

A THIRD CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS A
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE VOCABULARY.

BY ALFRED HENEAGE COCKS, M.A., F.S.A.

Since the publication of the two former papers on Local Words of Bucks, in the RECORDS, Vol. VII., pp. 61 and 284 (*et seq.*), a change of *habitat* from Great Marlow to the extremity of Hambleton parish, close to the tiny villages of Turville and Fingest, has furnished several additions to a third list of words, begun while in Marlow. Mr. Fred. G. Gurney, of The Chestnuts, Wing, has most kindly sent me a goodly collection of words noted by him in the neighbourhood of Ivinghoe, with a smaller list made at Wing since his comparatively recent removal there, together forming considerably over half the present instalment. Mr. Gurney writes: "I find a great number of words in your lists which are no longer heard in this part of the county, and some that I have heard, but had forgotten. I enclose my collection, and shall be delighted if you will make use of it in any way you think fit." As was to be expected, Mr. Gurney notes many of the words in the previous lists as also in use in his neighbourhood, but it seemed best not to burden this paper by a repetition of these, unless there was some slight variation in either the pronunciation or the meaning. Miss Geraldine Keating, of Cannon Mill Cottage, Chesham, has also very kindly sent me a number of words from that neighbourhood, and it therefore seems as if the time had come to publish a third list.

To avoid constant repetition, C is used to signify that the word is recorded by Miss Keating from Chesham; I or W, that the word is recorded by Mr. Gurney from Ivinghoe or Wing; H or M that the word is on my Hambleton or Great Marlow list (H includes the adjoining parishes of Turville and Fingest); "etc." denotes that the word is known to have a wider use than indicated by one or more of the above letters attached; while "general" means that

the word is widely used, but, not being a Dictionary word, must be included in a Bucks list.

ABOVE A BIT, very much [I, M]. "He s'ooore above a bit" [I].

ABROADYDAY, out of doors, in the open air [I]. Used in speaking to small children.

ACCOUNT, in the expression "I made account to 'a' told you,"=I intended to have told you [near M]. (See NO MATTERS, RECORDS VII., 297).

ACHAIR, ajar [I]. A.S. *on cyrr*, on the turn.

ADONE, for *done* [H]. "I shall do the same as I allus have adone."

AFTER, To, to follow [C]. "He aftered me."

AFTERMATH, LATTERMATH; the former is rather a second crop of hay; the latter is rather the *feed*; but the two words are actually synonymous [M and various]. Mr. Gurney explains both words [I] as the second crop of grass after the first mowing, and either for grazing or cutting.

AGATE, in use, = "going" [I]. "We got (=have) fo-wer beds agate in our 'ouse."

AGGED, haggard [C].

AGGLED, for HAGGLED [I]. Draggled, made untidy, untidy, disreputable; generally as a consequence of weather.

AIL, the distemper in dogs, ferrets, etc. [I].

AIRYWIG, earwig [I, M]. Also ARRYWIG. "If there gits a arrywig's bristle in it, that there old 'sheen (=machine) gooes wrong" [I].

ALL ABOUT [I], used ironically "You are all about a man."

ALL A GOOIN' ALONG O' TIME [I]; if anything slightly untoward happens, it is considered "philosophical" to say it is "all agooin' along o' time."

ALL UNDER ONE, all together, at the same time [C].

ALM, haulm, the straw of peas, etc. [I]. A.S. *Healm*. See YEALM.

AMES, for HAMES, the hooks on a cart to which the traces are fastened, and also in the ordinary sense of the metal part of a horse-collar. Should probably be *hames*, from L. *hamus* through the French [I].

- ANEUST THE MATTER** (RECORDS VII., 70). I have frequently heard this expression used since the first of these papers was published, but even now have not a perfectly clear idea of its force. It is, however, I think, entirely tautological, and is perhaps much the same as "With reference to so and so," or "apropos of so and so," or "talking of so and so reminds me of," etc.
- ANEW** [I], **ENOW** [Wing], the plural of *enough*. "Ad ye got anew clo'es on yer bed?"
- ANYHOW** [I, M, etc.]. "It's all anyhow," *i.e.*, in disorder (see *No-how*).
- ANY ROAD**, at all events, in any case [I]. "Whether 'e do, or dooan't, I sholl, any rooad."
- ANYTHINK**, for *anything* [M, etc.].
- APT**, inclined, disposed [near M]. "I be apt to think."
- ARGLE, ARGUEFY**, To, to argue, dispute, chaffer [I].
- ARRAND**, or **ARRANT**, errand [I]. "'E runs arrants."
- AS EVER WAS**, used pleonastically [I, M, etc.]. "Last We'n'sday as ever was."
- ASK**, ash (from fire) [I] (rare).
- AST**, To, to ask [I]. Ax is occasionally used [I, M, etc., RECORDS VII., 286], especially when angry. "I axed ye a civil question, di'n't I?"
- AW ROIGHT**, for *all right* [H].
- AYPERN**, apron [I].
- AYSACKLE**, icicle [I].
- BABBINGS**, the great fagots formerly used to heat ovens for bread-baking [Wing].
- BACK**, To, to wager or bet [I, M, and various]. "That ain't above a fortnit sin', I'll back."
- BACK-ANSWERS**, retorts [I].
- BACK-HARROW**, *e.g.*, "Things begin to go back-harrow," *i.e.*, affairs begin to go badly [I].
- BAG**, a sack almost invariably so called [C, H, M, and probably general].
- BAGGING-HOOK**, a fagging-hook (which see, also **FAG**. RECORDS VII., 291) [I].
- BAIL**, the movable handle over a three-legged pot or bucket [C]. A dictionary word, though not in common use. Halliwell gives this meaning as used in the eastern counties.

- BALK**, a headland in a field [I]. The common use of the word as a verb meaning to check, foil, disappoint, etc., is metaphorical, probably from the fact that the plough-horses on reaching a *balk*, must stop, turn, and go back. A.S. *balca*, a ridge, heap, partition, etc.
- BALMY**, not right in the head [M].
- BANNER** and **BAN-STICKLE**, a stickleback (genus of fish, *gasterosteus*) [I]. A.S. *ban*, a bone, and *sticel*, a spine or thorn.
- BARLEY-SPANKER**, a kind of flat barley-cake [I].
- BARM**, yeast, leaven [I, and various].
- BARNCE**, silly [C].
- BARNEY**, a "game" in the slang sense, = a commotion, also a gossip [M].
- BARN-TASKER**, a professional wielder of a flail [I]. There were two departments of the art, *wheat-tasking* and *barley-tasking*.
- BARROW PIG**, a castrated pig [I]. A.S. *beorh* = a porker.
- BATCHELOR'S BUTTONS**, the white campion (*Lychnis dioica*) [I, and various]. See **COW-RATTLE**, *infra*.
- BAT-FOLING**, **BAT-FOWLING**, or **BAT-FOLDING**, fowling with *bats*, *i.e.*, catching birds by means of a net stretched between two poles or *bats*, so called from being *beaten* or clapped together to imprison the birds [I]. This is the proper name for this method, which in the south of the county is called *clap-netting*.
- BATTER**, a slope, an incline [I]. As a verb, to make sloping. "'E (= a dead rabbit) come tiddly-bump down the batter." The word is used technically in building to signify the slope of a wall thicker at bottom than top.
- BAWSEY**, or **BALSER** [I]; **BAWSEY**, or **BALSEY** (Wing), a large (playing) marble, also called **ALLEY**.
- BEANS**, a jollification [I]. "I'll give him beans" [M. ? London slang.] = Something he won't like.
- BED**, a long flannel forming part of the long-clothes outfit of a baby [C].
- BEDHOUSE**, an almshouse [used commonly about I]. A.S. *gebed-hus*; *bed*, *gebed*, prayer; *biddan* to pray. See **BID**.

- BEELY, dry, pithy [I]. Said of apples become dry through being kept too long.
- BEE-NETTLE, the white dead-nettle (*Lamium album*) [I]. See DUMB-NETTLE.
- BEG AT, To, to beg of [C].
- BEGGAR HIS NECK, used [I] as a semi-humorous male-diction.
- BE GOES, or BE GOY, an interjection [I], originally an oath. "That be good tack, begoy."
- BE GOOD, a valedictory expression [I, etc.]. "Be ye off, Bill? Wal, *be good*."
- BEHOLD YE! (interjection), used [near H] in such a sentence as "I looked away half a mo', and behold ye! when I looks round ag'in it was clean gone."
- BENNET (often pronounced BENNUT), the stalk of a grass, especially one grown old and hard [H, I, etc.]. A.S. *beonet*. Mod. Eng. BENT, which see, RECORDS VII., 287.
- BENNY GAUNT. Mr. Gurney was told that this name is sometimes used jocularly [I] for the sun. He heard a labourer call a heavy sheaf of corn, which he was in the act of lifting, "one of Benny Gaunt's dumplin'-busters." If the phrase referred to the sun in this instance, it was a triumph of metaphor; but there was a "fighting man," *i.e.*, a boxer or prize-fighter in the neighbourhood many years ago of the name of Ben Gaunt or Caunt.
- BESOM, a broom [Dictionary word] (A.S. *besm*, *besem*, *besma*); metaphorically [I] a disreputable woman.
- BETHWINE, the Lesser Bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*), and almost equally used for the Great Bindweed (*Calystegia sepium*) [H, M]. See *Devil's Gut*. A Wiltshire name is *Withy-wine*. Halliwell gives *Withwind*, but mentions no locality.
- BETIMES, does not mean *early*, but sometimes, occasionally [I].
- BETWIXT AND BETWEEN, midway [I, M, etc.]. "He's nuther good nor bad, but betwix' and between-like."
- BIBBER, a drinker [I]. See *Bever*, RECORDS VII., 70 and 287.
- BID, To, to wish, pray (A.S., *bidan*, to pray; only used [I, M, etc.] in such phrases as "I bid you all good-night." See *Bede-house*, *supra*).

- BIRD'S-EYE**, the Common Eyebright, or Germander Speedwell (*Euphrasia officinalis*) [I].
- BISSEN**, the milk of a cow immediately after calving [I]. The usual modern word is **BIESTINGS** or **BEASTINGS**. A.S., *bysting*, and *beost*; German, *biest-milch*.
- BLAND**, a "bland of snow" [C]=a slight shower.
- BLATER**, To, to blate about swaggeringly [C].
- BLEWIT**, a kind of mushroom, growing in July [I]. Halliwell gives it as a Northumbrian name.
- BLIGHT**, a dull cloud (especially in summer, and with an E. wind) spreading all over the sky, is called a *blight* [H, I, M, etc.], and is supposed to cover trees, etc., with blight, such as the *aphis*.
- BLIND-EYES**, the common red poppy (*Papaver rhoeas*) [I]. There is a superstition that if this flower is looked at for too long a time the gazer will lose his sight.
- BLIND-MAN'S HOLIDAY**, a jocular term for a dark night [I].
- BLOOD-WARM**, luke-warm [I, M, etc.].
- BLOOD-WORM**, the larva of the gnat; a colony of them just showing above the mud of a pool, has much the appearance of blood [I].
- BLOW-BALL**, the seed head of the dandelion, etc. [I].
- BLUBBER**, occasionally used [I] for a *bubble*. "That come up all in little teeny blubbers."
- BOAR**, in distinguishing the sexes of various species of animals, the words **BOAR**, **DOG**, **SOW**, or **BITCH** are often used for species other than those to which the words are properly appropriated [I, M, and various].
- BODE**, To (generally pronounced **BORD**), to threaten, forebode [H, M, etc.]. "It bords to be a very rough night."
- BODGE**, a man working at a trade, not a master workman [I]. See **ODD-BODGE-MAN**.
- BOFFLE**, To, to baffle [I].
- BOND**, for *band* [H]. "Hay-bonds." Used for *band* in the C.W. accounts of Wing for 1585, see *Church Bells of Bucks*, p. 627. When a poor woman [H] fell down stairs, I was told that the doctor had "bound her up in bondage."

- BORE ABOUT, To**, to pore over, to wear oneself out [C].
- BOOST**, or **BOOST UP**, a lift with the shoulders given to a climber, or to a sack, etc.; also as a verb [I]. See *Hotch*.
- BOSS**, to miss one's aim [I]. Possibly a variation of *botch*.
- BOUGH-HOUSE**, a house or booth with a temporary license to sell beer [I]. They were formerly seen at Ivinghoe fair, and others in the neighbourhood. They were so called from the bough or bush hung as a sign, as in mediæval alehouses. Cf. the proverb, "Good wine needs no bush."
- BOUTING-PLOUGH**, a double-furrow plough [I]. (Quite a recent invention, however.)
- BRAND-FIRE NEW**, brand new [I]. Halliwell gives this as an eastern counties form.
- BRON**, brawn [I]. Old French *braon*.
- BRY**, a horse-fly, a gad-fly (*Tabanus bovinus*) [C, H]. The late Rev. J. G. Wood ("Illustrated Natural History," 1863) names this species the *Breeze-fly*; Halliwell gives *Brimms* as used in Kent.
- BUB**, "GRUB AND BUB," food and drink [I]. See *Bibber*, supra.
- BUBBY-ATCH** or **BUBBY-UTCH**. Mr. Gurney has often heard this word applied to a small box-like pony-trap. The proper form is no doubt **BOOBY-HUTCH**, which Halliwell gives as an eastern counties word for a clumsy and ill-contrived carriage or seat. It sounds as if the name had been bestowed by a sailor, in fancied resemblance to a *booby-hatch*!
- BUDGE**, self-satisfied, contented, cheerful, "uppity" [I]. "Uncle come in quite budge this mornin'."
- BUG**, offence [I]. "'E don't care what folks say;—not what you and me 'ud take bug at, 'e don't." Also (pronounced Boog), a caterpillar [I].
- BULL-HERN** (pronounced bull-ern), a male heron [I]. Also called a **JACK-HERN**. See **Moll-heron**, RECORDS VII., 65, which is used [I] for a female heron.
- BULLOCK, To**, to bully [C].
- BULL-RATTLE**, the white campion (*Lychnis dioica*) [I]. See **Batchelor's Buttons**, and **Cow-rattle**.
- BULL RUSH, To**, to go headlong [C].

- BUMBARREL, the golden-crested wren (*Regulus cristatus*) [I]; but see RECORDS VII., 288.
- BURDEN, the huge bundles of wood collected for firing, to a large extent by women and dishonestly [H].
- BURDGE, a bridge of a single plank, or tree-trunk [I].
A doublet of *bridge*.
- BURN YE, BURN IT, imprecations [I].
- BUSH [H, M, etc.], not used for bushes generally, but exclusively for the loppings of quick-set.
- BUSSEN PIG (?=BURSTEN), a ruptured boar-pig [I].
- BUTTY, "pal," companion [I, and various]. "I like gooin' a'ter 'ares best without no butties."
- BUXEN-BERRY, BUXEN-TREE, the buckthorn berry, and shrub [I] (*Rhamnus catharticus*).
- BYE-BLOW, a bastard [I, M, and various].
- BY LIKINGS, on approval [W]. "You can have it be laik'ns."
- CAGMAG, a state of disorder, a tangle [I]. "All in a cagmag," said of hair, yarn, etc. CAGMAGGED, in same sense.
- CALLIBOLCHER [I], CALLIBOLCHIN [Slapton, etc.], a fledgling.
- CALLOSED [I], pronounced [M] *callus'd*. Hardened, encrusted, etc. "'Is sleeves were all callus'd up o' blood and muck."
- CANKER, a small caterpillar, or larva [I].
- CANKER-BRIAR,—ROSE, the dog-rose (because infested with caterpillars [C, H, I, M, etc.]).
- CANTING, gossiping [C].
- CAP, "that caps me,"=that beats me [C, M, etc.].
- CAPER, a frolic, spree, fun [H].
- CARR', To, to carry [I, occasionally H, M, etc.]. "The 'ay were ready to carr." Also "dinner-carring." So *empt'* [M] for empty.
- CAST, "last cast o'night" [I], used variously for midnight, and nightfall.
- CAT'S GALLOWS, a jumping-frame, or "jumping-bail" [North Bucks].
- CAT-WOOD, or *Spindle-wood Tree*, the Spindle Tree (*Euonymus europæus*) [near H]. I have heard *Cat-wood* applied to the bullace plum by an Oxfordshire man, but probably this was a case of mistaken identity. See *Skeg* (infra).

- CAVINGS**, chaff, *i.e.*, husks of corn after thrashing, not chopped straw [H].
- CHAP**. "You chaps" is the ordinary, recognised [H, M, and probably general] form in which a labourer addresses his "mates" collectively; but "mate" (or "matey") is used when addressing one man singly. A "gaffer" of any description addresses a labourer whose name he does not know as "young man"; this is also the recognised term by which shop-assistants speak of themselves to outsiders (the feminine form of the latter being, of course, "young lady").
- CHATTER-PIE**, a chatterer, "chatter-box," etc. [I].
- CHIEF**, intimate [C]. "She was chief with her."
- CHESHAM CUCKOO**. Mr. Gurney notes that a bag-full of cuckoos is popularly said to be opened at Chesham on the day of the fair (April 21st). These are "Chesham Cuckoos," and the first cuckoo's note heard in spring is that of a Chesham Cuckoo. "They dooan't raly do no sich thing, ye know, but that's what they say, like."
- CHLOE**, in the expression "drunk as Chloe" [I], is as common as it is puzzling.
- CHIVY**, to chase, pursue [I, M, and various]. Halliwell says the word is possibly the same with *chiven* (Robin Hood II., 68). The word is also spelt *chevy*, which is explained in Webster's Dictionary, 4th edition), as probably the same with the old word *chever*, connected with *shiver*. "Chevy chase" is probably the immediate origin of the word.
- CHOP**, To, to exchange [I]. But in the common expressions "Chop and change," and "The wind chopped round," it seems rather to mean "alteration" and "altered," or "movement" and "moved." Also used [I] as a noun meaning an exchange. (Same root as in A.S. *ceapan*, to buy). *Cf.* *swop*.
- CHUCK**, To, to throw, cast, toss [I, M, and general]. The first meaning in the dictionary is to strike a blow under the chin.
- CHUFF**, wild, shy, timid; said of ferrets, etc., which have been bitten and so become shy [I]. Also used as a nickname. See *Shuff*.
- CHURM**, *v.* and *n.* churn [I].

- CIPHER, To. To *cipher up* is to count [I]. *Ciphering* is arithmetic generally [I, M, and universal?] *To go ciphering about* is to go about with an abstracted air [I].
- CLA' To, to claw [I. See RECORDS VII., 290]. The word indicates hurried action. "Yes, we were weeting on the pletform, and the treen was in, but I presumed I 'ad still a few momints. All at once, however, the whistle blew, and lor! I cla-a-hed in!" To CLA' UP, to pick up hurriedly; To CLA' OUT, to get out of a place, or to take something out in a hurry; To CLA' ABOUT, to rush about in agitation; To CLA' HOLT, to seize hastily [All I].
- CLATS, horse-droppings, etc. [I].
- CLAYPERED [I], BECLAYPERED [Slapton, Wing, etc.]. Covered with mud and dirt. "He come in claypered up to his neck'ole."
- CLOB-HEAD (for *Club-head*), a miller's thumb (=the fish *Cottus gobio*); a pope or ruffe (=the fish *Acerina vulgaris*), also called DADDY-ROUGH; a blockhead [I]. The following gives both the first and third meanings:—An old fellow was gathering brooklime with a "mate," with whom he was rather annoyed. The mate presently asked, "Wal, Dominick, sin any fish?" "No, I ain't," he answered, "there ain't never-a-one, but there's a d— gurt clobhead not fur awff." CLOB-HEADED, club-headed, ending in a knob [I].
- CLOB-WEED, the knapweed (*Centaurea*), for *Club-weed* [I]. See *Hard-heads* infra.
- CLOMBER, To, for *clamber* [I, M, etc.].
- CLOUT, a blow [C, M, and general].
- CLUMP, besides the usual use of this word to *clump boots*, *i.e.*, to put on an over-sole by means of nails, it is also used [I] as a verb = to thump; "I'll clump your head for ye."
- CLUTTER, mess, state of untidiness [M, etc.].
- COB, To [I], COP [C, I, see RECORDS VII., 290], to catch "Mind the bobby don't cob ye." Also to steal, and, sometimes, to comprehend. Also to "catch it" in the sense of to receive a scolding or thrashing. "Th' ole man sin me at it, and, law! didn't I cob it jist." COPPER, a policeman [London, C, M, and various].

- COCKAMUMPRIN' [I]. Query the exact meaning; perhaps = posturing. "There he sot cockamumprin' on the top o' the built."
- COFA, a chest for clothes, etc. [I]. Not a corruption of *coffer*, but of A.S. origin. A.S. *bán-cofa*, a body (*i.e.*, a bone) -chest or -chamber. (See the *bancofan beorgan cuthe*, *Beowulf*.)
- COLT, or COLCH, To, to collapse, or fall in (of earth) [H, I, etc., see RECORDS VII., 290]. Also [I] to exact a tribute of beer from a new mate before he is admitted to be on equal terms with the rest of the gang: an invariable custom among the navvies in the neighbourhood. It was once defined to Mr. Gurney as "to put the barnacles on to make 'em say 'beer.'"
- COME-OFF (accented on first syllable) = a prevarication (in words), or a "bluff" (in action) [I].
- COME OVER, To, to become, to be affected, etc. "I come over all of a tremble." To break upon the mind, "It came over me all of a sudden as 'ow I were wrong." To overwhelm as by an argument, "His argiment reg'ler come over me" [I, M].
- CONTRARY (pronounced *contrairy*), inclined to opposition, stubborn, wilful [I, M, etc.]. He's as *contrairy* a man as ever I set eyes on." Also as an adverb = awkwardly, unfavourably; "When things begin to goo *contrairy*, I git okkard." *Cf.* "Mary, Mary, quite *contrairy*."
- COOLDER, for *cooler* [I]. Similarly SCHOOLDIN' and SCHOOLD [I]; SCHOLARD [I, M, etc.]; CROWND, SOULD, and WHOILD [I]; TOWND and WIN(E)D [C].
- COOP, prison, gaol [I]. *Cf.* Spenser's "Shepherd's Calendar" for October, stanza 12, "sunbright honour pen'd in shameful coup." In general use in combination *Hen-coop*; pronounced [H] *coob*.
- COPPER-KNOB, a euphemism for a red-haired person [I].
- COSSET (see RECORDS VII., 290), pronounced *cozzet* [I], to pet, or treat with great care, as a sick person. A COZZET LAMB is a "house lamb," or one brought up by hand [I].

- COTCHEL, an odd lot of anything; a collection or bundle of odd material, such as sticks for fire-lighting, odd meal, straw, etc. [I]. To COTCHEL, or CODGEL UP, to put roughly together, or "anyhow" [I]. "His grammer codgelled up an ol' pat-ball for 'im."
- COUNSELLOR. "That's a good ship (sheep), that be, a 'neation ship, 'awever. That's got a 'ead like a counsellor" [I]. The appearance of a barrister in his wig suggests this comparison.
- COVENTRY-WOOD, the Wayfaring Tree (*Viburnum lantana*) [H, etc.]. The young wood of this tree is practically unbreakable, and is always, therefore, sought for to tie up "burdens" of wood. My friend Professor D. H. Scott, Ph. D., F.R.S., etc. (of Kew), kindly wrote me word that he had found in "Britten and Holland's Dictionary of English Plant Names," 1886, "Coventree, *Viburnum lantana*, L. Bucks (Wycombe); *Wilts*, Aubrey, 'Coventree common about Chalke and Cranbourn Chase; the carters doe make their whippes of it.'" Professor Scott found the tree is called elsewhere Lithe-wort, Twist-wood, and Whipcrop, all indicating its flexible nature.
- COWKINE, cows [I, and various].
- COWL, = *coil* in the old sense of disturbance, fuss, bother [I]. "There 'ud be a cowl and bother about it, if I did."
- COW-RATTLE, Meadow Campion (*Lychnis*), and Bladder Campion (*Silene*) [H].
- CRAB, A, IN A COW'S MOUTH, an inadequate supply [C].
- CREEPING JINNY, the Moneywort, or Herb Twopence (*Lysimachia nummularia*) [I, M, etc.].
- CRIBBLING, lame [I]: "'E gooes proper cribblin'."
- CRINKLINGS, the tissues left after the lard has been boiled out of fat [I]. So called because they crinkle or curl up.
- CROCKED, a *crock'd sheep* [I] is one that has died by disease or accident. Halliwell gives among other meanings for *Crock*, an old ewe; the cramp in hawks; to decay.

- CROW-GALLS, CROW-SILVER.** Spherical or bur-shaped objects of a bright rust-colour, found in the chalk or clay, are called *crow-galls*. These, when broken, are seen to be composed of pyrites having a bright crystallised appearance, called *crow-silver* [I].
- CROW-PIGHTLE**, the Lesser Ranunculus (*Ranunculus ficaria*) [North Bucks]. Generally called KING-FISHER [I], (which see).
- CROWN-APPARELS**, the garden-plant called Crown Imperial [I].
- CUBBED-UP**, contracted, narrow, small; said of a house or room [I]. "A cubbed-up little place." Probably for *cooped-up*, see under *Coop*.
- CUCKOO**, the Lady's Smock (*Cardamine pratensis*) [I]. See *Milkmaid*, RECORDS VII., 296.
- CUCKOO-SPIT**, the white froth resembling saliva, which encloses the larvæ of *Cicada spumaria* (Halliwell) [I].
- CULLS**, the inferior beasts or articles *culled* or weeded out from a quantity; beasts, etc., of inferior quality which look as if they had been so weeded out [I].
- CURE**, a quaint or peculiar person of any kind [I, M, and general]. From the music-hall song, "The perfect cure," which had a great temporary popularity early in the 'sixties of last century.
- CUSTOMER**, a person, "chap," "bloke." "He's a queer customer" [I, M, and general].
- CUTS**, to draw cuts = to draw lots, generally by means of *cut* straw [I].
- DAB**, To (see RECORDS VII., 290), also means to put the hand suddenly down upon anything, to snatch at [I, M, and various]. A **DAB WASH**, a small wash of clothes without boiling [C].
- DADDY-ROUGH**, the Pope or Ruffe; the fish *Acerina vulgaris* [I].
- DAFFY** [I], **DAFFYDOWNDILLY** [I, M, and various], the daffodil.
- DANDLING ABOUT**, for dawdling about [C].
- DANDY-GREY-RUSSET**, also **DANDY-GOO-RUSSET** [I, the latter also common in the West of England], of nondescript colour, of no colour in particular.
- DANIEL**, "Take your dannel!" Take your hook, or Be off! [C, I].

DAR, for DORR, a cock-chafer [I].

DARING, not plucky or brave, but impudent, "cheeky" [M, etc.]. "They children are so daring, they don't take a bit o' notice o' me 'ollering at them."

DASSN'T, for dare not [C].

DEDIKOY, or DEDDIKOY, a gipsy, sometimes a tramp [I].

DENT, is, of course, a dictionary word, but is mentioned for the sake of the following story of the Ivinghoe neighbourhood:—An old man "as weren't 'alf sharp" received a blow on the head from a stone thrown by a boy. "You 'nation young rogue," said he, "you've been and rose a dent in my 'ead as big as a walnut's egg."

DEVIL-HOLD, land held by squatter's right [I].

DEVIL'S GUT, the common bindweed or convolvulus [I].
See *Bethwine*.

DEVIL'S DARNING NEEDLE, a dragon fly [C].

DICK-BOBBING [I], DICK-DOBBING [Wing]. Two boys armed with stones or catapults, beating a hedge, one on either side, and "potting" the birds as they fly out. *Dick*=dicky-bird.

DICKEREN, for *Dicky Wren*, used universally [I] for a wren. DICKERTY [C].

DILLING, DILLEN. The small one in a litter of pigs [H, I, etc.].

DINKSE, To (pronounced *dinx*), to walk in a fidgety manner; to dance anything (as a baby) in the arms; to walk in an affected manner [I]. Adj. DINKSY.

DITTY, a tale, story, account [I]. Perhaps the original sense of the word. "I up and told 'im the 'oole ditty." "I 'eered the 'oole ditty."

Do ABOUT, To, to illtreat [I]. DOING ABOUT, busy with small matters [C].

DOB DOWN, To, to crouch down suddenly [I, M]. "I dobbed down behind the hedge."

DOFFTING, paddling in water [C].

DOG-PARSLEY, cow-parsley [I].

DOG-TROT, zig-zag [H, M]. From a resemblance to the prints of a dog's feet when running slowly. To DOG-TROT, to place alternately, or zig-zag. In planting a hedge (of quick, etc.), the plants are usually put in two rows, each plant a foot from

the next, but the second row are not planted behind the front bushes, but placed midway between them, or *dog-trotted*.

DOMINO (verb), to domineer [M]: "I won't allow nobody to domino over me." (Substant.) [H]: "He isn't no small domino, either" = masterful, giving himself airs, swaggering, perhaps with some thought of a bully.

DOOMSDAY, DADDY-DOOMSDAY (perhaps for *dead-dooms-day*), midnight [I]. "Well, I never shall get done to-night, not while daddy-doomsday."

DROTCHEL, a woman of unkempt, down-at-heels appearance, a sloven, or slut [I].

DROVING UP, collecting of birds in autumn [C].

DUCK'S FROST, rain [C, etc.].

DULL HUNT, used for anything unprofitable [I]. A man with a bad hand at dominoes says, "Wal, this is a dull hunt, I call it."

DUMB-NETTLE, the red dead-nettle (*Lamium purpureum*) [I].

DUMMEL, dull, of the edge of a mattock or other tool; or of a person; also in the sense of *damp*, or *limp* from dampness, of corn lying cut [near H].

DUTCH UNCLE. "I talked to him like a Dutch uncle," *i.e.*, in a paternal or avuncular manner. Also, "silly as a Dutch uncle" [I].

ECHÉ, TO (? spelling), to hive bees [C]. Halliwell mentions the word, as to add to, to increase (A.-S.). See *Etch out*, *infra*.

EEND, end [H]. Wishing to remove the stump of a tree which had grown so close in the angle of two walls that it was impossible to get at it properly to grub out, and having done what we could, I engaged a horse from the neighbourhood, accustomed to "haggle-carting," and which, therefore, understood standing pulls, to finish the extraction. After several ineffectual attempts its owner explained: "Don't you see, if we could make t' one eend wag, den t' horse could make t' tudder eend wag, but" (his voice gradually rising almost to a falsetto) "we can't make ne'er a eend wag!" The abbreviated form of "the," written "t," is meant to be pronounced something like "ter" without

- the "r." EEN' [I], common form of *End* among the older men. "Sturup's Een'" for *Startop's End*. ODDS AND EENS, for *odds and ends* [C].
- EES, for *yes*. [Mr. Gurney gives this as used near Buckingham; not used at I, where AH takes its place (see RECORDS VII., 286)].
- EET, for *yet* [Buckingham district—Mr. Gurney].
- EETCH OUT, To. To make anything go as far as possible, for *eke out* [I]. To plan out [C]: "Eetch out your work." See *Eche*, supra.
- EFT (see RECORDS VII., 64), another form of EFFET, and is the usual form [I]. A.S. Efete.
- EMMET, used for all species of ant [C, I, M, and general]. A.S. ämet, aemete.
- EMPT', To, for *to empty* [I, M, etc.]. So *carr'*.
- ENDER, for *yonder* [I].
- ENOW, for enough [Wing], see ANEW.
- ERN-SHAW, a heron (*Ardea cinerea*) [I].
- ESTHER-AT-THE-WEDDING, woodruff [Wing].
- EUPS, the disease called *gapes* in fowls, caused by worms in the trachea [I].
- EVER (see RECORDS VII., 291), in the sense of *at all*, is perhaps as often pronounced *e'er*. This is the usual pronunciation [I]: "Got e'er a chaw of 'bacca?"
- EWLIT; an owlet [I].
- EYESLIP, one of the many species of *Orchis* that grow on the chalk hills [I]. The leaves are considered a good remedy for bleeding, and are gathered and dried for this purpose.
- FAGGING-HOOK (pronounced *faggin'-'hook*), a large reaping-hook (see RECORDS VII., 291, and BAGGING-HOOK). Mr. Gurney gives the following explanation of the differences between the various implements used in reaping by hand, obtained from a Pitstone man:—The fagging-hook is used at arm's length, but in using a reaping-hook (*ripping-hook*) the quantity of corn to be cut at one "go" is pushed away by the left hand, or by a stick held in that hand. The true sickle was set straight in the handle or *stayel* (which see), whereas the two others have a crank in the tang. The sickle, moreover, had a saw-edge.

- FAGOT**, besides the meaning given RECORDS VII., 64, and of which Mr. Gurney gives as an instance [I], "What be doin' in that there dirt, you young fagot?" he also gives it as a kind of rissole of pig's liver, etc. [I].
- FAL-LALS**, finery, such as ribbons, cheap jewelry, etc. [I, M, and general].
- FALL IN THE WAY WITH**, To, to become pregnant [I].
- FALSE**, "She is false" [C] seems to mean interested affection, or "cupboard love."
- FANTAG**, "to be in a fantag,"=to be in "a state of mind" [I].
- FAVOUR**, To, to resemble in features [I, M, and general]. "He favours his gramfer."
- FAYN**, **FEAN**, bracken, fern [I]. A.S. *fearn*.
- FERRUCKING**, working, poking about [M]. "They've been ferrucking at that door," said of animals scratching at the wooden door of the cage. Also used as hunting about as in search of something. I never heard any other part of the verb except this participle used.
- FIDDLE**, To, to fidget with the fingers. "She woo'n't et; she on'y fiddled about with her knife and fork;" also, to work at anything half-heartedly [I, M, etc.].
- FIDDLING**, trifling, unimportant [I, M, etc.]. "There wor'n't nothing o' no account to do, only a few little fiddlin' jobs."
- FIERCE** (often pronounced *fecss*), very seldom used in the sense of *savage*, but almost always in that of active, lively, high-spirited, "pert," full of life [C, I]. "I gin the boy tuppence, and off he went fierce as a maggot." "Jane always were a fierce young puss."
- FILLEST** [I]. See **THILL**.
- FINGER COLD**, chilly, nipping [C].
- FINIKIN**, provincial form of *finical*. Affectedly fine in manners, etc., precise in trifles [I, M, and general]. In the ballad of Robin Hood and Allen-a-Dale, "a finikin lass" occurs. It appears there to mean fine, or graceful.
- FIRST-ONSET**, at first [I, M, and general].
- FLAIR**, hog's fat (from the entrails?) for making lard [I].

- FLAM, a net for catching rabbits [I, etc.].
- FLIGGED, fledged (of young birds) [I].
- FLIRT, To, to throw by jerking, to flick, etc. [I]. "He flirted some powder into the fire."
- FLIT, To, to tie by a rope or string; to tie a horse to a post so that it can graze freely [I].
- FLY-BY-NIGHT, used jocularly of a person of irregular habits [I, M, and general].
- FODDERED UP, crowded [C].
- FOOT OR HORSEBACK, "I didn't know whether I were on foot or horseback;" *i.e.*, I was much confused in mind [I].
- FORE-HORSE, the leader of a team [near H]. Pronounced *Forrus*, and in the same way compounds of *-house* are pronounced *Bake-us*, *Brewus*, *Cartus*, etc. [H, I, M, etc.].
- FORM, To, to understand thoroughly, to "get at the bottom" of a thing, etc. [I]. "I never knowed 'ow it did 'appen; I never could form it, 'ardly."
- FORREST, foremost (adj.) [I].
- FORTNIT, for *fortnight* [H].
- FOUT, for *fought* [C].
- POWER, pronunciation of *four* [H, I, M, and general].
- FRAM-WARD and To-WARD (pronounced *Fram'ard* and *toe'ard*) [H]. In ploughing a "land," the "dirt" is thrown "*fram'ard*," *i.e.*, away from the "land," when the plough is going in one direction; and "*toe'ard*," *i.e.*, towards the "land" when returning the opposite way. Halliwell gives *fram-ward* as "in an opposite direction," and gives a reference to the "Life of St. Brandan," p. 3.
- FRET ABOUT THE HOUSE, To, to be bored [C].
- FRETTING, thawing slightly [I]. A.S. *fretan*, to gnaw.
- FREZ, preterite and p. participle of *freeze* (see *friz*, RECORDS VII., 292) [H, I]. "That frez enough to freeze a harrer-tine a-two."
- FRIM, another and perhaps commoner form of FLEM (RECORDS VII., 292) [I, etc.].
- FUZZEN, furze, gorse, or whin [I]. FUZZEN-CHAT [I], FUZZ-CHAP [C], the whin-chat (*Pratincola rubetra*).
- GALLOPERS, for calipers, compasses [I, etc.].

GAMMY, crooked; GAMMY-LEGGED, bow-legged, or bent at the knees like a worn-out horse [I]. Welsh, *cam*=crooked, bowed; Lat. (but probably a foreign word adopted), *camurus*.

GARP, pronunciation of *gape* [H, M, etc.].

GAWK, a tall, awkward person, especially a youth or girl; a foolish, gaping person, a simpleton [I, and general]. GAWKY, tall and awkward, "hobbledehoy." A.S. *geac*, a cuckoo; Swed., *gök*; Norweg., *gög*; Scotch, *gowk*; a cuckoo (or a fool, in the same way that we use "goose," "donkey," etc.); German, *gauch*, a fool.

GEELY-BALKS (hard "g"), the pot-hooks and chains hanging from the chimney over the old-fashioned wide fire-places [North Bucks]. The true meaning is, however, the beam or balk to which these chains are attached. Known as *hangers* [H]. Cf. *pot-hooks and hangers*, the name given from their superficial resemblance, to the earliest attempts at writing.

GET FOOD ACROSS ONE, To, to eat [C].

GETHER, To, for *gather*, also in the sense of to fester [I].

GILLIES, the gilliflower, or wall-flower [I].

GIVE OUT, GIVE OVER, To, to leave off, cease [I, M, and general].

GLINE, To, to glance sideways, amorously or distrustfully [I].

GLINT, To, to gleam, glitter, glisten [I, M, and general]. "Th' ol' fox was a-lookin' at me through th' 'edge; law! that's eyes did glint!"

GLOUTY, cross, illtempered [C].

GOB, To, to spit; also a substantive [I, M, and general].

GO-DAY, COME-DAY. "He's a goo-day, come-day sort o' feller," *i.e.*, a happy-go-lucky fellow, improvident, lazy [I].

GOGGY, soft, tender, toothsome [I]. Applied to fat, the opposite of *reasy*, which see.

GOLDEN-KNOB, the golden-crested wren (*Regulus ignicapillus*) [I].

Goo, *go*, frequently so pronounced [C, H, I, and various]. As a substantive=incident, occurrence. "That were a rum go." See *Start*, *infra*, and *Touch*, RECORDS VII., 301.

- GOOLS, or GOOLDS (? for *golds*), corn-marigolds [I].
- GOOLY-BUG [I], GOOLY-BEE [Wing], a ladybird (*Coccinella*).
- Goss, for *gorse*, but generally used not for furze (*Ulex*), but for the Rest Harrow (*Ononis arvensis*) [I].
- GRAFTED IN DIRT, covered with dirt [C].
- GRAMMER, grandmother [I, etc.].
- GRAMP, GRANF, grandfather [I, and somewhat general].
- GRAMPY GRAVY, Old Man's Beard, or Traveller's Joy (*Clematis vitalba*) [I]. Also used as a name for the 13th century effigy of a priest in Ivinghoe Church*, now "guide-booked" into "Grandfather Greybeard." The second word is, however, no corruption of *greybeard*, but the Middle English word *greyvë*, or *greyvë*, a reeve or magistrate, A.S. *gerefa*. In the 13th century romance of Havelock the Dane is:—
- "Undo, bernard the greyue!
Undo swithe and latus in." (Li. 1771-2).
- GRANDMOTHER'S NEEDLE, the plant Valerian [C].
- GREENHIDE, a cover for shooters, made of green branches; used especially for wood-pigeon shooting [I]. The "greenery" used by children on May Day [near H].
- GRINNERY, pronunciation of *granary* [H, M, etc.].
- GRISTIS, the ears of corn, separated from the straw [I]. (Cf. "Grist to the mill.") The plural of all nouns ending in S followed by another consonant is formed in a similar way. See *Postis* infra.
- GUDGE, mud, ooze, silt, drainage [I]. "That there ditch is brim-full o' filthy gudge."
- GUN, whimsical name for a tobacco pipe [I].
- GUTS, properly the intestines, metaphorically stamina, endurance [I, etc.].
- GUY AN IT (emphasis often on *an*), an interjection [I]. "So-and-so's doin' well, and, guy an it! so he oughter! See what he charges."
- HAGGLE-CART (see *Aggle-cart*, RECORDS VII., 286. H seems to be correct as initial). A cart kept to be hired for all purposes, such as carting wood, stone, manure, etc. *To work by the haggle*=to work by the piece [I].

* Lipscomb, III., 397.

HARD-HEADS, the Knapweed (*Centaurea*) [I].

HARD-WARE, besides ironmongery, is used [H] for hard, stony soil, or heaps of flints, brick-bats, etc.

HARRUP, To, to dig, or "muss" (said of dogs); also to "harp upon," *i.e.*, to talk or scold about anything with wearisome repetition, to nag [I]. Mr. Gurney adds: "Despite the dictionaries, it is probable that the word 'harp' or 'harrup' in this sense has no connection with the musical instrument, but is perhaps from the same root as 'harrow.'" "Diggin' and harrupin'" [C], the latter word merely emphasizes the former one.

HATCH, a board across the bottom of a doorway for stopping young children [M, I, and general]; a door-latch [I].

HAUTBOIS, strawberry [C]; from the favourite old-fashioned variety. Mr. Gurney gives 'ORI as the haut-bois strawberry [I].

HAWS-BUSH, for *haws-bush*: the hawthorn [I]. (See *Hawsey-bush*, RECORDS VII., 65).

HA-Y, for *have*. I overheard my farm-boy [H], addressing one of the horses: "Go on, Buller, goo and ha-i-ye some water." The intonation of the word is only imperfectly expressed by the letters used.

HAY-BEECH, see *Horned-beech*.

HAYBIRD, the Whitethroat (*Sylvia cinerea*); also the Blackcap (*Sylvia atricapilla*) [I]. Halliwell assigns this name to the Willow-Wren (*Phylloscopus trochilus*).

HAZLE, To, to drip, or drain [C], the first process in drying washed linen. Halliwell gives the first meaning, as used in the eastern counties.

HEART AND EYES, used in such a phrase as "He s'ooore heart and eyes 't were true" [I].

HEATHER, To, to wattle, or finish off the top of a laid hedge. Subs. HEATHERING and HEATHER [H, etc.].

HEAVENS HARD, very hard [I]. Apparently only used of rain.

HECTH, height, stature [I]. "What a hecth that there man be."

- HEDGE-POKER (pronounced 'EDGE). See Hedge-poke, and -pook, RECORDS VII., 294.
- HEN-TOED, with the toes turned in [I]. See *Pin-toed*.
- HERE, used in stating dates and numbers, apparently with the meaning of "about," "approximately," (or perhaps, "in the case in point"?) [I]. "Whoy, when were that, then?" "Must 'a bin 'ere a fortnight and four days sin'." "I awffered 'im 'ere three pound, but 'e wouldn't 'ave no deal."
- HICKLE, see ICKLE.
- HIGGLE, To, to haggle, to bargain; to hawk or peddle small ware [I, M, and general]; a HIGGLER, a hawker, especially of rabbits, and one that collects live poultry from the cottagers and sells them to the poulterers in the towns [M, and general].
- HISN's, for his [C]. "Hisn's garden."
- HOBBLING-FOOT, an iron foot, used by cobblers for nailing soles on (distinct from a *last*) [I, M, and general].
- HOB-OWCHIN, HOB-OWNCHER, see *Ob-owchin*, etc.
- HODDY, or HODDY-SNAIL (see *Hodimadod*, RECORDS VII., 294), the Common Snail (*Helix aspera*) [I]. HORNIMANDOD [C]. From *hod* or *hud*, a case, husk, shell. French, *hotte*, a basket carried on the back. Cf. a hod for mortar.
- HOGARS, haws, berries of hawthorn [Wing]. Elsewhere, *hahs*, or 'ahs. See *Hahs-bush*, supra.
- HOLD TOGETHER, "Covetchous as ever he can hold together" = as covetous as he can possibly be; meaning that if he were just a little more covetous he would be unable to hold together, but would burst [I].
- HOLL (for *Hull*, a dictionary word), the shell or husk (of fruits) [I]. Generally used in composition, as *walnut-'olls*, *chestnut-'olls*.
- HOMPER, To, for *hamper* = hinder, impede [I]. "I've ett too much dinner; and, law! that hompers me so as you'd never credit."
- HORNED BEECH, the horn-beam (*Carpinus betulus*) [Cadmore End, Fingest, etc.]. Also HAY-BERCH and SHE-BEECH [Cadmore End].
- HORSE-STING, a dragon-fly [I]; also a gadfly.

HOTCH (*h* sometimes retained as expressing effort, but often pronounced 'otch). A sudden heave or lift given to anything weighty and inanimate (*boost* used for animate objects [I]. "I gin it a hotch or two, and there it were an me shoulder." (Hotch, hucket, homper, and harrup are peculiar in frequently retaining the aspirate).

HOVE, or 'OVE, To, to distend with wind. A **HOVED SHEEP** is one swollen with wind, or dead from that cause [H, I, and general].

HOWEVER (pronounced 'a-wever). This word is very peculiarly and frequently used. It is not used much with the meaning "nevertheless," for which other phrases, such as "all the same," or "howsom-ever" are generally substituted, but nearly always with the meaning "at all events," "at least," "that is to say." "I bought that old 'oss for five pounds; four pound nineteen, 'a-wever." "I went up to the medder this aater-noon; 'a-wever, I went as fur as the ge-at." "He might 'a-gin me a pint, 'a-wever." In this sentence the emphasis is on 'a-wever, giving it the meaning of "at the very least." "You ma'n't play in the ditch; you shan't, 'a-wever." "Well, this is a unkid day, 'a-wever." Here, again, the emphasis is on 'a-wever, and the meaning "to be sure," "certainly" [Mr. Gurney. I, C, H, M, and probably throughout the county]. Miss Keating compares its use with that of "whatever" in Scotland.

HUCKET, To, to sob, or catch the breath involuntarily after crying [I]. "Stop hucketting this mominit!"

HUD, husk, or shell, especially of such fruits as wall-nuts, horse-chestnuts, etc. [M, and general].

HUGGLE, To, to cuddle [C]. Halliwell explains it as to huddle; to crouch up in one's bed for cold.

HUGGLED, **HUCKLED**, or **UCKLED**, in a crouching position [I]. "I sat 'ere 'uckled up chimley." There is a rare English word *huckle*, =the hip; *huckle-backed* =round-shouldered. Cf. Dutch, *hukken*, to squat; English, *huckster*; Norweg., *Huk*, a nook, or angle; a fish-hook was formerly called an *angle*.

- HULLABALOO, a loud hubbub, disturbance, etc. [I, M, and general]. "Don't ye kick up any hullabaloo about it, now!" Probably a corruption of *Hurlly-burly*. Fr., *hurluberlu*, a hare-brained person, or adverb, giddily.
- HULLUPS, or HUL-LUPS, an exclamation used when a child falls, or a piece of crockery, etc., is dropped [I]. Probably from *hold up*.
- HUNDRED-LEGS, a centipede [I, M, and general].
- HURDLE-BUMPER, a (raw) sheep's head [I]. See *Jimmy*.
- HURROCKY, in a hurried manner, hasty, in a hurry [Wing].
- ICKLE, [H]ICKLE-BIRD, the Green Woodpecker (*Gecinus viridis*) [I]. The note of this bird is supposed to be a sign of continued rain. See *French Magpie*, *Yaffel*, and *Whet-ile*, RECORDS VII., 64, 70, 302; also, *Wet-dial*, and *Wet-weather bird*, infra. A Wiltshire name for this bird is *Yuckle*.
- IDLE-FRIG, IDLE-FREG [I], IDLE-FRECK [W], IDLE-FEG [C]; a hang-nail or sore place where the skin of the quick of the fingernails is stretched and broken.
- ILL-CONVENIENT, inconvenient [I, M, etc.].
- IMPET, an imp, often applied to a mischievous child [I].
- INGLE-MILK, milk cooked in a peculiar way over the fire [I]. *Ingle*, of course, is an old word for *fire*, connected with Latin *ignis*. Cf. *ingle-nook*, *ingle-corner*. Perhaps the name of this country is derived from *ingle*. In the early part of the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle the Welsh, after their defeat by Hengest and Aesc, are said to have fled the "Engle swa swa fyr," that is, as they would flee from fire. This is at least an early English pun. Similarly, *Seaxe*, *Saxon*, etc., may be derived from *seax*, a long knife: *Frank* from *franca*, a spear, etc. On the 15th century brass of Robert Ingilton, in Thornton Church, Bucks (illustrated, RECORDS VII., 56), the arms are *canting* arms, or *armes parlantes*, a fact apparently not hitherto noticed. They are blazoned Argent, a chevron between three tuns sable, with fire issuing from the bunghole of each. The fire or *ingle* and the tuns make a rebus on the name Ingleton [Mr. Gurney].

IRON-WEED, hawk-weed (*Hieracium*) [C, H].

ISAACS, see *Sucty Isaacs*.

JACKQUITE, the plant Jonquil [C].

JACK UP, To, to give up, cease, "give over" [I, M, and general]. "I jacked up work at five o'clock." Sometimes without *up*. "What, jacked it already?"

JALLUS, To, to suspect, to venture, to suggest, etc. [I]. "I jallus'd as it were George as done it." The spelling was *jalouse* in the 18th century. Probably same root as *jealous*.

JILT [I], YILT [common elsewhere], a gilt, or maiden sow.

JIM, a sparrow [I].

JIMMY. A "sheep's jimmy" is a raw sheep's head [I]. See *Hurdle-bumper*.

JOEY, a hedge-sparrow [C, I].

JOHN GREEN, grass [I]. "There's a bit o' John Green coming up in th' medder now."

JOHNNY WOP, a name applied to an unsophisticated person, an ultra-rustic or stupid person; a "Johnny Raw" or "chaw-bacon" [I].

JONNUCK [adv.] honestly, with a proper sense of honour [I]. "We should 'a 'ad a lot more chickens if the ol' 'en 'ad acted jonnuck."

JOWER, To, probably for *to jaw*, to lose one's temper and scold [C].

JUMPING BAIL [I], see *Cat's gallows*, supra.

JUST, pronounced [H, I, M, etc.] *jist*, which preserves the sound of the original French "u" better than the ordinary pronunciation.

KEEP, besides grazing for cattle [I, see RECORDS VII., 295], also means food, support, of a person [H, I, M, and general]. "'E ain't wu'th his keep."

KELL, the caul, or great omentum; a net-like membrane on the intestines. The *kell* of pigs is used for the covering of *fagots* (which see) [I].

KELP, To, to yelp, of dogs [I].

KIBBLE, To, to walk as with sore feet (= *kibed* feet), to hobble, walk lamely. A KIBBLER = a lame horse [I].

KID, the pod of peas and beans [I]. A child [general]

KIL', a kiln [H, I, etc.].

KILL-WEATHER FAIR, an expression for hard weather [I].

- KIND, said of fruits the opposite of *rough* in taste: sweet, mellow [I, M, etc.]. "The damson is kinder nor the prune is."
- KING. "He's a king of a man to what he was" [I].
- KINGFINGERS, see *Lady's Fingers*.
- KINGFISHER, the lesser ranunculus [I]. See *Crow-pightle*.
- KING'S CROWN, the peacock butterfly (*Vanessa Io*) [C].
- KISSING-GATE, a gate swinging in a V-shaped or semi-circular piece of fence. So called either because the gate *kisses* first one side and then the other of the fence, or because such gates are favourite meeting-places for lovers [H, I, M, and general].
- KISS-ME-I'-THE-CORNER, KISS-I'-MY-CORNER, the South-ernwood or Lad's Love, or "Old Man" (*Artemisia abrotanum*) [I].
- KNELL, *knelling* bees is beating an old pan while they are swarming, formerly considered an indispensable ceremony [I].
- KNOCK UP A ROW, To, to make a noise [C].
- KNOWED, for *knew* [M, etc.]. "I never knowed it."
- KURLICK, charlock (*Sinapis arvensis*) [I]. A.S. *cerlice*.
- LADDIKIN, a bone instrument for opening window-lead to fit the glass in [I]. Perhaps from *lead*.
- LADY'S FINGERS [I], KINGFINGERS [Slapton, etc.], the Bird's Foot Trefoil or Lotus (*Lotus corniculatus*).
- LANE, a tier or row of sheaves in a rick [H]. "The next lane 'll begin drawing in, for the ruff (=roof)."
- LARGESS (pronounced *lardjiz*). Among farm-labourers "to keep largess" is to make up a supper party paid for out of *largess*, which is money begged from the local tradesmen with whom the farmer has dealings, such as wheelwright, blacksmith, etc. [I].
- LATTERMATH, see *Aftermath*.
- LATTERN, late [Cadmore End]. "A very lattern sort of apple." LATTERED, belated [C]. "The wheat is lattered this year."
- LAY, To (trans. and intrans.), to wager, bet [H, I, M, and general].
- LEATHERING, a drubbing, thrashing. To LEATHER, to thrash, beat [I, M, and general].
- LIMB, To, to tear off violently [I]. From A.S. *lemian*, to break. LIMB UP, to run up (a hill, etc.) [C].

LINCE, a natural bank, generally caused by a settlement of the ground. Such banks abound in certain parts of the chalk district [I, and Central Bucks]. Another form used elsewhere in England is *linch*. *Links* (for golf) is the same word. A.S., *hline*.

LINGE, To, to loosen [C].

LISSOM, supple, agile [H, I, M, and general]. Perhaps for *lithesome*. Light, not weighty; glad; comfortable [C].

LITCHUP, an idle person, a loafer; (*verb*) to lounge idly about [I]. From Middle English *lich*, A.S. *lic*, a corpse. The termination *—up* or *—op* appears in *dollup* or *dollop*, and *lollup* (RECORDS VII., 291, 296), *harrup* (*supra*), *tittup* and *wallop* (*infra*).

LOGGER, a straw-plaiting term; a "setting" of seven splints of straw [I].

LOOFER, pronunciation of *loafer* [I].

LOOSUMS, lucerne [I].

LUG, To, to pull strongly [general]. A bird's nest destroyed by boys is at Wing called "a lugg'd 'un."

MAG, To, or NAG, or probably should be spelt KNAG [the first chiefly I, the second chiefly Wing], to scold ceaselessly; to pester, tease, torment by words, etc., much like the slang word *to rag*. "Bless ye, booy, I on'y said that to mag ye." A NAGGER or KNAGGER, a shrewish woman [I]. See *Mag*, RECORDS VII., 296, and *Nag* *infra*.

MAGGLED, flushed and feverish with heat [I].

MAKE OFF, To, to make out, understand, comprehend. Also to pretend [I]. "I couldn't make off what he meant." "He tried to make off as he never done no sich thing."

MASSY, mercy [I]. "Massy on us!" "Lork-a-massy me!"

MAUL, To, to lop (as willows) [C].

MAYGRUMS, for *megrin*, but usually meaning "the blues" [I]. "She's poorly, like; she's got the maygrums."

ME-UP, for *mayhap*=perhaps [Wing]. "Me-up 'e wooll, me-up 'e wun't."

MID, for *might* [C]. "He mid do so."

- MIDDLING**, "in somewhat indifferent health," or "in fairly good health," according to the tone of voice [I, M, and general].
- MIGHTY**, extremely, very [I, M, and general]. "I were mighty sorry!" "I liked it mighty."
- MILKY**, half-heartedly, timidly [I]. "I wun't play milky, win or lose."
- MIRABLE**, miry [Wing]. "That there getway were that mirable."
- MISCHIEFUL**, **MISCHEEVIUS**, mischievous [M].
- MISTLETOE**, the missel-thrush (*Turdus viscivorus*) [I].
- MIZZYMOZZY**, state of confusion (always mental) [I].
"My pore 'ead's all of a mizzymoZZy, what wi' one thing and t'other."
- MOBBLIN'S GANG**, a rowdy company [I]. "There's a reg'lar mobblin's gang of 'em going down town."
- MOLD**, or **MOULD**, often used [C, I], and more correctly, for *mole* (*Talpa europæa*). Swedish, *Mullvad*; Danish, *Muldvarp* (see Zoologist, 1895, p. 104).
- MOLL'ERN** (see RECORDS VII., 296). Mr. Gurney says that [I] it often means a female heron.
- MOLLY-PEART**, lively, pert, etc.; for *malapert* [Wing].
"That there colt's a good deal better neow, that it be; 'awever, that's gittin' quoitte molly-peart."
(See *peart*, RECORDS VII., 298).
- MOMINIT**, for *moment*, as **WESTMINISTER** for *Westminster* [I, etc.].
- MOMMERED** (see RECORDS VII., 296), confused in mind, "flabbergasted." **MOMMER** (verb), "When I tole 'im that, *that* mommered 'im" [I].
- MOONDAISY**, the One-eye, or Michaelmas Daisy. Also called **DOG-DAISY** [I].
- MORE SHARPER** (comparative in form, but superlative in meaning)=with considerable quickness, with surprising celerity [I]. "I gin 'im a bit of a highest (hoist), and up he went more sharper."
- MORTAL**, A, perhaps=a wretch; a creature [C]. "Those mortals of cats." "What a frit mortal you are;" =a timid person.
- MOSSEL**, =morsel [I]. "You're laughing!"—"Not a mossel." "Did you 'ave any grub?" "Not a mossel."

MOST IN GENERAL, generally, mostly [I, M, etc.]; also **MOST-NEEN** [I, see RECORDS VII., 296]. It may be mentioned here that *the* characteristic pronunciation, which betrays a native of Oxfordshire instantly, is the altering of the termination—*ly* of adverbs into —*lee*; e.g., *mostlee, likelee*; and all s's into z's. In my undergraduate days at Oxford I and one or two friends used occasionally to go out snipe-shooting with a poaching "worthy" as guide; he talked Oxfordshire dialect to perfection, and during the years I knew him one or other of us was constantly asking him what he fed his dog on, in order to have the pleasure of eliciting the—as constant—answer: "Garbage, moztlee, zur."

MOTE, a moth (rare) [I].

MOULT, To, to smoulder [C].

MOUND-IN-FLECK (probably for *mountain-fleck*). A small white or blue flower coming out on the chalk-downs in July. Query, Milkwort (*Polygala vulgaris*) [I].

MOURN, To, for *to moan*, to groan, or complain [C].

MUCK (besides the meaning given RECORDS VII., 297), to bungle anything [I, M, etc.]. The more usual form in this sense [M, etc.] is **MUCKER**. *To go* or *come a mucker* is to have a bad fall, or metaphorically, to get into a scrape, or to act as a spendthrift, etc. [M, etc.]. **MUCK-SWEAT** [I, M, etc.] the same as "a muck-of-sweat" *loc. cit.* "Law! I be all of a muck-sweat."

MUDGIN, the internal fat of a pig [I]. "Liver and mudgin."

MUG, the face, physiognomy [I, M, and general].
? Cockney slang.

MULLOCK (RECORDS VII., 297). "Our house is all of a mullock" = all littered up [I].

MUNGY, muggy, close and damp [Linslade].

MUSIC, generally = a musical instrument, and not the sounds produced, and never the score. If anyone is asked if they have brought their music, it is understood to mean their jew's harp, violin, concertina, etc., but never their portfolio [I, H sometimes]. A **MUSICKER**, a musician; his occupation is termed **MUSICKIN'** [I].

MUSS, To, to dig and fuss about rat or rabbit-holes, said of dogs [I].

NABS, ? for *neighbour*. "I gin 'im (a rat) one with my shovel, and there was my *nabs* as dead as a nit" [I].

NAG, the meaning given in the dictionary is "a small horse; a pony; hence, any horse." A.S. *hnægan*, to neigh. The word is only used by agriculturists, and I should define its meaning [H] as "a horse not employed on the land." "A horse not employed in agriculture" would hardly be correct, because a *typical* nag is the horse a farmer drives to market in a spring cart; and probably the old corks employed at the present day to run the milk destined for London, to the railway station twice a day, are also *nags*. Probably NAG or NAG-HORSE would include all horses that proceed more or less constantly at a trot (*i.e.*, beyond a walking pace), whether saddle or harness horses, and irrespective of the number of hands in height. A hack would be a nag-horse, and probably a hunter, and even probably race-horses might be included. NAG-STABLES are those which every one except agriculturists would call *the* stables; whereas to farm-hands the farm-stables constitute *the* stables, *par excellence*, and the other buildings are *nag-stables*. Verb (also spelt KNAG); see Mag.

NARROW-POST (pronounced *nar-poost*), a skinflint, miser [I].

NAVVED, ? incapacitated [I]. "'E's navved up a-bed with a cold or summat."

NAWIN', [Wing] for *nothing*. In the villages N. of Wing, it is pronounced *noth'n*, especially when the word is emphatic.

NECK-HOLE, the back of the neck, the aperture between coat-collar and neck [I].

NEVER-SWEAT, a fussy or restless person, especially a fidgety child, is called "old never-sweat" [I].

NIB [I] = *Dab* or *Dabster*, see RECORDS VII., 290.

NIBBY [I] = *Nobby* (*infra*).

NICK (*verb*), to touch slightly, or graze. (*Subst.*) a notch. "As near as nick it" is a common phrase [I].

- NIGH HAND TO**, near. "It's nigh 'and to four o'clock" [I]. "He lives nigh hand to the turning" [M, etc.].
- NIP, To**, to move nimbly or suddenly [H, I, M, and general]: "He nipped in like a shot." (*Subst.*) = a drink of spirits [general]; not used of other drinks. **NIPPER** [H, I, M, and general]: "Quite a nipper" = only quite a little boy. "He is a nipper, = a sharp customer in rather a contemptuous sense [H, etc.]. Halliwell gives as the only meaning, *a cut-purse*.
- NITS**, the ova of lice [I, etc.]. "Dead as a nit" is not so appropriate as most of such phrases. I have heard it used [M] of something causing lumps in paper-hanger's paste: "Why, this is full of nits!" In a book in my possession, "The Toilet of Flora," a collection of recipes for cosmetics, etc., dated 1772 (which originally belonged, I believe, to one of my great-grandmothers), is one for "A Liniment to destroy Nits" in the hair!
- NOB** (? **KNOB**), a "swell" [I, M, and general]. Also = *dabster* [I]. *The nobs* = the gentry, the "quality."
- NOBBY** (? **KNOBBY**) (adj.), neat, smart [M, etc.].
- NOBLE**, large, tall [C]. "A noble man" = a big man.
- NO-HOW**, in disorder, untidy, unsatisfactory [H, I, M, etc.]. "Things are all no-how."
- NOISE, A**, a scolding [C].
- NOT WHATEVER**, or no account [H, I, M, etc.]. "I woon't 'a'gin it 'im, not whatever."
- NUM(B)IFIED**, numb, benumbed [near H].
- NUMMER**, for **NUM(B)ER**, an astonishing character, an "out-and-outer" [I].
- NUTHER**, for **NEITHER** [I, etc.]. "I dooan't much like it, nuther." **NUTHER HARD WOOD NOR BUSH-FAGGOT**, = neither good nor bad, neither hard-working nor lazy, etc. [I]. "Oh, 'im! 'E's nuther 'ard nor bush-faggot."
- OB-OWCHIN**, or **HOB-OWCHIN**; also **OB-OWNCHER** and **OB-OWNCHIN** [Wing, Wendover, Ivinghoe, etc.]. The meaning, as given to Mr. Gurney at Ivinghoe, is a large heavy moth, but at Wendover and other places the usual meaning is a cock-chaffer. The first component is evidently Hob, as in Hob-goblin.

The second, Mr. Gurney at first thought might be *owchin* for *urchin*; *owchin* used often to be applied to a mischievous child. But in the compound word it is as often pronounced with the n sound as without, and never with it when used alone. For the affix *cf.* callibolchin and callibawchin, callibolcher and callibawcher, for the "l" is often omitted (*supra*).

OD BEGGARS! an ejaculation [I].

ODD-BODGE-MAN, an unskilled labourer assisting an artisan. *Odd-bodge-jobs* are odd jobs for a man not employed at regular labour [I].

ODDCOMESHORTS, odds and ends, etc. [I]. "I sha'n't take no luggage, and no oddcomesHORTS."

ODDS, To, to sort out, put into order, classify, etc. [H, I, etc.]. "They be a queer lot; I never could odds 'em any'ow."

OFFUL, for *awful* [I].

OILS, the beards of barley [near H]. Also any embrocation or liniment is called OILS [H]. A man with a sprained ankle asked me if I could give him any *oils* for it; and continually when any farm beast is in want of something for "external application" I am informed that either *black oils* or *white oils* would be the proper remedy according to the case, but unfortunately I am never able to supply either of these specifics, and have to fall back upon one or other of the excellent preparations of Messrs. Day, Son, and Hewitt.

OLD (besides the meanings given RECORDS VII., 297), =cunning, "knowing" [H, I, M, etc.]. Also in the sense of bad-tempered, annoyed, or ferocious, of a man or animal [C, M, etc.] "He looked precious old."

ON, pron. *an*; often = *of* [I]. *An* is used for *on*, especially in expressing anger, mockery, or scorn. *E.g.*, when in a peaceable frame of mind, a man might say "I think a lot on 'im;" but when indignant, "I don't think nothing *an* 'im." "I want to catch on him," for *to catch him* [C].

ONCOMMON, very, extremely, = remarkably [H, I, M, etc.].

- ONE, for *one or other* [I]. "I know 'e'll kill somebody, and that 'll be me or you, one."
- ONMASSIFUL, very, severely, vigorously, etc. [I]. "He went on sommut unmassiful;" "She were on-massiful ugly."
- ONSET, see *first-onset*.
- OOZE, TO, "to ooze a cart down" = to splash water over the wheels, etc. [I].
- OBSTRAP'LOUS, for *obstreperous* [I, M, etc.].
- OR LESS, occasionally used for *or else* [I].
- OTHERWAYS, for *otherwise* [I, M, etc.]. "I shall have to do it, otherways the fat 'll be in the fire."
- OUT-AN'-OUTER [M, etc.], see *Nummer*.
- PAD [I], PAD-WAY [H]. Unlike made roads, which have a hard and (more or less) smooth surface right across their width, a cart-road consists merely of two deep ruts, in which the wheels of each vehicle using the road must perforce keep, while the horse's feet wear a *pad-way* centrally between the ruts.
- PADD'N-CAN, PATTY-CAN, PAN-CAN, a common lodging-house [I]. The word is given as *padding-ken* in the Slang Dictionary.
- PADDY, rage [C]. "He was in such a paddy."
- PAIGLE, the cowslip (*Primula veris*) [C]. Halliwell gives it as an eastern counties' name.
- PAL-LAL, for *parallel* [H].
- PANK, for *pant* [I]. "My poor ol' pooany stood there pankin' and blowin' like steam."
- PAPLALLY, pap, or soft food; also perhaps used metaphorically for flattery [I]. Mr. Gurney heard it asked, "What is paplally, then?" The answer was, "What they feed fools with." The adject. form is PAPLALLY-EY.
- PARISH LANTERN, the moon [I, etc.].
- PARSLEY BREAK-STONE (pronounced *brek-stun*), a plant growing on arable land [I]. Probably the Stone Parsley (*Sison amomum*).
- PARTRIDGE-MUSHROOM, a button-like kind of mushroom, ripe in September [I]. ? Sp.
- PASSEL, for *parcel*, but used for quantity, number [I, M, etc.]. "A passel of good-for-nuthin' gels."
- PASSEER, a gimlet [I].

- PAT-BALL, a small ball for children's games [I].
- PATTER, To, properly to strike in quick succession, as falling drops of rain, but used of thistles growing in a field, "as thick as they can patter" [C].
- PAY-MINT, for *pea-mint*, = edible mint [I].
- PAYS, for *pease* [I].
- PEARCH, for *perch* (*sub.* and *verb*) [I].
- PEEK, To, to peep [I] (see RECORDS VII., 298). To PEEK ALIGHT, to show the first signs of dawn [I]. "I woke as soon as it began to peek alight."
- PEGGY, a Whitethroat (*Sylvia cinerea*, and *S. curruca*) [C].
- PEPSE, To, to rain heavily, to pour [I]. "Law! that be a-pepsin' deown."
- PETH, for pith [I].
- PHANTOM, a fancy, whim [I]. "Look here, I'll lay a bob on it, jist for a phantom, like." Also [apparently peculiar to I] a jollification, a "sing-song" etc.
- PHYSOG, for *physiognomy*, the face [I, etc.], generally used contemptuously.
- PICK, To, for *pitch*, to fall [I]. "He picked head foremost."
- PIECE, for "something to eat" [C].
- PIMMICKING, slightly unwell, indisposed [I].
- PIMP, a small bundle of firewood. PIMP WITNES, willow twigs for burning. PIMPLING, a small eater [C].
- PINKED UP, dressed up (in finery). Probably from the saying "Clean as a pink." Also PRIGGED OUT, and PRINKED UP, OR OUT [I].
- PIN-TOED, with the toes turned in [near H]. Used of a colt, or other animal. (See *Hen-toed*).
- PITCH AND TOSS, } This game is played as follows:
 PITCH AND HUSTLE. } a button or other small object, called the Motty, is placed on the ground, to be thrown at with pence or halfpence. The thrower whose coin settles nearest the motty takes up all the coins thrown, and after shaking or "hustling" them between his hands, lets them fall. Those which settle head uppermost are his property. The remainder are handed to the player who has made the next most successful throw, and so on until all the coins find owners.

PITCH A TALE, To, to tell a story, more or less untrue, in order to impose [C, M, etc.].

PLANTIN', see *Shaw*.

PLANTNIES, plantains (*Plantago*) [near M].

PLAY-PLATTERS, a name given by children to the fragments of broken crockery with which they "keep house" [I].

PLAY UP A GAME, To, to be "up" to something, of doubtful conduct [C].

PLUGGED, a *pulled* bird's nest is said to be *plugged* [I]. See *Puggled*, and *Lugged*.

POINTING ON, looking forward to [C].

POLCHER, a poacher [I].

POMMY, "all of a pommy" = soaked with water, in a pulp, etc. [I]. "I bin out in the reean all th' aarternoon, and I be all of a fair pommy." Possibly from old French *pommé*, = apples beaten to a pulp for making cider. Also, to beat all of a pommy.

POODLE, To, to hobble, etc., like a weak old man [I]. "He came poodlin' arter us." The pronunciation of *puddle* [C], and so with other words containing "u."

POOR WILL, small beer [I].

POOSY, for *posy*, a bunch of flowers [I].

PORKET, a sow pig, young sow [I].

POSTIS, plural of *post* [I, etc.]. This is the old plural form, and was until recently used in Bucks (and still is to some extent) with all monosyllabic words ending in "s" followed by another consonant. A common amplified form is *postises* or *postesses*. Cf. *Neestesses* (RECORDS VII., 66), also *Neestises* and *Neesties*, for nests; *wopses* or *waspis* (RECORDS VII., 302) for wasps, etc. See *Gristis* supra.

POUT, a brown bird, ? species [C]. Perhaps the Hedge-sparrow (*Accentor modularis*), see Hedge-poke and Hedge-pook, RECORDS VII., 294.

PRIM UP, To, to purse up (as the mouth) in a *prim* manner [I].

PRUET, the privet (*Ligustrum*) [W, etc.].

PUDDLE ABOUT, To, to work about [C].

PUGGLE, To, to tear or spoil a bird's nest (see *Lug*, etc.); to poke a hole with a stick [I]. Frequentative of *poke*. —ONE, to pull one about [C].

- PUMMELS, the supports of the tail-board of a cart [I].
- PURRUL, for PURL, To. A straw-plaiting term, meaning to plait with four unsplit straws, to form an edging, or *purfle* [I].
- QUOBBLING, the noise of a pot boiling [C].
- QUORL, pronunciation of *quarrel* [I].
- RAG, quarried chalk, hard chalk [I].
- RAMP, To, for *romp*, to jump about noisily [I].
- RAMPAGEOUS, riotous, wild [I, M].
- RANDY, "on the randy" = on the spree [I]. Probably London slang: mentioned by Halliwell in this sense.
- RASH, violent [C, M].
- RASPY, coarse or rough in taste [I].
- REASY, bacon or ham which has become a little oily in keeping, and the fat a little yellow, is said to have become *reasy* [I].
- REDPULL (the LL modified almost into w, pronunciation of *Redpoll (Linota)* [I].
- ROBIN HOOD'S BARN, "all round Robin Hood's barn," = in all directions, everywhere, on all sides [I]. "I've looked all round Robin Hood's barn, and I can't find him." The considerable stretch of country which contained Robin Hood's provisions (deer, etc.) might metaphorically be called his "barn," and so the phrase be applied to any large space.
- RODNEY ABOUT, To, to hang about to pick up such odd jobs as holding horses, etc.; also said of a man who earns a living by such irregular trades as holding a cocoanut stall at the "statties," or hawking bloaters from door to door, etc. [I]. A RODNEY, or RODNEY-BOATMAN, an odd man employed on the canal, to open the locks, etc. [I] (see *Scuffle-hunter*, RECORDS VII., 67).
- ROOSH, pronunciation of *rush*, both verb and subst., in sense of running hurriedly [M]; but the aquatic plants (*Juncus*) are pronounced correctly.
- ROSEBERRY, and RAWSEBERRY, the raspberry [I].
- RUNT, a badly-developed or dwarfish beast or other animal [I, and Dictionary], see *Dilling*.

- ST. KATTERNS, for St. Catherine's Day, 25 November, when a snapdragon of gin and raisins was customary [C]. For some explanation, see my "Church Bells of Bucks," pp. 280 and 379, and "Memoirs of the Verney Family," I., 11.
- SAWNEY, fool, simpleton [I, and general]. For *Zany*, Ital. *Zanni*. Probably from Latin *sannio*, one who makes mimicking grimaces, a buffoon, or zany. Greek *σάννας*.
- SCAMMELLED, scrambled [near M].
- SCANTLE, To, to hobble, to *kibble* (which see) [I].
- SCISSORS, CROSS AS, very irritable, etc. [I]. "To stare like scissors" is also a common phrase, = To stare so hard as almost to become "cross-eyed" [I].
- SCORBERRY, the dew-berry (*Rubus casius*), one of the brambles, with the drupels larger and fleshier than in the blackberry, and ripening earlier [I].
- SCORNY, horny, rough (of the skin) [I].
- SCRARM, To, to scramble [I]. SCRARMER, a scrambler.
- SCRAT, To, to scratch or scrape with nails or claws (as dogs, fowls, etc. [I].
- SCRIMPY [I]. See *Skimpy*.
- SCRUMP [I], SCRUNCH [I, M, etc.], To, to crunch, to make a crunching noise. "It were frawsty, and, law! the leaves did scrump."
- SCURF, To, to punish [C].
- SEEMINGLY [H, M, etc.], SEEMLY (often pronounced *simly*) [I]; apparently. "There ain't but three, seemingly."
- SET-OUT, a festive gathering of any kind [near M. etc.]. Cf. *Spread*.
- SHAKKETY, shaky [H].
- SHAKY-HEARTED (of wood) [H]. See *Druckseu* (RECORDS VII., 64), and *Spreazy* (*infra*).
- SHALL, often used conditionally [I]; *i.e.*, "You shall goo into Bob's, and you shall say this or that, and ten to one 'e'll tell ye the same ol' ditty every time." The pronunciation [I] of *shall* is *sholl* when emphatic; otherwise *shull*.
- SHATTERY, nearly broken [C].

SHAW, a small strip of woodland [H, and neighbourhood]; used in distinction to the big woods of some hundreds of acres extent. **HANGER** [H, etc.] properly "a hanging wood on the declivity of a hill" (Halliwell). **PLANTIN'**, for *plantation* [S. Bucks generally], properly a piece of wood that has been artificially planted. **SPINNEY** [I, and midlands generally, but not much used round H] is, as Mr. Gurney states, "a small wood with much under-growth;" derived ultimately, no doubt, from the Latin *spinetum*, a thorn-brake. Halliwell defines it as "a thicket;" but adds that "in Buckinghamshire the term is applied to a brook."

"At the last bi a littel dich he lepez over a spenne,
Stelez out ful stilly by a strothe raude.

Syr Gawayn and the Grene Knyzt, 1709."

SHEAR-HOG. Halliwell explains this as "a ram or wether after the first shearing," a midland counties word; but apparently used for a boar-pig [I].

SHE BEECH, the hornbeam [Cadmore End]. See *Horned Beech*.

SHEEP-MUSHROOM, an early kind of mushroom [I].

SHEEP'S-HEAD-AND-PLUCK, also simply a "sheep's head," a Dutch, or "wag-at-the-wall" clock [I]. In dressing a sheep, the *pipe* (trachea), with the *lights* (lungs) are left hanging from the head, and a Dutch clock with its long pendulum and weighted chains might remind anyone of the group.

SHET, for shut: only used in "shet up" = *hold your tongue* [I].

SHIFT, "I could make shift to;" = I could manage to [C, M, etc.].

SHIGGLE-SHAGGLE, To, to trot at an uneven pace (as a horse). **SHIGGLY SHAGGLY**, irregularly, joltingly [I].

SHILLY-SHALLY [M, etc.]—**ABOUT**, To [I, M, etc.], to beat about the bush, not to come to the point.

SHINDY [I, M, and general]. **SHINE** [M], a fight, disturbance, loud noise.

SHIP, pl. of *sheep* [H, I, M, and general].

SHUFF, short-grained (of wood) [near M]; see **CHUFF**.

SIDLE, To, to slip, as a loose bank, to "colt in," etc. [I].

- SILLY MONEY, money gained without exertion [I].
- SIN, for *saw*, *seen*, or *since* [I, M, and general].
- SKEG [Cadmore End], SKEGS [I], the bullace plum (*Prunus insititia*). I have heard *Cat-wood* (which see, *supra*) applied to this species, but probably in mistake.
- SKIMPY, scanty, short (in quantity), puny [H, I, M, and general]. SKIMPLING, a thin person [C].
- SKIRMAGE, for *scrimmage*, *skirmish* [I].
- SLAD, a meadow [I]; now used only in composition in field-names.
- SLAP-DASH, impetuously, etc. [I, M, and general].
"He went slap-dash at it."
- SLAVER, saliva dribbling from the mouth [I, etc.].
(Dictionary word).
- SLEEPER, a Dormouse [C, and centre of the county].
SLEEPY MOUSE [H, M, and south part of county generally].
- SLEEPIFIED, somewhat sleepy [I, etc.].
- SLIP [Wooburn], SLIPE [Wooburn, H, etc.], a bar of a flake-hurdle. SLIPE [C, I], a slip, or strip. "A little narrer slipe o' wood, with some fir-trees in it."
- SLITHER ABOUT, To, to stagger, or slide [I, etc.].
- SLIVER, a slice, a splinter, etc. [I].
- SLOGGING [C],--IN [M, etc.], working hard.
- SLOMMUCK, To,
or SLOMMUCKS, } to *trapes* along with a slovenly gait
SLOPPUT, } [I]. See *Slommakin* and *Trapes*,
SLOTCHET, } RECORDS VII., 300, 301; and
SNOMMUT, } *Trapes* *infra*; also *Drotchel*
SOTCHEL, } *supra*.
- SLOSH, slush [H, I, M, and general].
- SLUDDER, liquid mud [I].
- SLURRY, muddy refuse. "Slurry-ponds" are banked receptacles for the refuse and mud washed away from coprolite-bearing soil [I].
- SLUSH, a sluice [C].
- SMAHM, or SMARM, To. To *smahm* the hair down is to make it smooth by the aid of hair-grease. To *smahm* a person down is to flatter him with specious words, etc. A *smahmy* person is one with insincere, ingratiating manners [I].

- SMELL-SMOCK, the Lady's Smock (*Cardamine pratensis*) [Wing].
- SMOCK-FACED (query for *smug-faced*), smooth-faced, clean-shaven [I].
- SMOCK-MILL, a cylindrical wind-mill, so called from its fancied resemblance to a smock [I].
- SMUDDER, To, for *smother*, etc. "I be all smuddered up o' dust" [I].
- SNACK, To, to snatch, jerk [I, M, and general]. To GO SNACKS, to share [C, M, and general].
- SNICK, To, see *Nick* supra [I, M]. "Your scissors 'ave gone and snicked a bit out o' my ear."
- SNOT-BERRY [Slapton], SNOTTY-GLOBS [I], the berry of the yew-tree.
- SNOW-IN-HARVEST, SNOW-IN-AUTUMN, the plant *alyssum* [I]. See *White Money*.
- SOAKED, said of bread when sufficiently baked [C].
- SOCKETER, a heavy blow [I]. "Now you watch me give that ol' rat a socketer."
- So DO, an affirmative answer, almost=yes [C]. "Shall I come in?" "So do."
- So HELP ME TEN MEN AND A BOY, a humorous asseveration [I].
- SOLDIERS' BUTTONS, the greater stitchwort (*Stellaria holostea*) [C]. (See *Shirt-Buttons*, RECORDS VII., 300).
- SOODLE, To, to walk gently or aimlessly along [I].
- S'OORE, for *swore* (pret. of *swear*) [I]. "'E s'ooore summut unkid and dretful."
- SOT, for *sat* [C, M, etc.].
- SOWBUG, a woodlouse [C, I].
- SOW-RAT, a female rat sometimes so called, also DOE- and BITCH-RAT [H, I, M, and general].
- SPADDLE, a kind of hoe [I].
- SPIRTLE or SPURTLE, To, to spirt [I, etc.]. "It spirtles o' rain," *i.e.*, a few drops of rain are falling.
- SPIT, a spadeful of soil [I] (see RECORDS VII., 300); also the "pips" or marks on dice, dominoes, cards, etc. From one of these two meanings comes the phrase: "He's the very spit of his brother," *i.e.*, he is exactly like him. As a verb [I, M, and general]: "It spits o' rain."

- SPLOSH, for *splash* [I, M, and general].
- SPRAGGLE, To, to struggle in a sprawling manner [I].
 "The brindle fell into the slurry-pond this aaternoon, but she spraggled out somehow."
- SPREEZY, used of heart of timber splitting or warping [H]. See *Drucksey* (RECORDS VII., 64), and *Shaky-hearted*, supra.
- SQUALLIN' THRESHER, the missel-thrush [I].
- SQUAWK, To, to squall raucously (said generally of hens) [I, M, and general].
- SQUELCH, To, to squash, to make a noise as water in boots [I, M, and general].
- SQUENCH, To, for *quench* [I, M]. Blacksmith's technical term for cooling hot iron with water [M, etc.].
- SQUINCH UP, To, to contract [I]. "It made him squinch up his ol' feeace."
- SQUINNY, To, to squint. [I].
- SQUIRTLE, To, for *squirt* [M].
- STAG, To, to cut a hedge down within a few inches of the ground; to cut the leaders off a tree, or to cut its head off, for the sake of the "lap" or lop [I]. For a different meaning, see RECORDS VII., 68. A STAGGARD (*tom. cit.* 300) is a tree which has been lopped in this way [I].
- STALE, STAYEL, the stem of a flower or leaf, or the handle of a broom, saucepan, etc. (very common) [I]. An earlier form of *stalk*. A.S. *stel*.
- STANK, originally a pool or pond, made by damming up a water-course, thence (a verb) to dam up [I]. Stank-lane in Pitstone is so called from being close to an old pond now filled up. Cf. *tank*. Old French, *estanc*; modern French, *étang*, = a pond.
- START, occurrence, event, etc. [H, I, M, and general]. "That's a rum start." A tale or report [C]. "What start did he tell you?"
- STATTY, a statute fair [I]. See *Set*, RECORDS VII., 299.
- STEEL WINDS, very sharp, keen winds (as the E. wind during a "Blackthorn Winter") [I].
- STIVE UP, To, to confine in a close place [I]. "He were stived up in a little ol' 'oole, so as he couldn't 'ardly move." STIVY (of weather), stifling [C]. Connected with *stille* and *stew*.

- STOACHING, "to come stoaching along," to come slowly [C]. Halliwell gives *stoach*, and *stotch*, to poach, or make footmarks (of cattle) in a field.
- STOCK-AXE, or GRUBBIN'-AXE, or —HOE, an axe somewhat resembling a pick-axe used for stocking up hedges, etc. [I].
- STOOR, store-pigs, young pigs to be fattened [I].
- STOUT, haughty, "stand-offish," etc. (now rare) [I].
- STRAWL, SAWL, for *straw*, *saw*. SAWLING, for *sawing* [I].
- STRODDLE, for straddle [H, I, M, etc.].
- STUDY, To, almost=to rack one's brain [C]. "I study and study, but I can't think of it."
- STUMP, a small rick, or "built" [I]. The small remnant of a rick from which the greater part has been cut away [H, etc.].
- SUET-PLUGGER, a suet dumpling. A farm-boy's term for the chief delicacy of the times when he was fed by the farmer [I].
- SUETY ISAACS, suet dumplings [I].
- SUGGY, holding water (of decayed wood, etc.); boggy, swampy [H, I, M].
- SUKEY, a "pet" name for a tea-kettle [I].
- SUMMER, SUMMERS, for somewhere [H, I, M, etc.].
- SUNRISING WATER, water from a spring flowing eastwards [Edlesborough]. Reputed good for sore eyes and bad sight [Mr. Gurney].
- SUP, To, to drink [I, etc.]. "You ain't a-drinkin', mate: come! sup." As a noun=a draught of any liquid [H, I, M, and general]. "I've 'ad neither boite ner sup since mornin'."
- SUSS, SIZZLE, To, to hiss, fizz, fizzle [I].
- SWAG, To, see *Sag*, RECORDS VII., 299 [H, I, M, and general].
- SWAIERT, SWAIRD, greensward [I].
- SWIMMER, a piece of dough boiled in a saucepan, as a pudding [I].
- SWIMMINGLY, well, prosperously, etc. [I, M, and general]. "I be gooin' an swimmin'ly."
- SWINGEL (G *soft*, =J), the swinging part of a flail [C, I, etc.].

TACK, TACKLE, see RECORDS VII., 301. Both [I]=any substance, as food, etc. "That's what I *call* cheese; that be good tack, begoy." The latter [I] also=as *loc. cit.*

TAKE, To. The preterite is often redundantly used [H, I, M, etc.]. "I took and gin 'im a slap side o' th' ear-ole." "I done no moore, but I took and lammed into the job, and 't wur done afore you could say Jack's-your-master."

TAKE ONE'S DANIEL, To, see *Daniel*.

TALK BROAD, To, to talk impertinently [C].

TANDRA, or **TANDREW WHIGS**, little cakes which were formerly eaten on (sain)t Andrew's day [I]. Cf. "Old 't Andrew's Day" (December 11) in my "Church Bells of Bucks," p. 280; also 515 (Marsh Gibbon), 546 (Padbury), and 594 (Thornborough). Cf. also *tawdry* from (sain)t Audrey, for Etheldreda; on whose day (17th October) a fair was annually held in the Isle of Ely (and probably elsewhere), at which laces and gay toys were sold.

TANKET, To, to follow persistently [I] as a kitten: "What do ye want, then, tanketin' arter me all the whoild?"

TANTADLIN, a small round open tart is called a *tantadlin tart* [I]. Query, *Tante Adeline*? Halliwell gives the word in this sense, and two other forms—*tantablin*, and *tantablet*.

TEELER, the peg which holds the noose of a rabbit-snare in position [H]. Halliwell gives *Teel*, with four meanings: the first and third are: to place anything in a leaning position (*Wilts*), and to set a trap (*Devon*).

TEEN, To, to kindle, to be kindled. A.S. *tendan*, to kindle. Norw., *Tænde*. Swed., *Tända*. The root is seen in *Tinder*.

THAT, used as a demonstrative pronoun much more freely than in book English,=it, in many ways [I, etc.]. "Law! that pricked up that's ears and that snarled sommat offul." "Wooll ye pay what I ax?" "No, *that* I wu'n't." "That don't rain nuthin' much." "If you ain't got a Jersey, 'awever, ner yet a brindool for milkin', ner

- nothin' o' that, that (*i.e.*, the milk) never does look so good, not when it's separated." Also used as an adverb, = to such a degree, so, very, etc.: "Aw, that looked *that* sly."
- THAVE, a ewe-lamb [I].
- THEIR-SEN, for *themselves* [C].
- THICK, "He's got it thick in for him"; = he has a grudge against him [C].
- THILL, a shaft of a cart [probably obsolete, except in composition]—HORSE or THILLER, shaft-horse, —HARNES, shaft-harnes [H]. FILLER, or FILLEST-HORSE [I].
- THING-A-MY [general], THING-A-MIGHTY [I], used in place of a word or name one cannot remember, in the same way as *what's-his-name*. Also used as a term of humorous contempt: "Oh, 'im! Sich a thing-a-my as 'im wouldn't do no good."
- THISSELIES, fistulas, hemorrhoids [I].
- THRAIL, for *flail* [I].
- THREAD-OF-LIFE, the hanging plant "mother-of-thousands" (*Linaria cymbalaria*) [I].
- THROSH, for *thrush* [I].
- THROW OFF, A, a hint [C]. "She give him a throw off."
- THROW ONE'S WEIGHT ABOUT, To, to put on airs [C].
- THRUMMETY, frumenty [I].
- THUNDER-HEADS, round heads of cloud in a heavy bank, portending thunder [I].
- THURRA, for *furrow* [I].
- TIBBER, used in addressing a cat=puss [C].
- TIDDLY-BUMP, a descriptive word, indicating the manner of a fall [I]. "He come tiddly-bump down the batter (=slope)."
- TIDDY [C, I]; TINNY, TEENY [I]; for tiny. "A little tiddy thing." See *Titty*: RECORDS VII., 69.
- TIDY (adverb), fairly, passably [I, etc.]. "He's tidy well-to-do."
- TIG, the game "touch-wood" [I]. *Tickle* has the same root.
- TIGGLE, To, to tickle: to go at an easy pace, at a jog-trot, etc. [I]. "I saw some ol' swans come tigglin' over t'ords Mars'on (Marston)." "'Ere comes old Bob's poony tigglin' along."

TILL, used for *while* [C].

TILLER OUT, of corn, etc., to germinate, to spread by throwing shoots from the root [H, etc.; a dictionary word.] "The oats tillered out so that there were as many as 19 straws to one corn sown."

TIME AND AGAIN, often, frequently [I, M, etc.].

TIT, a nag (horse) [I, and various]; a mare? [I]. To **TIT OFF**, to die [I]. **TIT OVER**, to tumble over, to overturn [H, I, M, etc.]. *Tit* is for *tilt*, or *tip*. "His cart wheel come bang agenst a post, and over it tit, all the lot, man, missus, baby, and new-laid eggs."

TITTER, a fit of shaking, or trembling [I, etc.]. "It's made me all of a titter." Also *twitter*.

TITTUP, to run or walk making a slight pattering noise [I]. "I heard an old rat tittupping about overhead." "With his dog tittupping behind him."

TOM THUMB, the lotus, or bird's foot clover (*Lotus corniculatus*) [I]. Also called *Lady's-fingers* or *King-fingers*, which see.

TOTTERS, for *tatters* [I]. So *tossel* for *tassel*, and many other words.

TOUCHER, "as near as a toucher,"="As near as no odds" [I, etc.] = very nearly.

TRANSMOGRIFY, to transform completely [I, M, etc.].

TRAPE, To, "to trape the dirt in,"=to bring in to the house on the boots [I].

TRAPES, To, to tread with heavy or dirty boots, to tread clumsily [I]. Mr. Gurney has not heard it with the meanings given RECORDS VII., 301.

TRENCHER, A, a hearty eater [C], for "a good trencher-man."

TRIMMER, a big specimen of anything [H, M, I, etc.], including a big lie. Adj., **TRIMMING** [H, M, etc.].

TRINKLE, for trickle [M].

TRUCK [H, M, etc.], almost=rubbish. Any miscellaneous collection. "Let's have that truck out first." Also *intercourse* [H, M, etc.]. "I'll 'a' no more truck with 'im,"="I'll have nothing more to do with him." [In this sense also I, usually pronounced *trick*].

- TURK, applied in good humour to a mischievous child. "You young Turk" [I, M, and general]. To TURN TURK, to become unexpectedly hostile or formidable [I].
- TWELVEMONTH, nearly always used for the period of a year, probably in all parts of the county, and usually pronounced *twel'month*.
- TWIGGLY, like a twig [I]. "You a'n't ought to 'it 'im wi' that, but wi' one o' these 'ere thin little twiggly sticks."
- TWIPPER, to twinkle, flicker [I]. "I 'ad me gun in me 'and, and, law! the lightnin' that jist did twipper along it." "They snipe be gallus 'ard to shoot; they do twipper and twirl about so."
- TWITCH, couch grass (*Triticum repens*) [C, M, etc.].
- UGLY, threatening, fierce [I, M, and general]. Used of the weather, animals, and mankind. "Aw, 'e didn't do nothin'; he on'y looked ugly."
- UP-A-DAY, "well-to-do," "up in the world," in good circumstances; conceited [I].
- UPPITY, slightly conceited; in unusually good spirits [I].
- UPSTRAPALOUS, for *obstreperous* [I, M, etc.].
- UP TO THE LAST 'OLE, as perfectly as possible, etc. [I]. "That suited me fine, up to the last 'ole."
- VARJES, verjuice, the juice of any green (unripe) fruit [I]. "Sour as varjes."
- VIOLITES. Mr. Gurney has been told that it is only of late years that violets have been called anything but *violites* in the Ivinghoe neighbourhood; the children used to say they were going *violiting*. Pansies were never known by that name, but were *heart's ease*, a name now generally reserved for the small wild variety. The red dead-nettle (*Lamium purpureum*) was sometimes called Honey-suckle, as well as the real owner of the name. Wood anemone was *wooden-emmeline*. *Bird's eyes*, or *bird's-eye*, generally applied to the germander speedwell, is also used for the ground-ivy when in flower.

- WAGGONER, "mouse of a rufous colour with a short tail" [C]; obviously the Bank Vole (*Evotomys glareolus*). No doubt the Field Vole (*Microtus agrestis*) would share the name, as the two species would not be generally distinguished.
- WALLOP, besides the meaning given RECORDS VII., 302, is used in "to come down wallup" [I, M], to fall heavily, with emphasis.
- WAMBLE ABOUT, To, for wobble, to walk unsteadily. "A womblin' ol' 'os" [Wing].
- WANTY, the belly-band in cart harness, consisting of a very broad strap, the ends of which buckle round the shafts, and entirely disconnected with the pad or any other part of the harness [H, I, etc.]. Cf. French, *ventre*, belly.
- WARM, To, used metaphorically for beat, chastise [I, M, and general].
- WATER-GOGGLES, Marsh-marigolds [W].
- WEEK, To, to squeak, as rats [I].
- WEL, pronunciation of *while*, when=*until*. But as a substantive, it is pronounced *wild*, or *whoild* [I]. "I sha'n't be on'y a little wild." "He's a longish whoild at it." See *Coolder*, supra.
- WER, WERSELVES, for our, ourselves [C, I, etc.]. "Wer ol' gramp." "We didn't like it werselves."
- WE's, for *we were* [C].
- WEST, A, a sty in the eye [C].
- WET-DIAL, the Wryneck (*Iynx torquilla*) [C]. See Nile-bird (RECORDS VII., 66). Wet-dial appears to be the same word as *Whet-ile*, a name for the Green Woodpecker: see RECORDS VII., 302, and the next (infra).
- WET-WEATHER BIRD, the Green Woodpecker (*Gecinus viridis*) [I]. See *French Magpie*, *Yaffel*, and *Whet-ile*, RECORDS VII., 64, 70, 302; also *Ickle-bird*, supra.

WEY, the spreader, to each end of which a horse's traces are attached [I]. See *Whipple-tree*.

WHAT-FOR, a licking; as if in answer to a query [M, etc.]. "I'll give ye what-for."

WHAT YER, a greeting, for "what cheer?" [I].

WHINNICK, To (for *whine*), to whine or cry in a subdued manner [I]. "There now, stop whinnickin' do."
WINNOCK [C], to cry.

WHIPPLE-TREE, when a horse draws any agricultural implement by "chain harness," *i.e.*, chain traces without shafts, the spreader behind the horse's heels, to which the ends of the traces are attached, is called the *whipple-tree* [H, etc.]. See *Wey*. When a pair of horses are similarly harnessed, each *whipple-tree* is attached by its centre to either end of another and somewhat longer and stouter spreader, the centre of which is in turn attached to the implement. This larger spreader is a WHIPPANCE [H, etc.].

WHISTLE, To, birds are said to *whistle*, not *sing* [C, M, and general].

WHITE MONEY, the plant *alyssum* [C]; see *Snow-in-harvest*.

WHIOP, To, to beat, both in the sense of *chastise* and *defeat* [I, M, and general]. WHOPPER (subst.), a big one [M, and general]. WHOPPING (adj.), very large [M, etc.]. Cf. *Whack, Whacker, Whacking*, RECORDS VII., 302.

WIGGLE, To, to squirm, to wriggle [I].

WILL-FILL, a hermaphrodite [I].

WISSUP, or WISSOP, probably for *wisp* [I]. "There's the kitten bin out in the rain, poor little wissop."

WITTY, not in the sense of *humorous*, but clever, having his wits about him [M]; said (*e.g.*) of Colonel (now General) Baden-Powell, at the beginning of the Transvaal War (October, 1899): "He seems a very witty man; they puts a lot of trust in him."

WOBBLER, the Pied Wagtail (*Motacilla lugubris*) [M].
(See *Dish-washer*, RECORDS VII., 63).

WOODEN HILL, a whimsical phrase for stairs [I]. "Wal,
I s'pose it's about time to climb the wooden hill."

WORRIT, for worry [I, M, etc.]. Also, to be worried,
to be fretful.

WOWND, for wound [I, M, etc.]. This, as noted by
Mr. Gurney, is "only used by the old men;" as it
is fast becoming discontinued.

WRAP, for *wrap* [C].

WUR, common pronunciation for *were* or *was* [I, M, and
general].

YEALM (*dissyl.*) for *halm*, = straw or stalk of potatoes,
peas, etc. [near M]. See *Alm*.

YELK, for *yolk* [I].

YELM, To, to prepare straw for thatching, or hay for
cutting into chaff, by arranging it in one direction
[I]. A.S. *gilm*, *gelm*, a handful of reaped corn, a
sickle-full of corn.

YILT, see *Jilt* [I].