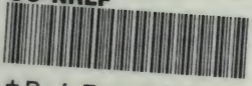


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From the Author.



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AN  
ATTEMPT AT A GLOSSARY  
OF  
SOME WORDS  
USED IN  
C H E S H I R E.

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AN

ATTEMPT AT A GLOSSARY

OF

SOME WORDS

USED IN

C H E S H I R E .

COMMUNICATED TO THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES,

BY

ROGER WILBRAHAM, ESQ. F.R.S. AND S. A.

IN A LETTER TO

SAMUEL LYSONS, ESQ. V. P. S. A.

FROM THE ARCHAEOLOGIA,

VOL. XIX.

WITH CONSIDERABLE ADDITIONS.

LONDON:

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CONTAINING

STATISTICS OF

AGRICULTURE

AND

MINING

AND OTHER MATTERS

1880

889 f  
W665

AN  
ATTEMPT AT A GLOSSARY  
OF  
SOME WORDS  
USED IN  
CHESHIRE.

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Read before the Society of Antiquaries, 8th May, 1817.

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PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS.

ALTHOUGH a Glossary of the words peculiar to each County of England seems as reasonable an object of curiosity as its History, Antiquities, Climate, and various Productions, yet it has been generally omitted by those persons who have undertaken to write the Histories of our different Counties. Now each of these counties has words, if not exclusively peculiar to that county, yet certainly so to that part of the kingdom where it is situated, and some of those words are highly

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beautiful and expressive; many of their phrases, adages, and proverbs are well worth recording, and have occupied the attention and engaged the pens of men distinguished for talents and learning, among whom the name of Ray will naturally occur to every Englishman at all conversant with his mother tongue, his work on Proverbs and on the different dialects of England being one of the most popular ones in our language. But there is a still more important benefit to be derived from this custom, were it practised to its full extent in a publication comprising all the provincial Dialects of England, as they would, when united all together, form the only true and solid foundation for a work much wanted, a General Dictionary of the English Language.\*

Far be it from me to attempt in the least to depreciate the wonderful powers displayed by Dr. Johnson in his Dictionary, although it is now pretty well ascertained that he was himself much dissatisfied with it; but as an Etymological Dictionary, it certainly has no claim whatever to praise;

\* This deficiency no longer exists, as the new edition of Dr. Johnson's Dictionary, by the Revd. H. J. Todd, now forms a most comprehensive and satisfactory vocabulary of the English language. So that the author of this little provincial Glossary, may truly say, in the words of the great poet of Italy, "*Poca favilla gran fiamma seconda.*"

for the learning of Dr. Johnson, extensive as it was, yet did not embrace a knowledge of the Gothic, Teutonic, or Anglo-Saxon Languages, nor of the other various Northern sources of our language; and moreover he seems to have had very little acquaintance with the Old French or Norman languages. By following the traces of Junius and of Skinner, he has indeed, though not very successfully, attempted to supply the former deficiency; but to remedy the latter, namely, his ignorance of the Old French language, was not so easy a task; his own labour and industry in that branch of learning being absolutely necessary, as there is scarcely a single Lexicographer of the English tongue, who, though aiming at Etymology, seems to have possessed a competent knowledge of the old French language.

Had life, health, and the avocations of politics afforded to another gentleman, one of the most acute grammarians, and of the most profound etymologists that ever adorned this or possibly any other country, (I mean, the late Mr. Horne Tooke) sufficient leisure to accomplish his great plan of a general Etymological Dictionary of the English language, we should certainly have a clearer view into the origin of our mother tongue, than what we have at present.

Most of the leading terms in all our provincial

Dialects, omitting those which are maimed and distorted by a coarse or vicious pronunciation, are not only Provincialisms but Archaisms also, and are to be found in our Old English authors of various descriptions; but those terms are now no longer in general use, and are only to be heard in some remote province, where they have lingered, though actually dead to the language in general.

Ut Silvæ foliis pronos mutantur in annos

Prima cadunt, ita verborum vetus interit Ætas. Hor.

The truth of this observation of the poet is fully illustrated by an example taken from this very Cheshire Dialect, there being several words recorded by Ray as belonging to it, which are even now no longer in use, at least as far as it could be ascertained by the investigations made by the writer of this; so that they have actually perished since the time of Ray.

Provincial words accompanied by an explanation of the sense in which each of them still continues to be used in the districts to which they belong, would be of essential service in explaining many obscure terms in our early poets, the true meaning of which, although it may have puzzled and bewildered the most acute and learned of our Commentators, would perhaps be perfectly intelligible to a Devonshire, Norfolk, or Cheshire clown.



Some of our provincial Dialects, as the North-Devon, Lancashire, and a few others, are already in print, though in a very imperfect state, but by far the greatest number of them, either have not yet been collected, or if they have, exist solely in MS.

To bring these all together, as well those which have already been published, as what might be collected from different MS. copies, as well as from individuals now living, is a most desirable object, and would, when accomplished, form a work eminently useful to any English philologist who might have the courage to undertake and the perseverance to accomplish a General Dictionary of the English language.

In a letter I formerly received from the late Jonathan Boucher, Vicar of Epsom, (a gentleman, who, had he lived to execute his plan of a General English Dictionary, would probably have rendered the observations here made quite superfluous,) he mentions the great similarity in many instances between the Dialects of Norfolk and of Cheshire, though the same similarity does not subsist between either of them and those of the interjacent counties, and expresses his wish to have some reason given for this circumstance. His observation I knew at that time to be well-founded, but I professed myself unable to explain it; however

having since that time reflected a good deal upon this singular circumstance, I will endeavour at least in some measure to account for it.

The truth of the observation made by the same learned gentleman, that all Provincialisms are also Archaisms, to those who are well acquainted with our old English authors, is too evident to stand in need of an illustration. Now the county palatine of Chester having been in great measure a separate jurisdiction till the days of Queen Elizabeth, had very little intercourse with the neighbouring counties ; the principal families of the county, and much more those in a middle station of life, for the most part intermarried among each other, and rarely made connections out of the county, a practice which is recommended in an old Cheshire adage ;\* so that the original customs and manners as well as the old language of the county have received less changes and innovations than those of most other parts of England.

The inhabitants of Norfolk too, living in an almost secluded part of England, surrounded on three sides of it by the sea, having little intercourse with the adjoining counties, have consequently retained in great measure their ancient

\* It is better to marry over the mixen than over the moor ;  
i. e. your neighbour's daughter rather than a stranger.

customs, manners, and language, unchanged by a mixture with those of their neighbours. Even at this day in Norfolk a person born out of the county is called a Shireman or rather Sheerman, i. e. one born in some of the shires or counties of England; not without some little expression of contempt on that very account. So that the two languages of Cheshire and of Norfolk, having suffered less innovation from a mixture with others, have also retained more of their originality, and consequently must bear a closer resemblance to each other than what is observable between most of the other Provincial Dialects of England.

Dr. Ash in his English Dictionary has admitted many words which belong to the Cheshire Dialect; these he has evidently taken from Ray's Proverbs; others he marks as obsolete, or as local. With regard to those called by him obsolete, it is apprehended, if they are still in use in any part of England, the term obsolete is improper. Of those which he calls local he does not specify their precise locality, so that the reader is left at liberty to assign them to whatever district of England he pleases. He has some Cheshire words also to which he has attributed a different meaning from what they now bear in the county. These three last descriptions of words, namely those Dr. Ash marks as local, those called by him obsolete, and those to which he has given a different sense from

what they now convey, have all a place in this imperfect Glossary.

A few words are likewise admitted on the sole authority of Ray, though some of them never occurred to the compiler of this catalogue, whose communications in different parts of the county have since his early days been very slight, and merely occasional.

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The Reader will observe many words, particularly in the Appendix, which may be found in Mr. Todd's edition of Dr. Johnson's Dictionary; these Mr. Todd speaks of as northern words, and not in common use, except in the northern counties; but as they are so in Cheshire, I thought the admission of them here perfectly justifiable. To words of this description the name of Todd is generally subjoined. This, however, is not so much the case in the first list of words, which was sent to the Antiquarian Society before Mr. Todd's Dictionary was completed.

The very great resemblance of the Dialects of Cheshire and of Lancashire may be observed by the frequent repetition of the abbreviation Lan. in this Glossary.

One peculiarity in the English language is to change, if I am not permitted to say, soften, the pronunciation of many words in the middle of

which is the letter L preceded by either of the consonants A or O. Thus in common discourse we pronounce Bawk for Balk, Caaf for Calf, Haaf for Half, Wawk for Walk, Tawk for Talk, Foke for Folk, Stawk for Stalk, and St. Awbans for St. Albans; but in the Cheshire Dialect, as in all the other Northern ones, this custom, and the practice of substituting the *o* for the *a* and the double *ee* for the *igh*, prevail in a still greater degree; thus we call

All	.....	aw	
Always	.....	awways	
Alsager	} names of places	{ Auger	
Altrincham			{ Autrincham
Alvanley			{ Awvanley
Bold	.....	bowd.	
Calf	.....	cauf	
Call	.....	caw	
Can	.....	con	
Cold	.....	cowd	
Colt	.....	cowt	
Fold	.....	fowd	
Gold	.....	gowd	
False	.....	fause	
Fowl, dirty, ugly	.....	fow	
Fool	.....	foo	
Full	.....	foo	
Fine	.....	foin	

Hold	howd
Holt	howt
Half	hauf
Halfpenny	hawpenny
Hall	haw
Long	lung
Man	mon
Moldy	mouldy
Many	mony
Manner	monner
Might	meet
Mold	mowd
Pull	poo
Soft	saft
Bright	breet
Scald	scawd
Stool	stoo
Right	reet
Twine	twoin
Flight	fleet
Lane	loan or lone
Mol	mal
Sight	see
Sit	seet
Such	sich

The following abbreviations have been adopted:

Lancashire	- - -	Lan.
Junius, Etymologicon Anglicanum		Jun.

Skinner, Etymologicon Ling. Angl.	Skin.
Wachter, Glossarium Germanicum	Wach.
Ihre, Glossarium Suio-gothicum	Ihre
Kilian, Etymologicon Linguæ Teotiscæ	Kil.
Somneri Dictionarium Saxo-Latino- Anglicum - - -	Som.
Jamieson, Scotch Dictionary -	Jam.
Law Latin Dictionary - -	L. L. D
Nyerup, Glossarium Linguæ Teotiscæ	Nye.
Promptorium parvulorum Clericorum	P. P. C.
Ortus Vocabulorum - -	Ort. Voc.
Ray's Proverbs - - -	Ray.
Grose's Provincial Glossary -	G. P. Gl.
Ash's Dictionary - - -	Ash.
Palsgrave, L'Ecclaircissement de la langue Française -	Pal.
Hormanni Vulgaria - -	H. V.
Littleton's Dictionary -	Litt. D.
Benson's Anglo-saxon Dictionary -	Ben.
Shakespeare - - -	Shak.
Old Word - - -	O. W.
Scherzius, Glossarium Germanicum medii ævi - -	Scherz.
Haldersoni Lexicon Islandicum -	Hald.
Randle Holme's Academy of Armoury	Acad. of Arm.
Wolf's Danish Dictionary -	Wolf.

## A

**AĀHÖRN**, or rather **Aīthörn**, *s.* to go aīthörning is to go gathering Acorns. The pigs are gone o' aīthörning.

**ACKERSPRIT**, *part.* said of potatoes, when the roots have germinated before the time of gathering them, and consequently are of little value. Corn, and particularly barley, which has germinated before it is malted, is said by the malsters in the eastern counties of England to be acrespired or eagerspired, i. e. early grown. Bailey's Dict.

**ACKERSPYRE**, to sprout, to germinate. Jam.

**AFTĒRINGS**, *s.* the last milk that can be drawn from a cow: the same as **STROKINGS**.

**AGATE**, adverbial expression, means not only a person up and recovered from a sick bed, but also one that is employed; "he is agate marling" or "ploughing."

**AGG**, or **EGG**, *v.* to incite or provoke, from the Danish word Egger, to provoke. Wolf. *part.* Agging, Egging.

**AITCH**, **AITCHES**, *s.* so pronounced; ache, aches, pain, pains. It is also used for a paroxysm in an intermitting disorder. This seems to be the same word in an extended sense. Hot aitches are flushings in the face. A. S. Ace, dolor; pain, ach. Som.



ANENST, or ANAINST, *prep.* opposite, over against  
Anent. O. W. Chaucer. B. Jonson uses Anenst.

ANEEND, *adv.* upright, not lying down, on one  
end; when applied to a four-footed animal it  
means rearing, or what the Heralds call ram-  
pant. It is always pronounced *ănēēnd*, and  
possibly should be written on eend. Aneend  
means also perpetually, evermore.

ANTRIMS, *s.* whims, vagaries, peevishness; the  
same as Tanterums or Anticks. Anticks how-  
ever is common.

ASTER, *s.* Easter.

AT AFTER, *adv.* afterwards.

## B

BACCO, *s.* Tobacco. Lan.

BAGGING-Time, *s.* Lan. the time of the afternoon  
luncheon.

BAITH, *adj.* both.

BAIN, *adj.* near, convenient; common in the  
North. Jamieson derives it from the Islandic  
*beina*, expedire.

BALLOW, *v.* to select or claim. It is used by boys  
at play, when they select a goal or a com-  
panion of their game. I ballow, or ballow me  
that situation, or that person. *Ihre* has *wälja*,  
or *valjan*, *eligere*, and *wal*, *electio*; the *w* is often  
changed into the *v*, and the *v* and the *b* are also

convertible letters. “Wälja mig,” choose me that situation. Fris.

**BALKS**, *s.* the hay-loft is so called, I suppose from its being divided into different compartments by Balks or Beams. Balk in the old Northern languages is a separation or division, and Balk is used for Capita, or Chapters in the titles of the old Swedish laws; see Ihre, *Glossarium Suio-gothicum*, in voce Balk.

**BALLY** of pig's, i. e. a bellyful, is a litter of pigs.

**BANDY-Hewit**, *s.* a little bandy-legged dog, a turnspit. Of Hewit I can make nothing, unless it be a corruption of Keout, which itself is probably derived from Skout. See in voce Keout, Lan. where a different explanation of it is given.

**BARST**, *perfect tense* of the verb, to burst.

**BATCH**, *s.* besides the common sense of a general baking, implies the whole of the wheat flour which is used for making common household bread, after the bran alone has been separated from it.

**BATT**, *v.* to wink or move the eye lids up and down: to bate is a term of falconry, when the falcon beats his wings in this manner.

**BAWM**, *v.* to prepare, dress, or adorn. At Appleton in Cheshire it is the custom at the time of the wake to clip and adorn an old hawthorn which stands in the town. This ceremony is called

the Bawming of Appleton Thorn. Bo, Boa, is the Sui. Got. for to prepare : Ihre. Bua is Islandic for the same. To Bawm is common for to dress or adorn, it is also a good O. W. used in Nychodemus' Gospell, 4to, 1532. " And  
" than this mayde Syndonia washed and  
" bawmed her."

**BAWSON, or BAWSIN, *adj.*** great, large, swelled. Bailey.

**BAWSON, or BAWSIN, *s.*** a badger. Skinner derives it fantastically enough from Beau Sein, &c. &c. Bawsand, Bassant, or Bawsint in Jam. is a term applied to a horse or cow having a white spot in the forehead or face, which is exactly the case of the Badger, and seems a more appropriate etymology of the word, which on that account alone (it being in Johnson) has a place here.

**BEARDINGS, or a BEARD-HEDGE, *s.*** the bushes which are stuck into the bank of a new made hedge, to protect the fresh planted thorns.

**BEDEET, *part.* or *adj.*** dirtied, seems to come from the Scotch word Bedyit, dipped, and that from the A. S. word Deag-an, tingere, imbuer. See Jamieson. To deet is to dirty.

**BEEN, or BIN, is the plural of the present tense of the verb to be. Lan.**

**BEEN, *s.*** is the plural of Bee.

**BEE** the fire ; to light, or, as we say, to make the fire : from the Teutonic boeten het vier, struere ignem. Kil.

**BELLART**, or **BELLOT**, as it is pronounced, *s.* a bear-leader. There was an old family of that name in Cheshire, now, I believe, extinct.

**BERRY**, *s.* a gooseberry.

**BIDDING**, *s.* an invitation to a funeral is so termed. Bidding is also an O. W. for praying, from the A. S. bidden, to pray ; so it may possibly be the offering of prayers for the soul of the deceased.

**BIGHT**, *s.* a projection in a river, a projecting or receding corner. It is commonly used in sea voyages. The Bight of Benin on the coast of Africa. It is an O. W. for the elbow. A. S. bygan, flectere. Som.

**BING**, *v.* to begin to turn sour, said of milk.

**BIR**, **BIRRE**, **BER**, **BURRE**, *s.* impetus ; to take birt, is to run with violence as a person does before taking a great leap. See the Glossary to Wicliffe's New Testament by Lewis, Matt.'8. " and lo in a great bire all the drove (of swine) went heed-lyng into the sea." See also Apoc. c. 18. Bir, ventus secundus. Hiekes's Island. Dict. See also Douglas's Glossary. From the same source is derived what is called the Bore or Eager in a tide-river.

**BLOTEN**, or **BLOATEN**, *part.* to be bloten of any

one is to be unaccountably fond of him. It is used in the same sense as globed to, and is perhaps less common. It may be a kind of inflection of the participle Bloaten, swelled with, full of. Or, perhaps it may be derived from the A. S. word Blotan, immolare, that is, sacrificed, or wholly given up to. N. B. Grose in his Provincial Glossary attributes this word to Cheshire.

**BOBBER**, *adj.* Bobberous, the same word; sawcy, pert. Bob, or dry-bob, is an old word for a merry joke or trick, Dobson's Drybobs is the title of a merry Story Book; we still use the phrases, to bear a bob, and bobbish, in familiar discourse. In the Suio-Gothic we have Boffra, to play tricks. See Ihre, in voce Bof.

**BOGGY-BO**, or **BOGGART**, *s.* a bug-bear or scarecrow. Bauw, Belgice, a spectre. To take boggart is to take fright, as a horse does when he starts aside. See Skinner, in voce Bug, and Ihre, in voce Puke. Also A. S. Bauw, larva.

**BOGGARTY**, or **BUGHARTY**, apt to start aside, applied to a horse.

**BOKE**, *v.* to poke, or thrust out. Lan.

**BOOSE**, *s.* O. W. a cow's stall. Cherry being a favourite name for a red cow, which colour is, among the country people, the most esteemed for milking, any person who is got into a comfortable situation is said "to be got into Cherry's Boose." Bosih, præsepe. Som.

- BOOSY PASTURE**, *s.* the pasture which lies contiguous to the cow stall or Boose.
- BOOTY-HOUSE**, *s.* is an expression used by children for an old box or shelf, or any place ornamented with bits of glass or broken earthenware, in imitation of an ornamented cabinet; probably a corruption of Beauty.
- BORSTEN**, participle of the verb to Burst, A. S. Borsten. Som.
- BOSS**, *s.* a hassock to kneel upon in church; by Grose erroneously, as I apprehend, called a Doss or Poss.
- BOUT**, *adv.* or *prep.* without; "Better bad than Bout," as I heard a woman say, when urged to quit a bad husband. If a mother refuses any thing her child asks for, she says You mun be bout, you must go without it. See Jam. under But and Ben, the outside and inside of a house.
- BRACCO**, or **BRACROW**, used only when compounded with another word, as Work-bracco, diligent, laborious. Ray.
- BRADOW**, *v.* to spread or cover. A hen bradows her chickens, A. S. Broeden, incubare. Som. So that Bradow is either a kind of augmentative of Brood, or an abbreviation of Brood over.
- BRASS**, is commonly used for copper coin. See Shakspeare, Hen. V.

**BREAD** (pronounced long,) breadth or extent ;  
There is a great bread of corn this year, i. e. a  
greater extent of land than usual, sown with  
corn this year.

**BREWES, or BROWIS, s.** slices of bread, with fat  
broth poured over them, O. W. but at present  
I believe, used only in Cheshire and in Lanca-  
shire. A. S. Broth, jus.

**BRICCO, adj.** brittle. Brica, ruptor, A. S. Som.

**BRID, s.** bird, O. W. Wicliffe's New Testament.  
P. P. C.

**BRID-LEGGED ;** the Cheshire farmer, who holds  
that the perfect form of female beauty consists  
more in strength than in elegance of limbs, often  
uses this contemptuous appellation to any fe-  
male whose limbs happen to be somewhat  
slenderer, than he has in his own mind fixed  
upon as the criterion of symmetry and taste.

**BRIEF, adj.** rife, prevalent ; said chiefly of dis-  
orders. Agoes been brief, agues are common.

**BRIMMING, adj. or part.** Lan. A sow when maris  
appetens is said to be brimming, A. S. Bremend,  
mugiens, fervens. Som.

**BRORDS, or BRUARTS, s.** the youngshoots of corn  
are so called, A. S. Brord, frumenti spicæ, corn  
new come up, or the spires of corn. Som.

**BRORE, or BRORD, v.** to spring up, as corn does.

**BULL-HEAD, s.** a tadpole.

**BUR**, or **BOR TREE**, *s.* the elder, O. W. but common in Cheshire.

**BURR**, *s.* the sweet-bread.

**BUSHEL**, *s.* when applied to oats, means five ordinary bushels.

## C

**CALE**, or **Kale**, *s.* turn, chance, perhaps only Call. It is used by persons doing any thing by rotation. It is my cale now. Kele, Lan. Kilian has Kavel, sors, sortitio, sors in divisione bonorum, rata portio, which is very nearly the sense in which it is now used. Kavel is lot, and Kavelen to draw lots, in Flemish. See Halma.

**CANT**, *adj.* strong, lusty. Ash calls it local. Bailey has the word.

**CĀPERLASH**, *s.* abusive language; to Cample is a northern word for to scold. See Grose.

**CAPO**, *s.* a working horse, Ray. Corrupted from Capyl or Capel, from Ceffyl, Welsh. O. W.

**CARVE**, or **KERVE**, *v.* to grow sour: local, according to Ash.

**CAUF-KIT**, or **CRIB**, *s.* a place to put a sucking calf in. A. S. Crybbe, præsepe, Som. The same as Kidcrow.

**CHEM**, or **TĀCHEM**, *s.* a team, a team of horses, a team of wild ducks. Somner talks of a team of young pigs.

**CHILDER**, *s.* children, Lan. The Ang. Sax. plural termination.



**CHIMLY**, or rather **CHIMBLEY**, *s.* Lan. the chimney.

**CHUNNER**, *v.* to grumble: a chunnering ill-conditioned fellow. A. S. Ceonian, obmurmurare, Ben.

**CLAP**, *v.* to squat, to take her seat as a hare does; from the French, se clapper, se tapir, se cacher dans un trou.

**CLAMME**, or **CLAME**, *v.* to dirty or plaister over. A. S. Clamian, linire, oblinire, oblimare, to anoint or smear over, to dawbe, to foule, to Clamme. Som.

**CLARGYMAN**, a ludicrous appellation for a black rabbit.

**CLAT**, *s.* to tell Clats of a person is to tell stories of him.

**CLAVER**, *s.* idle talk; Scotch, Jam. Claffer is German for garrulus.

**CLEM**, *v.* Clem'd, *part.* Lan. starved with hunger. Ash calls it local. Klemmen, Kil. Teut. stringere, coarctare, to shrink up; the bowels are said to be clammed, to adhere together, by hunger.

**CLOTS**, or **CLOUTS**, burrs, or burdock. A. S. Clate, Som. et in Glossario Ælfrici.

**CLUSSUM'D**, *adj.* clumsy, Lan. according to Ray, but it means more, i. e. a hand shut and benumbed with cold, and so far clumsy; certainly a corruption of closened, or closed.

**COB**, *v.* to throw, Lan.

**COGGLE**, **KEGGLE**, **KICKLE**, **TICKLE**, *adj.* easily moved ; all, I believe, the same word.

**COGGLE**, *v.* to move with great ease, to be unsteady.

**COLLOW**, or **COLLY**, *v.* to blacken, to colour, to make black with a cole. Charbonner. Pal.

**COLLY WEST**, *adv.* directly, contrary.

**COME OUT**, or rather **COME EYT**, an odd expression, used to a dog ; meaning, lie still, do not bark.

**COMMUN**, *s.* the common, waste land.

**CONNY**, or **CANNY**, is used as brisk, lively.

Their etymology may be found in all the dead Northern languages.

**COOTH**, *s.* a cold. 'Coth. A. S. morbus, valetudo, Som. To sit colding by the fire is a reproach to a person who sits idling by the fire ; Colding seems to be used for shivering.

**COSE**, *s.* the cross bar at the top of a spade. It is frequently used for the head. A person whose head has been broken, is said " to have had his cose broken." Randle Holme calls it Kasper, and when enumerating the different parts of a spade, has the head, or handle, or kasper. Acad. of Arm. B. 3, Ch. 8, p. 329. It can scarcely be a corruption of the German word Kopf, the head ?

**COWLICK**, *s.* is that part of a cow's hide where the hairs of it having different directions meet, and form a projecting ridge of hair. This is believed to be produced from the cow licking herself. The same term is used when the same thing occurs in the human head.

**COW-SHORN**, or **SHARN**, as in Lan. *s.* the leavings of the cow. Dung, in Teutonic, is Sharn; in Suio-Got. Skarn, and a Shar Bud, an O. W. for beetle, is so called rather from continually living under horse or cow dung, than for its being found under shards or broken earthen-ware. A. S. Scearn, fimus, stercus, cow-dung. Som.

**CRADANT** and **CRADANTLY**, *s.* and *adv.* Crassant and Crassantly, which two last words are admitted on the sole authority of Ray; coward, cowardly; to set cradants among boys is to do something hazardous, to take any desperate leap which cradants dare not undertake after you.

**CRANNY**, *adj.* pleasant, agreeable, or praiseworthy; a cranny lad. Bailey.

**CREEM**, *v.* the same as Teem, to pour; also to put slyly into one's hand. Ash calls it local.

**CREWDLE** or **CROODLE**, *v.* to crouch together like frightened chickens on the sight of a bird of prey.

**CREWDLING**, *s.* a dull stupid person, a slow mover.

**CROPE** and **CROPPEN**, *v.* and *part.* perfect tense and participle of the verb to Creep. Lan.

**CURRAKE**, *s.* cowrake, used to clean the cow-house from filth.

**CUTE**, *adj.* quick, intelligent; probably an abbreviation of acute.

## D

**DADDLE**, *v.* to walk with short steps, Lan. much the same as Dawdle. See Jam. Dwalen, Dutch, huc illuc obambulare; or perhaps only the diminutive of Dade.

**DAGG**, *v.* to moisten or wet the feet or lower clothing, Lan.; generally used to females who wear petticoats. Dagg is an O. W. for dew. In Norfolk a shower of rain is called a Dagg for the turnips. Johnson calls it a low word, it is however in common use in Cheshire and elsewhere: daggle-tailed is also common. A. S. deaghan, tingere.

**DANDER**, *v.* to wander about. It is also used for to ramble in conversation, to talk incoherently. Jam. explains one of its meanings, to bewilder oneself on a way, generally including the idea of a want of attention, or of stupidity.

**DANDY COCK** or **HEN**, are Bantam fowls.

**DANGEROUSLY**, *adv.* possibly, by chance.

**DEAF**, *adj.* a nut without a kernel is said to be deaf.

**DEAVE**, *v.* to deafen, or stun by noise. Doof or doove, Flem. deaf. Halma.

**DEAVELY**, or **DEAFLY**, *adj.* lonely, retired, a deavely place.

**DEMATH**, *s.* a daymath, or a day's mowing for one man, generally used for a statute acre, but erroneously so, for it is properly one-half of a Cheshire acre, which is to the statute acre in the proportion of 64 to 30 $\frac{1}{4}$ , consequently the Demath bears that of 32 to 30 $\frac{1}{4}$  to the statute acre. Diemat, Deymath, Daymath, is common, as I am told, in East Friseland. Wiarda explains it as a piece of land, containing 400 square yards. "Sa suere hi tuene ethan fire thet demat," so let him swear two oaths for the deymat, (LL. Brockmanorum). Tagmat, as much as a labourer can mow in one day. Demat, Deimat, Demt, Diemt, all mean the same thing.

**DIDDY**, *s.* the female breast with milk in it. It is used also for the milk itself; to give the child some Diddy is to give it some milk.

**DIG**, or **DIGG**, *s.* a duck. Bp. Kennet, in his MS. Glossary, in the British Museum, has this word.

**DITHER**, or **DIDDER**, *v.* to tremble or shake.  
Todd.

**DING**, *v.* to surpass or get the better of a person,  
Teutonic, Dinghen, contendere.

**DITHING**, *s.* a trembling or vibratory motion of  
the eye, from dither or didder.

**IN DOCK OUT NETTLE**, is a kind of proverbial say-  
ing, expressive of inconstancy. It is supposed,  
that upon a person being stung with a nettle,  
the immediate application of the dock leaf to the  
aggrieved part, repeating the precise words, In  
dock out nettle, three times, (which constitute  
the charm) will mitigate the pain. These  
words are said to have a similar effect with  
those expressed in the old monkish adage,  
“*Exeat ortica, tibi sit periscelis amica,*” the fe-  
male garters bound about the part which has  
suffered, being held a remedy equally effica-  
cious.

**DŌE**, *v.* pronounced as the female deer is, to live  
or fatten on little food. It is generally used to  
cattle. Scotch, Jam. A Cheshire adage says,  
“hanged hay never dōes cattle,” bought hay,  
which has been weighed in the scales, is not  
economical. I believe it to be only an extended  
sense of the verb to do, i. e. to do well.

**DŌESŌM**, or **DŌSŌM**, *adj.* healthy, thriving upon

little. Lan. Bp. Kennet derives it from the A. S. Dugan, valere.

**DREE**, *adj.* long in continuance, tedious, abundant in measure, more than it appears to be. A drie rain is a close thick small rain. Ihre has Draella, stillare, unde aliquid crebro decidit. Sui. Got.

**DREE**, *v.* to continue or hold out.

**DRUDGE-BOX**, *s.* the flour box. Dredge is the old word for oats and barley mixed ; perhaps it may have been originally the dredge-box.

**DRUMBOW**, or **DRUMBLE**, *s.* a dingle or ravin, generally with trees in it.

**DUNGOW-DASH**, or **DRUMBOW-DASH**, *v.* dung, filth. When the clouds threaten hail or rain, it is said, 'There is a deal of pouse or dungo-dash to come down.'

**DUNNOCK**, *s.* the hedge sparrow ; from the very dark or dusky appearance of that bird. Dun was anciently a dark colour, very different from what is now called a dun colour. See Shakspeare, *passim*. Quere if not Dun-neck ? Bailey in his Dictionary mentions a dun-neck as a bird.

**DUZZY**, *adj.* slow, heavy, perhaps a corruption of Drowsy.

## E

**EAM**, or **EEM**, *v.* to spare time, to have leisure.

Lan. I cannoh eam now. A. S. æmtan, quies,

otium, tempus, rest, leisure, spare time. Som. Bailey has to *eein*, to be at leisure, but I never heard the word so pronounced.

**EASINGS OF A HOUSE**, *s.* the eaves. Lan.

**E AVER**, or **E E V E R**, *s.* a quarter of the heavens. The wind is in the rainy eaver. The Scotch use in this sense Art, Arth, Airt, or Airth. Jam. Bailey admits, Eever, as a Cheshire word. For the etymology of this word I am tempted to look to the A.S. adverb Weard, versus, in the direction of, as it is exemplified in its derivatives toward, froward, forward, backward. The sense corresponds perfectly, and the v and w may be regarded as the same letter. The whole difficulty consists in the first short syllable of the word; but let it be remembered, that it is with considerable diffidence that this etymology is suggested.

**EDDERINGS**, *s.* Radlings in a hedge are so called, A. S. Eder or Edar, septum. Som. Bailey has "Eder bréche, the trespass of hedge-breaking." Tusser has

" Save Edder and stake,  
" Strong hedge to make."

**ELDER**, *s.* the udder of a cow. Lan. See Skinner, Belgice Elder.

**ELLER**, *s.* the elder tree.

**ESHIN**, or **ASHIN**, a pail. They are, I believe, always made of ash wood.



**ESHINTLE**, *s.* an Eshin full.

**ESS**, or **ESSE**, *s.* ashes, or a place under the grate to receive them in. Bailey calls it a Cheshire word.

**EXPECT**, *v.* to suppose, believe, or prognosticate; rather an extended sense of the word.

F.

**FANTOME** corn is light corn. -Fantome hay, light, well-gotten hay. North.

**FARAND**, or **FARRAND**, *s.* manner, custom, appearance. O. W. we have old farrand : farantly : to do things in the right or wrong farand.

**FARANTLY**, *adj.* or as usually pronounced, farantly or farinly, is supposed to be composed of the two words fair and clean, but it is simply the adjective of farand, and means clean, decent, orderly. In Scotland well or ill-farand are used for well and ill-looking; to fare is there also to go, and a farand-man is a traveller or stranger. Jam. In P. P. C. we read, comly or well farynge in shape; elegans. In Hormanni Vulgaria we have, "he looked unfaringly, aspectu fuit incomposito." A. S. Faran, to go. Fare, a journey. Som.

**FARTHER**, expressive of repugnance; I will be farther if I do that, means, I will never do it.

**FASHOUS**, *adj.* unfortunate, shameful, either from the verb to fash, to teaze, or from the French *fascheux*, unfortunate.

**FAUGH**, *s.* fallow; an abbreviation of the word.

**FAVOUR**, *v.* to resemble, as one person does to another, that child favours his father. To favour, though admitted in this sense into many of our dictionaries, and though a good authority for the use of it be cited by Dr. Johnson, yet I do not recollect to have ever heard it in conversation, except in Cheshire, where it is very common.

**FAY**, or **Faigh**, *s.* the soil before you reach the marl. To fay, is to remove it; in other parts of England to fie is to cleanse a ditch or pond.

**Fowings**, *emundacio*, in P. P. C.

**FEND**, *v.* to work hard, to struggle with difficulties. In hard times we must fend to live. Lan. Fend is also used in the following sense. When a person is not easily convinced, it is said you must fend and prove with him. It is probably, in both senses, an abbreviation of *Defend*.

**FETTLE**, *s.* order, good repair.

**FETTLE**, *v.* to repair, or put in order; "Dr. Johnson explains this word, to do trifling business, to ply the hands without labour, and calls it a cant word, from *Fed*. Mr. Todd says this is a mis-

take, and that it probably comes from the Suio-Gothic *Fykt*, *studium*. The sense in which it is used in Cheshire and Lancashire, is however different from that assigned to it by these gentlemen. In both these counties it means, to mend, to put in order any thing which is broken or defective, as the substantive, *Fettle*, means order, good condition, proper repair. Being used in this sense, it appears to me to be derived from some deflection of the word, *Faire*, to do, which itself comes from the Latin *Facere*. The nearest which occurs to me is the old French word *Faiture*, which has exactly the same meaning as our substantive *Fettle*, and is explained by Roquefort, in his *Glossaire de la Langue Romane*, by *Façon, mode, forme, &c.*"

- FEW**, *v.* flew; perfect tense of the verb to fly.
- FEW**, *adj.* is not only a small number but also a little quantity, a few broth. *Fea*, A. S. *pauci*. *Som.*
- FITCHET-PIE**, *s.* a pie composed of apples, onions, and bacon, served to labourers at harvest-home.
- FLANGE**, *v.* or flange out, to spread, diverge, to increase in width or breadth.
- FLASH**, or **PLASH**, *s.* a shallow piece of water.
- FLASKER**, *v.* to choke, or stifle; a person lying in the mud and unable to extricate himself, is

said to be flaskered. In Lan. it bears a different sense.

**FLATTER DOCK, or BATTER DOCK,** pond weed, or potomogeton.

**FLEE,** *s.* a fly.

**FLEETINGS or FLITTINGS, or FLEETMILK,** *s.* part of the refuse milk in the process of cheese making. Belg. Volt-melch. Skinner. In P. P. C. Flet of mylk or other like, despumatus.

**FLECK, FLICK, FLEG, FLEGGE, FLIG,** *v.* to fly, A. S. Fleog-an, to fly. Ben.

**FLIG, or FLIGGE,** *adj.* spoken of young full fledged birds. Flygge, plumea. Pal. Fligge as bird, matus, P. P. C.

**FLOUGH,** pronounced gutturally; a flea. In Lan. Fleigh.

**FLY-DOD,** *s.* pronounced Flee-dod, Ragwort; Senecio Jacobeia, vulgarly called Mare f—t. It is generally covered with a dusky yellow fly, which accounts for the first part of its name: Dock is also a common termination of the names of different weeds, by no means always of the same class, so that perhaps it should be Flee-dock. Gerard in his Herbal gives the name of "Flea-docke to a plant."

**FRAMPOT,** *s.* the iron ring which fastens the Sowl or cow yoke to the iron range.

FREM'D, *adj.* strange, inimical.—It is also used for tender, and is sometimes pronounced Frim. A. S. Frem'd, exterus. Som.

FRETTE<sup>N</sup>, *part.* rubbed, marked, O. W. used chiefly in pock-fretten. From the French Frotter, and that from A. S. Frothian, fricare, Som.

FRIM, *adj.* tender or brittle. Lan.

FRO<sup>R</sup>T, FROWART, or FROWARTS, *adv.* forward.

FÖRTHINK, *v.* to repent. O. W. Chaucer. Piers Ploughman. Jam.

FÖRTHOUGHT, *s.* repentance. Förethought is forecast or prospective wisdom; but our word has quite a different sense, the little word for signifying privation, as for in forget, forgo, (so it ought to be written and not as it generally is, forego) the pronunciation of Förthought is very different from that of förethought.

FUKES, *s.* the hair. Bailey has Fax, for the hair, and derives from it the names, Fairfax, Halifax. A. S. Feax, coma, capilli. Som.

## G

GAFTY, *adj.* doubtful, suspected; a gafy person is a suspected person.

GAWM, *v.* to comprehend, Gauwe, Teutonice acutus, attentus, Kil. Gaw, intelligent. Flem. Halma.

## F

- GAWN, *s.* a gallon.
- GEE, *v.* to fit, suit, or agree together. Lan. from the O. W. to gee or to gie, to go.
- GEFF, or JEFF, deaf.
- GELL, or JELL, *s.* a great deal.
- GHEETEN, *part.* gotten.
- TO GO GIDDY, is to go in a passion. A. S. Gidig, stultus, vertiginosus. Som. a very trifling deflection from the common meaning of Giddy.
- GILLER, or rather GUILLER, *s.* several horse hairs twisted together to compose a fishing line.
- GIL-HOOTER, *s.* an owl.
- GIRD, *s.* and *v.* a push, to push as a bull does. Shak. Ash calls it a twitch, a pang, but I apprehend wrongly so. Gyrd, perce, or strike throw with a spear or weapon, Pal. Johnson gives it a different sense from what it bears in Cheshire.
- GLIFF, *s.* a glimpse. Flemish Glimp, apparence. Halma.
- GLOBED TO, *part.* wedded to, foolishly fond of. In Ray alone, from Glop, fatuus. Ihre.
- GLOPPEN, *v.* to astonish or stupify: from Glop also.
- GNATTER, or NATTER, *v.* to gnaw to pieces. A. S. gnægan, to gnaw. Som.
- GOLDING, *s.* a marygold.
- GOOD, *s.* a property of any kind.

GOODY, *s.* goodwife; a kind of familiar address or title given to women rather in an inferior station of life. It grows much out of use.

GOWD-NEPS, or GOLD-NEPS, *s.* a kind of small red and yellow early ripe pear, the petit muscat or sept en gueule of Duhamel.

GRADELY, GREADLY, GRAIDLY, *adj.* decent, orderly, good sort of man, thriving honestly in the world; gradus, Latin, or to gree. O. W. for agree. A. S. Grith, peace, used by Chaucer.

GRAZIER, *s.* a young rabbit, just beginning to feed on grass.

GUEOUT, *s.* the Gout; it is also a soft spongy part of a field, full of springs, a defective place, perhaps used in a figurative sense.

GULL, *v.* to dazzle, chiefly by a blow.

GULL, *s.* a naked gull, so are called all nestling birds in quite an unfledged state. They have always a yellowish cast, and the word is, I believe, derived from the Ang. Sax. *geole*, or the Sui. Got. *gul*, yellow. Som. and Ihre. The Commentators, not aware of the meaning of the term naked gull, blunder in their attempt to explain those lines of Shakspeare in Timon of Athens,

Lord Timon will be left a naked Gull,  
Which flashes now a Phœnix.

GUTTIT, *s.* is, I am credibly informed, almost

the only name by which Shrovetide is known among the lower orders in Cheshire. This word seems to be a corruption of good tide. Shrove tide was formerly, not only, to use the words of Mr. Warton, "a season of extraordinary sport and feasting," but it was also the stated time for repentance, confession, and receiving absolution. For either of the above reasons, it may fairly have obtained the name of good tide in like manner as the day of the Crucifixion has obtained that of Good Friday.

## H

**HAGG**; to work by the Hagg is to work by the great, in contradistinction to day-work. The price of day-labour is pretty much fixed, but to work by the great or by the job must be subject to a bargain, i. e. to a Hagg or Haggie, the frequent consequence of bargaining.

**HAIGH**, or **HAY**, *v.* to have. Lan.

**HALOW**, or **HAILLOW**, *adj.* Lan. healow, awkwardly, bashful, or shy, from the A. S. hwyl, bashful.

**HANTLE**, or **HANDTLE**, *s.* a handful. Jamieson rightly explains this word, as it is commonly used in Scotland, by a great quantity; but the doubt which he expresses of its being derived from handful, when we state that the two si-



milar words of piggintle and noggintle are in constant use in this county, is wholly done away.

**HATTLE**, *adj.* wild, skittish. Ash calls it local. Bailey.

**HAVIOURS**, or **HAVERS**, *s.* behaviour ; to be on ones haviours is to be on one's good behaviour. Jam. uses havins, or havings, in the same sense.

**HAWPENNY**, *s.* **HAWPORTH**, *s.* halfpenny, halfpenny-worth.

**HIDLANDS**, *s.* concealment. When a person keeps out of the way from the fear of being arrested, he is said to be in Hidlands.

**HILLING**, or **HEELING**, *s.* the covering of a book, the quilt or blanket. Lan. to hill, or hilling. It is a good O. W. employed by Wicliffe in his translation of the New Testament, but I never heard it used in common conversation except in Lancashire and Cheshire. See Ihre in voce Hilja, operire, A. S. Helan, tegere. Som.

**HINGE**, *adj.* active, supple, pliant.

**HOBBITY HOY**, an awkward stripling, between man and boy. Tusser calls it Hobart de Hoigh, or Hoyh. I believe it to be simply Hobby the Hoyden, or Robert the Hoyden, or Hoyt. The word Hoyden is by no means confined to the female sex ; indeed it is believed to have anciently belonged to the male sex, and to mean a rude

ill-behaved person. See Todd's Dict. in voce Hoiden. Hoyt in the North is an awkward boy, or a simpleton. Grose.

**HOG**, or **HOGG**, *s.* a heap of potatoes of either a conical or roof-shaped form, probably so called from its resemblance to a hog's back. It is always covered with straw and earth to preserve the potatoes from the frost; such is the usual mode in Cheshire.

**HOGG**, *s.* to put up potatoes in this way.

**HOO**, or rather *oo*, *pron. she.* This word, which is in common use in the counties of Chester and Lancaster, is merely the Ang Sax. Heo. See Layamon of Ernley's translation of Wace's Brut, Robert of Gloucester's Chronicle passim, and Somner. Verstegan in his Glossary of the ancient English Tongue, at the end of his Restitution of Decayed Intelligence, has "Heo for she."

**HULL**, *v.* to throw.

**HULLOT**, or **HULLART**, *s.* an owlet or owl.

**HURE**, *s.* the hair. Lan.

**HURE-SORE**, when the skin of the head is sore from a cold.

**HURRY**, *s.* a bout, a set to, a scolding, a quarrel, perhaps from the old word to harry, or to harass.

I

**JACK NICKER**, *s.* a Gold Finch, why so called I cannot conjecture. It is particular, however, to observe the appropriation of Christian names to many kind of birds. Thus all little birds are by children called Dicky birds. We have Jack Snipe, Jack Daw, Tom Tit, Robin Red-breast, Poll Parrot, a Gill-hooter; a Magpie is always called Madge, a Starling Jacob, a Sparrow Phillip, and a Raven Ralph.

**JACK-SHARP**, or **SHARPLING**, *s.* a small fish called a Stickle Back.

**JAG**, or **JAGG**, *s.* a small parcel, a small load of hay or corn. In Norfolk it is called a bargain.

**JAGG** or **JAG**, *v.* to trim up the small branches of a tree.

**JEE**, or **A-JEE**, *adv.* awry.

**JERSEY**, or rather **Jaysey**, a ludicrous and contemptuous term for a lank head of hair, as resembling combed wool or flax, which is called Jersey. He has got a fine Jaysey. "Jarsey, the finest wool, separated from the rest by combing." Bailey's Dict.

**INSENSE**, *v.* to instruct, to inform; to lay open a business to any one, is to insense him.

**INTACK**, *s.* an inclosure on a common, waste, or forest. An Intake.

**JURNUT**, or **YERNUT**, *s.* a pignut, *Bunium Bulbocastanum*.

## K

**KALE**. See in voce *Cale*.

**KAILYARDS**, or rather *Kelyards*, the name of certain orchards in the city of Chester. *Kailyard* in Scotch is a cabbage or a kitchen-garden. *Jam. Yard* and garden are both of them the same thing, and derived from the *A. S. Geard*. See *Diversions of Purley*, vol. 2. p. 275.

**KAZARDLY**, *adj.* Lan. unlucky, liable to accident: perhaps a corruption of *hazardly*.

**KECK**, *v.* to put any thing under a vessel which lifts it up and makes it stand uneven. In Lancashire to *Keyke* or *Kyke*, is to stand crooked. *Keck*, *v.* is usually to heave at the stomach.

**KEEVE**, *v.* to overturn or lift up a cart, so as to unload it all at once. *Ash* calls it *local*.

**KENCH**, *s.* a twist or wrench, a strain or sprain.

*Kenks* (a sea term,) are the doublings in a cable or rope when it does not run smooth.

**KEOUT**, *s.* a little barking cur dog. *Randle Holme*, in his *Academy of Armory*, uses *Skaut* or *Kaut* for the same, which seems to designate *Scout*

for its etymology, and this is partly confirmed by that line of Tusser—

‘ Make bandog thy Scout-watch to bark at a thief.’

**KERVE**, *v.* to turn sour.

**KID-CROW**, or **KIDCREW**, *s.* a place to put a sucking calf in. Bailey has this word, but he writes it Kibgrow. Crybbe being the A. S. word for stall or stable, and Crebbe being the same in Teutonic, Bailey's mode of writing the word, though differing from the ordinary pronunciation of it, is probably right.

**KIND**, *v.* to kindle the fire.

**KITLING**, *s.* a kitten. Ash says it is not common. It is Scotch, Jam. Kytlinge, catellus, P. P. C.

**KIVER**, *v.* and *s.* to cover, a cover, used by Wicliffe in his MS. translation of the Psalms.

**KNOCKER-KNEE'D**, *adj.* said of those knees which in action strike against each other. It is usually called baker knee'd.

**KNOTHELLED**, or **NOTHELLED**, *adj.* or *part.* When a man publicly declares he will not pay any of his wife's debts, which have been contracted since some fixed day, she is said to be knotchelled, a certain disgraceful imaginary mark. Lan.

**KNOTTINGS**, *s.* thin corn, not well grown. Acad. Arm.

## L

**LADGEN**, or **LAGGEN**, *v.* is to close the seams of any wooden vessels, which have opened from drought, so as to make them hold water. This is done by throwing the vessels into water, which swells the wood and closes the seams. P. P. C. has to *laggen*, or *drabelen*, *palustro*. N. B. to *drabble*, to wet or dirty, is a word of frequent colloquial occurrence, though omitted by our best Lexicographers.

**LAT**, *s.* a Lath. Lan.

**LAT**, *adj.* Lat. lattance, *s.* hindrance, Lat, *v.* to hinder. Jam. has lattance, as well as to lat, *v.* to hinder. Ang. Sax. latian, to hinder or delay.

**LATHE**, *v.* to ask, to invite, O. W. Lan.

**LAWS YOU NOW**, exclamation. See you now, used as Lo! The Ang. Sax. for Lo is La.

**LEET**, *v.* to let, also to light with a person, or meet him. I cannoh leet on him, I cannot meet with him.

**LEET**, **LEETEN**, *v.* to pretend or feign. You are not so ill as you leeten yourself, as you suffer yourself to appear. In Jam. Scotch Dictionary we read to leit, leet, let, to pretend to give, to make a shew of. Junius assigns Laeten, Belg. for its origin, Læeta, Icelandic, simulare, se gerere, Late, gestus, Belgice, Læten, videri,

simultari, gerere se hoc vel illo modo. Gothice,  
Linter, dolus, Linta, hypocrita.

LICKSOME, or LISSOME, *adj.* lightsome, pleasant,  
agreeable. Chiefly applied to places or situations.  
Lissome often means active, agile, the same as  
hinge. A pretty girl is said to be a licksome girl.

LIPP'N, *v.* to lippen, to expect. A Sax. Leaf-an,  
credere.

LITE, *s.* a little. A farmer after enumerating the  
number of acres he has in wheat and barley,  
will often add, and a lite wuts, i. e. a little oats.  
It is an O. W. used by Chaucer. Danish Lidt.  
a little, Wolf. Dan. Dict.

LITHE, *v.* to lithe the pot, is to put thickenings  
into it. A. S. Lithan to lay one thing close to  
another. Som.

LITHER, *adj.* Lan. idle, lazy; long and lither is  
said of a tall idle person. Ash calls it obso-  
lete. A. S. Lith, mollis, lenis. Chaucer uses it  
as wicked.

LITHING, or LITHINGS, *s.* thickening for the pot,  
either flour or oatmeal. Lyder, Islandic, to  
alye, is an O. W. for to mix.

LITIGIOUS, *adj.* I have heard weather that impe-  
ded the harvest so called; but I believe it is  
only a cant term, and not a true county word.

LOCKED, *part.* a faced card in a pack is said to be  
losed.

**LOOM**, *s.* a utensil, a tool, a piece of furniture.

Som. says Geloma, utensilia, supellex, utensils, things of frequent necessary use, household stuff.

Belgis eodem sensu Alaem, alem. Hinc jurisperitorum nostrorum heir-lome, pro supellectili hæreditaria.

**A LONG WITH, ALL ALONG WITH, AWLUNG WITH**, cause, occasion, it is all along with such a person that this business does not proceed, he is the occasion, &c.; evidently from the A. S. Gelang, ex culpa.

**LOP, LOPPEN**, perfect tense and participle of the verb to leap.

**LORJUS**, an exclamation. Lord Jesus.

**LOUNT**, *s.* a piece of land in a common field, perhaps a corruption of lond.

**LUCK**, *v.* to happen by good fortune. If I had lucked, if I had had the good fortune.

**LUNGEOUS**, *adj.* ill tempered, disposed to do some bodily harm by a blow or otherwise. Allonger, French, to lunge. A lunge, is common for a violent kick of a horse, though Dr. Ash has omitted it.

**LURKEY-DISH**, *s.* the herb penny-royal.

### M.

**MADPASH**, *s.* a madbrain. Pash is the head. See Jam.



**MAIGH, or MAY, v.** Lan. a corruption of to make.

Maigh th'dur or th'yate, shut it, or fasten it, perhaps an abbreviation of make fast. An Italianism, far la porta, is to shut the door.

**MARE-F—T, s.** the name of the yellow Ragwort. Senecio Jacobeia.

**MASKER, v.** the same as Flasker. Jam has to mask, to catch in a net. Maske, mesh of a net. Flemish. Halma.

**MARA, the Forest of Mara,** the old name of the Forest of Delamere. Randle Holme, passim.

**MAW, s.** the stomach. A. S. Maga, stomachus. Som.

**MAW-BOUND, s.** said of a cow in a state of costiveness.

**MAWKS, s.** a dirty figure, or mixture. Ash calls it colloquial.

**MEAL, s.** the appointed time when a cow is milked. She gives so much at a meal. A. S. Mael, portio, aut spatium temporis. Som.

**MEASTER, s.** master.

**MEET, a kind of adverbial expletive,** expressive of something of late occurrence; just meet now, is just even now. See Junius in voce Meet. A. S. Gemet, obvius, which Somner translates Met, in English.

**MELCH, adj.** mild, soft; perhaps from milk,

either through the medium of the A. S. Meolc or the Belgic, Melk. Lan.

**MICH**, *adj.* Michness, *s.* Scotch. Jam. Mich of a michness, much the same.

**MICKLES**, *s.* size. He is of no mickles; he is of no size or height. Mickle is common in the North, both as a substantive and as an adjective, but the word Mickles I believe peculiar to Cheshire and Lancashire.

**MID-FEATHER**, *s.* is a narrow ridge of land, left between two pits, usually between an old marl pit and a new one which lie contiguous to each other.

**MIZZICK**, *s.* **MIZZICKY**, *adj.* a boggy place. Johnson has mizzy.

**MIZZLE**, *s.* small rain. Dr. Ash admits the verb to mizzle, but rejects the substantive.

**MOT**, *s.* moat, a wide ditch for defence, surrounding antient country seats or castles.

**MORTACIOUS**, *adj.* mortal, mortaciousbad, very bad.

**MUCKINDER**, *s.* a dirty napkin or pocket handkerchief. In Ort. Voc, we have Muckeder, mete cloth, or towel. Littleton has muckinger, and so has Bailey.

**MUCH**, *s.* a wonder, an extraordinary thing. It is much if such a thing happen.

**MUN**, *must.* Moune, or have a right, possum. P. P. C. mowe for may is common in Spenser.

**MUNCORN**, blencorn, *s.* Mengecorn and Blendecorn, maslin, wheat and rye mixed together as they grow. Mungril is mixed. See Minshew.  
**MÿSELL**, *pron.* so pronounced, myself.

N

**NAAR** or **NAR**, near or nearer. Littleton has Narr for nearer. Danish, Næhr, nigh. Wolf. Dan. Dict.

**NATTER'D**, *adj.* natured, i. e. ill-natured; very natterd is very ill-tempered. Knattle, in Lan. is cross, ill-natured.

**NEEST**, *s.* Nest. The boys say to go a bird's neezing; that is, in search of birds nests.

**NEESE**, to sneeze.

**NEEZLE**, *v.* to nestle, to settle oneself in a good situation.

**NOBBUT**, none but. Who was there? Nobbut John.

**NOGGINTLE**, a nogginful

**NOGGING**, *s.* the filling up of the interstices between the timber work in a wooden building with sticks and clay, is called the nogging.

**NOINT**, *v.* to anoint; figuratively, to beat severely.

**A NOINTED ONE**, *adj.* or *part.* an unlucky or mischievous boy, who may be supposed to have

been severely corrected, is so called, a term corresponding with the French *un reprové*.

**NOOKSHOTTEN**, *adj.* disappointed, mistaken, having overshotten the mark. Shakspeare uses the word in Henry V. "that nook-shotten Isle of Albion," and the Commentators suppose it to have reference to the jagged form of the English coast. Pegge explains the word by "bevel, not at right angles;" and Randle Holme, in his Academy of Armoury, among the glazier's terms has, "a Querke is a nook-shoten pane, " whose sides and top run out of a square form," so that we may conceive what the artist meant to be a quarry or right angled pane, had, from his want of skill, turned out otherwise; and so far nook-shotten may mean mistaken, not measured by the square, not exact.

**NOTE**, *s.* a dairy of cows is said to be in good note, when all the cows come into milking at the best time for making cheese.

**NOUGHT** or **NAUGHT**, *adj.* Lan. bad, worthless; stark nought, good for nothing, it is often employed in the sense of unchaste, as explained by Bailey.

**NOUGHT**, *naught*; to call to naught, to abuse very much. To call to naught, is in Hor. Vul. p. 134, in tergo.

O

**OCCAGION**, *s.* for occasion, used in the sense of cause or motive, as “ I was the occagion, or cagion, of his doing so.”

**ON**, *adv.* a female of any kind who is maris appetens, is said to be On.

**ONLIEST**, *adj.* pronounced ownliest, superlative of only; the best or most approved way of doing any thing is said to be the onliest way.

**OON**, *s.* oven.

**Oss**, or **OSSE**, *v.* Lan. to offer, begin, attempt, or set about any thing, to be setting out. Ash calls it local. Holland in his translation of Pliny has “ Osses and Presages;” to osse is likewise to recommend a person to assist you. Edgworth in his Sermons in the time of Henry VIII. uses to osse for to prophesy, in the same sense which Holland uses it; but in Cheshire it has the above meaning.

**OWNDER**, or **AUNDER**, *s.* the afternoon. Undern is used by Chaucer, and Yestronde is an O. W. for yesterday. See Ellis’s Ancient Poetry.

**OWETHER**, either. O. W. Piers Ploughman. Whitaker’s Edition.

**OWLER**, *s.* the alder tree. Aller and Eller are Scotch. Jam.

H

## P

**PEWIT LAND**, *s.* moist, spungy land ; such as the Pewit usually frequents.

**PERISHED**, *part.* killed, or starved with cold. I am welly (well nigh) perished.

**PIGGINTLE**, *s.* a pigginful.

**PIKEHILL**, *s.* a pitch-fork, such is the pronunciation of the word ; but I should be inclined to write it *Pikel*, and derive it from the French *piquelet*, a little pike. Randle Holme writes it *Pikel*.

**PILPIT**, *pulpit.* A Cheshire farmer, on being asked how he liked the new clergyman, replied, " he is a pretty rough mon in the reading desk, but when he gets into the pilpit, he goes off like the smoke of a ladle."

**PINK**, or **PENK**, *s.* a menow, a small fish. Littleton has *Penk*.

**PIP**, or **PEEP**, *s.* a single blossom, where flowers grow in bunches (as in the *Auricula*), hence a spot on the cards is called a pip, *fiori* in Italian, flowers in English, being the name of one of the suits of cards.

**PIPE**, *s.* a small dingle or ravin, breaking out from a larger one.

**PLAT**, *s.* a small bridge over a stream or gutter,

probably from Flat. A plat of turnips or potatoes in a field or garden is a bed of them, merely a variation of the common word Plot.

PLIM, *v.* to plumb or fathom with a plummet.

PLIM, *adj.* or *adv.* perpendicular.

POLLER, or POWLER, *v.* properly to beat in the water with a pole; figuratively to labour without effect.

POPPILARY, or PEPPILARY, *s.* the poplar tree.

POSS, *v.* to poss is a jocular punishment common among marlers when any one comes late to work in the morning; he is held across a horse with his posteriors exposed, and struck on them with the flat side of a spade by the head workman, called the lord of the marl pit. Possed, pushed, tossed. Bailey.

POTE, or PAWT, *v.* Lan. to kick with one foot. Jam. has to paut. Belgice, poteren. Jun.

POUSE, POUS, or POUST, *s.* Lan. filth, dirt; perhaps from the French Poussiere, dust. See Skinner in voce Poust, also Piers Ploughman.

POWSELS and thrums are used to signify dirty scraps and rags. Powsels, I suppose, comes from Pouse, and thrums is a good old word, signifying tags or ends of coarse cloths.

PROVE, *v.* to prove pregnant, spoken of cattle.

PUNGER, *v.* to puzzle or confound. A farmer in distress said, "I am so pungered, I know not

which eaver to turn to." To punge in Scotch, signifies to prick or sting, mentally speaking. See Jamieson.

## Q

QUARRY, *s.* a square pane of glass. Acad. of Arm. b. 3, ch. 9, p. 385.

QUERKE, *s.* a nook shoten pane of glass, or any pane whose sides and top run out of a square from. Acad. Arm. ut supra.

QUICK, *s.* quickset. Quicks are plants of quicksets.

## R

RADLING, *s.* Lan. a long stick or rod, either from a staked hedge, or from a barn wall made with long sticks twisted together and plaistered with clay. See Ellis's Specimens of early English Poetry, vol. i. p. 318. "Radyll of a Carte, Costée," Pal. Quære if not a roddling? Rad-dles are hurdles.

RAKE UP THE FIRE, is not only to rake the bottom of the grate, but also to supply it well with coals, that it may continue burning all night, a custom regularly observed by the kitchen-maid to the kitchen fire in all the northern counties, where coals are abundant.

RAME, REAM, or RAWM, *v.* to stretch out the arm as if to reach any thing, from the Teutonic Raemen, extendere. Kil.



**RANK**, *adj.* in a passion, Ranc, A. S. superbus, accidiosus. Somner.

**RANK RIPE**, or **RONK RIPE**, full ripe.

**RAPPIT**, a rabbit.

**RAPPIT IT**, or **ROT IT**, a trivial exclamation expressing dissatisfaction.

**RASE-BRAINED**, *adj.* violent, impetuous, perhaps only rash-brained, though Rasend in German is mad. Also in Flemish Razen, enraget. Halma.

**RAUGHT**, perfect tense of the verb to reach; used by Shakspeare.

**READY** *v.* to comb the head with the wide-toothed comb. Jam. has "to red the head or the hair, to loosen or disentangle it."

**REEAN**, *s.* Lan. a small gutter. A. S. Rin, a stream. Som.

**REEF**, *s.* a rash on the skin: the itch, or any eruptive disorder; from its being rife or reef, i. e. frequent on the skin.

**REEVE**, *v.* to separate corn that has been winnowed from the small seeds which are among it; this is done with what they call the reeving sieve. Acad. Arm.

**RENDER**, *v.* Lan. to separate or disperse. It is commonly used as in the phrase, to render suet, which is to break it to pieces, cleanse it, and melt it down. See Jam. in voce Rind. Islan. Raenn-a, rinde, liquefacere, to melt.

**RID**, *v.* in the sense, get rid of. It is used to clear a hedge or bushes on a piece of land, chiefly to rid gorse. A. S. *Areddan*, to rid away. Som.

**RIGATT**, *s.* a small chanel made by the rain out of the common course of the water. Rigols, old French, petit canal, Roquefort Glossaire de la Langue Romane.

**RINER**, *s.* a toucher. It is used at the game of quoits. A Riner is when the quoit touches the peg or mark. A whaver is when it rests upon the peg, and hangs over, and consequently wins the cast. "To shed riners with a whaver" is a proverbial expression, from Ray, and means to surpass any thing skilful or adroit by something still more so. Rinda, Ost. Got. Ihre.—Rennen, tangere. Wach.

**RISE**, or **RICE**, *s.* a twig or branch. O. W. Chaucer. In our county it is still retained in the compound, pea-rise for pea-sticks. Ash calls it obsolete. Danis Riisz est virga. Jun. Teutonic Riis, surculus. Kilian. A. S. Hris, long and small boughes to make hedges, rise-wood. Som.

**RISH**, *s.* a rush ; it was anciently written Rysch, or Rysshe. P. P. C. and Ort. Voc.

**RISOME**, or **RISM**, *s.* the head of the oat. Well risom'd is well headed : some think it comes from Racemus, but probably it has the same

origin as Rise. Randle Holme, in his Academy of Armory, has "Rizomes, the sparsed ears of oats in the straw. A Rizome head, a chaffy sparsed head; the corn in the oats are not called ears but rizomes."

**ROCHE**, *s.* refuse stone, French, Roche.

**ROTTEN**, *s.* Lan. a rat or rats; Rotta is Swedish for a rat. See Srenius's Swedish Dictionary.

**RUCK**, *v.* to get close or huddle together as fowls do.

**RUCK**, *s.* Lan. a heap; not quite peculiar to this county. Scotch. Jam. Ruga vel Ruka, Sui. Got. cumulus, acervus. Ihre. See Horne Tooke, Diversions of Purley, 4<sup>o</sup>, vol. 2. p. 229. in voce Ruck.

**RUCKLING**. *s.* the least of a brood, or of a Ruck.

**RUTE**, *v.* to cry with vehemence, to strive as children do sometimes in crying, to make as much noise as they can; to bellow or roar. Ash calls it obsolete. It is admitted here on the sole authority of Ray. The rut of the sea is the dashing of the waves against any thing. A.S. Hrutan, to snort, snore, or rout, in sleeping. Som.

**RYNT**, **ROYNT**, **RUNT**, *v.* Lan. in voce Rynty, to get out of the way. Rynt thee, is an expression used by milk-maids to a cow when she has been milked, to bid her get out of the way. Ash calls

it local. It is used by Shakspeare, and puzzles the Commentators. Possibly it may owe its origin to the old adverb Arowne, found in P. P. C. and there explained by remote, seorsum, or from Ryman, or rumian, A. S. to get out of the way. Rym thysum men setl, give this man place. Saxon Gospels. Luke, c. 14, v. 9. Arowme is used by Chaucer, in his House of Fame, book 2, verse 32, and is there explained by Speght, roaming, wandering, and by Tyrwhit, at large; perhaps remote seorsum, might be a more appropriate explanation.

## S

SAFE, *adj.* sure, certain. He is safe to be hanged.

SAHL, SOHL, SOLE, Sow, *s.* an ox yoke. A. S. Sol, orbita, a Sowle to tye an ox in the stall. Som.

SAPY, *adj.* foolish, perhaps only sappy, ill-pronounced. Sap-scul is common.

SARMONT, *s.* a sermon.

SAUGH. *s.* the sallow tree, as Faugh is from fallow,

SBLID, oath; by his blood.

SCRATTLE, *v.* to scratch as fowls do.

SCUTCH, *v.* Lan. a rod, a whip, perhaps switch

corrupted. Ash admits the substantive and rejects the verb.

**SCUTTLE**, *s.* a small piece of wood pointed at both ends, used at a game like trap-ball, perhaps from Scute, O. W. for a boat, it being exactly of that shape. Johnson explains the word in a different sense.

**A SEAVE**, *s.* a rush ; it is generally used for a rush drawn through melted grease, which in the northern counties serves for a candle. Todd.

**SEECH**, *v.* **SEECHED**, *part.* to seek ; sought.

**SEECH**, **SECH**, **SIKE**, or **SYKE**, *s.* Lan. a spring in a field, which, having no immediate outlet, forms a boggy place. Sich, Ang. Sax. a furrow or gutter. Som.

**SEECHY**, *adj.* boggy.

**SEGG**, *s.* a bull castrated when full grown. Lan. Scotch. Jam.

**SENEVE**, *v.* a corpse which begins to change is said to Seneve, so is joiners work, which begins to warp. Senade is A. S. for signed, marked, noted ; but I dare not assign it as the etymology of Seneve.

**SHAPE**, *v.* to begin, to set about any thing ; to be shaping, is to be going away. Shape me ; prepare me, make me ready, m'apprester, Pal. To shape one's course is a common expression, either in nautical or familiar discourse. See Ort. Voc. in *voce* Evado. To shape is a good

O. W. used precisely in this sense by Lidgate, in his *Historie of Thebes* :

“ And shope him forth upon his journie.”

**SELL**, *pron.* self, in the compounds mysell, yoursell, hissell.

**SELT**, *s.* chance, a thing of rare occurrence; hence, seldom and selcouth (a northern term) Ang. Sax. Seld, rarus. Som.

**SHATTERY**, *adj.* hair-brained, giddy.

**SHED**, *s.* difference; there is no shed between them, is a common saying. It is also used for the separation of the hair on the head, falling to the right and left.

**SHED**, *v.* to surpass, or divide; perhaps it should be written sched. Scotch. Jam. to shed hair, to separate it in order that it may fall on each side; “ as heaven’s water sheds or deals” (to Deal is to separate) is a northern expression for the boundary of different districts, generally the summits of a ridge of hills; from the Teut. Scheeden, separare. Kil. or A. S. Sceadan, dividere. Som.

**SHED**, or rather **SHEED**, *v.* to spill; it is used equally for liquid as for dry substances.

**SHEPSTER**, *s.* the starling, a bird which frequents sheep.

**SHEWDS**, *s.* quasi sheds, Lan. the husks of oats when separated from the corn.

**SHIM**, *adj.* a clear bright white, A. S. Scima, splendor. Sciman, splendere. Som.

**SHIPPIN**, **SHIPPEN**, or **SHIP'N**, *s.* the cow-house: I suppose it is originally sheep-pen.

**SHOAT**, *s.* in some places a Shot, a young pig between a sucker and a porker; it is also a term of contempt when applied to a young person.

**SHOO**, or **SHOOL**, *s.* a shovel. Tusser uses shovel as a monosyllable.

**SHOOL**, **SHOO**, or **SHU**, *v.* to shoo, to drive away any thing, particularly birds from the corn or garden. Lan. Scheuchen, Germ. to drive away.

**TO GET SHUT OF A PERSON** is to get rid of him. See Diversions of Purley, in voce Shoot.

**SIBBED**, *adj.* related to, of kin to. Lan. Sib or Sibbe is a good O. W. for relationship, still retained in gossip, i. e. God's Sib. Sibbe, affinitas, Teut. Kilian. Sibberets or Sibberidge, is the bans of marriage.

**SIRRY**, *s.* sirrah, a contemptuous term often used to dogs.

**SKEER**, *v.* to skeer the esse, is to clear the grate; separating the ashes from the live coals; possibly only to scour.

**SKELLERD**, *adj.* crooked, out of the perpendicular, from Scheel, Teut. obliquus, transversus. Kil.

**SKELP**, *v.* to leap awkwardly, as a cow does. Skelp, Scotch. Jam.

**SKEN**, *v.* to squint.

**SKEW**, or **SKEW-BALD**, *adj.* bay, or brown and white horse is so called; piebald is black and white, like the magpie.

**SKITTERWIT**, *s.* a foolish, hare-brained fellow.

**SKREEN**, *s.* A wooden settee with a very high back, sufficient to skreen those who sit on it from the external air, was with our ancestors a constant piece of furniture by all kitchen fires, and is still to be seen in the kitchens of many of our old farm houses in Cheshire. So in Tusser's *Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry*, we read,

“ If ploughmen get hatchet or whip to the Skreene,  
“ Maids loseth their cocke if no water be seen.”

(*Note in Tusser redivivus.*) “ If the ploughman can get his whip, his plough-staff, hatchet, or any thing that he wants in the field, to the fire-side (observe here that Skreene and fire-side are one and the same thing,) before the maid hath got her kettle on, then the maid loseth her shrovetide cock, and it belongs wholly to the men.

**SKRIKE**, *v.* to shriek out loud. Lan. O. W. Skraik is Scotch, Jam.

**SLACK**, *s.* small coal. Lan. sometimes pronounced



sleck ; also a low moist place between two hills.

Scotch. Jam.

**SLATHER**, or **SLUR**, *v.* to slip or slide. Slidder is a good old word.

**SLECK**, *v.* to extinguish. Lan. to slake, from the Isl. Slagi, humiditas.

**SLINK**, *s.* the untimely fœtus of a cow when killed, being in calf ; the veal of this is called Slink veal.

**SLIPPY**, *adj.* abbreviation of slippery.

**SLOOD**, *s.* cart Sloods, are deep-cart-ruts. A. S. Slog, a slough. Som.

**SNAGG**, or **SNIG**, *v.* to draw away by the hand branches of trees, also, to cut off the lateral branches. A. S. Snidan, secare. Som.

**SNIDDLE**, or **HASSOCKS**, *s.* that kind of long grass which grows in marshy places. Lan. the *Aira cæspitosa* of Linnæus.

**SONGOW**, **SONGAL**, *s.* gleaned corn. Songow, Songoe, Sangow, to go Sangowing, *v.* to glean, or go gleaning ; generally supposed to be so named from picking up the single straws, i. e. singleing. The explanation given by Kilian is however far preferable ; he says, Teutonic Sangh, Sanghe, fasciculus epicarum, Germ. Sax. Sicamb. Sang, gsang, Ang. Songe. The same word Sanghe, manipulus spicarum, is found in Scherzius's German Dictionary. In Bailey's Dict.

8° 1735, we have Songal, Songle, *s.* a handful of gleaned corn. Herefordshire ; so that Kilian is certainly right in saying that Songe is an English word, which doubtless may be found in some old English authors, though it has hitherto escaped my observation.

SOPE, *s.* a sup ; a sope of rain is a great deal of rain.

SOSS, *s.* a heavy fall.

SPACT, *adj.* quick, comprehensive, also in one's senses. He is not quite spact, means he is under some alienation of mind. Ash calls the word local, and does not give this last meaning.

Spaca, Islandic, sapiens. Spak. Ost. Got. Ihre.

SPEER, *s.* the chimney post on each side of the fire-place. A. S. Speare, hasta, sparus. Som.

SPOCKEN, participle of the verb to speak.

SPRINGOW, *adj.* nimble, active. Littleton has Springal.

SQUANDER, *v.* to separate or disperse ; to squander a covey of partridges.

STAGGERING BOB, or YELLOW SLIPPERS, names given by butchers to very young calves ; when in that state their hoofs are yellow.

TO STAND A PERSON ON, is to be incumbent on him. It stands every one on to take care of himself.

STAW, *v. i. e.* to stay : a cart stopped in a slough,

so as not to be able to proceed, is said to be stawed.

STELE, or STEAL, the stalk of a flower, or the handle of a rake or broom : Stele, Ang. Sax. Ash calls it local.

STEMMOTHER'S BLESSING, *s.* a little reverted skin about the nail, often called a back friend.

STOCKPORT COACH, or CHAISE ; a horse with two women riding sideways on it, is so called, a mode of travelling more common formerly than at present.

TO STOUK, or STOWK, *v.* to put ears or handles to such vessels as require them.

STOWK, *s.* stalk or handle of a pail ; it is also a drinking cup with a handle ; a stowk of ale, part participle of the A. S. Stican, figere. See Horne Tooke, *Diversions of Purley*, in 4<sup>o</sup> vol. 2, p. 220.

STRACT, *adj.* abbreviation of distracted.

STRAIN, *v.* expressive of the union of the sexes in the canine race. A. S. Strynan, gignere, generare, procreare. Som.

STREEA, *s.* a straw. One who goes out of the country for improvement, and returns without having gained much, is said to have left it to learn to call a Streea a straw.

STRUSHION, *s.* destruction. Lan.

STUBBO, or STRUBBOW, *s.* stubble.

**STUT**, *v.* to stutter or stammer.

**SWIPPO**, or **SWIPPOW**, *adj.* supple.

**SWIPPO**, *s.* the thick part of a flail is so called. Acad. of Arm. In Norfolk it is called the Swingel. In Scotch Swap is a sharp stroke, Jam.

## T

**TACHING END**, *s. i. e.* attaching end, a shoemaker's waxed string.

**TACK**, *s.* a lease, or part of a lease, for a certain time is called a tack, *i. e.* simply a take. A tack is a term of the Scotch law, and a farmer is called a Tacksman.

**TACK**, *s.* hold, confidence, reliance: there is no tack in such a one, he is not to be trusted. Johnson has this word, but not in this sense.

**TO TACK ONE'S TEETH** to any thing, is, to set about it heartily.

**TAFFY**, *s.* what is called coverlid: this is treacle thickened by boiling, and made into hard cakes. Tafia, or taffiat, sugar and brandy made into cakes, French.

**TANTRELLS**, or rather **TANTRUMS**, *s.* freaks, whims. This is often said of a child when he is peevish and cross, that he is in his tantrums.

**TAIGH**, or **TAY**, *v.* Scotch, to take. Jam.; to tack is also to take.

- TCHEM**, *s.* vide in Chem.
- TEEN**, *s.* when any one is in misfortune or bad plight, he is said to be in fowteen.
- TEEN**, *s.* anger, Ray, Lan. tynan, A. S. incitare, Som.
- TENT**, *v.* to attend to or guard ; also to hinder or prevent, Lan.
- TETHER-DEVIL**, the plant, woody nightshade, supposed to be so called from the complicated growth of its branches.
- THACK** and **THACKER**, *s.* thatch and thatcher.
- Thekia**, Islandic, thatch. A. S. thecan, tegere.
- THATCH-PRICKS**, *s.* or simply the latter word, sticks used in thatching.
- THAT'N**, a that'n, *adv.* in that manner.
- THINK ON**, *v.* to remind.
- THIS'N**, *adv.* in this way.
- THISTLE-TAKE**, a duty of a halfpenny, anciently paid to the Lord of the Manor of Halton, in the county of Chester, for every beast driven over the common, suffered to graze or eat but a thistle. Bailey.
- THRIPPA**, or **THRIPPOW**, *v.* to beat, which may mean either to beat with the geers or thrippows, in the same way as to strap and to leather, signify to beat with a strap or leathern thong ; or it may derive its origin (as well as the word

to drab,) from drapa, to strike or beat severely. Ihre.

**THRIPPOWS**, *s.* the harvest geers of carts and waggons, which are moveable, and put on only when hay and corn are to be carried.

**A THRIPPOWING PUNGOWING LIFE**, is a hard laborious life. Pungow may be derived from the A. S. punian, conterere.

**THRUNK**, *adj.* thronged, crowded. "As thrunk as three in a bed," is a common saying.

**THRUTCH**, *v.* Lan. to thrust or squeeze; squeezing or pressing the cheese is called thrutching it. Palsgrave says, "Threche, pynche, pincer, this is a farre northern term."

**THUNNA**, *s.* and *v.* thunder.

**TICKLE**, see Kickle or Coggle.

**TIN**, or **TYNE**, *v.* Lan. to shut. Tinn the dur, shut the door.

**TIN**, *adv.* till.

**TO TINE A HEDGE** is to repair it with dead wood.

**TO TIN, TINE, or TIND** the fire, is to light the fire. A. S. tynan, accendere. Som. The word tinder has the same etymology; tænder, to light or kindle, Dan. Wolff. or from Islandice tendra, accendere. Hald.

**TOATLY, or TOADLY**, *adj.* quiet, easily managed, apparently only a corrupt pronounciation of to-wardly.

TOART, TOWART, towards, this way.

TOOT, *s.* to pry curiously or impertinently into any little domestic concern. Toten, O. W. for to look out. Chaucer has toteth for looketh, passim. A tote-hill is an eminence from whence there is a good look-out.

TURMIT, *s.* a turnip. Lan.

To TWIN a field, to divide it into two parts.

TWITCHEL, *s.* i. e. tway child, twice a child. A person whose intellect is so weakened by age as to become childish, is called a twitchel.

TWITCHEL, *v.* to geld a bull or ram by forcing the chords of his testicles into a cleft stick, so that the chords rot and the testicles fall off. A. S. twiccan, vellicare. See Skinner.

V. U.

VALUE, *s.* amount, as well in measure as in quantity; circiter, when you come to the value of five feet deep.

VARIETY, *s.* a rarity.

VEW, or VIEW, *s.* a yew-tree, Lan. A. S. iw.

UNBETHINK, *v.* to recollect, often implying a change of opinion. Ash calls it local.

UNCO, UNCOW, or Unkërt, *adj.* awkward, strange, uncommon, Lan. Cockeram in his Dictionary has "Uncoth, unknown, strange;" merely uncouth.

UNDENIABLE, *adj.* good, with which no fault can be found. An undeniable road is not only a long established road, but also one in perfect repair.

UP AND TOLD, or rather UPPED and TOLD, making a verb of up: to tell with energy or animation. Perhaps merely rose up and told.

UPSIDES, *adv.* to declare you will be upsides with any one is to threaten severe vengeance for some supposed injury or affront.

## W

WAITER, *s.* water.

WAGE, *s.* in the singular is often used instead of wages in the plural.

WALL, *s.* a spring of water, O. W. walle, Teut. ebullitio, Kil. weallan, bullire, A. S.

WALL UP, *v.* to spring up as water does.

WANGLE, *v.* to totter or vibrate. See Junius in voce, wanckle.

WARCH, *s.* pain, Lan. Scotch. See Jam. under Wark.

WARRE, or WORRE, worse; warre and warre, worse and worse. Værre, Danish worse, Wolff Danish Dict. The Danish *v* is equivalent to the English *w*.



**WART**, or rather **WALT**, *v.* in Lan, to wawt, is to overturn; chiefly used to carriages. To walter, in Scotch, is to overturn, and a sheep awalt is a cast sheep. Skinner derives it from the Islandic Valter. A. S. Wealtian, wealtigan, titubare. Som.

**WEET**, *s.* wet weather, Lan.

**WEET**, *v.* to rain rather slightly, Lan.

**WELLY**, *adv.* well nigh. A. S. wel neah, parve, almost, will nigh. Som.

**WERN**, *v.* abbreviation of weren, the plural of the perfect tense of the verb to be: used only when the following word begins with a vowel.

**WETSHET**, or **WETCHED**, *adj.* wet shod, wet in the feet. Whetshod is used in Peirs Plowman, passus, 18.

**EVERY WHILE STITCH**, is every now and then, at times.

**WHARRE**, *s.* crabs, or the crab tree. Sour as wharre.

**WHAVE**, *v.* to hang over. Hvælv Dan. hwelfi, Island. to arch, hang over or overwhelm (*hv* in those northern languages are equivalent to our *wh*, *hvid* in Danish, being white in English.

**WHAVER**, *s.* See in voce Riner.

**WHEADY**, *adj.* that measures more than it appears to be. Dr. Ash explains it ill by, tedious, and calls it local.

**WHEAM**, *ad.* Lan. lying near, convenient, ready at hand ; perhaps from home, here pronounced whōme. Bp. Kennet derives this word from the A. S. *geweene, gratus, commodus.*

**WHEAMOW**, *adj.* nimble, active. Ray. Bailey.

**WHINSTONE**, *s.* a coarse-grained stone, toad-stone. rag-stone. Jam.

**WHITE**, *v.* to quit or requite, cited by Bailey, as belonging to Cheshire, God white you !

**WHOAVE**, *v.* Lan. to cover or overwhelm. Ray has the same etymology as, whave, above.

**WHŌME**, or **WHOAM**, *s.* Lan. home.

**WHOOKED**, *adj.* broken in health, shaken in every joint. Ash calls it local, perhaps merely, shook.

**WHOT**, *adj.* hot. Hot was formerly written Whot. So in the Christen State of Matrimonye, 12<sup>o</sup> p. 8. b. we read “ then shall the indignacion of the Lorde wax whot over you.”

**WIBROW**, **WYBROW**, *s.* the herb plantain. The old English name for plantain (see Dodoen's Herbal by Lite,) is waybrede, of which word I take Wibrow to be merely a corruption.

**WICH**, or **WYCH**, *s.* several places in Cheshire and elsewhere terminate in wich, which, when it is pronounced long is supposed to designate a salt work, and when short to come from the A. S. *Vic.* Wich is also a hut or hutch, and so used in different parts of England.

**WILL-JILL, or WILL-GILL, s.** an Hermaphrodite.

**WITHERING, adj.** strong, lusty, a great withering fellow.

**TO WIZZEN, or WISSEN AWAY, v.** to fade or wither away, a poor sickly wizzened thing, weornian A. S. *decrescere, tabescere*. Hence also comes the common word to wither.

**WOOAN, or WONE, v.** to dwell; *wooant*, did dwell. Lan. Ash calls it obsolete, *woonen, habitare*. Kil. A. S. *wunian*, the same. Som.

**WUT THOU, is wilt thou.**

**WUTS, WHOATS, s.** oats.

**WYCH-WALLER, s.** a salt boiler at one of the *wyches* in Cheshire. *Wice*, Sax. *Sinus*, or the bend of a river. "To scold like a *wych-waller*" is a common adage.

**WYZELS, s.** the green stems of potatoes. Randle Holme, in his Academy of Armory, calls them "wisomes," and uses the term to carrots or turnips. *Weize* is the German for corn, as *holm* is for straw. *Peas-holm* is still in use.

## Y

**YAFF, v.** to bark. A little fow *yaffing cur*, is a little ugly barking cur. Scotch. Jam. Gaf. Ang. Sax. a *Babbler*. Som.

YATE, *s.* gate. Lan.

YED or YEAD, *s.* head.

YEDWARD, YETHART, *s.* Lan. Edward. In Islandic Jatrard is Edward.

YELVE, *s.* a dung fork, or prong.

YELVE, *v.* to dig chiefly with the yelve.

YERN or YARN, *s.* a heron.

YERNUTS, *s.* see Jurnuts.

YEWKING, YEWKINGLY, *adj.* and *adv.* having a sickly appearance.

YIELD, *v.* reward. God yield you! or rather as it is pronounced God eeld you! God reward you! Giall'd, money, reward, Islandic, Giælder to be of value, Danish, Wolff. Gelda or Jelda in the Friziac. "Sa gelde the Redieva," "so let the Reeve pay," (*Leges Hansigiæ.*) See Wiarda.

## APPENDIX.

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SOME farther Words which, though of common use in Cheshire, yet do not seem to belong exclusively to that County, but are heard in several of the adjoining Counties, and particularly in the Northern ones. Perhaps, indeed, the same objection may be made to some of the words which have been admitted into the preceding List, but it is hoped they are not numerous, considering the great difficulty, if not almost impossibility, of perfectly avoiding this error.

### A.

**ADDLE, or YEDDLE, v.** to thrive or flourish, to merit by labour : admitted by Todd in his edition of Johnson's Dictionary. A. S. *Ædlean*, a reward, or to reward.

**ADDLINGS, s.** earnings from labour.

**ADOE, s.** much to do, hurry, bustle, difficulty,  
P. P. C.

**AGREEABLE, adj.** complying, consenting.

### L

**ALLEGAR**, *s.* vinegar made of Ale, generally used with the adjunct Vinegar.

**ANAN**, *adv.* is made use of in vulgar discourse by the lower order of persons addressing a superior, when they either do not hear or do not comprehend well what is said to them, and is equivalent to "what did you say?" or "have the goodness to repeat or explain what you said." Mr. Boucher, in his supplement to Johnson's Dictionary, of which the words beginning with the letter A only were printed, distinguishes very properly between the colloquial pronunciation Anan, and the more common adverb Anon. He thinks the former a reduplicative of the Saxon or Gothic particle An, which is defined to be "graticula præpositionibus præmissa,"

**APPO**, *s.* an apple.

**ARRH**, *s.* a mark or scar. Todd.

**ASK**, *s.* or **ASKER**, *s.* a land or water newt.

**ASTOUND**, *part.* astonished.

## B

**BADGER**, *s.* a dealer in corn, O. W. In the Law Latin Dictionary it is rendered by Emax. Junius calls it Frumentarius, sive Mercator magnarius, fruges undequâque coemens atque in unum comportans.

BAITH, *pro.* both.

BANGLE, *v.* to waste, or consume. Teut. Benghelen, cædere fustibus. Kil.

BANG, *v.* to beat, figuratively to excel or surpass.

BANG-BEGGAR, *s.* a beadle.

BARMSKIN, *s.* a leathern apron. Barm, O. W. the breast. A. S. Barme, sinus.

BEASTINGS, or BEESTINGS, *s.* the first milk given by a cow after calving. Biest, Flemish, the same thing. See Halma's Flemish Dictionary.

BEDEET, *adj.* bedirtied.

BEE SOM, *s.* a broom. Todd. A. S. Besm, scopa. Som.

BLEAR, or BLARE, *v.* to roar or cry vehemently, as children occasionally do. Todd. Dutch, Blaren.

BLISSOM, *v.* to tupp. How many ewes will a ram blissom?

BIGGENING, the recovery of a woman after lying in.

BILBERRY, *s.* whortleberry. Todd. Sued. Blabaer. In the North, Blaeberry.

BIN, BINNE, or BING, *s.* the place where the fodder for cattle is put. A. S. Binne, præsepe.

BOAC, or BOKE, *v.* to reach, keck, or kick at the stomach.

BORST and BORSTEN, perfect tense and participle of the verb to burst.

BOTHOM, *s.* bottom.

BRAGGET, *s.* spiced ale. Good old word, still in

- use in the northern countries. Bragod, the same thing. Welsh.
- BRATT**, *s.* a small bib or apron worn by children to keep their cloaths clean. A. S. Bratt, a blanket. This name is also given to young children, probably from wearing bratts.
- BRIMMING**, *part.* or *adj.* spoken of a sow who is maris appetens.
- BRIZZ**, *s.* the gad fly, *œstrus equi aut bovis*; the common dragon fly is generally but erroneously called the Brizz.
- BUCKOW**, *v.* to buckle.
- BY LAKIN**, **BY LEAKINS**, diminutive of By our Lady.
- BYSPELL**, *s.* a natural child.

## C

- CAAS**, *adv.* because.
- CADGE**, *v.* to carry, Bailey calls it a country word.
- CADGER**, *s.* a carrier.
- CANKER'D**, *adj.* ill-tempered.
- CARLINGS**, *s.* grey peas boiled, so called from being served at table on Care Sunday, which is Passion Sunday, as Care Friday and Care Week, are Good Friday and Holy Week; supposed to be so called from that being a season of particular religious care and anxiety. See Brand's Popular Antiquities, 4<sup>o</sup>, vol. 1. p. 93. also Ihre.



Dictionarium Suio-Gothicum in voce KÆRU-SUNNUDAG.

CAWN, for callen.

CLIP, *v.* to embrace. A. S. Cleopan, cleafan, to cleave or stick to.

CONNA, cannot.

CONNOH, can not.

COPPET, *adj.* pert, sawcy.

COT, *s.* probably only an abbreviation of Cotquean, any man who interferes with female domestic employment, and particularly in the kitchen, is so called. The usual punishment to children so interfering, is to pin a dishclout to their cloaths.

COTTER, *v.* to mend, repair, or assist with little effect.

COWE, *v.* to depress, or intimidate.

CREWE, *s.* a coop to shut up fowls in

CREWE, *v.* to shut up fowls.

CRINCKLE, *v.* to recede from an engagement.

CRUD, *s.* curd, a transposition of letters, very common.

D

DAB, *s.* a blow.

DAB, *v.* to give a blow.

DACITY, *s.* intelligence, quickness; an abbreviation of audacity.

**DADE**, *v.* to lead children beginning to walk.  
Todd ; but not common.

**DADING-STRINGS**, *s.* leading-strings.

**DAWB**, *v.* to plaster with clay.

**DAWBER**, *s.* a plasterer in clay.

**DAZE**, *v.* to dazzle, or stun by a blow. Dased,  
vertiginosus, P. P. C.

**DECK**, *s.* a pack of cards.

**DEE**, *v.* to die.

**DEET**, *part.* dirtied.

**DELf**, *s.* a stone quarry. Todd. from to delve, to dig—the words mines, delfs, quarries, often occur in old deeds.

**DOFF**, *v.* to pull off.

**DOLE**, or **DOALE**, *s.* a distribution of alms, generally on the death of some considerable person ; from the A. S. *Dælan*, *distribuere*.

**DON**, *v.* to put on.

**DOWK**, or **DØUK**, *v.* to duck or bow down the head.

**DUG**, *s.* a dog.

**DUR**, *s.* a door.

## E

**EDGE**, *v.* to make room or go aside. To edge off, is common.

**EEND**, *s.* end.

F

**FAIN**, *adj.* glad. Breet a—rd rain makes foos fain ; that is, when a rainy cloud is succeeded by a little brightness in the sky, fools rejoice, thinking it will soon be fair weather, whereas that brightness is often of short duration, and is followed by another rainy cloud, and the wet weather still continues.

**FASH**, *v.* to trouble, tease, shame, or cast down. To fash turnips is to beat down their leaves.

**FAW**, *s.* or *v.* a fall, or to fall.

**FAWSE**, *adj.* false, cunning, quick, intelligent.

**FEART**, *adj.* afraid.

**FECK**, or **FECKS**, an exclamation, probably a corruption of faith.

**FITTER**, *v.* to move the feet quickly, as children do when in a passion.

**FLET-MILK**, *s.* skim milk.

**FLIT**, *v.* to remove, or change one's habitation. Todd.

**FLITTING**, *s.* a removal.

**FLITE**, or **FLYTE**, *v.* to scold. A. S. Flytan, contendere, rixare.

**FLUKE**, *s.* a fish, the flounder. A. S. Floc, a plaice, a fish, or sole. Som.

**FOGG**, *s.* rank eddish, or aftergrass.

FOIN, *adj.* fine.

FOW, *adj.* fowl, ugly; to have a fow life to do any thing, is to have a great difficulty in doing it.

FOW-DRUNK, very drunk.

FOWK, or FOKE, *s.* folk or persons. You hinder folk, is often used for You hinder me in my business.

FRIDGE, *v.* to rub to pieces.

## G

GAWP, *v.* to gape or stare with open mouth.

Wachter says, "Ii qui rem aut exitum rei avidè præstolantur plerumque hiscentes id faciunt."

GIZZERN, *s.* the gizzard.

GLAFFER, or GLAVER, *v.* to flatter. Todd. A. S.

Gleafan, adulari. Som.

GLOUR, or GLOWER, *v.* to have a cross look.

When the clouds threaten bad weather we call them glowering. Todd.

GRAITH, *s.* riches.

GROU<sup>t</sup>, or GROWT, *s.* poor small beer. Todd has it, but not quite in this sense.

GUEST, *s.* instead of guise, another guest person is a different kind of person.

## H

HAIGH, *v.* to have.

HAN, *v.* they han, for they have.

HANNAH, *v.* have not.

HAPPENS, *adv.* perhaps, possibly.

HAUF, or HAWF, half.

HAW, *s.* hall.

HEAZE, *v.* to cough, or hawk.

HEAZY, *adj.* hoarse.

HIE, or HYE, *v.* to hasten. Todd.

HIE, or HYE, *s.* haste, Todd. A. S. Higan, festinare. Som.

HOVE, *v.* to take shelter. Hovel, as a sheltering place for cattle, is common. O. W. Todd has it, but does not give exactly this meaning to it.

To hove is a common sea term.

HOW DONE YOU? for how do you? or how do you do?

HOYK, *v.* to lift up or toss, as a bull does with his horns.

TO HOYND, or TO HOIND, *v.* to make a hard bargain, to screw up. A landlord who behaves in this manner with his tenants, is said to hoynd them. A. S. Hiened, humbled, subdued, vanquished, or perhaps from his treating them as his hinds or slaves. Som.

HULL, *v.* to pick peas or beans out of the hulls or pods. Todd.

HURE, *s.* the hair.

HURN, *s.* a horn.

## J

**JURR**, *s.* a blow or a push, a corrupt pronunciation of jarr.

## K

**KEEVE**, *v.* to overturn.

**KEOW**, *s.* a cow, key, or kye, the plural.

**KEOWER**, *v.* to cower down.

**KICKLE**, *adj.* uncertain, the same as tickle.

**KILL'T**, killed. Todd.

**KIT**, *s.* a set or company, generally in a contemptuous sense, the whole kit of them.

## L

**TO LAM, LAMME, LEATHER, OR LICK**, are all cant words; used for to beat.

**LAWKIN, LADYKIN**, by Lawkin or Ladykin, by our blessed Lady.

**LEY**, *s.* the law.

**LIG**, *v.* to lie, in utroque sensu verbi, according to Junius. Todd.

**LYTHE**, *adj.* supple, pliant. A. S. Lyth, a joint. Todd.

## M

**MAL, OR MALLY**, for Moll or Molly.

**MARROW**, *s.* mate, companion. The following metrical adage is common in Cheshire,

The Robin and the Wren  
Are God's cock and hen,  
The Martin and the Swallow  
Are God's mate and marrow.

**MEASY**, *adj.* I suppose mazy, giddy.

**MEET**, *s.* might.

**MEETY**, *adj.* mighty.

**MEG-HARRY**, *s.* a tomboy, a young girl with masculine manners.

**MESS**, *s.* the mass.

**MON**, *s.* man.

**MORT**, *s.* a great deal, a great number. Todd has the word, and assigns an Icelandic etymology for it.

**MOULDY**, *adj.* moldy.

**MOULDY-WARP**, *s.* the mole, from the A. S. *Molde*, the earth, and *Weorpan* to cast. Som. Todd. *Mulworp*, or *Molworp*, Teutonice, *talpa*. *Kilian*.

**MULLIGRUBS**, *s.* to have the mulligrubs is to be in an ill-humour. Todd.

**MUNNAH**, *v.* must not.

**MUN**, *s.* the mouth, Sued. *Mun*. *Srenius*.

## N

**NESH**, *adj.* tender, delicate, O. W. Chaucer. A. S. nice, soft, tender. Som.

**NESHIN**, *v.* to make tender. P. P. C.

**NERE**, *s.* the kidney. O. W. P. P. C. Lady Juliana Barnes uses it.

**NETHER**, *s.* an adder; a nether and an adder, are pronounced much the same.

## O

**OAF**, *s.* a fool. This word is not peculiar to Cheshire, but it is here introduced on account of the singular mode of spelling<sup>it</sup> by Cockeram in his Dictionary. It is there written Gnoffe, which is an old word for a miser, and presents a different etymology of the word from Ouph, which is usually assigned to it.

**OLD**, *adj.* is often used in the sense of great, famous, such as was practised in old times. Old doings, signify great sport, great feasting, an uncommon display of hospitality.

**OLD MAN**, *s.* a name for the plant southern wood.

**OVERGET**, *v.* to overtake.

**OVERWELT**, *part.* a sheep overthrown and lying on its back is said to be overwelt, i. e. it is overwalted.



OURN, for ours.

OUTING, *s.* a going from home.

P

PEE, *v.* to look with one eye. This seems nearly the same thing as to peep.

PEE'D, *part. adj.* having only one eye. Todd.

PECKLE, *v.* to spot or speckle, chiefly used in the participle peckled.

PEERK, or PERK, *adj.* seems to be a corruption of pert, brisk, lively, convalescent from sickness. Dr. Ash admits it, and cites Spenser for the use of it, but calls it obsolete.

PERISHED, *part.* starved with cold.

PEEWIT, *s.* a lapwing. Littleton has Peewit, vanellus. The black headed gull, which frequents some of the lakes in Shropshire, and is there called a Peewit, though a very different bird from the common lapwing. Dr. Jamieson explains Peu or Pew, as a kind of imitative word, expressing the plaintive cry of birds. This affords a probable etymology for the word Pewit, expressive of its cry, as lapwing is of its peculiar method of flying. My etymological conjecture is confirmed by what Kilian says in voce Kievit, vanellus, avis Teutonice dicta a sono vocis quam edit.

**PIEANNOT**, *s.* a pie, pieannet, French. In Scotch, Pyeot, or Pyeat.

**PINGLE**, *s.* a small croft. Todd.

**PITSTEAD**, *s.* the place where there has been a pit.

**POTTER**, *v.* to disturb or confound.

**POTTERD**, *part.* confused, disturbed. Poteren, agitare. Dutch.

**POUK**, *s.* a pustule or pimple, possibly a coarse pronunciation of pock.

**POWER**, *s.* a great quantity, in old French, force.

**Poo**, *v.* to pull.

### Q.

**QUEEZE**, *s.* quasi quest, from its plaintive tone, a wood-pigeon or ring-dove. Littleton has the word.

### R.

**RECKON**, *v.* to suppose, conjecture, or conclude ;  
I reckon he'll come.

**RHEUMATIZ**, *s.* Rheumatism.

**RICK**, a stack, *s.*

### S

**SCRAT**, *s.* an hermaphrodite. Littleton has the word, and so has Todd. A. S. Scritta. Som.

**SCRAT**, *s.* the itch.

**SEET**, *v.* to sit.

SHALE, or SHULL, *v.* to clear peas or beans from their pods. Todd.

SHEAR, or SHEER, *v.* to cut corn with the sickle hook. P.P. C. Todd.

SHIVE, or SHIVER, *s.* a slice. Dutch, Schyf. Todd.  
O. W. Ort. Vocab. in voce Lesca.

SHOAF, or SHOFE, *s.* a sheaf of corn.

SHONNA, or SHANNA, shall not.

SHOON, *s.* shoes.

SICH, *adj.* such.

SIN, *adv.* or *prep.* since.

SINK, *s.* the sewer of a house.

SKEW, *v.* to squint. Todd has it not in this sense of the word, but only in that of, to walk obliquely.

SKITTER, *v.* to scatter.

SKUFF, *s.* hinder part of the neck. Gothic, Skuft, the hair of the head. Glossary to the translation of the Ulphilan Code.

SLAB, *s.* the outside board, sawed from a piece of timber.

SLAT, *v.* to throw.

SLIVE, *v.* to cut off.

SLIVER, *s.* a slice.

SLOVEN, participle of the verb to slive, divided.

SLOTTEN, *part.* divided. Slot and Slotten are the participles of the A.S. word, Slitan, to slit. When at the game of Whist the honours are

equal on each side, they are said to be sloven, or slotten.

SNIG, *s.* an eel, generally a small one.

SNITE, *s.* mucus nasi.

SORRY, *adj.* vile, worthless. Dr. Johnson assigns an Anglo-Saxon origin to the word sorry, in the sense of grieved, afflicted, and an Icelandic one when in the sense of vile or worthless. I am inclined, however, to think that they are one and the same word, and that the latter sense is only a figurative one, just as in Italian, the word Tristo, derived from the Latin tristis, not only signifies sorrowful or afflicted, but also vile, or in no estimation.

SOULING, to go a souling, is to go about as boys do, repeating certain rigmarole verses, and begging cakes or money, in commutation for them, the Eve of All Souls Day. These cakes are called Soul Cakes.

SOWRING, *s.* vinegar or verjuice taken with meat.

SPARLING, *s.* a fish, the smelt; from the French, Eperlan. Todd.

SPARROW-BILLS, *s.* small nails, of a particular kind.

SPEER, *s.* the chimney post.

SPER, or SPEER, *v.* to inquire, from A. S. Spyrian, to inquire. Todd.

**STARK**, augmentative. German, Stark, strong, or perhaps more legitimately, from the A. S. Starck, fortis. It is generally used in a bad sense, as stark bad.

**STROKINGS**, *s.* the last milk that can be drawn from a cow. The same as afterings.

**SWALE**, or **SWEAL**, *v.* to burn to waste, as candles often do when the melted substance runs down the candle, O. W. A. S. Swaelan. Som. Todd.

**SWALER**, *s.* a dealer in corn, or rather one who buys corn and converts it into meal before he sells it again.

**SUPPINGS**, *s.* the refuse milk after the cheese is made.

**SUMMAT**, somewhat.

**STRIKE OF CORN**, a common bushel of corn.

## T

**TANTONY PIG**, to follow any one like a Tantony Pig, is to stick as close to him as Saint Anthony's favourite is supposed to have done to the Saint.

**TATOE**, *s.* a potatoe.

**THREAP**, *v.* to maintain with vehemence, or to insist.

**THRAVE**, *s.* is generally twelve, but sometimes twenty-four sheaves of corn.

## N

**TIKE, or TYKE, s.** a little dog. Sui. Got. Tik, canicule, Islandic Tijk or Tijg, Ihre. A cross child is often called a cross tike.

**TOM-TIT, s.** the bird called a tit-mouse.

**TUMMUZ, Thomas.**

## V

**VARMENT, s.** vermin.

## W

**WHEINT, adj.** queint.

**WHICK, adj.** quick, alive.

**WHICKS, s.** quickset plants.

**WINNAH, or WONNAH, will not.**

**WON, WONE, or WOAN, v.** to dwell or inhabit.

**WHIZZEN, v.** to shrivel or shrink. Todd. It is chiefly used in the participle whizzened.

**WHITESTER, s.** a bleacher of linen.

**WARD, or WARLD, s.** world.

**WHIG, s.** whey. A. S. Hwæg, serum. Som.

**WONNA, will not.**

## Y

**YATE, s.** a gate.

**YED, or YEAD, s.** the head.

**YEDWARD, or YETHART, Edward.**

**YOY, yes.** Ja, pronounced yau, German.

OMITTED.

Page 18, Bowk, a pail, the origin of the common word, bucket.

Page 31, Flake, a hurdle.

Page 32, Forkin Robin, an earwig.

Page 39, in voce Jack Nicker, at the end, "and the name for the common black and white water wagtail in the North of England is a Billy Biter."

Page 81, Hirple, *v.* to limp.

Page 37, Hitch, *s.* to have a hitch in his gait, is to be lame.

Page 41, Kindle, *v.* to bring forth; chiefly used when speaking of hares, rabbits, or cats. Skinner admits the word, and derives it from the A.S. Cennan, *parere*. In the old terms enumerated by Lady Juliana Barnes, and others, a litter of cats is called a kendel of cats.

Page 45, Melder (of oats,) a kiln full, as many as are dried at a time for a meal. This word is admitted as a Cheshire word by Jamieson, who assigns for his authority, Grose's Provincial Glossary.

Page 51, Pride, to have a pride in his pace or manner of going, is a ludicrous way of expressing that a person is lame.

## ERRATA.

- Page 22, line 8, *dele comma after directly.*  
26, 17, *for garters read garter.*  
43, ult. *for loked read locked.*  
45, 7, *for Jam read Jamieson.*  
53, ult. *insert Danish.*  
61, 4 from bottom, *for epicarum read spicarum.*  
63, ult. *for STRUBBOW read STUBBOW.*  
65, 3, *for fowteen read fow teen.*  
69, 15, *for Whetshod read Wetshod.*





1887

Received of the Treasurer of the  
Board of Education the sum of  
Five Dollars for the year  
ending on the 31st day of  
December 1887

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION  
CITY OF NEW YORK











