, “This sense is retained in the northern counties; yet Bacon (‘Heath and ling, and sedges,’ *Nat. Hist.*) seems to distinguish them.” Very properly, Ling being the Heather, *Calluna vulgaris*, while Heath comprises the two species of Erica, *E. ciliaris* and *E. tetralix*.

[83]

LINTS, *s.*—Lentils.

I sent the little lass for two-pennorth of *lints* to make broth on.

LIRE (pronounced Leer) *v.*—To plait; a word known, but almost gone out of use with frilled or plaited shirt fronts.

LITHE, *v.*—To thicken milk or broth with flour or oatmeal.

I *lithe* it with a bit of flour, and very niced it is.

The doctor said she might have a little milk *lithed*.

I like a sup of *lithed* milk mysen.

I boils some milk, and *lithes* it for them.

One meal (*i.e.* one milking of a diseased cow) looked the same as *lithed* milk—thinly *lithed*.

LIVER, *v.*—To deliver.

They’ve been *livering* corn all day.

They *liver* it at the station for that.

It was *livered* in of Saturday, so they soon got shut on it.

He’s going to *liver* up the house to-morrow.—Germ. *Liefen*.

LIVERY, *adj.*—Said of soil when it cuts close and sad, like liver; opposed to floury.

LOADEN, *part.* of LOAD.—Loaded.

I've gotten the potatoes *loaden*.

So Isaiah xlv. 1, "Your carriages were heavy *loaden*."

LOB, *v.*—To eat, or sup up noisily.

How tiresome you are *lobbing* that there milk.

LODE, *s.*—One of the many words for a drain or Watercourse, like Delph, Cut, Gowt, &c. A. S. Lád, a way, course.

LOOSE-END,—“To be at a loose-end,” aid of one who goes on unsteadily, as “They get hold of being at a loose end;” “She has been at a loose end ever sin;” “She got hold of a loose end after he died.”

LOP, *s.*—A flea.

The *lops*, they run about the chamber floors.

Skinner speaks of “a Lop, vox agro Linc. usitatissima, a Dan. Loppe, Pulex, hoc a verbo, to Loap or Leap.

LOPE, *v. past.* LOPED.—To leap.

I saw it come out of the wood, and *lope*: the dyke.

He's fond of *loping*.

When I lived in the Fens we lasses had poles and *loped* the dykes.

He does *lope* a way, he goes such a pace.

So, *Lope-frog*, for *Leap-frog*.

LOPPY, *adj.*—Full of fleas, swarming with fleas: as “I never seed such lippy sheets in my life.”

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LOPPER'D, *part.*—Said of milk kept till it turns sour and thick—“real lopper' d.”

LOSE THE END OF, —to be without knowledge or tidings of.

As for the old man, I've *lost the end of* him; I think he mut be badly.

I've *lost the end of* him, so I must send down and see.

A metaphor, from *losing the end of* thread in winding off a skein.

LOST, *part.*—Utterly neglected; quite at a loss.

You must not see her *lost*.

They say she was fairly *lost*; there was not a shift (change of clothes) nor a bit to eat in the house.

It's the most *lost* place as ever I clapped eyes on.

Cleän! Why, Lor' mercy, I'm *lost* in muck.

The childer seem *lost* when there's no school.

We seem *lost* without a bake-oven.

LOT.—Commonly used for a great deal: as “Oh, she's a lot better;” “She has got him on a lot;” “It's oftens a lot colder in April.”

LOUND, *s.* (sometimes LAWN.)—Used in the names of Woods: as “The Ash Lound, Doddington;” “Skellingthorpe Lounds;” “They've some good kids in the Esh Lound.”—Dan. Lund.

LOUTH.—The name of the town in Lindsey, so spelt, but always pronounced in two syllables as Lowuth. A curious instance of this may be seen in a New Zealand Paper, which gives an account of the capture in New Zealand of a Lincoln defaulter: having doubtless taken down the information either from the prisoner himself, or from the Lincoln detective who apprehended him, it prints: “He is a native of Lowarth” (*i.e.* Louth), “in Lincolnshire.” o in the ancient song of the Cuckoo Loweth is spelt Lhouth—“Lhouth after calve cu,” *i.e.* Loweth after calf the cow, as if the vowels were then pronounced separately, as a dissyllable.

LOW, *adj.*—Short, not tall; said of persons: as “She does not grow a deal, she's low;” “He's a very low man,” that is, in stature; not low-lived. Used also in the sense of Lower or Below: as “The house has two low rooms and two chambers,” that is, two rooms above and two below.” The arrangement was made in the low room of the Inn.” “There's a low room, and a kitchen, and two chambers.”

LOWANCE, *s.*—Allowance: beer allowed in return for work.

He's gotten his *lowance*.

They stopped to get their *lowance* at the Half Moon.

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LUCK-PENNY, *subs.*—A small sum of money returned “for luck” on a purchase, a custom so general that its amount is a matter of bargain.

LUNGE, *v.*—To lounge, idle about.

He *lunges* about all day, he's good for nowt.

He called him a skulking *lunging* blackguard.

LUNGEOUS, *adj.*—Ill-tempered, spiteful.

Ha' done, and don't look so *lungeous*.

LUSKY, *adj.*—Lazy, idle.

Gret *lusk*y things, they're too idle to work.

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M

MAD, *adj.*—Angry, enraged, as in Psalm cii. 8.

I felt that *mad*,

Some women would have turned up, and been very *mad*.

MAIDEN, *s.*—Common term for a Servant Girl: as “My maiden has left me;” “I have no maiden now;” “he has gone to the Half-way House Stattis to seek a maiden.” o the Prompt. Parv. has both “Maydyn, Virgo;” and “Mayden, servaunt, Ancilla.”

MAK', *v.*—Make: as “It maks very little money;” “I don't mak' much account of that.”

So Tak', Shak', for Take, Shake.

MAK', or MAKE, ON, *v.*—To make much of, pet, caress.

It's a pity to pet bairns, and *mak' on* 'em so.

When childer come, and *mak' on* you, you can't help loving of 'em.

I think I did not *make on* him, as I ought.

MAK', or MAKE, OUTS, *v.*—Used in such phrases as “Does he mak' any outs?” or “What kin' outs (*i.e.*, what kind of outs) does he make?” That is, How does he get on? does he make any progress? said of a child at school, and of a lad gone out to service. So “I don't think he maks much outs at school yet;” “They don't make such good outs as wi' tother;” “Why, you did make bad outs at the school;” “They made such poor outs last year.”

MAK', or MAKE UP, or MAKE, *v.*—To close, stop, fill up: as “The silt soon maks up the pipes;” “They've been making up the hole, and levelling;” “My throat feels quiet (quite) made up;” “Her eyes are made up a'most every morning;” “I was

throng sewing, so I made the door.” This last phrase, “Make the door,” is used by Shakspeare, As You Like It, iv, 1; Com. of Errors, iii 1.

MAK', or MAKE, WORK, *v.*—To injure, do harm to.

My word, it has *made work* with him,

These sharp nights will *make work* with the fruit.

It has not *made* a bit of *work* with him.

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MALANDRY.—Fields at Lincoln outside the Bar Gate; so called from the Malandry, Maladrerie, or Leper-house, founded there by Bishop Remigius, and refounded by Henry I.

MALICEFUL, *adj.*—Full of malice, malicious.

He seemed so *maliceful*, if he took agen a child.

Those Irish are so *maliceful*, I don't like them about the 'place.

He's not a *maliceful* lad.

I hate them *maliceful* tempers.

MANAGEMENT, *s.*—Artificial manure.

They led on a lot of *management*.

We open the ridges, and sow the *management*.

If lime and *management* won't do, I don't know what will.

He put in a deal of *management*, or there'd have been no corn at all. Manure, French Manœuvre, *management*.

MANDER, *s.*—Common pronunciation of Manner: as “Stock, and corn, and every mander of thing;” “They'll cat any mander of thing;” “He's up to all mander of tricks.”

MANDRAKE, *s.*—The Red-berried Bryony, *Bryonia dioica*.

MANG, *v.*—To mix, mingle; usually used with “Mess:” as “They've messed and manged it so.”

MANNER, *s.*—Common pronunciation of Manure, the accent being thrown back on the first syllable.

MARCURY, *s.*—Mercury, *Atriplex*, often cultivated in gardens, and eaten as spinach. In a Lincoln Seedsman's Catalogue: it is advertised as "Marquery, or Lincolnshire Perennial Spinach."

MARKETS, *s.*—Marketings, things bought, or to be sold, at market.

I had just a few *markets* in my hand.

What with my *markets*, and my two little ones, I felt quiet (quite) bet.

MARKET-FRESH, MARKET-MERRY, *adj.*—Expressions for that state of excitement from drink in which persons too often come home from market.

MARKET-PLACE, *s.*—The front teeth: as "I'll knock your market-place down your throat;" or "he's lost her market-place, she'll none get a husband" —said of a woman whose front teeth are gone.

MARKET-TOWN, *s.*—The term by which a larger town is distinguished, the simple term "Town" being applied to any village.

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MARL, or TAR-MARL, *s.*—Tared cord used by gardeners for tying up raspberries and other plants.

MARTIN-CALF, or MARTIN-HEIFER, *s.*—The female of twin calves, male and female, which it is supposed will not breed, and therefore is of less value: so "Don't buy yon, I doubt she's a Martin-calf." Sometimes called a Free-Martin. But what is the explanation of these terms? Halliwell quotes a saying, of a woman who has had twins, "he has had Martin's hammer knocking at her wicket."

MARTLEMAS, *s.*—Martinmas, or St. Martin's Day, Nov. 11th, or rather Nov. 23rd, Old Martlemas Day, on which day servants are mostly hired in Notts, as here on Old May Day.

It were a *Martlemas* hiring.

She's been with us two year, come *Martlemas*.

MASONER, *s.*—A mason, or bricklayer: as "The masoners can't come while next week;" "They've the masoners and glazeners in the house."

MASTY, *adj.*—Very large and big: as "They're a masty family."

MATTLE, *v.*—To match: as "Yon just mattles it." So

MATTLER, *s.*—A match, or mate: as “We’ve sold the other one, the mattler to that;”

“The mattler to the white one has caued”(calved).

MAUL, or MALL, *s.*—The common Mallow, *Malva sylvestris*, the seeds of which are eaten by children, and called Cheeses by them.

MAWK, *s.*—A maggot.

MAWKY, *adj.*—Maggotty: as “The sheep are all mawky;” or “They’re full of mawks.”

MAWKIN, *s.*—A scare-crow, a figure made up of old clothes and rags to frighten birds.

We mun set up a *mawkin*, or the birds’ll get all the seed.

Hence a ragged slovenly woman is called a *mawks*.

MAWL. *v.*—To make dirty, to besmear or mess.

The roads are so muddy, one gets quiet *mawled* up.

So *mawling* and wet as it is.

How you’ve *mawled* your victuals about!

If you’d seen how *mawled* I was wi’ mucking out the pig-sty.

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MAY DAY,—that is, Old May Day, 13th May, from which the annual hiring of farm servants is reckoned.

She’ll be home this *Mayda*’ week.

May Day’s the unsettledst time there is.

MAYS, MAYSES, *s.*—The Wild Chamomile, or Mayweed, a very common weed in cornfields: “They’re them nasty mayses.”

MAZZLED, *part.*—Mazed, confused in the head, stupefied.

I felt quiet *mazzled*.

I don’t want to die *mazzled* (with opium).

I feel that *mazzled* a-top of my head.

They get that *mazzled* wi’ that nasty beer.

MEAD, *s.*—A drink made from the washings of the honeycomb, after the honey is taken out, boiled with spices, and fermented with barm.

MEAL, *s.*—The yield of milk from a cow at one milking, as “She has g’en a good meal this morning;” “She gives two gallons a meal;” “It taks one cow’s meal to serve the

cade-lambs." Ang. Sax. Mœl. Dan. Maal, a part, measure, hence the portion of food taken at one time.

MEBBE, *adv.*—Maybe, perhaps: as "Mebbe it'll gie thee ease;" "Mebbe, it'll do better this turn."

MEDDLE NOR MAKE,—that is, not to interfere nor make mischief: as "He's one as never meddles nor makes;" "I never hear tell on him meddling nor making wi' no one;" "he never meddles nor makes wi' no one." Used by Shakspeare, Merry W. of W., i. 4.

MEGRIMS, *s.*—Fancies, oddities.

They're always in *megrims*.

They has such *megrims*, has little bairns.

MELCH, *adj.*—Soft, warm, said of close, muggy weather.

It's a *melch* morning.

This *melch* weather is all agen the pork.

MELL or MELLET, *s.*—A mallet; compare the pronunciation of Pall Mall.

MENSE, *s.*—A corruption of Immense, used substantively for an immense quantity: as "What a mense of folks there was!" "Oh, dear, it runned a mense!" "He's gotten a mense outen it;" "The rain has done a mense of good." An example of what Max Müller calls Phonetic Decay and Dialectic Regeneration. (Science of Language, i., sect. 2.) Similarly a Mount for an amount, "I've cutten out a mount of wicken for stakes and binders."

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MESS, *s.*—A number, quantity; by no means limited to four.

What a *mess* of lasses (family of daughters) he has, there mut be five or six on 'em.

My word, there is a *mess* on 'em.

He came and chopped a *mess* of sticks for me.

Look what a *mess* of beautiful flowers there is! They say it's a sign of death in the house (when they flower out of season), mebbe it's me.

There was a *mess* stanning and talking at the corner.

A piece after that there was a *mess* more come by.

I wonder you like to be pestered wi' such a *mess* of bairns; I don't, though I have such a *mess*.

MESS ABOUT, *v.*—A term of common use, but difficult to define: as “I've been doctoring and messing about wi' her;” “They've sell'd and messed about;” “he wanted to know why they were always going messing about at her house;” “I don't go messing about on parish pay.”

MESTER, *s.*—Master.

Our *mester's* not a bad *mester*.

Missises and *mesters* must be *mesters*.

It taks a deal of getting *mester* on.

He's well *mester* on it.

Also the usual term by which a woman of the lower classes speaks of her husband: as “The *mester's* in the crew;” “The two *mesters*, her *mester* and my *mester*, lifted her in.”

MESTER-PIG, *s.*—The largest and strongest pig in a sty, as contrasted with Under-lout or inferior pig. So *mesterman*, for the Headman. In like manner Chaucer speaks of the “Maister-strete,” “Maister-Temple,” “Maister-Tour.”

MEW, *v.*, (past tense of Mow)—Mowed: as “I mew it last year.” So Sew for Sowed, Snew for Snowed.

MIDDEN, *s.*—A dunghill. “Vox adhuc in agro Linc. usitata,” says Skinner. In the “Mayors Cry,” an old Proclamation of municipal regulations for the City of Lincoln, all men” that have any middings, dirt hills, or any other filth at their garth ends,” are ordered to remove them.

MIDDLING,—used as a Substantive: as “It made middling of money;” “he seemed to get middling of things;” “he gives middling of milk;” “We've got middling of henses;” o the common phrase, “I'm no-but among the middlings.”

MILDER, *v.*—To moulder, decay.

The stone-work is so *mildered*.

It's clean *mildered* away.

The frost lays hold on it and it *milders* down.

It'll keep the rest from *mildering*.

So Skinner, "Moulder, agro Line, Milder."

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MILN, *s.*—Mill.

The man as belongs the *miln*.

They've taken a *miln* for him at B; he's a *milner* by trade.

So Skinner gives "Mill, vel ut Lincolnenses efferunt, Miln. Ang. Sax. Myln, Lat. Molina. So.

MILNER, *s.*—Miller.

He goes round with a *milner's* cart.

We've tried one *milner* for one, and one *milner* for the t'other.

It's not good enough for these great *milners*.

Compare the surnames Milne and Milner.

MILT, *s.*—The spleen of an animal.

They put the beast's *milt* in the dunghill.

There's a many will eat a pig's *milt*, and a many reckons it's cats' meat.

A. S., *Milt*, the spleen.

M IND, MIND FOR, *v.*—To have a mind for, that is, to wish or care for.

He did not *mind* for the land at S.

I don't *mind* for drink so much.

I don't much *mind* the magazines.

The Squire does not *mind* his doing of it, *i.e.* does not like it.

I didn't much *mind* for her going so soon., *i.e.* did not much like it.

I don't think she *mind*ed (liked) to go away.

He doesn't seem to *mind* (wish for) a trade; you see he's so fond of going with the henses.

MINGLETY-PUR.—"It's all of a Minglety-pur," that is, all rottenness and corruption, said of a rotten sheep, &c.

MINSTERHOLD, *adj.*—Held of the Minster, that is, under the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln.

I reckon the house is *minsterhold*.

It was *minsterhold*, but they made it freehold.

MISDOUBT, *v.*—To doubt, or suspect of wrong.

I *misdoubted* it at the first onset.

Used several times by Shakspeare in this sense, as Merry W. Of Windsor, ii. 1; Love's Lab. Lost, iv, 3; 3 Henry VI., v. 6.

MISHAP, *s.*—Used enphemistically for miscarriage: as “he's had two mishaps sin she's been married.”

MISHEPPEN, *adj.*—Clumsy, awkward.

He's as *misheppen* a chap as ever I seed.

See HEPPEN and UNHEPPEN.

MISLEST, *v.*—Frequent mispronunciation for Molest, no doubt arising from the common use of the prefix Mis, in the sense of wrong.

The bees won't *mislest* you.

I can't see as anything has been *mislested*.

They go two or three together for fear of being *mislested*. So

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MISFIGURE, *v.*—Disfigure.

She's *misfigured* worse than ever I seed her.

So Mislike, Mistrust, are commonly used instead of Dislike, Distrust.

MISSED AND WANTED.—“He'll be both missed and wanted,” the common phrase to express that a person's loss will be felt.

MISTIME, *v.*—To put out of one's regular course.

With having the boys at home she has *mistimed* herself a bit. I've lost my husband, and I feel very much *mistimed*.

MIZZLE, *s.*—A drizzle, a fine soft rain: as “There was a bit of a mizzle.” So

MIZZLE, *v.*—To drizzle, to rain fine rain.

It began to *mizzle* a bit.

There was a *mizzling* rain.

I thought there'd ha' been some downfall last night, it kep' *mizzling* about.

M'HAPPEN, MAPPEN, *i.e.*, May-Happen, perhaps: as "M'happen, it's a little rheumatis;" "Mappen, he may change;" "They've gotten somewheres yon-side o' the Trent, —Normanton, m'happen."

MOAN'T.—Must not: "We moan't do at that how;" "You moan't let out as I tell'd you on it;" "Yer moan't mak' a mess of yoursens."

MOG, *v.*—To move; as, "Now then, mog off!" or "Mog on a picce."

MOG OUT, *v.*—To dress oneself out.

Some folks do *mog* theirsens out a good deal.

I never did see how she was *mogged out*.

MOGGY, *subs.*—A slattern, dressed out untidily: "She did look a moggy."

MOITER.—"He's always on the moiter," said of a sick or dying person, who keeps always on the move in a half-unconscious sort of way.

MOLER, *s.*—A mole-catcher.

They've gotten a parish *moler*.

He and the *moler* have gotten across.

MOLING, *part.*—Mole-catching.

He was round *moling* last week.

They pay him £10 a-year for *moling*.

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MONKEY, *s.*—A mortgage, encumbrance.

Is the farm his own? Well, yes, it's his, with a *monkey* on it.

There's sca'ce a house in the place, but what has a *monkey* on it.

MOON-EYED, *adj.*—Having a white spot or blemish on the eye.

Old Jane, his first wife, was *moon-eyed*.

When folks are *moon-eyed*, they have to gleg at you (look askance) out of the comer of the eye.

MOONLIGHT FLIT.—Going off with one's goods by night to avoid paying rent or debts.

He took a *moonlight flit*.

They made a *moonlight flit* on it from their last place.

MOOZLES, *s.*—A slow, slovenly person: as “he’s no-but a poor moozles;” or “he’s a great moozling thing.”

MORPHREY, *s.*—The common contraction for a so-called Hermaphrodite, that is, a Cart which may be used as a Wagon also.

MORTAR, *v.*—To make dirt, tread into mud.

The bairns do *mortar* about so.

MOTHERY, *adj.*—Applied to the sour slimy state of bread kept in a damp place; or to beer or vinegar thick with a mouldy sediment, called in the latter “Mother of vinegar.”

MOULDS, *s.*—Mould, commonly used in the plural: as “A few moulds,” for a little mould. So “The moulds fall on to the pad;” “I have putten on a good few more barrow-loads of moulds.”

MOULDYWARP, *s.*, rather pronounced MOULYWARP.—A mole, or mouldwarp.

Our cat brings in a *mouldwrap* nows and thens.

MUCH, *v.*—To grudge, envy.

She envies them and *muches* them for everything.

They’re sure to *much* one another.

See THINK MUCH.

MUCH MATTER, *v.*—To much like.

I’ve been weshing him, and he doesn’t *much matter* it.

MUCK, *s.*—Dung, manure, or dirt generally.

They’re leading *muck* outen the crew.

The bairns will find *muck*, it there is none.

What for *muck* and rags, they were fit only for the rag-bag.

It’s a fine thing is pig- *muck*; there’s nowt better for a gathered hand than fresh pig-*muck*; it fetches out the fire and pain at wunst. So

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MUCK-CART, MUCK-HEAP, MUCK-HILL, MUCK- FORK, MUCK-CLOTH, &c.

I want the *muck-cloth* to clëan the trough out.

If the muck's in the crew-yard you get nowt for it; if it's on the *much-hill* it's so much a yard.

MUCK, *v.*—To put on dung.

The trees want *mucking* round.

I was reckoning of *mucking* the rasps.

MUCK OUT, *v.*—To clean, or carry out dung: as “I’ve mucked out the pig-stye mysen.”

MUCK UP, *v.*—To cover with dirt.

I never seed a place so *mucked* up.

Liz, you *muck* me up; you make me *muckier* than ever I was.

They *muck* the house up, going in and out.

Or, to a child, “Thou *hast* gotten theesen *muck'd* up.”

MUCK-PLUGGING, *adj.*—Filling carts with manure.

We’ve been *muckk-plugging* all day.

MUCK-SWEAT, *s.*—Profuse sweat.

I was all of a *muck-sweat*.

Skinner gives “Muck, humidus, vox hoc sensu agro Linc. usitatissima.”

MUCKY, *adj.*—Dirty, filthy.

It’s a *mucky* trick to serve a man this-a-way.

I never knowed such a *mucky* lass.

Of all the lost *mucky* holes, it’s the most lost *mucky* hote as ever I seed.

How anyone can be so *mucky*, it bēats me.

Used as a common term of abuse, “The *mucky* thing!”

MUMPING, *part.*—Going round on St. Thomas’ Day, begging for money or corn.

She came *mumping* on Friday. See GOODING.

MUD, MUN, MUT, *v.*—Must; the three forms seem to be used indiscriminately: as “I mud do it if I could;” “I mun be content;” “I mut come home;” “Somebody mun do it, so as no one else will, he mun do it;” “It mut be five or six weeks sin’;” “He mut be telling a lie;” “Spring weather in January, we mut fear March;” “They all mut come and have a look.” o the negative Mutn’t: “I mutn’t be clēan without tea this Mayda’;” See MOAN’T.

MURN, *v.*, MURNING, *s.*—Common pronunciation of Mourn, Mourning. Ang. Sax, Murnan. This pronunciation makes at least an useful distinction between “Mourn” and “Mom,” “Mourning” and “Morning.”

MUSH, *s.*—A pulpy, decaying mass: as “It’s all of a mush,” aid of over-ripe fruit.

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N

NA’ENBY,—The old local pronunciation of Navenby: as “Na’enby Stattis,” Sheld in May. This, like most other local pronunciations, is being gradually superseded, and Navenby is now more commonly pronounced as spelt. In like manner the local pronunciations South’ull and Tor’sey have given way to Southwell and Torksey, and the old clipped forms are mostly retained by the upper classes.

NAG, *v.*—See KNAG.

NAGNAIL, *s.*—A Corn.

She’s gotten a *nagnail*, the bairn has.

Some calls them *nagnails*, and some calls them corns.

NAKED, *adj.*—Pronounced as one syllable, Nak’d, in fact, pronounced as a participle of the old verb, To Nike, or make naked.

He’ll be nearly *nak’d* when he comes back.

We don’t reckon to take a *nak’d* light into the yard.

He comes to the door, *rak’d*, and his clothes are handed to him.

It won’t look so *nak’d* when the leaves are out.

NASTY, *adj.*—Ill-tempered, cross.

You needn’t be so *nasty* about it.

She’s a strange, *nasty*-tempered cat.

Our cow was that *nasty*, it wasn’t safe to milk her.

She seems so *nasty* wi’ the old man.

NATION, *adv.*—Very, exceedingly; no doubt softened from damnation.

It’s *nation* hot.

Yon’s a *nation* neist (nice) horse.

NATTER, *v.*, or KNATTER.—To be peevish, fretful, or fault-finding.

The missis does *natter* and werrit so, I nat'ly can't put up wi' it.

She's a regular *nattering* old woman.

She was a strange *nattering* old lady, always *nattering* and snarling.

NATL'Y, *adv.*—Shortened from Naturally, but used in the sense of Really, positively: as "I nat'ly can't stan' the frost;" "I nat'ly mut have it done;" "The doctor said he nat'ly mut go out."

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NATURE, *s.*—Natural substance, succulence, or virtue: as "The gress has no nature in it this time of year;" or "The new seeds were so full of nature they set the hogs wrong;" or "His blood was so poor there was no nature in it;" or of old white-wash, "The nature has all gone out on it."

NAY,—the usual form of negative: as "Nay, he says he knowed better nor that;" "Oh, nay, I'll do for you for nowt;" "We durstn't hardly say nay."

NEAR, *adj.*—Mean, close, stingy.

He's that *near*, he took and sent haëf a pound of rasps to be sell'd.

He's oftens been very *near*, and kep' us very *near*.

NEAR-FAT, *s.*—The fat round the kidneys in a sheep, pig, or other animal, sometimes called the Leaf. Prompt. Parv. has, "Neere of a beast, Ren."

NEB, *s.*—A bird's bill; sometimes used for the Nose, as by Shakspeare, Winter's Tale, i. 2.

There were six chickens had their *nebs* out.

What, those *long-nebbed* ones?

NECK, *v.*—Said of Barley, when the heads are bent down and broken off by the wind.

The Barley's come so queer, there some fit to *neck*, and some quiet green.

NEGLECTFUL, *adj.*—Negligent: "She's so neglectful, you see."

NEIGHBOURING, *part.*—Going about visiting, and gossiping with one's neighbours.

She was *neighbouring* somewhere.

I was never one far so much *neighbouring* and newsing.

NESH, *adj.* —Soft, tender, delicate.

He's a *nesh* sort of chap.

She's rather *nesh*, she can't stand agen the cold.

Alderney cows are so *nesh* far the winter.

The older I get, the *nesh*er I get.

NESTLE, *v.*—To be on the move, fidget.

We're beginning to *nestle*, *i.e.*, to prepare to move house.

Our labourers begin to *nestle* as soon as they hear the bell.

Bairns, they're always on the *nestle*.

He's never in one posture, always *nestling* about.

The mare *nestles* about in the stable with hearing the machine agate

NETTING, *s.*—Urine, particularly when kept. as it is for many purposes.

It stinks like old *netting*.

She killed her two swarms of bees; she poured *netting* on the hives.

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NEWBEAR, or NEW-BARE, *adj.* (pronounced *Néwber* or *Néwby*, with the accent on the first syllable).—A cow that has newly calved.

They reckon to have two *néwber* cows a year.

So in Sale Bills frequently, "Two *néwbear* cows, two rearing calves;" or "*New-bare* cow, two reared calves, two rearing ditto."

NEWSING, *s.*—Gossiping.

There's a deal of *newsing* goes on in that row.

She can't live without *newsing*.

NEWSY, *adj.*—Fond of news, gossiping.

What a *newsy* woman yon is!

I think she's a bit *newsy*.

NEW YEAR'S DAY.—Bring a bit of green into the house on New Year's Day, and you won't want bread all the year; or, if you do, some one will bring you some. You must not bring in anything dead, or you bring a coffin into the house. Whatever you bring in first on New Year's Day, you will never want all the year through; so the custom is to bring in coals or something useful.

NICE, *adj.*—commonly pronounced as Niced, or Neist.

I reckon it's very *niced*.

She'd something very *neist* about her.

So *Neister*, for *Nicer*; "No one could be *neister* than they are."

So "It's a *nice-tish* place."

Compare Hoarst for Hoarse.

NICE, NICED, NEIST, *adj.*—Particular, fastidious.

Some's very *niced* about what they'll do.

I reckon they're more *niced* than wise,

The mare won't be *nice* about kicking this morning,

Folks seem so *niced*, they waant do this, and they waant do that.

She's not *nice* as to what work she'll do.

NICKER, *s.*—A Woodpecker: as "Those nickers are calling out; they reckon it's a sign of wet;" "There's a nicker hole in yon tree."

NICKERS, *s.*—The larger branches of tree tops, cut up for firewood.

I never get *nickers* mysen; I never get no't but kids.

I can't hew *nickers* up.

NIGHT-RIPE, *adj.*—Said of ears of corn which ripen without forming grain.

There's a deal of corn *night-ripe*, so there'll be a many deaf ears.

It's mildewed and *night-ripened* together.

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NIP, *v.*—To move about quickly, to be nimble; as "Now then, nip off;" "Nip about and get it done;" "He nipped out, and the horse nipped on;" "He can nip about anywhere now without his sticks;" "He oftens nips past before I see him;" "Defendant nipped over the fence and got away;" "He nipped out, and nipped on to the wagon."

NIP UP or NIP OFF, *v.*—To snatch up quickly: as "She nipped up the bairn in a moment;" "They nipped the cushion offen the chair." "They nipped off their boots in the least of time." "I used to nip it up, and nip it down."

NIPPER, *s.*—Term applied to a small boy: as “Come and stan’ agen these gates, nipper!”

NITS, *s.*—The eggs of lice.

She never has no *nits* in her head—never a louse nor yet a *nit*.

NO-BUT, *adv.*—Nothing but, only; for None-but, as No-body for None-body.

That’s *no-but* a poor tale.

I’m *no-but* among the middlings.

She’s *no-but* a wankle little lass.

NOGGIN, *s.*—A thick slice or wedge, as of bread, pudding, &c. So “Gie him a good noggin, and ha’ done.”

NONE, *adv.*—Not at all, never at all.

He’ll *none* have it.

She’ll *none* get a husband.

I’m feeling *none* so well mysen.

She mends *none*, I doubt she’s come to her end.

The teeth haven’t gone thruff *none*.

She’s been *none* well sin’.

NOR,—used for Than, as Better nor, More nor, for Better than, More than.

Yon are bigger *nor* these.

I reckon the tonups look better *nor* the swedes.

Often contracted into *’n*, as “It were more *’n* three weeks sin’;” “There were better *’n* a seck on ‘em.”

NORRAMBY,—local pronunciation of Normandy: as “Norramby-by-Stow,” “Norramby-by-Spital.”

NOT ALL THERE,—that is, “Not having all his wits about him:” as “I could mak’ nowt on him; I reckon he’s not all there.” So

NOT RIGHT SHARP,—which has the same meaning.

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NOTHING, *adv.*—Not at all: as “There’s nothing so many goes out as did;” “She ails nothing;” “The snow wastes nothing;” “I don’t feel nothing as strong as I did.”

NOWS AND THENS,—for now and then: as “Mebbe, nows and thens there is.”

NOWT, often NO’T, *s.*—Nought, nothing. So “Nowt o sort,” nothing of the sort.

Ye know it’s *nowt* o’ sort.

I was as near as *nowt* done.

It’s *nowt*, no-but it teeth.

There’s *no’t* worse than being so uneasy.

I reckon the bairn grows *nowt*.

She’s as near crazed as *no’t*.

I can’t do *no’t*, to mean o’t.

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OAK-DAY,—the 29th May, when school children wear Oak leaves, and nettle those who have none: they have a rhyme, “Royal Oak Day, Twenty-ninth of May, If you won’t gie us haliday, We’ll all run away.”

OBEDIENCE, *s.*—A child’s bow or curtsy.

I always larn them to make their *obedience*.

Of course they made their *obedience* as soon as he came in.

Sometimes *Obeisance*, as in Gen. Xxxvii. 7, 9.

Now then, children, where’s your *obeisance*?

Well, there he was, *obeisancing* at me again.

ODD, *adj.*—Single, lonely, standing by itself; as “An odd house,” or “An odd place.”

He lives in an *odd* house agen the rampire.

It was a niced house, but it was so *odd*; there wasn’t a place of worship within three mile.

It’s no *odder* place than this, not so *odd*.

ODDLING, *s.*—A single one, as a single duck or children left out of a clutch.

ODDMENT, *s.*—A remnant, or piece left of anything.

When the *oddmment* of potatoes were offered by auction.

OF, *prep.*—Used after verbal nouns, or “redundantly after the participle active:” as “It doesn’t pay for sending of them to Lincoln;” “It’s doing of him a very deal of

good;” “Mr. B. is doctoring of him.” o Numb, xiii. 25, “They returned from searching of the land;” or 2 Chron. xxxv. 14, “The priests were busy in offering of burnt-offerings;” and Shakspeare’s, “The shepherd blowing of his nailes.”

UF, *prep.*, for On: as “They’ve another sale of Saturda’;” “She lit of Frank of Frida’;” “I only set her often eggs;” “It seemed to press of it overmuch.”

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OF, *prep.*,—for For: as “I haven’t had any medicine of a fortnight;” “It’s not been done of a many years;” “The childer wait of each other at the lane-ends;” “he’s not been up to D. of a long time.” o 2 Chron. Xxx. 5, “They had not done it of a long time;” St. Luke xxiii. 8, “Of a long season?” Acts viii. 11, “Of long time;” the two last retained in the Revised Version of 1881.

OFFAL,—used adjectively for Waste, refuse, superfluous.

Trade’s better now, so that’ll mak’ work for some of the *offal* men.

There was a many *offal* folks at the fair.

She’d only the *offal* birds to sell.

OFFEN, or OFF ON, *prep.*—For Off of: as “he’s never had it off on her head;” “They stopped two shillings off on me;” “They’ve gotten a deal of money offen it;” “He’ll never mak’ a living offen it;” “Mebbe, it’ll wear offen him.”

OFFER, *v.*—To attempt.

He mut lig on the bed, and sit up on end a bit, afore he *offers* to walk.

He must go about the house before he *offers* to go out.

If he *offers* to walk, his knee starts swelling.

OFTENS. *adv.*—Often.

It’s *oftens* the best for them.

I don’t *oftens* get.

We cleän ‘em out *oftens*.

How *oftens* it is they are cutten off in a moment.

OLD, *adj.*—Used without reference to age, and the general epithet applied to a hare.

I reckon they’ve letten that *old* boy of ours off easy.

The *old* bares mak’ work wi’ the corn.

They fun an *old* hare, apped up in a dyke bottom.

She'd an *old* hen seat hersen in the hedge; I said for sureness the *old* fox would get her.

OLD-FASHIONED, *adj.*—Used in the sense of Intelligent, cunning.

The rabbits are so *old-fashioned*.

For a shepherd-dog he's the most *old-fashioned* I ever saw.

She was that *old-fashioned*, she had the bottle up to her mouth.

He was so *old-fashioned* and so deep.

Or of a tame pigeon, "It's as *old-fashioned* as a bairn."

The pony was a bit *old-fashioned*, and could open the gate with his mouth.

OLD MAN.—The herb Southernwood, called also Lads'-love.

ON, *adv.*—Used euphionously for being in the family way: as "I doubt she's on again, poor lass.

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ON, *prep.*—For Of: as "That's the worst on it;" "I do believe that on her;" "There was a good few on us, there was eight on us;" "he gets her tea on him;" "I've seen so much on it;" "I begged and prayed on him to stay;" "I begged a sup of beer on the mester." So also the Harvest Song, "None on 'em laem, and none on 'em blind, and ail on their tails hanging down behind." So "Lest they should tell on us," 1 Sam. xxvii. 11; and Shakspeare's, "Such stuff as dreams are made on," Temp. i 1, and "The bird is dead that we have made so much o" Cymb. iv. 2.

ON, *prep.*—Used also in such phrases as "Sorely on it," "Sadly on it," for Sorely off, Sadly off; "Two or three days ago I was strangely on it."

ONSET, *s.*—Outset, commencement.

At the first *onset* I tell'd him how it would be.

Pigs oftens differ five or six shillings at the first *onset*.

It wasn't so cold at the first *onset* this morning.

They'd better have bunt a brick one at the first *onset*.

OPPEN, *v.* and *adj.*—Open.

It *opened* a corner on it.

I've cutten the sleeves reiet (right) *oppen*.

I wäant *oppen* my door to nobody.

It's reiet-a-way *oppen* to the thack.

You see the land's *oppener*, it drëuns thruff it.

OPPEN-GILT, *s.*—An open gilt, or young female pig, not rendered incapable of breeding.

ORIGINAL,—a male Christian name. "Original Skepper" Shas appeared for many years among the Guardians of the Lincoln Union. "Mr. Original Peart" was Sheriff and Mayor of Lincoln during the Commonwealth. There was an Original Sibthorp, of Laneham, temp. Eliz.

ORTS, *s.*—Scraps, fragments: as "Eät up your orts."

OTHERSOME, *pron.*—Others: as "Sometimes he's better than othersome." So in Acts xvii. 18, retained in the Revised Version.

OURY, *adj.*—Dirty, untidy.

She's a real *oury* lass.

It's *oury* work this wet weather.

See HOWSY.

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OUT, *adv.*—Said of a river when it is flooded, or out of its banks, as "They say the Trent is out." Or of a person away from home on a holiday: as "It was when we were out m the summer;" "I thought you must be out, I had not seen you about." Or of an apprentice who has completed his time, and is out of his indenture: as "He'll be out come Martlemas;" "The blacksmith's boy, he was out yesterday, so they had a bit of a do."

OUTEN, *prep.*—For Out on, or Out of.

If I were you, I should get *outen* it.

They'll never get a deal *outen* it. See OFFEN.

OUTNER, *s.*—A stranger, one out of the town or parish.

OUTS,—in the phrase, "To make outs," that is, to make progress: as "I don't think he rnak's much outs;" "We made sore outs last week." See MAKE OUTS.

OVER (sometimes OWER), *adv.*—Too: as “He’s over little;” “He’s over heavy to carry;” “The roads are over-soft;” “They’re over-lazy to äat;” “He’s ower-old, and he wäant die;” “She spent ower much time running after the chaps.”

OVER-HULLED, *part.*—Over-thrown, or cast, as a sheep on its back.

The yow was *over-hulled*, and the lamb was dead.

See HULL, to cast or throw.

OVERLOOK, *v.*—To bewitch: used in the same sense as by Shakspeare, Merchant of Venice, iii. 2, Merry W. of W. V. 4.

If they were badly or owt, they reckoned folks had *overlooked* them.

When you thought you were *overlooked*, you got a piece of wicken-tree.

There was a strange do-ment about being *overlooked* when I was a gell: folks would have bits of wicken in their bo-som or over the door-stead.

OVERSET, *v.*—To get over, recover from.

He was badly last backend and he’s never *oversetten* it.

I shall have to have some medicine before I *overset* it.

It upset me, and she never seemed to *overset* it.

If he’d been bigger he’d have *oversetten* it better.

OVERSET, *v.*—Also with the sense of Upset: as “It has quite overset her;” “A little thing seems to overset me;”

OVERWARTING, *adj.*—Contradictory, contrary. Probably the same word as Overthwarting.

OVER-WEL TED, *part.*—Rolled over; used of a sheep overthrown or cast.

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OWDACIOUS, *adj.*—Audacious.

He’s like most boys, he’s so *owdacious*.

They’re such an *owdacious* lot.

See ’DACIOUS and DOSSITY.

OWT, often O’T, *s.*—Ought, anything.

He might have work if he were good for *owt*.

They let him down (into his grave) as nice as *owt*.

I'll stick to it, whether I've *owt* to yēat or nowt.

He came home as drunk as *o't*.

If *o't's* the matter or *o't*.

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P

PACKY, *adj.*—Packed together, as heavy clouds before rain.

It looks *packy*.

I thought there'd be a storm the clouds looked so *packy*.

PAD, FOOT-PAD, *s.*—A path.

There's a *pad* across the closen.

The *footpad's* a deal gainer.

Them *pads*, they want summas doing at.

He's done the garden *pad* up for me.

I was talking wi' him a bit afore by the *pad* end.

PAD, *v.*—To make a path, tread down.

They have *padding* a way across it.

It'll be better walking now the snow's gotten *faded* down.

PAD ABOUT, *v.*—To move slowly, potter about.

That's what they want him for, to *pad about* in the garden.

He likes *padding about* by his-sen.

PADDLE, *v.*—To walk with short, toddling steps: as "I used to come of a morning, paddling, scar'd for my life of falling down." The lower part of Canwick Common at Lincoln, used as a Cow-pasture, is known as the Cow-Paddle.

PAG, *v.*—To carry on one's back, to carry pick-a-back.

The bairns were *pagging* one another.

Moses *pagged* her up to school.

He was *pagging* Joe round the table.

PAG-RAG-DAY.—An old name for the day after May Day, that is, May 14th, when the farm-servants leave their places; so-called from their "pagging" or carrying away their bundles of clothes on their backs.

PAN, *s.*—The name given to a hard layer of soil between the peat earth and the gravel, through which roots cannot penetrate, nor water sink.

They'll do no good without you break thruff the *pan*.

PARISH, *v.*—It is said of an hamlet or township that it parishes to some other place, that is, forms one ecclesiastical parish with it. Thus Whisby parishes to Doddington, and Morton to Swinderby.

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PARLE, *s.*—Talk, conversation.

What a *parle* that woman made!

Some will make such a *parle* when they come together.

He and the mester have had some long *parle* together.

PARSHEL, *s.*—Common mispronunciation of Parcel.

PASH, *s.*—Rotten wood, sometimes called Touchwood.

The clap-post was all of a *pash*.

PASTY, *s.*—Pastry with jam inside, a sort of heavy puff which children often bring to school for their dinners.

She'd gotten a *pasty* in her hand, and tumbled flat of her back in the dyke.

Here's your bit of *pasty* you've left, bairn.

PAT, *s.*—The soft part of a pig's foot, not the horny part.

The gilt has laid on its hind *pats*, and laemt it. French, *Patte*.

PAWKY, *adj.*—Sly, artful.

What a *pawky* crittur he is! The Scotch, "*pawky* auld carle."

PAWT, *v.*—To paw about, handle or finger things.

Some lasses are always *pawting* things about they've no business with.

I can't abear my things so *pawted* about.

So of a horse, "*pawting* about he got his foot fast in the fence."

PAXWAX, *s.*—A strong tendon that runs along the neck of quadrupeds, sometimes called Paddywhack.

PAY, *v.*—To beat, that is, pay the blows, give the punishment due and deserved. (So Ps, xxvii. 5. "Pay them that they have deserved.")

Pay the brute well.

The mare was stunt, and he *paid* her.

She was hitting and *paying* the poor lass all along the road.

The teacher *pays* her so; she *pays* her shameful: she never was *paid* so much anywhere else.

PAYMENT, *s.*—Harm, damage: as “He’ll tak’ no payment,’ that is, take no harm, be none the worse; “They’ll tak’ no payment from the rain;” “The corn’s taking no payment at present;” “I’m very healthy, so I think I’ll take no payment.”

PEAKED, *adj.*—Said of trees blown on one side, out of the perpendicular.

I’ve cutten out some *peaked* larch.

There’s a many *peaked*, if not fallen.

When they’re *peacked*, they do no more good.

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PEAR, *s.*—The fruit, pronounced Peär or Pere.

Peres you may eät, apples is never ripe.

They got agate of selling the *pears* outen the orchard.

Prompt. Parv. gives, “*Peere*, frute.”

PEÄRT, *adj.*—Brisk, lively, pert without its bad sense of Impertinent: as “he’s a peärt little lass;” “The babe’s quiet peärt again.”

PEEK, *v.*—To peck or pick: as of chickens or young pigeons, “They’ll soon begin to peek.”

PEEL, *s.*—The long-handled shovel with which bread is put into, or taken out of a brick oven.

PEFFLE, *v.*—To cough, not violently, but with a short, dry, tickling cough: as “I oppened the window a little yesterday, and she peffled all day;” “He’s gotten such a peffling cough.” Or as a noun, “She had another peffle.”

PEGGY, *s.*—A wooden instrument with projecting pegs, with which clothes are worked round in the “Dolly-tub” to cleanse them.

PEGGY-LANTERN.—Will of the wisp, very commonly seen on Eagle and Whisby Moors before they were drained and enclosed: called also Billy-of-the-wisp.

PEGGY-WASHDISH.—The Pied Water-Wagtail.

PEN-FEATHERED, *adj.*—Said of the hair, when in rough and untidy locks; Or of the skin, when rough and contracted with cold,—the state sometimes called Goose-skin.

PENNY, *adj.*—Said of trees, when they become dead and bare at top: as “They are growing so penny, I doubt they’ll do no more good;” Or of birds when their skin is full of short stubs, as “They’re so penny;” “I’m dressing a fowl but it’s very penny;” the Pen being the bare part as distinguished from the plume part of the feather.

PENNY-TIGHT, *adj.*—Short of money.

He’s a badly wife, and that’s kep’ him *penny-tight*.

PEPPER, *s.*—A thief, cheat, or pickpocket.

There was a gang of Nottingham *peppers* at the Races.

PERISH, *v.*—To suffer or die of cold: as “Why, you’re not hæf happed up: you must be quiet perished.”

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PERIWINKLE.—The Greater Periwinkle, *Vinca major*, is considered good for sore breasts, the leaves being crushed and applied to the part; Also as a remedy for the cramp, a piece being placed between the bed and the mattress!

PERK, *v.* and *s.*—A perch: or to perch. So Prompt. Parv. “Perke or Perche.”

PETTY, *s.*—The common euphonious name for a Privy; French, *Petite maison*, used in the same way.

PETTY, *adj.*—Pettish, out of temper: as “He was a bit petty all day;” “I scufted the old cat, so it’s made her petty.”

PICK, *s.*—Pitch.

It’s *pick*, I’m just hotting it for the mester, he’s clipping sheep.

She came home with a mess of *pick* in her pocket.

So Prompt. Parv. “Pyk or Pyche, Pix;” and Skinner says of Pitch: “Etiammum Lincolnienses efferunt *Pick*.” So

PICK-POT, *s.*—Pitchpot.

PICK, *v.*—To pitch, throw; used especially of pitching sheaves up on the stack or wagon in harvesting: as “He picked all last harvest;” “When they’re mates, some’ll pick and some’ll team;” “I laem’t my wrist wi’ picking corn;” “It seems as if I should pick head-forwards.” o Shakspeare’s “As high as I could pick my lance.” Coriol. i. 1.

PICK, *v.*—To throw or cast prematurely, said of an animal casting her young.

We’d a yow *picked* three lambs this morning: they were dead; she *picked* them.

A many has *picked* lambs this turn.

Mr. S. has more than 200 yows as has *ficked* lambs.

The mare *picked* her foal.

PICKER, *s.*—The man who picks, or pitches, up the sheaves on the stack in harvesting.

He wint to be *picker* this harvest. So

PICK-FORK, *s.*—Pitchfork. Prompt. Parv. has “Pykkforke.”

PICK, or PICK AT, *v.*—To find fault, speak against: as “She’s always a-picking at him;” “There’s such a deal of picking one can hardly live;” “She’s rather a picky kind of woman.”

PICKLE, *v.*—To pick.

The place is sore, and he will keep *pickling* it.

The old cement wants *pickling* out.

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PICKPURSE, *s.*—A name given to the Dother, or Corn Spurrey, *Spergula arvensis*.

PIE, *s.*—A heap of potatoes or other roots placed in a hole, and covered down with straw and earth against the winter, when they are said to be *pie* down or to be *in pie*.

Better buy a ton at once and *pie* them down.

PIECE, *s.*—A short space of time: as “I’ll do it in a piece;” “They lived Louth way a piece;” “It were a piece ago;” “He’s been liggig a-bed a piece;” “They flitted a piece afore harvest.”

PIG-CHEER, *s.*—The pig’s fry, pork pies, sausages, &c., which are made when a pig is killed.

I mak’ ‘em a present of *pig-cheer* nows and thens.

I seed there was some *pig-cheer* on the go.

He was charged with stealing a hamper of *pig-cheer*.

PIGGIN, *s.*—A small wooden vessel with one ear or handle, used for milking, and carried under the arm; *Kit* being the larger vessel, with two ears, carried on the head.

PIG-GRASS, *s.*—The Knot-grass, *Polygonum aviculare*, a very common weed in cornfields and by roadsides.

PIG-NUT, *s.*—The Earthnut, *Bunium flexuosum*, dug up and eaten by children.

PILL, *v.*—To peel, strip off the bark; used most commonly of the Oak-pilling, or stripping the bark of the oaks when felled in spring: as “They’ll not cut them while (till) the bark’ll pill;” “They started pilling in April Fair week;” “There’s not a deal of bark-pilling to year;” “Felling and pilling 32s. per ton.” Prompt. Parv. has “Pyllyn or pylle bark, or other lyke, Decortico.”

PINDER, *s.*—The parish official in charge of the Pin-fold or pound, whose duty it was to impound stray cattle,—an important office in former days when much land was unenclosed.

PINE, *v.*—To starve or kill with hunger, Starve being used for to perish with cold.

The yows were *pined*; they had not a bit of keep.

He pinched and *pined* him a’most to deäd.

Were clëan *pined* out here.

Pined to dead, or to death, is a common expression for death from hunger: as

“He looks häef *pined* to deäd.”

PINE-HOUSE, *s.*—A place where animals are shut up to fast the night before being killed.

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PINFOLD, *s.*—The common word for a Pound: as “They live close agen the pinfold;”
“They meet at the pin-fold at 7”

PINGLE, *s.*—Used in names of fields for a small enclosure.

PINK, *s.*—A spink or chaffinch.

It’s them *pink*s, they mak’ such work wi’ the seeds.

PINK, *v.*—To wink, or peer with half-shut eyes: as “She goes pinking about.” So

PINKY-EYED, *adj.*—Having winking or half-closed eyes. Cfr. Shakspeare’s “Plumpy Bacchus with pink eyne.” Ant. and Cl. ii. 7.

PINKY-EYED JOHN.—A name given to the wild Heart’s-ease or Pansy, *Viola tricolor* or *V. arvensis*.

Why it’s a small *Pinky-eyed John*.

PINNER, *s.*—Pinafore.

Come and let mother tie your *pinner*.

He holds it agen his *pinner*.

PINTOOTH, *s.*—Eye-tooth.

He’s just getting his *pinteeth*.

She’s about her *pinteeth*; she’s gotten one nearly thruff.

It’s dead on bronchitis in it *pinteeth*.

PIF, *s.*—A cowslip is said to have so many pips or separate flowers in its umbel; or a card has so many pips or spots.

PISMIRE, *s.*—The usual term for an Ant: as “The gress close were foil on pismire hills.”

PITCHER, *s.*—Always used for a small jug, such as a milk jug: as in the saying, “Little pitchers have long ears.” The term Jug is applied to large stoneware jars.

PLANET-STRUCK, *adj.*—Paralysed, blasted; as we say moonstruck.

PLANISH, *v.*—To cover with things untidily or in disorder.

How you *planish* that table about!

They’ve every table a’most *planished* sometirnes.

Perhaps the same word as Plenish.

PLANTIN’, or PLANTING, *s.*—A plantation.

He was laid agen the *platin*’ side.

They’re sougning the little close agen the *plantin*’.

PLASH, *v.*—To lay a hedge by partly cutting through the stems.

Yon hedge wants *plashing*; it’s not been *plashed* for a many years.

Them that were *plashing*, they can’t do it for the storm.

PLASHER, *s.*—A labourer employed in laying hedges: as “He was mostly a plasher, and a deal among the hedges.”

PLAY UP, *v.*—To jump or frisk about: as of a horse, “He plays up a bit when I fetch him up;” “This pony does not play up at the trams as the other did.”

PLOUGH-JACKS,—a name given to the Plough-boys who come round on Plough Monday, and who formerly used to be dressed up to represent various characters.

PLOUGH MONDAY,—the Monday after Twelfth Day, on which the Plough-boys come round for money.

POOR CREATURE,—common term for a person who is sick and ill, and not up to much: as “He’s a strange poor creature, I reckon;” “I’m oftens a poor creature mysen;” “She’s nobut a poor crittur, poor old lass: Doctor says she must have plenty of good support;” that is, meat, wine, &c.

POPPLE, *s.*—The Corn Cockle, *Agrostemma Githago*, a troublesome weed in corn.

PORKET, *s.*—A young pig, fit to kill for pork, but not large enough for bacon: as “We’re keeping on it for a porket;” “He reckoned as the pigs weren’t fresh enough for porkets;” o constantly in Sale Bills,—“1 Fat Pig, 5 Porkets,” &c.

POSY, *s.*—Common term for a nosegay or bunch of flowers: as “The children have cropped a posy in the dyke;” “There’s a many posies in the market now;” “The bairns ha’ gotten a beautiful posy, and they’re going to help to trim the Church tomorrow.”

POTTER OUT, *v.*—To poke or work out slowly and gradually.

The bad places in the plaster want *pottering out*.

The ’tates tak’ a deal of *pottering out* to-year.

If they get a hole, the bairns *potter* it out wi’ their fingers.

The bricks had mildered away, so we *pottered* them out.

I was stood *pottering* the fire.

He hasn’t *pottered* out no-but two shillings all winter.

POWER, *s.*—A great deal, a large number or quantity: as “There’s been a power of rain;” “There was a power of folks at the fair.”

PRATE, *v.*—To chatter, talk overmuch.

How he does *prate* to be sure.

He might have *prated* at him (*i.e.*, given him a talking to), and let it go by.

Said also of the cackling noise made by a hen when she has laid: as “I heard her *prate* and went out.”

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PRICK, *v.*—To dress up for show: so “Pricking the Church,” *i.e.*, dressing it up with evergreens.

PRICKBUSH, or PRICK-HOLLIN, *s.*—The Holly.

It's the house where there's that pointed *prick-hollin* tree.

PRICKLE, *v.*—To prick.

It seems to *prickle* and itch a deal.

So Spenser tells how “The Eglantine did spred her *prickling* arms.” F. Q. ii. v.

29.

PRIMP, *s.*—The shrub Privet, *Ligustrum vulgare*.

PRISE, *v.*—To force open with a lever.

I doubt I shall be like to *prise* it open.

PROFFER, *v.*—To offer.

She *proffered* me a bed.

I *proffered* to drive her to Church.

He *proffered* to lead the coal for summut less.

He *proffered* to wear so much more money on it.

PROFIT, *s.*—Said of a cow when in milk: as ‘She’ll not come into profit while next month:’ “They’re allowed a cow in full profit all the year, that’s two profit cows.”

PROPPED UP, *part.*—Said of a person who has to be supported and kept alive by care and medicine.

He’s no-but a poor *propped up* crittur.

She’s beea *propped up* these many years.

PROUD, *adj.*—High, forward, luxuriant: as of young wheat, “The wheat’s gotten so proud:” or of nails in a horse-shoe, “The nails stand out too proud:” or “The board’s a hit too proud, it wants spoke-shaving off.” So *Winter-proud*, said of wheat when too forward in winter.

PROUD-FLESH, *s.*—Mortified or unhealthy flesh in a sore.

PROUD-TAILOR.—A Goldfinch.

PUDGE, or PUDGE-HOLE, *s.*—A puddle.

She went reiet into the *pudge*.

The bairns will walk thruff all the *pudge-holes*.

PUFF, *s.*—Breath, wind.

She puts me out of *puff* sometimes, I seem sca'cely able to overset it for a piece.

So “Short of *puff*,” for short of breath.

PULID, *s.*—A kind of hawk,— a buzzard or kite? Formerly more common in these parts than now, when the name is almost lost.

[114]

PULK, *s.*—A coward.

What a *pulk* yon chap is

He's a strange *pulk*.

He's a *pulk* at work as well.

PULL-BACK, *s.*—Drawback, disadvantage: as “I've had a many pullbacks;” “It's been a sore pullback for her;” “They try hard for a living, but they've a very many pullbacks.”

PULP, *s.*—Mixed straw and turnips, cut small by the Pulper, as food for cattle in the winter.

I was spreäding *pulp* in the crew.

PUNCH, *s.*—Lemonade, or any other coolingdrink for the sick.

PUNISHMENT, *s.*—Pain, suffering: as “He's done his work in a deal of punishment;” “Such punishment the lad was in, I took him to the Doctor;” “It was punishment for him to put his foot to the ground.” So “Put him out of his punishment,” *i.e.*, out of his pain, by killing him.

PURR, *s.* and *v.*—The long pole with which the hot embers in a brick oven are “purred,” or spread and stirred. More usual terms here are Scale, and Scaling-rod.

We had a gret long *purr* to stir the oven.

We used to *purr* it about the oven, for you couldn't stan' very gain.

PUSH, *s.*—(Pronounced short, as Rush.)—A pool, or puddle.

The watter all stood in *pushes*.

We'd such a *push* of watter agen our door, we had to let it off.

PUSSY-PAUMS.—The Catkins of the Sallow; the so-called Palm or Paum; sometimes called Goslings.

PUTHER, *v.*—To puff; said of smoke: as “When the wind's that away, the smoke all puthers out;” “It puthers down fit to blind one;” “I'm forced to have the door oppen, 'cause it puthers out on the chimley;” “As hard as ever it could puther out.” “The snow all came puthering off the roof.”

PYEWIPE, *s.*—The Peewit or Lapwing, which lays the well-known Plover's eggs, and gives its name to the Pyewipe Inn by the Fosdyke.

PYKLET, PYCLET, PIKELET, PIKLET, PYFLET, *s.*—A crumpet, or kind of muffin, eaten hot and buttered. Spelt in all the above ways.

Fresh muffins and *pyklets* every day.

[115]

Q

QUAIL-MUTTON.—The flesh of sheep that have died of disease, from drowning or natural causes. A.S. CWELAN, to die.

There's nowt no better than *quail-mutton*—drownded mutton; you salt it, and put it in a pancheon.

QUALITY, *s.*—The gentry, or upper classes.

All the *quality* was there.

They'd gotten a tent setten out for the *quality*.

QUEE, *adj.*—Female, applied to calves.

She's had three *quee* cauves running.

QUEEN DICK.—“That happened in the reign of Queen Dick;” *i.e.*, Never.

QUIET, *adv.*—Usual pronunciation of Quite,—in accordance with its origin, the Latin Quietum

I'm *quiet* hagg'd out.

They'd *quiet* a grand do.

QUIRKY, *adj.*—Playful, sportive.

He's such a *quirky* lad.

He seemed to me a very *quirky* man.

QUITE BETTER.—Always used for Quite well.

Oh, he's *quiet better*, he started to work of Monday.

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R

RACKAPELT, *s.*—A noisy riotous person: as “He's a tiresome boy, a real rackapelt;”
or to a barking dog, “You're so chappy, you rackapelt, you!”

RADDLE, *v.*—To redden, to mark or colour with red ochre.

It was my husband's work to *raddle* the lambs.

RAG, *v.*—To tease, rate.

We used to *rag* her a bit about it.

RAGEOUS, *adj.*—Outrageous; of which it is probably a clipped form, as ‘Liver for
Deliver,’ Lowance for Allowance, ‘Dacious for Audacious.

RAGG'D, *adj.*—In rags; always pronounced Ragg'd, not Ragged. So Nak'd for Naked.

RAGG'D, *adj.*—Said of trees when covered with fruit: as “The berry bushes are well
ragg'd;” “They're as ragg'd as they can hing.”

RAG-RIME, or RAG-FROST, *s.*—A white or hoar frost. “It was a real black-frost,—a
lot sharper than a rag-rime.” So “It is a raggy,” or “A ragg'd morning,” when things
are covered with white frost.

RAG-ROSE, or RAG-JACK, *s.*—The Oxlip, *Primula elatior*.

It's a *rag-rose* they've gotten in the wood.

RAISE, *v.*—To bring up phlegm, and spit.

She *raises* a deal.

He were coughing and *raising* all night.

RAISE, *v.*—To have a child born, or rear one up: as “They've raised a boy at last;”
“She's raised a baby, I suppose;” “What have they raised this turn,” meaning
whether a boy or a girl; “She's a wankle little thing, I doubt we shall never raise
her.”

RAISEMENT, *s.*—Advancement, increase.

They've made a *raisement* in the rent.

He has never received the *raisement* yet.

She gets a *raisement* every year she stays.

He wanted a *raisement*, so they g'ed him the chanch to leave.

I paid the *raisement* (advance m the price of bread) on Tuesday.

So "They're going to *raise* him," *i.e.*, raise his wages.

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RAITY, RAITED, or ROITY, *adj.*—Soaked and broken; said of straw that has been in use, or of hay that has got often wet.

Last year's straw will be more *raited*.

RAKE, *s.*—A range, run: as "Geese want a bigger rake;"

RAKE, *v.*—To range, ramble.

Ducks are such things to *rake* away.

They *rake* off far enough down the dykes.

Prompt. Parv. has "Reyke or ydylle walkynge about. Discursus, vagacio."

RAMMEL, *s.*—Rubbish of any kind, but especially builders' rubbish.

Lor! what *rammel* it is.

They put a lot of old *rammel* a top on it.

It seems nowt but old bricks and old *rammel*.

So "Pde for leading *rammel* out of ye Church." (Churchwardens' Accounts, Norton-Disney.)

RAMP, or ROMP, *v.*—To grow quickly, shoot up.

Well, you have *romped* up!

He keeps *romping* on.

He has *romped* up a lot just lately.

RAMPER, or RAMPIRE, *s.*—A metall'd high road, applied in these parts especially to the Fossway or Roman Road, till lately the turnpike road between Lincoln and

Newark, perhaps expressing its originally raised rampart-like appearance as it crossed the low open country.

He lives in an odd house by the *rampire*.

He seemed quite footbet as he passed along the *rampire*.

Keep along the main *rampire* while you come to yon trees.

RANGE, *s.*—A high fender or fire-guard.

They ought to have *ranges* wi' them little bairns.

He got that gret *range* sound the fire to keep her off on it.

RANTAN, *v.*—To serenade with rough music, beating of pots, and pans, &c., persons who are suspected of beating their wives.

They *rantan* folks who beat their wives.

They've *rantanned* two or three at Eagle in my days.

If they *rantan* 'em once, they're bound to do it three nights, so I've heard say.

A great disturbance was caused by a mob who were *rantanning* a young man named H—. The front windows of his house were broken, and all kinds of old tins kettles, &c., were beaten to make a great noise."— *Linc. Chronicle*, 13th April, 1883.)

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RAP *s.*—A swap, exchange, as of a horse, "He was about making a rap wi' some one;" "I shouldn't advise you to make a rap on it."

RAP OUT, *v.*—To utter violently and harshly: as "He rapped out a big oath;" "She's such a woman to rap out, she's as bad as a man."

RASH, *adj.*—Hasty-tempered: as "His father's so rash with him."

RASH or RASH-RIPE, *adj.*—Said of grain in the ear, when it is over ripe and falls out easily.

RASPS, *s.*—Raspberries.

He was that mean he sent a pound of *rasps* to be sold.

There are a niced few *rasps* this turn.

The wind's made work wi' the *rasps*, they're just in the bleak.

RATCH, *v.*—To stretch: as “It’ll ratch a bit;” “It’s sure to ratch wi’ being new cord.”

Also to tell falsehoods, impose on, over-reach: as “Why, he’s been ratching you.”

RAUM, *v.*—To shout: “Some does raum.”

RAVE, *s.*—Trouble, confusion.

Cleāning time maks such a *rave*.

We’ve had one great *rave* with our drains, and don’t want another.

It’s been a strange *rave*, to be sure.

RAVE, or RAVE UP, *v.*—To tear up, put in confusion.

They’ll have to *rave up* the streets again for the sewage.

When one begins to *rave* about, one always finds plenty of dirt.

Skinner gives “To *Rave up*, vox agro Linc. usitatissima pro Explorare.”

REAPER, *v.*—To cut with a Reaper, or reaping machine.

I expect they’ll put in a *reaper*, and *reaper* it down.

They’ve got a-gate *a-reapering*.

Father don’t believe in *reapering* oats or barley; he thinks they’re best mown.

REAR, *adj.*—Raw.

The mēat was right down *rear*.

Prompt. Parv. has “*Rere*, or nesche as eggys, Mollis.”

REARING-FEAST, *s.*—A supper given to the workmen, when the roof is reared on a new house: as “They reckon on having their *rearing-feast* next week.”

REÄST, *v.*—To wrest or lift with a lever: as “Reäst it open;” “If we reäst it a bit, the soil will fall off.”

[119]

REÄSTY, *adj.*—Said of bacon, when it gets a rusty look, and has a rancid taste. Prompt.

Parv. has “Reest, as flesche, Rancidus;” and it is used by Skelton and Tusser.

RECKING-HOOK, *s.*—The iron hook which hangs in a chimney, in the reek or smoke, and on which pots are hung over the fire.

There’s only that little grate, no *recking-hook*, nor nowt.

RECKLING, *s.*—The smallest and weakest in a brood or litter.

There’s oftens a *reckling* or two in a clutch.

The pig as they took was the *reckling*, the others were ten shillings better.

RECKON, *v.*—Think, suppose;—a word of as frequent use, as it is said to be in America.

He *reckoned* he was offering a good price.

He *reckons* he has got a place yon-side of Newark.

I *reckon* it's a nice pretty colour.

She *reckoned* she didn't know the way, I mut show her.

I *reckon* we shall have some downfall, t' kitchen floor's comed out so white.

RECKON OF, or RECKON ON, *v.*—To intend, determine.

I *reckon* doing it next week.

He *reckoned of* coming home of Frida'.

There was something I was *reckoning of* asking you.

When I was *reckoning on* leaving on 'em.

RECKON UP, *v.*—To make out, understand.

I seed him in the van, but I couldn't *reckon him up*; I couldn't think who he was.

I couldn't *reckon up* how he'd come.

I can't *reckon them up*; I've tried all ways: I can't get under them no how.

He says one thing and means another; you can't *reckon him up*.

REEK, *s.*—A pile, heap, usually of snow.

They had to cut thruff the snow *reeks* in the town-street.

The hounds trailed his clean shirts into a snow *reek*, and there they were while the snow went.

REEK, *v.*—To heap, or pile up.

The snow was that *reck'd* up.

It *reck'd* the snow up strange and deep.

So "What a *reeking* tire!" *i.e.*, heaped up, not smoking or steaming

REFFATORY, *adj.*—Common pronunciation of Refractory, with the accent on the first syllable.

He was wonderful *reffatory*, going up to the asylum.

REMBLE, *v.*—To move, shift anything out of its place. Skinner calls it "vox agro Linc. usitatissima."

My lass scolds me for *rembling* my things about.

She's always *rembling* something.

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RENDER, *v.*—To melt down fat, as when a pig is killed.

There was better than 50 lbs. of leaf-fat, so it took a deal of *rendering* down, and getting out of the road.

It's some scraps as I'm *rendering* down.

REST, *v.*—To sleep.

He äats well, and *rests* well.

He's *rested* well sin he's been höem.

I can't *rest* while morning.

I can't *rest* o' nights, and that harries me o' days.

RETCH, *v.*—To reach.

I kep' her at höem to *retch* and fetch for me.

You're well aware I can *retch* nowt for mysen.

The Prompt. Parv. spells it "Rechyn or Retchyn;" and Skinner gives "To Retch, Tendere, extendere."

REVEREND,—“The Reverend,” or “Our Reverend,”—common terms in speaking of a Parish Clergyman: as “Our Reverend's a strange man for the bells;” “Do you ever hear owt of our old Reverend?”

RIFT, *v.*—To belch. Skinner calls it “vox agro Linc. usitatissima.”

RIG, *s.*—A ridge: as “She ploughed it up rig and furrow.” So the “Rig-tile” of a roof, or the “Rig-tree,” the beam that runs across. Prompt. Parv. has “Rygge of a lond,” and “Rygge bone of bakke.”

RIG, *v.*—To ridge up, or make ridges.

They're beginning to *rig* for swedes.

RIGS, *s.*—Tricks, jokes: as “To run rigs,” or “None on your rigs here!”

RIGHT,—pronounced Reiet: as “She doesn't seem reiet;” “It goes reiet thruff my foot, and undernean.” So

RIGHT-AWAY, *adv.*—as “From the Stone-bow reiet-away to the Butter house;” “I paid him reiet-away while Mayda.”

RIGHT.—“To have a right,” used in the sense of Duty, not of Privilege: as “She has a great right to be a good lass;” “She says the Squire has a right to send him another drake, for the fox fetched the head off on his;” “If they wanted to build, they had a right to find the money;” “If they had the money, they had a right to pay.”

[121]

RIGHTLE, v.—To set in order, put to rights.

If it's not *right*, you can *rightle* it next time.

My wife's been helping on her to get things *rightled* a bit.

I thought I mut get it *rightled* up.

I g'ed her a *rightling* comb to put her hair straight.

He can't even *rightle* his hair.

RIGHT-SHARP, *adj.*—Sharp-witted, having one's full senses: usually in the phrase, “He's not just right-sharp,” *i.e.*, he has not all his wits.

RIP, *s.*—A whetstone or strop for a scythe, sometimes called a Strickle.

RIP, *v.*—To rage, act violently.

He went *ripping* and tearing about.

He came home tipsy, *ripping* and swearing.

Ripping and swearing and doing.

RIT, *v.*—To trim or pare off the edge of a path, &c., with a “Ritting tool,” made for the purpose.

RITS, *s.*—The entrails of a goose.

When you are dressing the *rits*, you find lumps of fat, and render them down.

RIVE, *v.*—To split; in common use, as of an oak-tree, “Will it rive?” *i.e.*, split so as to make rails;” “When I stoop, my head feels fit to rive in two.”

ROAD,—used for Way: as in the phrase, “Get it out of the road,” used for disposing of a pig when killed; or “If I can hut pay my road;” or “One mut speak when things ain't going the right road.”

ROAKED UP, *part.*—Heaped up, as snow, &c. Apparently the same as Reeked.

ROAK, ROKE, *s.*—Mist, haze. So

ROAKY, *adj.*—Misty, hazy: as “It’s roaky weather.” “When it’s so roaky, he seems to get the fog in his throat.” Prompt. Parv. has “Roke, myste,” and “Roky, mysty.”

RODDING, *parl.*—Cutting and peeling osier rods: as “They kep’ the childer away rodding.”

ROIL, *v.*—To rile, vex, irritate.

The folks were a bit *roiled* at us.

If I never know it, it’ll never roil me.

The best in the world is *roiled* some time.

[122]

ROMANCE, *v.*—To speak falsely or exaggerate.

She’s a very *romancing* woman.

Folks *romance* so.

He’s a very blustering man, and *romances* a deal in his talk.

ROOF.—“Under the roof,” or “Under the same roof,” aid of persons living in adjoining semi-detached houses: as “They live under the roof wi’ the grandmother.”

ROPY, *adj.*—Stringy, glutinous, or viscous—a condition of beer or bread, badly made or kept too long—seldom occurring now that home-made bread and beer are so commonly superseded by fresh-bought articles. It was a belief in these parts that hanging up a piece of ropy bread behind the door would keep further ropiness out of the house.

ROT, *v.*—To discharge matter: as of a wound, “It rots nicely;” “It kep’ running and rotting a deal;” “It keeps rotting a little—just a little matter comes out.”

ROUGH, *v.*—To do a thing roughly.

I’ve no-but just *roughed* it over.

Those labouring men, they *rough* it over anyhow.

I just *roughed* up the cost.

RUE, *v.*—To be sorry for, repent, regret.

They say he’s *rued* it, but that’s neither here nor there.

I’ve never *rued* it but once, and that’s ever sin’.

I doubt he’s *rued* for it.

RUIRATEO, *part.*—Ruined, dilapidated.

RUN, RUNNED, *v.*—As “It’s one body’s work to run them out on the garden;” “She’s been and runned her place;” “It’s so far off, it runs me about so.”

RUMP and STUMP, *adv.*—Completely, entirely.

He’s clēan done up, *rump* and *stump*, they tell me.

RUTTLE, *v.*—To make a noise in the throat in breathing, as a dying person often does.

He *ruttles* a deal in his throat.

She woke her husband *ruttling*.

He’s been *ruttling* like that all night.

RUTTILING, *s.*—The noise in the throat in breathing, caused by want of power to raise the phlegm.

As soon as the *ruttling* stopped he was gone by that.

[123]

SAD, *adj.*—Heavy, close-pressed: as “The land’s so sad wi’ the heavy rain.” or “The ground’s sad undernean.” Very commonly applied to bread when the dough will not rise properly: as “The grown corn maks the bread so sad;” “It’s bad for any one to eät sad bread;” “The crust’s as sad as liver, it’s too sad for a badly man.” Spenser’s “Sad as lump of lead,” F. Q. II. i. 45; and “More sad than lomp o lead,” F. Q. II. viii. 30. Prompt. Parv. has both “Sad or hard, Solidus,” and “Sad or sobyr, Maturus.”

SADDEN, *v.*—To make heavy, consolidate.

The rain has *saddened* down the land.

Prompt. Parv., “*Saddyn*, or make *sadde*, Solido, Consolido.”

SADLY OFF, or SADLY ON.—Common phrase expressing that a person is ill, or in a bad way.

The bairn was *sadly off* last week.

She’s *sadly on*, poor old lass.

I was *sadly on*, I could sca’ce trail about.

SAFFERN, *s.*—The shrub Savin, *Juniperus Sabina*, often given by farm servants to their horses to make their coats shine.

I'd a mester had a *Saffern* tree in a pot.

We'd a little *Saffern* tree in our garden; somebody clipped it one night.

SAG, *v.*—To bend or sink down by its own weight: as “The gate has sagged,” or “It's sure to sag a bit!” Prompt. Parv. has “Saggyñ or Satlyñ, Basso;” and “Saggyng, or Satlyng, Bassacio.” Used by Shakspeare and Drayton.

SAIL OVER, or SAIL THRUFF, *v.*—A coping stone or projecting row of bricks is said to *sail over* the wall beyond which it projects; or bricks that have got loose and project are said to *sail thruff* the wall.

SATTLE, *v.*—Common pronunciation of Settle.

The stacks are beginning to *sattle*.

He seems to *sattle* wonderful that-a-way.

The frequent reason given by farm servants for leaving their places is that they could not *sattle*.

This is the form given by Prompt. Parv., “Satlyng, idem quod saggyng.”

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SATTLE, or SETTLE, *v.*—Usual term for receipting a bill: as “Settled same time;” I'll tak' the bill in and *sattle* it.”

SAUCE, *v.*—To speak saucily or impudently.

He *sauced* me, so I slapped him.

She'd chap again at her, she'd *sauce* her.

It looks so bad when girls *sauces* their mothers.

SAUCY, *adj.*—Commonly used in the sense of Dainty: as “They've got too saucy to eat bacon;” “They're a bit saucy, they want to pine a bit.”

SAUM, *v.* or *s.*—A singing noise, or to make such a singing noise.

I've always a nasty *saum* in my head.

Such a *sauming* noise, it's fit to *saum* your head off.

Possibly Psalm; but more probably formed from the noise itself.

SCA'CE, SCA'CELY,—for Scarce, Scarcely.

SCALING-ROD, *s.*—A long pole with which the hot embers in a brick oven are stirred about and spread, by some called a Purr: From a verb, to Scale, to stir and spread about.

SCOPE, *v.*—Usual pronunciation of Scoop; “Scope a few moulds out round the roots.”

SCOPPERIL, *s.*—A tee-totum, made of a button-mould with a wooden peg through it.

SCOTCH or SCORCH, *v.*—To fine, dock off, or keep back part of a man’s wages: as “She used to scotch them so much.”

SCOTCH, or SCORCH, *v.*—To put a stone or piece of wood, &c., to stop a cart wheel from running back on an incline.

SCRANNY, *adj.*—Crazy.

Oh, dear! I’m well nigh *scranny*.

The bairns are fit to drive one *scranny*.

Scranny, not *Stranny*, is the form used here.

SCRAT, *s.*—A scratch: as “The kitling’s g’ed her a scrat.”

SCRAT, *v.*—To scratch.

If he can but *scrat* on any how.

It’ll be as much as he can do to *scrat* a living out on it.

So *Scrat along*, *Scrat together*, &c.

Prompt. Parv. has “Scrattyn, or Scratchyn.”

SCRAWK, *v.*—To scratch.

She’a *scrawked* it about ever so.

You can see the rats’ *scrawkings* along the paint.

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SCRAWL, *s.*—“To give the scrawl,” *i.e.*, to do a person an injury, or bad turn: as “She’s g’en her the scrawl, he’s tied all his money up.”

SCRAWM, *v.*—To scratch, scrawl; as of a foot-rule packed up carelessly with tools,—“They’re scrawming it all over.”

SCRAWMING, SCRAWMY, *adj.*—Awkwardly tall and lanky: as of a plant, “It has grown so scrawmy;” or of a girl “What a great scrawming lass she has gotten.”

SCREED, *s.*—A shred, or narrow strip of anything.

They've ta'en in a *screed* by the road-side.

There's quite a thin *screed* of fat on the hams. So

SCREEDING, *s.*—The edging, or bordering, as of a cap.

SCREET, *v.*—To screech: connected with Screech, as Scrat with Scratch.

She *screets* out in her sleep.

It made her *screet* out finely.

For the first häef hour she *screeted* wi' pain.

He began to kick and *screet* again.

SCROGS, *s.*—Scrubby bushes, or places overgrown with rough shrubs and bushes: as

Corringham Scrogs, near Gainsborough.

SCROODGE, *v.*—To squeeze, crush.

Five will *scroodge* into room for three.

There's a deal of *scroodging* in the butter market.

SCROOF, *s.*—Hardened or encrusted dirt, scurf. Commonly used metaphorically for

low, rough, scurvy fellows: as “Why, they're the scroof of the world!” “She's with all the scroof of the country;” “The races bring a lot of scroof to Lincoln.”

SCROOFY, *adj.*—Scurfy, grimy: as “What a little mucky scroofy thing it looks!”

SCUD, *s.*—Scum, that which semis or skims on the surface of water.

The *scud* used to gather at the top.

They put in a sough whereby the *scud* might drëen off.

The *scud* boils up on the watter in the pot.

SCUFFLE, *v.*—To draw the Scuffler or horse-hoe between the ridges, to root up weeds.

SCUFT, *v.*—To cuff.

George *scufted* her well.

If I *scuft* him he's back again by that.

Our cat jumped on the window and I *scufted* him, so he's a bit petty.

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SCUTCH, *v.*—To trim a hedge; probably the same as

SCUTCH, *v.*—To flick or cut slightly with a whip.

He just *scutched* the old horse.

There was a squirrel by the side so I *scutched* it wi' my whip.

SCUTCHEL, *s.*—A narrow passage between houses.

SCUTTLE, *s.*—A shallow wicker basket used in gardens.

He brought in two *scuttles* full of 'tates.

SEA-HARLE, *s.*—A mist or drizzle coming up with an east wind from the sea.

It's nowt but a *sea-harle*.

SEAM, *s.*—Lard. Used by Shakspeare, Troil, and Cr. ii. 8; and Dryden, Æn. vii. 867.

SEARCH, *v.*—To pierce, penetrate: as "A searching wind," or "A searching pain;" or "It seems to search one through;" "They're old wine-casks, and the wine seems to search into the water."

SEAT, *s.*—A sitting of eggs.

They laid about a *seat* apiece, and then ge'd over.

I could'nt have done better with one *seat* than I did.

I've had two or three *seats* of black ducks.

I set a *seat* of eggs which fell to come off of Friday.

I've three *seats* under, and two more near upon ready.

SECK, *s.*—Sack.

I've letten him have a *seck* of 'tates.

We glent rather better than a *seck* of wheat.

So Prompt. Parv. "*Sek* of clothe or lethyr, Saccus."

SEED, *v.*—Past of see; saw.

I knowed that for sureness, for I *seed* it mysen.

I never *seed* a man wi' such a sperrit.

SEEDS, *s.*—Sown crops of mixed Clover, Rye-grass, &c., as opposed to permanent pasture: as "To let, 441 acres of Old Pasture, and 154 acres of Seeds;" "We've been mucking those seeds;" "Then there's the Seed-mowing."

SEG, *s.*—A boar pig castrated when full grown, so as to make its flesh fit for eating.

SELDOM.—Used as a *s.* in the phrase, "Some odd seldoms;" *i.e.*, now and then:" "It mebbe may do so some odd seldoms;" "It will only burn some odd seldoms."

SELL'D,—for Sold: as "She tell'd me his-sen that he sell'd it,"

SEN, SENS, *pron.*—Self, selves: as “Do it your-sen;” “I tell’d her mysen;” “If you can do for your-sen, I can do for my-sen;” “They do it within their-sens a deal.”

SERRY, *adj.*—Mean, worthless, sorry in the sense of miserable.

It’s a poor *serry*-looking thing.

SERVE, *v.*—To feed animals: as “To serve the pigs,” *i.e.*, to give them their food; “She’d been serving the cauves;” “The beast were all right when I served them this morning.”

SERVE, *v.*—To occupy, employ.

It won’t *serve* him for a day’s work.

It *served* him two or three days.

It won’t *serve* me five minutes to unpack it.

It *served* me for a quarter of an hour walking down.

I can mak’ it *serve* me and the bairn.

SET UP ON END.—In a sitting position, usually of a person sitting up in bed: as “She was set up on end;” or “I had just set me up on end;” “She wanted to sit up, but Doctor said she’d better sit up on end a bit first,”

SE’W.—Sowed, the old strong preterite of Sow: as Grew of Grow, Knew of Know, and here Mew of Mow, Snew of Snow.

We *sew* it wi’ barley last week.

SHACK, or SHACKBAGS, *s.*—An idle vagabond, called also a *Shacking* fellow, and said to be on the *Shack*.

The father’s a drunken idle *shack*.

A dreadful *shack* the son was all his time,—a regular *shack-bags*.

He’s nothing, no-but a *shack*,—*such* a *shack* he wouldn’t learn nowt.

SHACK, *v.*—To idle or loiter about.

He’s fond of drinking and *shacking* about.

The father was *shacking* about the town.

SHACKING, SHACKY, *adj.*—Idle, loitering.

He’ll do nowt but *shacking* work.

He didn’t like the looks on him, he looked so *shacky*.

SHAFFLING, *adj.*—Idle, untrustworthy, shuffling: as “They had a shuffling fellow set over the work.”

SHAGFOAL, *s.*—A Hobgoblin.

She lit of a *shagfoal* with eyes like tea saucers.

SHAGMAREL, or SHACKMARELL, *s.*—An idle good-for-nothing fellow.

All the *shagmarells* in the place can get relief.

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SHAK', *v.*—Shake: so Tak', Mak'.

He collars them and *shaks* them to deãd.

The *shak'* o' the cart's fit to end her.

The Reapers will *shak'* them on the clays to year: it will be *shakky*.

SHAMS, *s.*—Short gaiters; perhaps so called from the Chamois or Shammy leather of which they were made.

SHAN, *adj.*—Shy, wild.

The beast are so *shan* you can't go nigh them.

They're very *shan* wi' not being handled.

She's very *shan* when I go into the crew.

Skinner calls “*Shan*, vox agro Linc. usitatissima.”

SHAN, *v.*—To shy: as “The roan pony seemed to shan about a deal.”

SHATTREL, *s.*—A thing shattered; as of a tree struck by lightning, or broken by the wind,—“Is it not a poor shattrel?”

SHED, *pron.*—Used of a Clock: as “I reckon she wants clëaning;” “She never wants clëaning, no-but once a-year;” or of a sewing-machine, as “She's never been mended yet;” “She wants a drop of oil, but she's a real good worker.”

SHEAR, *v.*—To reap, or cut corn with a sickle, as distinguished from Mowing with a Scythe, and the modern Reaping with a Reaping-machine.

He can't mow, he can only *shear*, and they don't have a deal *shorn* now-a-days.

He would always have a piece *shorn* by the wood side.

What a woman that was to *shear!* she *was* clever at *shearing*.

So Prompt. Parv. has “Scheryn, or repe corn, meto.”

SHEAR-HOG, *s.* (SHARRAG).—A lamb that has been shorn: So “a *Two-shear*,” a sheep that has been twice shorn.

SHED, *v.*—To part, divide.

When II.—— was a baby I could *shed* her hair,—quiet part it.

SHEDER, or SHEDER-HOG, *s.* and *adj.*—A female lamb in its first year, answering to the male Heder.

He bought a pen of *sheders*.

I should have liked some of the *shedder-hogs*, but they went too dear.

Used also of other things, as “Heder and Sheder Wicken,” *i.e.*, the male and female Mountain Ash.

SHELVINGS, *s.*—The sloping rails, or ledges, added to a cart or wagon for loading straw, hay, &c.

He was set on the *shelving*.

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SHEP.—Common appellation for a Shepherd, as “Tell Shep this,” or “Shep says that;” “Is Shep bad;” “Why, Shep’s wife she complained on it at the fore-end.”

SHIFT, *s.*—A change of clothing: as “They’ve strange good clothes, and a many shifts,” *i.e.*, changes of clothing.

SHIFTY, *adj.*—Changeable, in the sense of crafty, deceitful, not to be depended on: as “He’s a shifty chap, it takes a deal to be up wi’ him.”

SHILL, *v.*—To shell off or out: as “It’s shilled a lot off on her head;” or of ripe grain falling out of the ear, “The wind makes the barley shill;” “I never knowed the corn shill out, as it does to-year;” or of twitch and weeds, when the ground is wet, and they will not come out clean, “They will not shill.”

SHILTER, *v.* and *s.*—Shelter.

We *shiltered* a bit by the planting side.

She comed in for a bit o *shilter*.

SHIRE, *adj.*—A *shire* egg, *i.e.*, an egg that has not been fertilised, without a tread in it.

There were three *shire* eggs, and only one bird.

They’re not rotten, they’re *shirt* eggs; there’s no bird in them.

A. S. Scir, pure, clear.

SHIRY, *adj.*—Cutting; “sharp and shiry,” aid of grass. A. S. Scyran, to shear or cut.

SHITTLE, *s.*—The common pronunciation of Shuttle, as in Shuttlecock, and the surname Shuttleworth.

She has jumped her *shittlecock* into this here spout.

In Prompt. Parv. the word is spelt “Schytyl.”

SHOEING-SUPPER,—a supper given on appointment to an office. or entering on a tenancy, by way of paying one’s footing—“Shoeing the colt,” as it were.

SHOP-THINGS,—common term for Groceries: as “She left me my shop-things;” “I g’ed her a few shop-things.”

SHOTTEN-MILK, *i.e.*, milk turned sour and curdled. Given by Skinner as “Nobis Lac vetustate coagulatum.” Still understood here, but almost out of use.

SHORT-METTLED, *adj.*—Hasty, short-tempered.

He’s so *short-mettled*, there’s no saying owt to him.

SHOTTLES, *s.*—Rails which fit into the morticed holes of the post in a fence.

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SHUCK, *v.*—To avoid, baffle, outwit: as “The fox went through the crew, and shucked them;” or “The fox gave them the shuck;” or, as in the game of Hide and Seek, “We’ve shucked them nicely.”

SHUCKY, *adj.*—Tricky, crafty: as “She got so shucky, and his herse got badly.”

SHUT OF, or SHUT ON, *adj.*—Rid of.

I’ve gotten a cough, and I can’t get *shut* on it.

I wish I were well *shut* of him.

She’s gotten *shut* of her daughter, and she’s fine and pleased.

They can’t get *shut* on it whilst Lady Day.

Skinner gives, “To get shut of a thing,” as “vox agro Linc. usitatissima.”

SHUTHER, *v.* and *s.*—Shudder, shiver: as “Them nasty shuthers.” “He was took all of a shuther,” So Fother for Fodder, Dother for Dodder, Lether for Ladder, &c.

SHUTHERY, *adj.*—Shivery; “I felt shuthery all day.”

SHUTTS, *s.*—Shutters.

Put up the *shutts*.

We've not gotten the *shutts* opened.

We'd gotten the *shutts* shut.

SIDE, *adj.*—Long: usually applied to a coat, as “Side coat” for Great coat. “He has ta'en his side coat to put on a-top of the tother.” So Skinner says, “Side, *agro Linc. Longum signat.*”

SIGHT, *s.*—A quantity, in the same way as Power, Lot, are used.

There's a *sight* of peas to-year.

He has a *sight* of business.

They've a *sight* of men souging.

They're getting on a *sight* too reiet.

SILE, *v.*—To strain: as “Tak' and sile it thruff a cloth;” “We never had a drop of watter but what we siled;” “We used to sile it thruff a towel;” Also in the sense of “To sink down, to faint away”: “She siled reiet away off on the chair;” “She fun she was sileing on to the floor.” Or of rain, To pour down: as “The rain fairly siled down.” kinner calls, “To Sile down, *vox agro Linc. usitatissima, pro Sidere, Desidere, Residere.*”

SILE, *s.*—A strainer.

Go and get the *sile*, the watter's a bit muddy.

When the butter comes in pin-heads, we tak' and put them thruff the *sile*.

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SILLY, *adj.* and *v.*—Stupefied, giddy, confused: as “It made me quiet silly for a time;” “It didn't kill it, it only sillied it a bit.”

SILT, *s.*—Sediment; that which has strained or siled through. So the verb *To Silt*.

The pipes are choked wi' *silt*.

The soughs are clëan *silted* up.

The mouth of Gautby Beck had been allowed to *silt* up.

SIN, *adv.*—Since: as “He were here a piece sin;” “She's never addled owt sin.”

SINGLE, *v.*—To thin out, make single, as in the operation of “singling swedes,” *i.e.* thinning out the superfluous ones, and leaving those which are to remain at proper distances,

T’ mester wants him to *single* swedes. So

SINGLER, *s.*—One who is employed in singling: as “She’s gone singling, they can’t get singlers enew.”

SIPE, *v.*—To drip, drain slowly, as liquor from a leaky tap.

His hand kep’ *sipeing* with blood all the time.

SISS, *v.*—To fizz, hiss.

I’ve always a *sissing* noise in my head.

If a sup o’ rain were to fall, it *would siss*.

So “Sissing medicine,” for an effervescent draught.

Skinner calls “to *Siss*, vox agro Linc. usitatissima.”

SIX O’CLOCK SLEEPERS.—Name given to the common Star of Bethlehem, *Ornithogalum umbellatum*, because its flowers close at that time.

SKELL, *v.*—To twist on one side, be awry.

I can never use it, it *skells* over.

The hingle’s on one side; so the pot *skells*.

SKELP, *v.*—To “tipe” or tip up a cart, so as to upset the load at the back.

He *skelpt* the cart again.

He found his cart *skelpt* up against the Wash Dyke.

SKELP, *v.*—To strike with the open hand: as to a child, “My word, my lass, but I’ll skelp you!” So

SKELP, *s.*—A blow with the open hand: as “I no-but g’ed her a bit of a skelp.”

SKEN, *v.*—To squint.

Look how you *sken*!

My lasses *sken* sometimes, they look outen the corners of their eyes

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SKEP, *s.*—An open basket of wicker-work, or wood, used for garden and other purposes. So a Coal-skep, for carrying coals; a Bee-skep, a Bee-hive.

SKINCHED, *adj.*—Stinted, short of anything: as “Well, we *are* skinned of bread this morning.”

SKIME, *v.*—To squint.

Some would say *skime*, and some would say Squint.

SKINCH, *v.*—To stint, pinch, be short of anything.

He wants them to *skinch* their stock in every way.

Well, we *are skinned* of bread this morning!

SKREWBALD, *adj.*—Skewbald.

SLABS, *s.*—The rough outside pieces of a tree-trunk, when it is sawn up into planks.

SLAKE, *v.*—To half wash and dry plates or dishes, to smear or clean them badly.

Why, you’ve no-but *slaked* them.

SLAP, *s.*—Slop.

The snow’ll mak’ a lot of *slap*.

She’ll be all in a mess of *slap* and muck.

The pigs have bad nowt but swedes and *slap* from the house.

SLAP, *v.*—To slop.

I’ve not letten her wash, she *slaps* her-sen so.

The bairns either *slaps* or mucks me up.

SLAMMING, *adj.*—Used to express violent motion, or action: as “Look how he comes slamming through the hedge.”

SLAPE, SLAPISH, *adj.*—Smooth, slippery: hence Sly, crafty.

The mare’s shoes are a bit *slape*, she soon wears them down.

If your pony’s *slapish* shod.

So of a half-sovereign, “Was it a *slape* one?” or “There are two *slape* fourpennies.”

So “*Slape* Ale,” which seems to mean dead and flavour-less; as “That *is slape* ale, there’s no fly in it at all,” that is, it is not up.

Skinner gives *Slape* Ale, as “vox agro Linc. usitatissima,” but explains it as “*Cerevisia simplex*,” unmedicated; he mentions “*Slape*, quod agro nostro Linc. Lubricum seu Mollem signat.”

SLARE, *s.*—A taunt, sneering hint or remark, literally a Smear.

It’ll save the lass many a *slare*.

She's full on her nasty *slares*; I don't like those *slaring* ways.

SLARED, SLARY, *adj.*—Smear'd, dirtied.

The streets were rather *slared*.

The gravel's a bit *slary* when it's wet.

It's not over-wet, only a bit *slary* at top.

The ceilings get *slared* so, *i.e.*, in white-washing.

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SLARING, *adj.*—Smearing: hence metaphorically Sneering, taunting: as "Honey is such a *slaring* thing." "I don't like those *slaring* ways."

SLART, *v.*—To taunt, insinuate: as "Out with it, don't *slart*."

SLATS, *s.*—The cross pieces of wood on trays or hurdles.

SLATTER, *v.*—To waste, throw away, said of money spent with nothing to show for it:

"It's been *slattered* away;" "It's better in the Bank than *slatter'd* away;" "Whatever a man *addles*, it gets *slatter'd* away."

SLATTERING, SLATTERY, *adj.*—Wet and unsettled, perhaps with the idea of wasteful: as "It's *slattering* weather;" "It has been so *slattering* for the hay;" "There has been some showers, but it's not been to say a *slattering* harvest;" "It *has* turned out a *slattering* night;" "When it begins to be *slattery* it keeps on so long."

SLAUM, *v.*—To smear: as of mud scraped from the road, "He *slaums* it about;" or of whitewashing, "Lor', mercy, how you've *slaumed* the walls."

SLED, *v.*—To drag: as "The doors all *sled* so;" "They *sled* at the bottom;" "It's the bad foundation as *maks* the doors all *sled*."

SLINK, *v.*—To slip one's work, idle over it.

Why don't you *slink* a bit?

Nay, I could't do that,—not *slink*.

SLIPE, *s.*—The sloping bank of a dyke: as "To *let*, the grass on the washes and *slipes*."

SLIPE, *v.*—To throw off on one side.

I can a'most *slipe* the watter off.

SLITHER *v.*—To slide, slip.

He simply *slithered* out of bed.

They *slithered* downstairs together.

Skinner gives, “Slidder pro Slide, vox adhuc in agro Linc. usitata.”

SLIVE, *v.* past SLIV.—To sneak, creep.

They’ll *slive* away anywhere, them folks as doesn’t like work.

He *slives* round and pricks it all over.

I hate to see anyone *sliving* about so.

There was one *sliv* in somehow.

Skinner says, “to Slive, vox agro Linc. usitatissima.”

SLIVER, *s.*—A short slop or frock, worn by bankers and navvies.

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SLIVING, SLIVERING, *adj.*—Sneaking, loitering, idling about.

SLOCKEN, *v.*—To smother, choke, suffocate.

He wasn’t drowned, he was *slockened*.

The sheep got it nose in the watter, and it *slockened* it.

He found complainant nearly *slockened* with filth.

SLOOMY, SLOOMING, *adj.*—Sluggish, slow in moving.

This hirse is every bit as *sloomy* in the stable as the other.

It’s a *sloomy* thing; I see it go *slooming* along.

He’s the *sloomiest* idle beggar.

SLOT, *s.*—A wooden bar. So

SLOT, *v.*—To fasten with such bars: as “They got some slots, and slotted it down.”

Skinner has “to slot a door, vox agro Linc. usitatissrma, *i.e.*, *januam claudere*.”

SLOUK, *v.*—To slouch: as “Slouking about,” or “a slouking fellow.”

SLUR, *s.*—A slide: as “They’ve made slurs on the pond.”

SLUR, *v.*—To slide.

They were *slurring* in the dyke.

It seems strange to see *slurring* in March.

SLUTHER, *v.*—To slip, slide.

I caught him in my arm, but he *sluthered* down me.

We mut let the bricks *sluther* down a plank.

He'd gotten *sluthered* down in the tub.

I let him gradually *sluther* down.

SLUTHER, *v.*—To slur, in its ordinary sense.

He *sluthered* over it anyhow, *i.e.*, he did it slovenly and carelessly.

She *sluthers* over her work, as if she didn't care whether she did it or no.

He *sluthers* over it, he only cares to get his money.

SMITHY, *s.*—Used for any low dirty place: as “What sort of a smithy is it they live in?”

SMITTLE, *v.*—To infect.

We've one *smittled* the other.

I tell him he's *smittled* me.

SMITTLING, *adj.*—Infectious: as of any disease, “Do you think it's smittling?” or “Doctor says it's not smittling;” “It must be something smittling, for it has gone thruff the house.” Skinner gives “Smiting,” as “vox agro Linc. usitatissima pro Contagious, infectious.”

SMITTLING, *s.*—Infection: as “There never was no smittling about it.”

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SMOKE-REEK'D, *adj.*—Smoked, tasting or smelling of smoke.

I bate *smokereek'd* tea, I can't abear it.

SMOUSE, *v.*—To fondle, caress: as “Look, how he's smousing of her.”

SNAFFLE, *v.*—To speak through the nose, to snuffle.

SNAGGY, *adj.*—Cross, snappish, irritable: as it were, full of snags, or sharp rough projections.

SNAIL, or SNEEL, *s.*—The name commonly given in these parts to the different species of Slug, *Limas*, the shelled Snail, *Helix*, being seldom seen.

I had to go only a *sneel*-gallop, as they say.

SNAKE-FLOWER, *s.*—A name given by some to the Wood Anemone, *A. nemorosa*, by others to the Greater Stitchwort, *Stellaria holostea*; with a slight preponderance in favour of the former.

SNAPE, or SNEAP, *v.*—To snub, chide, check: as “Don't snape the child;” “She's not easily snaped.”

SNARE, v.—To trim up the branches of a tree.

I shall *snare* that tree of Polly's.

Frank's been *snaring* the trees for me.

There are some trees want *snaring* by the footpad.

SNECK, s.—The catch or fastening of a door, lifted by the latch, or by a piece of string,

So a *False Sneck*, a catch without a latch, which can only be lifted from the inside.

SNECK, v.—To put down the sneck or catch so as to fasten the door.

Just *sneck* yon door.

Why, it's *snecked* already.

We could not keep it *snecked*.

So "*Unsneck*;" to unfasten the catch, as: "You go and *unsneck* yon door."

SNECK, s.—A small projecting piece of land: as "That sneck belongs Milner Smith;" "It all belongs the Squire, no-but that sneck;" "Broadholme seems to lie in a sneck, in a corner like."

SNERRUP, v.—To shrivel, draw up.

Her frock was all *snerruped* and drawn up wi' the fire.

They got some irons, and *snerruped* up their hair.

SNEW, v.—Snowed, strong præterite of Snow. So Mew and Sew from Mow and Sow.

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SNICKERSNEEZE, v.—A term, without meaning, used to frighten children; "I'll snickersneeze you if you don't,"

SNICK-SNARL, s.—A loop or twist.

My line gets all of *snick-snarls*.

Any band will get of *snick-snarls*, if you don't take care.

SNOTS, s.—A name given by children to the berries of the yew.

SNOWBONES, s.—The remnants of snow which linger in dykes and furrows and on the north side of hedges when the rest has thawed.

There's a lot of the old *snowbones* left; I reckon more will come to fetch the old away."

SNUB, *v.*—To check: as of weeds, “You should ha’ putten some salt on, it would ha’ snubbed them anyhow.”

SOAKING, *adj.*—Weakening, enervating: as “Ligging in bed is so soaking;” “Moulding (in a foundry) is soaking work.”

SOCK, *s.*—Soakage, drainage.

All the *sock* from the crew falls into it.

SOE, SOA, *s.*—A large round tub, with two ears, used for brewing or water-carrying.

SOFT, *adj.*—Silly, half-witted.

Shut your mouth, you *soft* thing.

She’s got that *soft* lass to keep.

He talked such *soft* stutf as you never heard.

I doubt she’s made nowt o’ hersen, poor *soft* thing!

I said, don’t talk so *soft* as that.

SOFT, SOFT-HEAD, *v.*—A foolish fellow, simpleton: as “She’s a regular soft-head;” “He made a sore soft of his-sen.”

SOFTNESS, *v.*—Foolishness.

Such *softness!* ye shan’t do nowt o’ sort.

SOGGING, *adj.*—Said of anything heavy; as “My word, it is a sogging weight.”

SOLE, *s.*—The brick floor of an oven.

Bread baked on the *sole* is so sweet.

When they’re baked on the ash-*sole*, you have to wash them.

SOLID, *adj.*—Solemn, grave, serious.

So I looked *solid* at him and said,—”

The bairn looked as *solid* as *solid*.

I g’ed him a look, and that made him more *solid* for a bit.”

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SOLID. *adj.*—Real, sound: as “I g’ed her a solid good whipping;” “If there were a solid good rain, it would do a sight of good;” “I’ll gie you a solid good hiding, for as big as you are;” “He said it was solid weakness I was suffering from.”

SOLIDLY, *adv.*—Really, positively.

I *solidly* waant have it, no how.

SOONER, *adv.*—Rather.

She mends worse *sooner* than better.

They'd *sooner* pine than come into the house.

I'd *sooner* have the pig than a sovereign.

I'd work for nowt *sooner* than do nowt.

SORE, *adj.*—Bad, sorry, grievous.

It's a *sore* shame.

They've gotten a *sore* job wi' her.

It maks *sore* work wi' the Church.

She was a *sore* woman, she didn't care which end went first.

They gave a *sore* account on it at Lincoln of Frida'.

SORELY OFF, or SORELY ON, *adv.*—Badly, grievously, in bad state: as “The lad seemed sorely off;” “I was sorely on mysen;” “We're sorely off wi' colds;” “The little bairn seemed sorely on it;” “Oh, I've been sorely on it.”

SOSS, *v.* and *s.*—To slop, mess; a slop or mess.

You're *soassing* about for ever.

You mak such *soasses*, for all the world like pigs.

SOSS, *v.*—To fall heavily and suddenly,

If they let it *soass* on the flour.

SOSSED, SOSSINED, *part.*—Soaked, saturated.

The abscess ran a deal, he was nearly *sossined* with it.

SOUGH, *v.* (pronounced SUFF).—An underground drain.

They're putting in a *sough*.

The *sough* from the crew was quiet silted up.

I raved up the *sough* undernean the pig-stye.

SOUGH, *v.*—To drain.

They're a-going to *sough* the farm all over for him.

I reckon it wants *soughing* badly.

They are throng *soughing* at W—.

When he's *a-soughing* he can addle a bit.

SOUGHER, *s.*—A man employed in draining.

She has three *soughers* lodging there.

It was the *soughers* as tell'd him.

SOUR, *adj.*—Coarse, harsh; applied to grass.

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SOUSE, *s.*—Brawn, or Collared Head (called Collared Rind.)

I got a piece of *souse* on him, *i.e.*, bought it of a man who came round with pig-meat to sell.

SOWE, *s.*—A wood-louse, monkey-pea.

The house had been shudden up, and it was full of *sowes*.

SOWLE, *v.*—To lug, or pull by the ears: as “I’ll sowle your ears well for you;” “I’ll gie you a good sowling.” o Skinner, “to Sowl one by the ears, vox agro Linc. usitatissima.” Shakspeare, Coriol iv. 5.

SPADE-BONE, *s.*—The Blade-bone or Shoulder-bone. Skinner calls it, “vox agro Linc. usitatissima.”

SPANG, *v.*—To throw with violence, to bang: as “The door spanged to;” “You spanged the door in her face;” “If a door spangs, it seems to go thruff her.”

SPARKLE, *v.*—To send out sparks. So “Larch-branches sparkle about so, they’re dangerous for childer.”

SPEECH, *v.*—To speak to, have speech with.

So gain as I live, I never *speeched* her whiles Frida’.

She never *speeches* the woman.

I seed him a piece sin, but I never *speeched* him.

SPELL, *s.*—The trap used in the game called Knur and Spell; also the cross-bars of a chair; or the splints for bandaging a broken limb.

SPELL, *v.*—To put on spells or splints: as “The Doctor did not spell it while to-day.”

SPERRIT, *s.*—Spirit.

She has no *sperrit*; I tell her she has never a heart in her belly.

SPILE, *s.*—The peg which fills the vent, or *Spile hole*, at the top of a barrel. So to Spile, *v.*, to put in the peg.

SPINDLE, *v.*—Said of growing corn when it shoots up its painted sheath before coming into ear: as “The whēat is just spindling.”

SPINK, *s.*—The Chaffinch; often called Pink.

SPIRY, *adj.*—Said of corn when it shoots up tall and thin: as “It grows up weak and spiry.”

SPIT, *s.*—A spade’s depth of earth: as “I dug it over two spits deep;” or, “Tak’ a spit off on the top.”

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SPITAL, or SPITTLE.—A corruption of hospital, occurring in the names of Spital-in-the-Street, the Spital Charity, Spittlegate at Grantham, and the surname Spittlehouse.

SPITTLESTAFF, *s.*—A staff with a spud at the end, to stub up thistles with.

All old men used to carry a *spittlestaff*.

SPLAW, *s.*—A splayfoot.

Did you notice what a great *splaw* she had?

I thought I never seed such a *splaw* in my life.

SPLOTHER, *v.* (SPLAWTHER.)—To spread out, or sprawl.

It’s a *splotthering* sort of tree.

It seems to *splotther* about a good deal.

It’s a little bit *splotthery*.

SPLUTHER, *s.*—A splutter, splashing.

SPOIL-BAIRN, *s.*—One who spoils,—makes too much of—children: as “I’m none of your spoil-bairns.”

SPOOL, *s.*—A reel, or bobbin: as “She’d gotten one of my best spools of cotton.”

SPRAG, *s.*—A large nail, such as is used to fasten the iron on to a cart-wheel, or a spurn to a post. Cfr. Sprig, a small nail.

He was putting a *sprag* in the wheel of one of the wagons.

SPREAD, *v.*—Commonly pronounced Sprēad or Spreed, the past tense being more properly called Spred: as “They’re spreeding muck.” Used in the sense of spread out, grow broad or stout; as “Well, we don’t see her grow, but we have said she

spreads.” So Chaucer and Skelton spell it Sprede, and make it rhyme with Mede, Rede, and Excede; and Dryden rhymes Overspread with Succeed.

SPRECKLED, *adj.*—Speckled.

It’s one of those light-coloured *spreckled* ones.

SPRETCH, *v.*—To crack, as eggs do before hatching: as “They are just sretching nicely;” or “They were beginning to sretch.”

SPRINK, *v.*—To sprinkle.

They *sprinked* it wi’ the paint.

We *sprinked* it well wi’ salt, and that banished the old dother.

I used to could whitewash, and not *sprink* my-sen, but now I can’t retch.

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SPUR.—“They’ve gotten a spur on”—said of being asked, *i.e.*, having the Banns put up in Church. Cfr. Speir, to ask.

SPURN, *s.*—A piece of wood sunk in the ground at the foot of a post, and nailed to it to keep it from sagging or giving way.

SPURRINGS, *s.*—Footmarks, traces. Ang. Sax. Spór. Dutch, Spoor.

SQUABBLE, *v.*—To puzzle: as “I had to squabble it out by my-sen.”

SQUAD, *s.* (pronounced short as Sad, Bad, not as Quod or Squadron).—Sloppy dirt, mud.

The childer *will* get among the *squād*.

The lass ran all among the muck and *squād*.

They were nowt but mud and *squād* up to the boot-tops.

SQUANDER, *v.*—To scatter, disperse: as “The whole family are squandered about;” or of planting young trees, “Squander them a little more,” *i.e.*, put them further apart; or of a scattered village, “It’s a very squandering place.”

SQUIB, *v.*—To run about quickly, here and there.

Mary Ann does *squib* about; she nips about when she is playing.

STAG, *s.*—A cockerel, or young cock.

The *stags* are strange ones to fight.

There were three *stags* and three pullets in the cletch.

It's wi' not getting fresh *stags* for the hens.

STAGE, *adj.*—Common corruption of Staid, steady, of mature age: as “He should have a stage woman to keep his house;” “She's not so over-young, she should be a stage girl;” “She was quiet a stage person, this was—going on for sixty, or sixty all out.”

STALL, *v.*—To surfeit, satiate.

It's *stalling* stuff.

I've ta'en it while I'm fairly *stalled*.

Given by Skinner, as “vox agro Linc. usitatissima, pro Exsaturare.”

STANBOW,—the Stonebow, or Archway of the Guildhall at Lincoln.

I was stood agen the *Stanbow*.

STAN', *v.*—for Stand: as “We can't stan' agen it;” “It stans more in the bleak, it'll dry better;” “There was a mess stanning and talking at the corner. So

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STAN' NEED,—for Need, Have need: as “You don't stan' need to think at that how;” “One stans need to tak' care of one's lasses now-a-days;” “They stan' need to be nipping,” *i.e.*, saving.

STANDARD, *s.*—An old inhabitant, one long established in a place: as “Why, you're quiet an old standard at Lincoln;” “I reckon all the old standards are gone;” “Another old standard has passed away.”

STANG, *s.*—A pole.

If I dropped owt in the watter, I should get a *stang*.

STANG, *v.*—To throb, shoot with pain, sting.

My thumb *stangs* a bit yet.

It's such a *stanging* cold.

STARK, STARKISH, *adj.*—Stiff, Stiffish: as “It's starkish land;” “The rheumatis' has left my leg a bit stark.”

STARNEL, *s.*—A Starling.

START, *v.*—Common term for to begin: as “She started to weep;” “His knee, it starts a-swelling;” “He'll start a-crying;” “The old lass is as well as when she started and

fell badly,” *i.e.*, as when she began to be ill; “He started to die about five in the morning.”

STARTLE, *v.*—To start.

It made all the henses *startle*.

It made me *startle* just for the moment.

STARTLESOME, *adj.*—Easily startled: as “Some henses are so startlesome.”

STARVE, *v.*—To suffer or perish from cold.

Put on thee coat, thou’ll be *starved*.

Why, they’ll a’most nak’d, they’ll be *starved* to dead.

You may stan’ talking wi’ him while you are *starved* down.

My foot’s *starved* with hinging out the clothes.

STATTIS, *s.*—The Statutes, or Statute Fair, such as at May Day, at which farm-servants are hired for the year.

He’ll easily get a place at the *Stattis*.

They shifted the *Stattises* from Bassingham to the Halfway House; it used to be a great *Stattis* then.

There’s a kind of *Stattis* for confined men at Horncastle.

STAVE-ACRE, *s.*—The Corn Crowfoot, *Ranunculus arrensis*, a troublesome weed in cornfields, distinguished by its prickly seed-covers.

STAVVER, *s.*—A stave or step of a ladder.

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STEDDLE, or STEDDLING, *s.*—The stand or foundation on which stacks or anything are raised: as “They’ve gotten some iron steddling for the stacks;” or “The stones mak’ a good steddle for the brickwork;” “We put another steddle at the end of the stack;” “It’ll mak’ good haystack steddling;” “The kids do for stacksteddling and bake-oven heating.”

STEDLE, *v.*—To stain, mark with rust.

If the iron gets agen the linen, it’ll *stedle* it.

STEEL, *s.*—A shaft or handle: as a “Besom steel,” or a “Rake steel.”

STEEL.—“To get or take the steel out of anything,” *i.e.*, to get the best, the goodness out of it: as “Old Mr. N. got the steel out of that farm;” “He felt of her pulse, and said it had took the steel out on her.”

STEELIONS, *s.*—A steel-yard, or balance for weighing; more commonly called a Pair of Troys.

STEER-HOLE, *s.*—The position on the side of a stack, in which the man stands who takes off the sheaves from the waggon, and passes them higher up.

He was stood in the *steer-hole*.

STEM, *v.*—To soak a wooden vessel in water to prevent its leaking.

Mind you *stem* yon tub before you use it.

STEP, *v.*—Steeped; past tense of Steep.

I *step* it well.

I g’ed him some gruel and some bread *step* in wine.

STEPPINGS, *s.*—The footprints made by horses in soft ground.

The *steppings* are so deep, the hurses can sca’ce draw their feet out-en ‘em.

Cfr., Wheelings, the tracks made by wheels.

STIFF, *adj.*—Stout, stumpy, short and thick.

He’s a little *stiff* chap.

The old gentleman’s as *stiff* as he’s long; he’s a very *stiff* man.

STILL, *adj.*—Quiet: as “He’s a niced still bairn;” “She’s a still steady chap.”

STILT, *v.*—To put new feet on to stockings: as “I’ve heeled them once, and now I’m going to stilt them.”

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STINT, *s.*—Limit, measure, task.

Have you done your *stint*?

I set her a *stint*.

To the garden end is about my *stint*.

He has always a regular *stint*, no more and no less.

STINT, *v.*—To stop in growth, become stunted, small and shrunken: as “I had the barley laid in swathe, and it stinted so.”

STIRKY, *adj.*—Stunted, undergrown: “It’ll never be more than a stirky tree;” “When pigs are stirky they never grow a deal.”

STIRR,—Common pronunciation of the surname Storr: as “Bill Stirr, he is a heppen young chap.”

STITHY, *s.*—A blacksmith’s anvil.

STOCKDOW, *s.*—Stockdove, or Wood pigeon.

STOCKEN, *v.*—To check in growth by scanty nourishment.

Beast can’t feed (*i.e.*, fatten) when they’re *stockened*.

He was *stockened* when he was a little bairn.

Bairns are a deal like little pigs; when they’re stockened they’re long before they overset it.

STONY-ON-THE-WALL.—A plant, Shepherd’s Purse? considered to be good for the gravel.

STOOL, *v.*—To shoot out, as stalks of corn from one root: as “The wheat is well stool’d,” or “is stooling well.”

STORM, *s.*—A long-continued frost, or spell of severe weather, irrespective of wind.

I don’t mind if there is a *storm*, if the wind’s not rough.

It’s been so still all through this *storm*.

Then the long *storm* clapped in, and our pumps were all fast.

STORM-COCK, *s.*—The Missel Thrush.

STOUP, or STOPE, *s.*—A post.

They’ll put up *stopes* and rails.

He’s never g’en us so much as a gate *stoup*.

So Bed-stoup, a bed-post; and Stoup-Miln, a post-Mill.

STOWK, *s.*—The heap of corn-sheaves, set up ten together in the field, after being cut and tied.

There are twelve or fourteen *stowks* to lead and then the rakings.

Some’s getting quiet green at the top of the *stowks*.

STOWK, *v.*—To set up sheaves in stowks: as “It’s some they had to stowk up again.”

STRAMMACK, STRAMMACKING, *s. adj.*—Said of one walking awkwardly, throwing their legs about.

What a gret *stramack* that lass gets.

She is a gret *strammacking* lass.

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STRAIGHT, *adj.*—Pronounced broadly, as spelt, not Strate.

I put her nose as *straight* as I could.

She g'ed it him pretty *straight*.

STRANGE, *adj.* and *adv.*—Very, exceeding, uncommonly.

That's a *strange* niced horse.

They give him a *strange* good word.

She'd some *strane* gret sons and daughters.

The cletch came off *strange* and well.

One on the kitlings is a *strange* pretty one.

The bairn's *strange* and badly.

Strange and sharp it has clapped in.

STRAWJACK, *s.*—The straw elevator, used with a threshing machine.

STRICKLE, *s.*—A wooden strop, roughened with emery, used for sharpening scythes.

STRİNDE, or STRINE, *s.*—A stride.

He saves his father many a *strinde* thislambing time.

STRINE, *s.*—The so-called Tread in An egg: as “There's no strine in it; it'll come to nowt.” o Skinner has, “A cock's Stride, vel ut melius in agro Linc. efferunt, a cock's Strine.”

STRONG, *adj.*—Used with a variety of applications: as “Strong land,” *i.e.*, heavy clay land; “It's good land, but strong land;” or “A strong lot,” *i.e.*, a large number; or “Strong pigs,” the common term for half-grown pigs, as distinguished from those just taken from the sow; “There were a many strong pigs in the market, but no suckers.”

STROP, *v.*—To milk cows clean, to the last drops, by pressure of the finger and thumb. So the last milk is called the *Stroppings*, and cows are called *Stroppers* when they give only a few drops of milk before calving.

She doesn't *strop* them enew, she leaves all the cream in the elder.

We've nobut two, and they're *stropping* cows.

They're all *stropping* cows and the cream's so thin.

STRUNCHEON, *s.*—A droll, or comic song: as “Well, that is a struncheon.”

STRUNT, *s.*—The bony, fleshy part of a horse's tail.

Its *strunt's* so long; it's a pity but what it were docked..

The hair's cutten off close agen the *strunt's* end.

STUD and MUD.—Said of walls and houses bunt of wooden upright posts, filled in with clay mixed up with hay: as “The out-buildings are only stud and mud;” “They are principally built of stud and mud.”

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STUDED, *adj.*—Bunt with studs or posts: as “It's only studded and boarden;” “I'd have it studded and latted.”

STUN, *s.*—Surprise, astonishment: as “It put a bit of a stun upon me when be comed höem.”

STUNT, *adj.*—Obstinate, sulky.

He'll turn *stunt* if you say owt to him.

Agen the brig the horse *stunt*.

Also Blunt, abrupt: as “a stunt turn,” that is, an abrupt bend, one at right angles.

It's not at all a *stunt* turn.

I blame it to their having made the wire turn so *stunt*.

I've broke the point and that maks it *stunter*.

Skinner calls it “vox agro Linc. Familiaris.”

STUNT, *v.*—To turn stunt, become obstinate.

I spoke to him but he *stunted* directly.

STUPID, *adj.*—Used in the sense of Obstinate, not Dull.

He's that *stupid* there's not turning on him.

He's as *stupid*, and you can't mak' him neither.

She's that *stupid*, she want be ruled. So

STUPIDITY, *s.*—Obstinacy, not Dullness.

They understood it well enough; it was *stupidity*, and nowt else.

STURDY MUTTON,—term applied to the flesh of a sheep that has been killed because it is “giddy” (from water on the brain.)

When a sheep has got silly in its head, they call it a *sturdy mutton*; I reckon it’s the best meat. Cfr. French Etourdi.

STY-BARKED, *adj.*—Coated with dirt, as a pig in a dirty sty.

When a pig gets *sty-barked* it’ll never do no more good.

SUMMAS, SUMMUS, SUMMUT, *pron.*—Somewhat, something.

He wants *summas* doing at it.

He always seems as thofe he wanted a bit of *summas* to yëat.

If she’d owt about her, she ought to be addling *summus*, she ought to be doing *summus* for hersen.

I thought you mut be badly, or you mut be *summut*.

SUMMER or SUMMER-OUT, *v.*—To joist out cattle for the r in pastures, which are then said to be

SUMMER-EATEN, *part.*

This was *summer-eaten*, and yon was mown.

Mr. B’s going to *summer-eat* it again.

SUMMER-TILLED, *part.*—Let fallow for the summer.

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SUP, *s.*—A drop, or small quantity of any liquid: as “A sup of rain would do good;” “Mebbe, we shall have a sup before it sattles;” “I never had a bit nor sup in the house;” “Publicans get sups and sups while they can’t do without;” “I got a sup wi’ settling for my pig;” “If we wanted a sup o’ milk, and he’d a sup to spare, he’d gie us a sup in a tin.”

SUP, *v.*—To drink: as “Now then, sup it up;” “They sat down to sup a sup of broth.”

SUPPER, or SUPPER UP, *v.*—To give stock their food for the night.

When I went to *supper* ‘em up.

SURENESS, *s.*—“For sureness,” common expression for Surely, certainly: as “I knowed that for sureness, for I seed it my-sen;” “She didn’t know, not for sureness, as they were coming.”

SWAD, *s.*—A peas cod, or pod of peas.

There's some peas has purple *swads*.

I don't shill mine, I keep them in the *swads*.

“Cosh” is used for the pods of Beans or Tares.

SWAMP, *v.*—To subside, become thin: as of a dropsical person's body, “It used to swamp of nights.” Skinner gives Swamp or Swamp, as “*vox agro Linc. usitatissimma, fort. a Teut. Schwank, Macer.*”

SWÄP *v.* (pronounced as Snap.)—To swop or change.

They got agate *a-swapping*.

“*Vox agro Linc. usitatissima.*” Skinner.

So *Drap, Slap, &c.*

SWARD, *s.*—The rind or skin of bacon.

I always took the *sward* off.

I used to like the *sward* my-sen.

Prompt. Parv. “*Swarde or Sworde of flesche, Coriana.*”

SWARTHE, *s.*—Sward, or ground covered with grass, as distinguished from that which has been ploughed.

It's old *swarthe*.

That 18 acre close was *swarthe*.

They're ploughing *swarthe*.

We put them in a *swarthe* piece by the planting. So

SWARTHE, *v.*—To cover with grass.

It won't *swarthe* itself.

It was ploughed, but they've *swarthed* it down.

SWARTH, *s.*—The black or dirt.

They're mucked up with *swarth* and dirt.

It fetches off the varnish, but the *swarth* won't come off.

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SWATCH, *s.*—A piece or shred cut off as a pattern.

SWAUL, *v.*—To swill, or wash down with a lot of water.

There's not a deal of yard *swauling*.

It has been *water-swaule*d so.

SWEAL, *v.*—To waste away.

He somehow got poison, and seemed to *sweal* away.

The rabbits *swealed* away and died in a few days after I'd g'en it them.

“Vox agro Linc. usitatissima.”—Skinner.

SWELT, *v.*—To make faint, to overpower with heat.

It's so hot it's fit to *swelt* you.

It was fit to *swelt* the poor bairn to deäd.

SWELTY, *adj.*—Close, hot and smothering.

It's so *swelty*: it does not sweat you.

SWITHER, *v.*—To parch, wither up.

It's such a *swithering* day.

The plants are quite *swithered* up.

SWIVEL, *s.*—The part of a flail that swings and falls on the corn.

It's a *swivel* of a flail as belonged my husband.

SWIZZENED, *adj.*—Shrivelled, withered.

We none on us looks when we're old, as we do when we're young; we gets to look *swizzened*.

SYKE, *s.*—A low swampy place with a small stream in it, found in place-names: as “Saxilby Sykes;” “Far Cock Sykes Meadow;” at Harby;” “Downsike Drain;” Kettlethorpe.

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T

TACK, *s.*—A taste or taint: as of meat, “It had a nasty tack about it.”

TA'EN, *part.*—Taken.

He's *ta'en* a little place on the Cliff.

He's *ta'en* no rent off on me, sin' I've been out of work. So

TA'EN-WORK.—Work taken by the piece or job, not paid for by the day.

He wants it all *ta'en-work*.

TAFFLED, *part.*—Entangled, matted together.

The rope was in such a *taffled* state.

The corn was grown undeneath, and *taffled* all together.

TAILINGS, TAIL-ENDS, *s.*—The hinder ends, or refuse of corn, dressed out as not fit for market, but kept for poultry, or for home use.

TAK',—common pronunciation of Take, as Mak' and Shak', for Make and Shake.

They *tak'* a deal of shifting.

It's in two *taks*; they have *ta'en* a bit off on it.

TAKE (TAK'), TAKE-OFF, *v.*—Used for Take one's way, Take oneself off: as, "He took off in a huff;" "They took off of their own heads;" "So he took off the next morning;" "He took up the street as hard as he could go." A Nottingham Paper describing the escape of a thief, wrote, "He took up the Pavement, and disappeared"—the Pavement being the name of a street in Nottingham.

TAKE (TAK'), *v.*—Frequently used as a mere redundancy: as "He took and did;" "He took and went;" for He did, He went.

TAKE ALL ONE'S TIME,—*i.e.*, to be as much as one can do.

It'll *tak' him all his time* to overset it.

It *taks me all my time* to keep on the square.

It'll *tak' the pig all it's time* to weigh 12 stone.

She did not call out because it *took her all her time* to struggle.

The farrier says it'll *tak' the mare all her time* to get well.

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TAKE THE WRONG WAY,—said of a sick person getting worse instead of better: "i doubt he's taking the wrong way."

TAKING, *s.*—Difficulty, dilemma; or simply, state, condition.

Eh! poor thing! it were in a *taking*.

The house is in such a *taking*, it's so wet.

I don't know what kin' *taking* we are in.

I'm never in that *taking*.

His clothes are in a *taking*, they're ragged up.

TANG, *s.*—A taste or twang.

It had a bit of a *tang*, but I wshed and cleäned it well.

TANG, *s.*—A sting.

TANG, *v.*—To sting: as “It tangs a bit yet;” “A wasp tanged it little bottom twice.”

TANTLE, *v.*—To dangle, toddle as a child,

Thou *tantles* after me, and thou hinders me.

TAR-MARL, TAR-MARLINE, *s.*—Tarred cord, used by gardeners, etc.

TAR, TARS, *s.*—common pronunciation of Tare, Tares, vetches.

There’s such a quantity of wild *tars* to-year.

’TATES, TAËTS, *s.*—The most common corruption of Potatoes: as, “The weather’s all agen the ’täets;” “I shall want to get my täets in.” Also ’Tatoe: “He had nowt but an old sad ’tatoe pie.”

TAVE, *v.*—To toss, throw oneself about: as in the common phrase, “Tewing and taving;” “He was taving about all night.” Skinner calls it “vox agro Linc. usitatissima.”

TEÄM, *v.*, past TEM.—To lead, or carry with wagon and horses.

They started *teäming* this forenoon.

I don’t know if they’ve gotten all the loads *tem*.

They *tem* a load after that. So

TEÄM-WORK, *s.*—Work done with wagon and horses; a regular item in a way-warden’s Account Book.

TEÄTY, *adj.*—Peevish, fretful: as, “Babe’s so teäty.”

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TEEM, *v.*, past TEM.—To pour, as from one vessel into another, or as of rain pouring down.

When I *teem* him some tea, he’ll tak’ and fling it at me.

I *tem* some tea into a cup.

I’ve *tem* kettles and kettles of boiling water down.

I *tem* a sup of oil down his throat.

It *tem* down wi’ rain; it *did teem*.

The rain *tem* down, and bet upon these windows all night.

Skinner has, “to *Teem* out, vox agro Linc. usitatissima, significant effundere, seu ab uno vase in aliud transfundere.”

TEEMER, *s.*—The large bag into which gleanings are poured, or teemed, out of the smaller bags carried at the waist.

TELL'D,—for Told, perf. of Tell.

Why, he *tell'd* me so his-sen.

I *tell'd* her she mut, so it mattered nowt.

I've never *tell'd* any living.

TEMSE, *s.*—A sieve.

We used to sile the beer thruff a gret *temse*.

Mother had a *temse* anda washtub, and dredged the flour on it.

TENDER, *v.*—To make tender: as “It'll tender him for the winter;” “Poulticing tenders it so.”

TENT, *v.*—To tend, or look after: as “Jack's tenting crows;” or “He's tenting wheät;” or “His feyther wants him to tent next week;” or “It's bad for girls to have to tent.”

TENTER, *s.*—One who looks after, or attends to, whether to cattle to take care of them, or birds to scare them off: as “No cattle allowed in the lanes without a tenter;” “I couldn't see any tenter with them;” “They want a bird-tenter for the seeds.”

TEW, *v.*—To harass, weary, fatigue.

It *tews* me so.

I was quiet *tewed* out.

He has been out a bit, and it has seemed to *tew* him. .

Doctor told me not to *tew* mysen,—not to do owt to cause any *tewing*.

She's not strong, and is soon *tewed* out.

TEW, *s.*—Harassment, fatigue: as “It puts me in such a *tew*.”

TEW ABOUT, *v.*—To toss, or work about.

He always *tews* about like that.

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THACK, *s.* and *v.*—Thatch, to thatch.

It wanted summas doing at it: it were open reiet away to the *thack*.

He's agate *thacked* house.

They lived in an old *thacked* house.

Prompt Parv. has "*Thak*, for Howsys: *Thakyn* Howsys;" and Skinner says of *Thatch*, "In agro Linc. adhuc *Thack* effertur," and the word is spelt *Thack* in the "Mayor's Cry," a set of Rules for the municipal government of Lincoln, issued in the 16th and 17th centuries.

So *Thack-peg*, and

THACKER, *s.*—A thatcher.

THARM, *s.*—The gut or intestines, such as are used for making sausages; so described by Skinner, 1668, "Tharm, vox agro Linc. usitassima, pro Intestinis ad Botulos seu Farcinina paranda inflatis."

THAT, *adv.*—Used for So: as "He was that meän," "I was that bad, and felt that dizzy, I could yëat nowt;" "The lass was that pleasant." Or "He is that," for He is so.

THAT-A-WAY, — common for That way.

When I'd gotten a piece *that-a-way*.

She couldn't hav gotten thruff *that-a-way*.

So This-a way for This way.

THAT HOW,—for That way.

It's better *that how*.

It's no use knocking oneself up *that how*.

So This how, for This way.

THEAVE, *s.*—A female sheep in its second year, before it has had a lamb, called also a Gimmer.

THICK, *adj.*—Friendly, intimate.

I could see as they were pretty *think*.

THINK-END.—The greater part: as "It's the thick-end of a mile;" "They've gotten the think-end of their harvest."

THINK MUCH, *v.*—To envy, *grudge*.

They *think much* with me for my work, *i.e.*, *grudge* my having it.

If you go to see one, another *think much*.

If they gi'e you owt, they *think much* with you.

The one *thinks much*, if the tother has owt.

One *thinks much* for fear I should *think more* of the tother.

THINK NO OTHER,—common term for Make sure, Feel Sure.

I *thought no other* what I'd come to my end.

We *thought no other* but what she would ha' died.

The horse was slape shod, and I *thought no other* than I should have had him down.

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THINK THEY WILL,—common term for Like, Choose.

They'll pay when they *think they will*.

He can do it reiet enough when he *thinks he will*.

She'd do it when she *thinks she would*.

She waän't if she *thinks she waän't*.

THINK TO,—used for Think of: as “What do you think to it?” “I don't think a deal to him;” “Folks ast me what I thought to London, so I tell'd them I thought Doddington was a very deal prettier place.”

THIS-A-WAY,—for This way: as “It's a mucky trick to serve a man this-a-way.” So That-a-way.

THIS HOW,—for This way: as “When I put my leg this how.” So That how.

THIS TURN,—for This season, This year.

It falls to be wheat *this turn*.

A many berries there are *this turn*.

THOE, *s.*—Thaw: as, “I reckon it's a bit of a thoe.” So

THO'EN, THAWEN.—Thawed: “It'll be slape where it's tho'en.” Perhaps the word which Skinner gives as “Thone, vox agro Linc. frequens, significat sub-humidum seu uvidum.”

THOFE, *conj.*,—common pronunciation of Though.

It's as *thofe* a dog had been gnarling al it.

It's not as *thofe* I'd a heap of bairns.

THOMASSING,—going round on St. Thomas' Day, December 21st, to beg corn or money for Christmas, called also Gooding or Mumping.

THOU, THEE, THY, *pron.*—The 2nd person singular commonly used, with many contractions and corruptions, in familiar conversation. This is very noticeable when, in speaking to a deaf or sick person, one's You and Your is repeated in the more familiar Thou and Thy: as "Thou likest to hear Mr. C. read to thee? Dost'ee mind what he says?" or "Canst'ee tak' it in thee hand?" "Where t'ee (art thou) going to now?" "What hast'ee g'en him?" So "Haud thee noise;" "Eh, thou mucky old woman!" "Why, thou's gotten to Jerusalem;" "Eh, lad, thou'st not fun the gainest road across that field"—to a lad who has ploughed a crooked furrow.

THRAWL, *s.*—A wooden stand for barrels.

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THREAP, THREP, *v.*—To argue, contradict: as "We were just threaping a bit;" "I don't want to threap, but I believe it was;" or to a child, "Don't threap." So to *Threap down*, to silence by arguing or insisting upon a thing: "The bairns threp her down that it was so." Skinner gives "to Threap or Threapen," as "vox agro Linc. usitatissima."

THREAP, *s.*—An argument.

We had a bit of a *threap* about it.

THRESH, *v.*—So pronounced, not as Thrash.

THRETTY, *adj.*—Thirty.

They could mak' a good brig for about *thretty* pund.

THRONG, *adj.*—Busy.

It's a very *throng* time.

I'm mostly *throng*.

He's been so *throng* that he nat'ly couldn't get.

She's fine and *throng* cleäning.

I was *throng* wi' finishing the weshing.

They're *throng* tonup-ing, so they don't come to dinner while three (o'clock).

It's a good *throng* club.

THROTTLE (sometimes THROPPLE), *s.*—The throat, or windpipe of an animal.

It's large for a cow's *throttle*.

She'd gotten a piece of to'nup fast in her *throttle*.

THROUGH-GROWN,—said of corn, when it is laid so that the understuff grows up through it.

THRUFF, *prep.*—Common pronunciation of Through, like Enough (Enuff).

They have to go *thruff* the house to it.

I could run my fist *thruff* it.

It was all *thruff* drink.

It was partly *thruff* our own neglect.

Have its teeth got *through*? No, they haven't gotten *thruff*.

THRUM, *v.*—To purr, as a cat.

She's such a cat to *thrum*.

Some'll say purring, but we always say *thrumming*.

Any cat will sing *three thrums*.

THRUSTEN, or THRUSSEN, *v.*—To thrust.

We seemed all *thrustened* up of a corner.

The stocks were so *thrusened* up, one agen another.

They're forced to be *thrusened* up anyhow.

They mut be strange and *thrusened* up.

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THUMB-TIED, *adj.*—Tied fast, as if by the thumb.

He's gotten her money, so she's *thumb-tied*.

THUSKY, THUSKING, *adj.*—Big, large; said of a person, as “What a thusky woman that is!”

TICKLE, *adj.*—Uncertain, ticklish, not to be depended on: as “It's very tickle weather;”

“She's always a tickle sleeper;” “The mare's tickle about the heels.”

TIGHT, *adj.*—Tipsy; used without any notion of its being slang.

TIME OR TWO.—“A time or two” is almost invariably used for Once or twice.

I ast him *a time or two*.

She won't be so keen when she's been *a time or two*.

TINE, *s.*—The prong of a fork.

TINED, *adj.*—Having tines, or prongs: as “A three-tined fork;” “He was charged with stealing a steel-tined fork.”

TIPE, *v.*—To tip, or tipple up.

One of the chimney pots was *tipe-ing* over.

The pancheons and pots all *tiped* up.

TIPE-STICK, *s.*—The piece of wood which fastens the body of a cart to its shafts, and keeps it from tipe-ing or tipping up.

TITIVATE, *v.*—To tidy, clean, or dress up.

I began to *titivate* the poor bairns up.

They've *titivated* the house up as well as they could.

I'm going to *titivate* him some things up now.

TIZZY,—common short form for Elizabeth.

TO, *prep.*—Used in the place of For: as, “He had meät to his breakfast;” “I couldn't eät many mouthfuls to my dinner.” So in the Authorised Version of Judges xvii. 13; St. Luke, iii. 8; Acts xiii. 5.

TOAD-PIPES, *s.*—The Field Horse-tail, *Equinsetum arvense*, a common weed in cultivated ground.

TOFT, TOFT-STEAD, *s.*—A piece of ground on which a house stands, or has stood.

The people who had *tofts* on the Moor.

“It went by *toft-stead*,” *i.e.* on the enclosure of the Moor allotments were made to those who had *tofts* on, or adjoining it, in compensation for their rights of grazing, turf-paring, cutting furze and ling.

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TOLDER'D-UP.—Dressed out in a tawdry way.

How those lasses are *tolder'd-up*!

TONER, *s.*—The one or the other.

I don't know whether it's this week or next, but it's *toner*.

TO'NUP, *s.*—Turnip.

She'd gotten reiet away among the *to'nups*.

The *to'nups* were wed twice over.

He's among the *to'nup*-sheep.

TOPPING, *adj.*—Well, in good health, excellent.

He's not been very *topping*, poor chap!

TORNDOWN, *s.*—A rough, riotous person.

He's gotten a strange *torndown* sin' he went to school.

She never see such *torndown* bairns in her life.

TOR'SEY,—local pronunciation of Torksey.

TOTHER,—commonly duplicated, as “The tother” for “the other.”

The one thinks much if the *tother* has owt.

She says the *tothers* mut do my jobs.

TOTTER-ROBIN, or TOTTER-BOBS,—the Quaking Grass, *Briza media*.

TOWN, *s.*—Used of any village, however small, in exact accordance with the “ton” in which their place-names frequently terminate, a real town being distinguished as a Market town.

The fox fetched two fowls in the middle of Harby *town*.

They flitted to Eagle *town* a year sin'. So

TOWN-END, *s.*—For the end of a village.

There's a pinfold at the *town-end*.

He lives agen the *town-end*. So

TOWN-STREET, *s.*—The road passing through a village: as “He's raking up leaves in the town-street;” “Having a frontage on the town-street of the village of Nettleham.”

TOWN-ROW.—By *Town-row*, or by *House-row*, was the term for the old plan for keeping men off the parish when work was scarce, by finding them so many days' work at each farm in turn, according to its size.

TO-YEAR, TO-MONTH.—This year, This month, after the fashion of To-day, To-night, To-morrow.

There's a sight of plums *to-year*.

It's very serious for the farmers *to-year*.

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TRACE, *v.*—To wander, or walk aimlessly about.

I saw the bairn *tracing* about on the road, backwards and forwards.

TRADING.—“To live by trading,” *i.e.*, by prostitution.

Oh, there’s no doubt they live by *trading*.

TRAGLIN, *s.*—A draggle-tailed woman, with clothes long and dragged with dirt.

TRAIL, *v.*—To drag, draw.

They kep’ a pair of henses to *trail* the gentry about.

I’m not a-going to *trail* up there.

I remember him *trailing* about with a stick.

The henses did sweat wi’ *trailing*.

I thought I’d *trail* round once more.

He *trails* to his work, but he can’t wear it out much longer.

So, “I’ve saved you that *trail*, any-ways.”

TRAILY, *adj.*—Languid, dragging oneself about like a sick person: as “The lass seems weak and traily;” “I feel real poorly and traily.”

TRANSLATOR, *s.*—A term for a Cobbler, who works up old shoes into new ones.

TRAPE, or TRAPES, *v.*—To run idly and sluttishly about, commonly occurring in its participle *Trapesing*.

She goes *trapesing* in and out in the wet.

I never knowed a woman go *trapesing* about like yon.

TRASH-BAGS, *s.*—A worthless, good-for-nothing fellow.

That son of hern’s a regular *trashbags*.

Cfr., Shackbags, Chatterbags.

TRAUN, *s.*—Truant.

You’ve been playing *traun* to-day.

There’s not a many childer play *traun* about here.

He used to play *traun* when he went to Skellingthorpe.

TRAY, *s.*—A hurdle, or flake, commonly used for folding sheep, and often called a *Sheep-Tray*. ” We have to put a tray across.” So “Wheelwrights and *Tray-makers*. ”

TREDDLES, TRUDDLES, TRUTTLES, *s.*—The dung of sheep, hares, &c.

TRIG, *adj.*—Tight.

It little belly *was* full, it was quiet *trig*.

TRIM, *v.*—To dress up, or decorate, as Churches with flowers or evergreens: as “They was trimming the Church;” or “So you’ve gotten the Church trimmed.”

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TROUBLE, *s.*—Pain: as “She’s a deal of trouble in his body;” “I’ve done my work in trouble ever sin’;” “When the trouble’s in the back, we mustard them on the spine.”

TROYS, *s.*—“A pair of Troys,” that is, a Steel-yard, or balance for weighing.

TUMBRIL, *s.*—An open rack for hay for cattle in the field or crew-yard.

The hen set herself under the *tumbril* in the crew.

TURN,—“To get the turn,” that is, to begin to recover from sickness.

I understood as how he had gotten the *turn*.

TURSOVER, *s.*—A kind of small shawl.

I clicked the *turnover* from her.

TUSH, or TUSHIPEG, *s.*—A childish name for tooth: as “She’s gotten three tushes thruff;” “Let mammy feel it little tushipegs.”

TWISSENEED, *part.*—*i.e.*, Twisted, Twisted.

TWISTLE, *v.*—To twist. So Startle, Pickle, Prickle, for Start, Pick, Prick.

The wind seems to *twistle* the straw out on the crew.

TWITCH, *s.*—The creeping Couch-grass, a most troublesome weed in arable land.

It’s no-but a heap of *twitch*.

They’re burning *twitch*.

It’s g’en them a good chanch to get *twitch* off-on the ground. Whence

TWITCH, *v.*—To gather out *twitch*.

I must *twitch* and do my land for wheat.

I’ve been throng *twitching* and tatoing.

TWO-SIDES.—“They’ve gotten of two sides,” that is, at variance.

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U

UGLY, UGLINESS, *adj. s.*—Disagreeable, Disagreeableness, commonly pronounced Oogly, Oogliness.

He's as *oogly* and awkward as can be.

Oh, the *oogliness*! I don't wonder she don't like it.

He's a nasty *ugly* temper.

UNDER, *prep.*—Not up to.

I doubt he's *under* his work.

I was always *under* my places in service.

So Above, in the sense of Too much for: "She had a sleeping-draught, but the pain was above it."

UNDERBRUSH, *s.*—Underwood: as, "There's sca'ce any underbrush;" or, "The underbrushings were not very good."

UNDERLOUT, *s.*—The weaker or inferior; said of the weaker pig in a sty, as opposed to the Master-pig; "The blue pig is the underlout;" or of the smaller and weaker trees in a plantation, "We kep' drawing and cutting out the under-louts."

UNDERNEÄN, *prep., adv., and adj.*—Underneath.

Undeneän yon tree.

The ground's moist *undeneän*.

Her *undeneän* clothes are ail ragg'd.

I can't do wi' that *undeneän* muck.

I keep them as cleän *undeneän* as at top.

The wheat'll grow *undeneän* the snow.

UNDERSOUGH, *v.* (pronounced SUFF).—Underdrain.

It wants *undersoughing* badly.

See SOUGH.

UNDONE, *adj.*—In distress, at a loss.

I felt quiet *undone* about it.

His daughter was very *undone* about his marriage.

She was *undone* because she had not heard.

UNGAIN, *adj.*—Inconvenient, awkward.

The land lies so *ungain*.

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UNHEPPEN, *adj.*—Clumsy, awkward, unhandy.

Yon's a real *unheppen* chap.

He can use his arm all right, but it looks *unheppen*.

I'm so *unheppen* about a garden: I know nowt about it.

UNHONEST, *adj.*—Dishonest.

She as good as said I was *unhonest*.

UNPLUNGE.—“At An unplunge,” that is, unawares, unexpectedly.

He came on me at an *unplunge*.

If I were to see her all of an *unplunge*.

UNSEEN, *adj.*—Used in the sense of Unheard of: “It's an unseen thing.”

UP-END, *v.*—To get on one's legs; to place up on end.

Some one is sure to *up-end* about it, *i.e.*, to get on his legs, and find fault.

When the toast of “The Queen” was proposed, only two or three of the company *up-ended* themselves.

We've got the corn cut, but not *up-ended* yet.

UPHOLD, *v.*—To support, keep up.

A house like yon taks summas to *uphold* it.

The Herspital taks a deal of *upholding*.

She *upholds* it (a cottage hospital) herself: no one else pays anything to it.

She wants a wage to *uphoud* the three on 'em.

UP OF,—for Up on: as “He's gone up of the Moor;” “When we lived up of the haythe” (heath). So “Up of the mend,” or “Up of foot.”

UP OF HEAPS, or UP-HEAPS.—In disorder, in confusion.

We're all *up of heaps*.

I seem all *up of heaps*.

The kitchen's *all up heaps*.

UP ON END,—*i.e.*, sitting up, usually of a person sitting up in bed; as “She's been up on end once or twice.”

UPSIDES, *adv.*—"To be upsides with anyone, *i.e.*, to be a match for, or quits with any one.

I'll be *upsides* with him before I've done.

UPSYDAISY, *interj.*—An expression used when lifting a child: "Now then, upsydaisy!"

USE, *s.*—Interest: as "She has money out at use," "They've putten it out at use," "She has the use of it for her life."

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USE, *s.*—"To be in use," or "to come into use,"—said of a cow, mare, &c., when "apta mari."

USE, *v.*—"It didn't use," for it used not; "It didn't use to mak' me at this how."

USED TO COULD.—Common phrase for used to be able.

I can't work now as I *used to could*.

I can't go trailing about as I *used to could*.

I *used to could* do it as well as any one, one while.

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V

VAST, *s.*—A large quantity: "There's a vast of folks comes to their do."

VENOM, *v.* (often *Vemon*).—To infect with venom, poison: as "I've venom'd my finger ketlocking;" "She's gotten a bad hand, they think she venom'd it."

VOLUNTINE, *s.*—Common pronunciation of Valentine.

They rave them out sometimes, their *voluntines*.

A many folks gets ugly *voluntines*.

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W

WAÄNT, *v.*—Won't, will not.

They *waänt* try.

I *waänt* let him off on it, I nat'ly *waänt*.

Whether he'll come, or whether the *waänt*.

He's ower old, and he *waänt* die.

It's nowt o' sort, I *waänt* believe it.

WAÄRM, *v.*—Warm, used in the sense of beating: as “I tell'd her I'd *waärm* her if she did;” “My word, but I'll *waärm* your little starn.”

WACKEN, *adj.*—Lively, active.

She's a *wacken* little lass.

No doubt connected with Wake, Waken, pronounced Wacken; “*Wacken* in the same mind as you go to bed on.”

WAD, *s.*—A mark set up as a guide to plough straight by. Hence Line, order, position.

He's gotten a little bit out of *wad*.

They get out of *wad* a bit, when they're so long away.

We shall kill a pig next week, and that'll put us in rather better *wad*.

WAFF. or WAFFLE. *r.*—To bark, yelp.

A dog ran *waffling* out.

It ran *waffling* at the horse's heels.

WAFF, *s.*—Whiff, scent, taste: a “The waff of the door was enough to smittle one;”

“Wi' John getting a waff from the body he fainted reiet off.”

WAFFY, *adj.*—Having a faint, sickly taste.

WAGE, *s.*—Wages: commonly used in the singular.

He takes a great *wage* to-year.

If there wasn't a machine agate, he'd only labourer's *wage*.

WAIT OF, *v.*—To wait for.

They *wait of* one another at the lane ends.

They mostly *wait of* him.

I'll *wait of* you.

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WAIT OF, *v.*—To wait on.

His wife can't *wait of* him.

She caught it *waiting of* her childer.

He has two women to *wait of* him: he can't *wait of* his-sen.

I've nowt else to do but to *wait of* him.

She *waits of* me well.

WALLOW, WALLOWISH, *adj.*—Tasteless, insipid.

Oh, mother, how *wallow* this here bread is!

Why, bairn, I'd gotten no salt to put in it; it maks it a bit *wallowish*.

Skinner giving *wallowish*, adds, "quod in agro Linc. non *wallowish*, sed Walsh pronunciant."

WANDING-CHAIR, *s.*—A wicker-work chair for children, into which they are fastened, with a ledge in front to play on.

He used to sit and play in his *wanding-chair*.

You see few of them *wanding-chairs* now, they've wooden ones instead.

Skinner gives "Wanded-chair," with the same meaning.

WANKLE, *adj.*—Weakly, delicate: as "She's only wankle;" "He's a very wankle man, he's oftens ailing;" "They're wankle, delicate little things, when they're first hatched."

WARN, *v.*—To summon.

I *warned* the meeting for Thursday.

The policeman *warned* me for the crowner's jury of Saturda'.

In old Parish Books the Churchwarden is often called the Church-*warner*.

WARN'T.—Was not.

WASH, *v.*,—commonly pronounced *Wesh*, and used without a preposition with somewhat peculiar effect: as "She weshes Mr. So and So," instead of Washes for him.

She has *weshed* him ever sin he carne.

His mother *weshes* him; his *weshing* all comes home.

There was two Irish wanted *weshing*; I had to *wesh* them.

I learnt her to *wesh* when she were a little lass.

WASHBOARD, *s.*—Skirting-board.

We put that bit of *washboard* on.

WATER-BLEB, *s.*—The Marsh Marigold, *Caltha palustris*; so called probably from the

Bleb,—blister or bubble,—like shape of its seed vessels.

It's a posy of *water-blebs* the childer have cropped in the dyke.

WATERWHELP, *s.*—A boiled dough pudding, made of a piece of dough, which has been prepared for a loaf, cut off and boiled.

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WATH, *s.*—A ford: occurring in place names: as Waddington Wath, or the Wath-lane, Bassingham, or Spalford Wath-bank.

WATTER,—common pronunciation of Water: as “The dykes are bunged up wi' watter.”

WAX, *v.*—To grow large, increase.

The plums are *waxing* nicely.

To'nups want no more rain while they begin to *wax*.

WAXPAIN, *s.*—A growing pain.

I don't know whether it's a *waxpain*.

WEÄN, *s.*—A young child: as, “When she was quite a little *weän*.”

WEÄND, *v.*—To wean.

She's *weänded* hers, but I haven't began to *weänd* mine.

She came here to *wänd* the baby.

WEAR, *v.*—To spend, lay out money.

He'd *wear* it all in drink.

He'll never *wear* a penny on it.

It wants a lot of money *wearing* on it.

He waänt *wear* as many shillings on it, as the tother *weared* pounds.

I never *weared* a penny on laudanum in my life.

All that money being *weared*, it ought to ha' lasted longer.

WEAR, *s.*—A Decline, consumption; as, “She's going in a *wear*,” “I doubt it'll throw her in a *wear*,” “There was one sister went in a *wear*.”

WEAR, *v.*—To waste: as “The herses wore and wore,” *i.e.*, wasted away from influenza, “while they could hardly stand;” “I doubt I'm in a *wearing* sort of a way.”

WEATHER-BET, *adj.*—Weather-beaten.

It gets *weather-bet* and stained.

Cfr. Foot-bet.

WEATHER-BREEDER, *s.*—An unseasonably fine day, regarded as a fore-runner of bad weather.

What a fine day it is! Aye, I doubt it's a *wheather-breeder*.

WED, *v.*—Past of Weed.

I *wed* it all last week.

We set to and got it *wed*.

The to'nups were *wed* twice over.

So Hand-wed, weeded by band: "It would be sooner all hacked up than hand-wed."

WEDDINGER, *s.*—A wedding guest, one of a wedding party.

I seed the *weddingers* pass.

Are you one of the the *weddingers*?

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WEEKIN, *s.*—The corner of the mouth.

The spittle runs out of the *weekin* of his mouth.

They slabber out-en the *weekins* of their mouths.

Wikes and *Wykins* are forms usually given, but *Weekin* is the pronunciation here.

WEEKSMAN, *s.*—A man employed on a farm during harvest by the week, and having his meals in the house.

He wanted to come in as *weeksmán*, but t' mester reckoned he'd do better at ta'en work.

T' mester's gone to seek a *weeksmán*.

We've a *weeksmán* coming to-night, so we shall have another to do for.

Frank's gone into the house for a month as *weeksmán*.

WELKING, *adj.*—Fat and heavy, bulking: as "He's a great welking boy."

WELL A WARE.—"You are well aware" is the regular phrase here for You know.

You are well aware it's been a coarse winter for us.

You are well aware we are throng this cleāning time.

You are well aware how hitted the missis was agen him.

WELTED, or WELTER'D, *part.*—Cast or overturned; said of a sheep that has rolled over on its back. So Far-welted, and Over-welted.

WERE, *v.*—Was: as “She were ill;” “She were here a piece sin’.”

WERRIT, *v.*—To worry, fret, tease.

You’re always *a-werriting*.

She’s fit to *werrit* one to deād a-most.

If I *werrit*, I’ve something solid to *werrit* upon.

She did nothing but whine and *werrit* all night.

WERRITS, *s.*—One who worries, teases: as “He’s such an old werrits.”

WERRY, *v.*—To litter, or bring forth young; used of such animals as have many at a birth, as cats, rabbits, rats and mice.

She’s *werrid* this morning.

WETHER-HOG, *s.*—A male lamb of a year old, a “heder hog.”

WETSHED, *adj.*—Wetshod, or wet-footed.

They got *wetshed* in the dyke.

They’re always *wetshed* among the tonup sheep.

The bairns have been *wetshed* häef the time.

You’re none *wetshed*, not you.

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WEZZLING, *adj.*—Careless, inattentive.

You little *wezzling* beggar!

She goes *wezzling* about.

WHANG, *v.*—To throw with violence: as “Whang it down.” Cfr. Bang, Dang, Spang.

WHEMBLE, *v.*—To turn over, turn upside down: as “Whemble that dish when you’ve wiped it;” “Whemble your cup when you’ve done.”

WHEELING, *s.*—The track made by wheels.

It’s left a bit of a *wheeling*.

I’ve g’en the *wheelings* a good rolling.

If you've the reaper to barley, the *wheelings* end the clover so.

WHEREBY, *conj.*—Used in the sense of “So that.”

Mak' yon door *whereby* it will shut.

I don't want to get *whereby* no one will look at me.

I wish it would come fine *whereby* I might get my täets up.

He sells them *whereby* he can't mak' much.

She's gotten *whereby* she can hing clothes out hersen'.

WHEWTLE, *v.*—To whistle softly, or under the breath.

How tiresome they are, *whewtling* about!

He kept *whewtling*, he didn't whistle reiet out.

WHIFFLE, *v.*—To be uncertain, change one's mind.

He *whiffles* about so, you don't know what he will be at.

WHIG, *s.*—Buttermilk.

Oh, lor! the milk's as sour as *whig*.

Ang. Sax. Hwæg, Whey; though the one is produced in making butter, the other in making cheese.

WHILE, *s.*—Time, space of time.

We thought one *while* it did good.

There seemed to be no childer on the moor,—not one *while*.

There were nine on us one *while* at höem.

He's been dead his-sen a niced *while*.

WHILE, WHILES, *conj.*—Until.

We'll let it stop *while* then.

I did not get to bed *while* one.

They won't flit *while* May.

I'll tak' care of him *while* he's able to tak' care of his-sen.

A very common and general use of the word, but we remember hearing a Judge at Lincoln Assizes completely puzzled by it. A witness had said of the prisoner, who was being tried for poisoning her husband, “She did not fret whiles we fretted,” meaning that she did not begin to cry till the others did. This usage was explained to the Judge, but he remained very incredulous, and in his summing he impressed on the jury, who of course understood it perfectly, that though it had been attempted to

give this meaning to the witness's words, yet what she *said* was something very different.

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WHIMMY, *adj.*—Full of whims and fancies: as “He’s so whimsy;” or “He’s such a whimsy man.”

WHITE-CORN,—that is, wheat, barley, and oats.

They’ve gotten all their *white-corn* in.

There seems more *white-corn* out about here than elsewhere.

WHITE HORSE.—“Oh, come and spit for a white horse, we’re sure to have summas g’en us.” “We shouldn’t ha’ gotten this orange, if we had not spit for the white horse.” In allusion to the custom, among children, of spitting on the ground and crossing the feet over it, when a white horse passes, in the belief that whoso does so will shortly have a present.

WHIT-TAWER, or WHITTOWER, *s.*—A harness maker, one who taws or works white leather.

Shoe-makers and *whittowers* use clems to haud their leather.

I’d an uncle a *whittower*.

We’ve the *whittowers* in the house, they mend the harness by contract.

WHITTLE, *v.*—To worry, vex: as “It whittles me;” “I felt whittled about it;” “She’s been on the whittle ever sin’.”

WICKEN, WITCH-WICKEN, *s.*—The Mountain Ash or Rowan tree, *Pyrus Aucuparia*, to which the same superstition of its being a spell against witchcraft, is, or was, attached here as to the Rowan tree in the Highlands.

I’ve cutten out a mount (an amount) of *wicken* at Thorney for stakes and *binders*,—*witch-wicken* we used to call it.

We used to put a bit of *wicken-tree*, in our bo-som to keep off the witch.

There’s heder *wicken*, and there’s sheder *wicken*, one has berries, and the tother has none; when you thought you were overlooked, if the person was be, you got a piece of sheder *wicken*; if it was she, you got heder *wicken*, and made a T with it on the bob, and then they could do nowt at you.

WIDOW-MAN, *s.*—A widower.

She's going to be married to a *widow-man*.

He lives with a *widow-gentleman*.

I think he's a *widow-man*, but I don't know if he's any childer.

He was a *widow-man* with four, and it's left him with five now.

WILLOW-BITER, *s.*—The Blue Titmouse.

WIME ROUND, *v.*—To cajole, get round by flattering.

Eh, that body can *wine round* a body.

WIND-A-BIT,—as, "Let's wīnd a bit," *i.e.*, stop awhile to take breath.

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WINDER, *v.*—To winnow.

He's helping to *winder*.

He's in the barn, *winding* corn.

We mut have a windy day, and I think I might *winder* them.

So "A *winding* sheet," *i.e.*, a winnowing sheet.

WINDROWS, *s.*—The larger rows into which the swathes of hay are raked before making it into cocks.

It looked like *windrows* when it was mown, the grass was so thick.

WINTER-PROUD, *adj.*—said of wheat when it gets too forward in the winter: "It's gotten a bit winter-proud."

WIPPET, *s.*—A puny, diminutive person: as, of a child, "She's such a little wippet."

WISDOM.—"It wouldn't be wisdom," common expression for It would not be wise: "It wouldn't be wisdom to have them home;" "I don't think it's wisdom to do so."

WITHIN THEMSELVES, *i.e.*, with their own labour, or with their own resources: "They reckon to get their harvest within themselves," *i.e.* with their ordinary men;" "You see we've a lot within ourselves," *i.e.* of our own growth or making;" "They do it within theirsens a deal."

WITTER, *v.*—To complain peevishly, grumble, find fault.

She's always *wittering* and knattering.

I thought she was a *wittering* woman, when first I seed her.

I *witter* my-sen at times, and my husband tells me I'm a regular *wittering* old wornan.

WIVELLER, *s.*—A weevil, grub in corn.

WOÄTS, *s.*—Oats.

There's three on 'em with *woäts*.

What are you tenting there, boy? *Woäts*.

WONG, *s.*—A low-lying meadow: as "The Brig Wong," Aubourn.

WORD.—"To give a good word," or "bad word;"—common phrase for to praise or blame, to speak well or ill of: as "He's g'en her a strange good word;" "I never heerd anybody gie him a bad word."

WORK, *v.*—To ferment, be in motion: as of beer, &c., "It's just beginning to work;" or "It's just on the work." Also of a throbbing aching pain, "Oh, how my head works;" or "It little inside seemed all of a work."

WORK, *s.*—To make work with, *i.e.*, to do harm or injury to anything; as "These late frosses mak' work wi' the fruit."

[169]

WOW, *v.*—To make a loud mewling noise, as cats sometimes do.

He'll stan' agen the door and *wow*.

WRANGLE, *v.*—To go wrong, or get wrong.

The dock *wrangled* as we were flitting, and she's never gone right sin

WREAST, *v.*—To wrest, wrench. See Rēast.

It's *wrēasted* the hinge off.

We put in a chisel, and *wrēasted* it off without mislesting anything.

WRY, *adj.*—Wrong, cross, awry.

His mester's never g'en him a *wry* word.

It's not very pleasant, when things all go *wry*.

[170]

YAH.—Vulgar pronunciation of You; hence to *Yah*, to speak rudely and contemptuously.

She called her and *yah'd* her agen her own fireside.

She began to *yah*, and to call me as soon as ever I came in.

YAMMER, *v.*—To scold, grumble noisily.

Deary me, how mother *yammers* about, she's always at it.

YANKS, *s.*—Gaiters or leggings coming down over the foot, and strapped beneath it.

The mud was ower his *yanks*, reiet on to his knees.

YARK, *v.*—To snatch, jerk.

She *yarked* the babe up.

I *yarked* the bread and butter out on her hand.

You *yark* it away as if you were nasty (out of temper).

He *yarked* her down reiet on the stones.

Prisoner *yarked* two or three shillings from her.

She seemed to twitch and *yark* about.

He won't breathe, but he'll *yark* (said of a dying person).

YAUP, *v.*—To cry out, shout loudly.

There's a many does; they *yaup* out bad.

They go *yauping* about.

What are you *yauping* about, you tiresome things.

YAWNEY, *s.*—A lazy, stupid fellow: as “What a great yawney yon is!”

YEÄT, *v.*—To eat.

I couldn't seem to *yeät*; I couldn't *yeät* a bit of nowt.

She went without owt to *yeät*, and without owt to *yeät*, while she was cleän pined to deäd.

Bring the brambles hoëm, but don't *yeät* a many.

YERB, *s.*, —common pronunciation of Herb.

I got a mess of *yerbs*.

She boils some *yerbs*, and doctors it.

YOCK, or YOCK OUT, *v.*—To yoke, or attach horses to a wagon, or plough, for work.

They didn't *yock out* while noon.

She's not fit to *yock out* at night.

So Prompt, Parv. has “Yokke Jugum,” and Yokke beestya, Jugo.”

[171]

YON, *pron.* and *adj.*—Yonder, that there: as, “Whatever’s yon ?” “Hap it up under yon hedge;” “Any house is better than yon;” “Get some shingle to mix wi’ yon sand;” “We’ve had this, but we’ve not had yon.” So

YON-A-WAY.—That way, over there.

We lived *yon-a-way* a piece.

So This-a-way, That-a-way.

YONSIDE.—That side over there.

It’s somewhere *yonside* of London.

Skinner giving Yon, Yonder, adds,—“Nobis præsertim in agro Linc. Yonside.”

YOURN, *pron.*—Yours: as Hern, and Theirn, for Hers, and Theirs.

YOW, *s.*—An ewe.

The *yows* were pined: they had not a bit of keep.

Ang. Sax., Eowe.

YOWL, *v.*—To howl, as dogs do.

YUCK, *s.*—A jerk, snatch: as “Gie it a gret yuck away from you.” So

YUCK, *v.*—To jerk, snatch.

Briggs *yucked* the mare about, and she stood straight up seven or eight times.

He clammed him by the shoulder, and *yucked* him about the road.

YUCK, *v.*—To itch.

Such a nasty *yucking* pain comes on in the legs.

So Skinner gives “*Yuck*, vox agro Linc. usitatissima, Prurire.”

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ADDENDA.

A

A-SWISH, *adv.*—Slantwise. ‘Two pair of cottages recently bunt at Whisby slantwise to the road have received popularly the name of “The a-swish houses.”’

B

BEÄL, *v.*—To bellow, cry aloud; used in this sense indiscriminately with Bell and Belder: “My word, if you don ‘t stop that beäling;” “They beäl out fit to stun one.”

BLUFF, *s.*—A blindfolding bandage; *Bluffs*, Blinkers such as are worn by cart-horses.

They cut a hole in his *bluff* to let him see a bit.

So the game is called Blindman’s *Bluff*.

BLUFT, *v.*—To blindfold.

They *bluft* the child.

My lass gets *blufted* sometimes.

The bull was *blufted* to prevent him being frightened.

BOSSOCKS. *s.*—A fat heavy person.

They’d say of old Betty, Look what a *bossocks* yon looks, but I sca’ce ever hear it now, now they say, Look at yon for a fat old stodge.

BROD. *v.*—To prick, pierce with a needle.

He was a strange man for *brodding* his old needles in.

My foot was never reiet after he *brodded* it.

BUNT, *s.*—The scut, or tail of a rabbit.

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D

DOTTEREL, *s.*—A little diminutive creature: as of a newborn child, “Oh, what a little dotterel it is!” “Some is little dotterels, and some is good big bairns.”

DOZZEN, *v.*—To daze, stupefy, make dozy; used of the effect of Opium, which persons in this neighbourhood are frequently in the habit of taking: as “It dozzens her so;” “Really that old woman, she’s dozzened up;” “I’d never be dozzened up wi’ nowt of that sort.” Dryden uses Doz’d in the same sense, “Doz’d with his fumes, and heavy with his load,” Past. vi. 21.

F

FLAWPS, *s.*—An awkward slovenly person, who is said to go “flawping about.”

G

GAUP, *v.*—To gape, stare.

They'd all *gaup* at me.

They'll stan' and *gaup* about, as if they'd never seen no one before.

GEAR, GEARING, *s.*—A cart-horse's harness, called Tackling in some parts.

The horses had their *gears* on all them hours.

“*Gearing*” for so many horses, a constant item in farm sales.

H

HEEL-TREE, *s.*—The cross bar to which the traces are fastened, and which hangs at a horse's heels in ploughing or harrowing; called in some parts Swingle-tree or Whipple-tree.

Defendant was charged with stealing two *heel-trees*.

J

JANNICK, *adj.*—Right, proper, exact: “Well, that's just jannick,” said by anyone doing a thing correctly.

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JAUP, *v.*—To splash, make a splashing noise; said of the sound made by water or any liquid in a bucket or barrel: “How it jaups about.”

JUSTLY, *adv.*—Just, exactly.

I don't know *justly* where the Doctor lives.

I can't say *justly* how many the mester has.

Note.—The term Graffoe, which gives name to the Wapentake and Rural Deanery (not conterminous) in which the foregoing List of Words has been compiled, seems to represent the Ang.—Sax. *Græf-how* (Danish, *Gravhøi*), signifying a Burial Mound, and

referring no doubt to some ancient and well-known Mound, which was the original place of assemblage for the men of the Wapentake. Mr. Streatfield, in his book on "Lincolnshire and the Danes," has pointed out that several of our Lincolnshire Wapentakes have a like derivation. Such are Langoe (Langehow) the long how or mound, Treo (Threhow) the three hows or mounds, and probably Wraggoe and Elloe; while Haverstoe (Hawardshow), Aslaoe (Aslac's-how), and Candleshoe (Calnod's-how), may perhaps actually preserve the names of the men over whom the mounds were originally raised. A similar instance is what was formerly known as the "Binghamshou Wapentac" in Notts., where the Hoe Hill, so-called, still conspicuously remains, though the appellation of its district has been modernized into the Hundred of Bingham.

The Place-names in the Wapentake of Graffoe are of Anglo-Saxon and of Danish origin in nearly equal proportions, names with such distinctive Ang.-Sax. terminations as Bassingham, Boultham, Carlton (le-Moorland), Doddington, Haddington, Harmston, Hykeham, Morton, Norton (Disney), Waddington, occurring side by side, and almost alternately, with such purely Danish appellations as Boothby, Coleby, Navenby, Skellingthorpe, Swinderby, Swinethorpe, Thorpe (on-the-Hill), and Whisby. The remaining village names, not contained in either of the above lists, are Aubourn, Bracebridge, Eagle, Scarle, Skinnand, Stapleford, Welbourn, and Wellingore.

