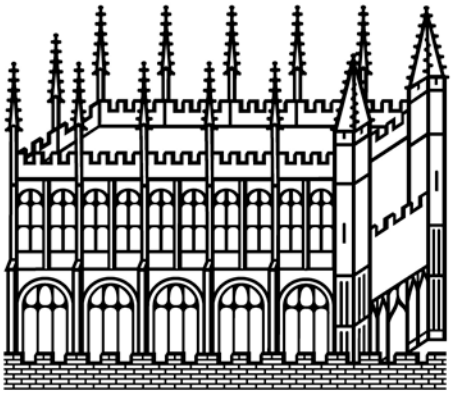

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OLD COUNTRY AND FARMING WORDS.

GLEANED FROM AGRICULTURAL BOOKS.

OLD COUNTRY AND FARMING WORDS:

GLEANED FROM AGRICULTURAL BOOKS.

BY

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INTRODUCTION.

THIS collection of words, like many things of very much greater importance, owes its formation to an accident. A casual reference in a horticultural work to Ellis's *Modern Husbandman* induced me to consult it with a view of seeing if it contained any plant-names. I soon saw that it would be worth my while to go through the whole set of eight volumes for the purpose of extracting the plant-names contained therein, some of which were quite new to me. While thus engaged, I saw many other words which seemed to me unusual, and which were often stated by the writer to be of local use; and it then occurred to me that it might be worth while to extract these also. On consulting Mr. Nodal he considered the collection thus formed suitable for publication by the English Dialect Society; and it seemed to me then that one or two other works of similar character might be treated in like manner, and the words so obtained issued with those extracted from Ellis. I am now further encouraged in this belief by the Rev. Prof. Skeat, whose kind assistance I shall acknowledge later on; he has read the extracts in slip, and has from time to time expressed his belief as to the value of the collection.

Many of the words which I have selected are probably in more general use than I, with my very limited knowledge of the subject, am aware of. Some few, indeed, can hardly be considered as really dialect words, but I have included them because they were at any rate unusual, and thus, as it seemed to me, deserved to have attention drawn to them. Perhaps whatever value the collection may possess will be found to consist largely in the references given to many words which are included by Halliwell and other writers of dictionaries, but which have not been referred to any printed source.

There can, I think, be but little doubt that collections of words similar to those now placed before the members of the English Dialect Society might be made with advantage from other works of a like character. There are many books on husbandry and gardening which contain much of dialectal interest—an illustration of this will shortly be issued by the Society in the shape of a reprint of Fitzherbert's *Husbandry*, under the skilled editorship of Prof. Skeat.

The following is a brief account of the works from which the present collection is selected.

I. Ellis.—The glossary numbered I. is extracted from the works of William Ellis. Ellis was a farmer at Little Gaddesden in Hertfordshire during the last century. Very little is known about him, but from his *Modern Husbandman* we gather incidentally that he had been fifty years a resident in the locality, which makes it probable that he was born there; that he had travelled both in England and on the Continent; that he had a wife and six children, the latter of whom he took pains to train in agricultural pursuits (see *Collar* in Gloss., p. 12). It is clear that he was a man of much intelligence, although he refers (*Modern Husbandman*, VI. ii. 36) to his 'illiterature'; his writings have a strong local colouring, and record for the most part his experience as a Hertfordshire farmer. An inspection of the words selected, with their accompanying extracts, will show that many of them are specified by Ellis as in use in Hertfordshire; others are from various counties, also specified: those which are not mentioned as being in use in any special locality are, I think, most probably also Hertfordshire words. The importance of this may be gathered from the fact that the *Bibliographical List* issued by the E. D. S. has no reference to any collection of Hertfordshire words, however small; and the close proximity of the county to the metropolis renders it probable that local words are in especial danger of extinction. If the plant-names used by Ellis may be taken as a criterion, the collection contains many new words; several of these plant-names do not appear, I believe, in any other work, the E. D. S. *Dictionary of English Plant-names* not excepted, although we have endeavoured to make our collection as complete as

possible, and have consulted almost every work known to us bearing on the subject. Ellis's works, indeed, seem very little known, or they would have been alluded to in the E. D. S. *Bibliographical List.*

I proceed to give the full titles of the works of Ellis cited in Gloss. I., with the abbreviations by which I have indicated them.

Modern Husbandman = The Modern Husbandman, complete in eight volumes, containing—I. The Practice of Farming, as it is now carried on by the most experienced farmers in the several counties of England, for every month of the year. II. The Timber and Fruit-Tree improved, or, the best practical methods of improving different lands with proper Timber. III. Agriculture improved, or, the Practice of Husbandry displayed, shewn by Facts performed on all sorts of land, according to the old Plain, and the New Drill way of Ploughing. IV. Chiltern and Vale Farming explained, according to the latest Improvements. Necessary for all Landlords and Tenants of either Ploughed, Grass, or Wood Grounds. By William Ellis, Farmer, at Little Gaddesden. London, 1750.

The eighth volume of this work seems to be mainly a compilation from, or summary of, the rest. Ellis also issued *The Practical Farmer, or The Hertfordshire Husbandman*, of which I have only seen the fifth edition (1759), which does not materially differ from *The Modern Husbandman*, but has prefixed to it a short glossary of terms, which I occasionally quote. *The Timber-Tree improved* is the title of a separate and earlier work (1738), which is incorporated in *The Modern Husbandman.* Although the title-pages of the eight volumes bear the same date, *The Modern Husbandman* seems to have been issued in parts, and these were bound up differently by different people. Thus, although the parts of the British Museum copy (pressmark, 235. g. 20) and that acquired for the E. D. S. correspond in nearly every particular, the volumes containing them are arranged differently. It is so important to bear this in mind in verifying quotations, that I have drawn out a table showing the differences in arrangement in the British Museum copy, from which my quotations are taken, and that belonging to the E. D. S. In the second column, I have indicated the position of the corresponding parts in the British Museum copy.

British Museum Copy.		*English Dialect Society's Copy.*	
Vol. I.	pt. 1, Jan., pp. viii, 148 pt. 2, Feb., pp. viii, 151	Vol. I.	pt. 1, as opposite pt. 2 ,, pt. 3 = Vol. II. pt. 1
Vol. II.	pt. 1, Mar., pp. viii, 150 pt. 2, April, pp. viii, 152	Vol. II.	pt. 1 = Vol. II. pt. 2 pt. 2 = Vol. III. pt. 1 pt. 3 = Vol. IV. pt. 1
Vol. III.	pt. 1, May, pp.x,viii,188 pt. 2, May, pp. [vi] 190	Vol. III.	pt. 1 = Vol. IV. pt. 3 pt. 2 = Vol. V. pt. 1, but is a different printing, and has 141 pp., which, however, contain nothing additional, but are more widely printed pt. 3 = Vol. V. pt. 3
Vol. IV.	pt. 1, June, pp. [vii] 190 pt. 2, June, pp. [vi] 136 pt. 3, July, pp. [viii] 142 pt. 4, July, pp. [v] 136	Vol. IV.	pt. 1 = Vol. VI. pt. 1 pt. 2 = Vol. VI. pt. 2 pt. 3 = Vol. VI. pt. 3
Vol. V.	pt. 1, Aug., pp. [vi] 139 pt. 2, Aug., pp. [iv] 129 pt. 3, Sept., pp. [vi] 152	Vol. V.	= Vol. VII.
Vol. VI.	pt. 1, Oct., pp. [iv] 152 pt. 1, Nov., pp. viii, 150 pt. 3, Dec., pp. [vi] 152	Vol. VI.	pt. 1 = Vol. III. pt. 2 pt. 2 = Vol. IV. pt. 2
Vol. VII.	*The Timber-Tree improved* pt. 1, pp. [iv] 115 pt. 2, pp. viii, 207	Vol. VII.	pt. 1 = Vol. IV. pt. 4 pt. 2 = Vol. V. pt. 2
Vol. VIII.	*Chiltern and Vale Farming explained*, pp. [vi] 400	Vol. VIII.	corresponds

Country Housewife = The Country Housewife's Family Companion: or Profitable Directions for whatever relates to the management and good Œconomy of the Domestick Concerns of a Country Life according to the present practice of the Country Gentleman's, the Woman's, the Farmers', &c., Wives, in the Counties of Hertford, Bucks, and other parts of England: shewing how great savings may be made in Housekeeping. . . . . The whole founded on near thirty years' Experience by W. Ellis. London . . . . 1750. 8°. Front. pp. x, 379, index. (Brit. Mus. pressmark 7954 aaa.)

This is a very complete work of its kind, and, like the rest of Ellis's writings, bears the stamp of originality. The recipes for the

cure of various disorders are numerous, and should not be overlooked by those interested in such subjects.

Shepherd's Guide = A compleat system of Experienced Improvement, made in Sheep, Grass-lambs, and House-lambs: or the Country Gentleman's, the Grasier's, the Sheep-dealer's, and the Shepherd's Sure Guide: in the profitable management of those most serviceable Creatures, according to the present Practice of the Author, and the most accurate Grasiers, Farmers, Sheep-dealers, and Shepherds of England. . . . . In three books. By W. Ellis. London, 1749. 8°. pp. [32] 384. (Brit. Mus. pressmark 35 a. 23.)

Pract. Farmer = The Practical Farmer or Hertfordshire Husbandman (see under *Modern Husbandman*). (Brit. Mus. pressmark 235 g. 31.)

New Experiments = New Experiments in Husbandry, for the month of April. . . . By William Ellis. . . . London, 1 . . . 1736. 8°. pp. [6] 124, index. (Brit. Mus. pressmark $\frac{966\ f.\ 24}{3.}$)

This also is mainly incorporated in *The Modern Husbandman*, but is not quite identical with it.

Besides *The Timber-Tree improved* (Brit. Mus. pressmark $\frac{966\ f.\ 24}{3}$), already referred to, but not quoted in this collection, Ellis wrote one or two other works which I have not seen. Donaldson (*Agricultural Biography*, p. 50) cites 'The compleat Planter and Cyderest, or a new method of planting Cyder-apple and perry-pear trees, and the most approved ways of making cyder. London, 1757. 8°;' and in the *Country Housewife* (p. 131) Ellis refers to a work of his which I have not been able to trace. He quotes it as 'The London and Country Brewer, sold by Mr. Astley, at the Rose in Paternoster Row.'

In 1772 was published 'Ellis's Husbandry, abridged and methodized: comprehending the most useful articles of Practical Agriculture. London, 2 vols.' (Brit. Mus. pressmark 1251. g. 19. 20). In the preface to this some account is given of Ellis, but not the date of either his birth or his death. We extract the following passages, which seem to give a just, rather than a complimentary, estimate of his works, viewed from a practical agricultural standpoint:—

'His education was something not much superior to that of the general run of common farmers, but he inherited from nature strong and active parts, which enabled him to rise into a sphere superior to his

brethren. . . . . Any person in Great Britain might send for him, on paying for his time and expences. . . . . Having engaged for larger quantities of MS. than his materials of real excellence would allow, all his pieces are nearly equal in being filled with trash. This did his reputation so much mischief, and at last injured him so much with the public, that he no longer found any pecuniary advantage in writing, but stuck to his farm, and very wisely depended on that alone. . . . instruments, he procured them, and sold them to any persons. . . . Ellis made a traffick, sometimes profitably, of ploughs, drill ploughs, horse-breaks, &c. This induced him to be very voluminous in their description, and very hyperbolical in their praise.'

There is a good deal of proverbial and other folk-lore scattered through Ellis's writings: the most interesting of this I have extracted and published in the *Folklore Record* for 1880 (vol. iii. pp. 80—86).

II. Lisle.—The words forming this Glossary are taken from 'Observations in Husbandry. By Edward Lisle, Esq., late of Crux-Easton, in Hampshire. Dublin: printed for G. Faulkner, in Essex-street. MDCCLVII.' (pp. xiv, 1—530).

This is a posthumous work, and begins with an 'advertisement by Thomas Lisle, eldest son of the author, dated Sept. 1st, 1756. From this I extract the following account of Lisle, which shows how thoroughly devoted he was to his subject:—

'He settled at Crux-Easton in Hampshire, as far as I can collect, about the 27th year of his age, and in 1693, or 4, where he immediately determined to make the study of agriculture one of the chief amusements of his life.

'In pursuance of this resolution, not only at the place, and in the neighbourhood where he lived, but in his journies either to Dorsetshire, where he had concerns, or to Leicestershire, in visits to his father-in-law, Sir Ambrose Phillipps of Garenton, or to his own estates in Wiltshire and the Isle of Wight, and to other parts of the kingdom, he made it his business to search out the most reputable farmers, and get the best informations he could, in all the branches of husbandry that were known and practised in those counties. His constant method was to note down the opinions and advices he thought might be useful to him, and afterwards to add occasional remarks on them from his own experience. For many years I believe, he had no other drift, in employing himself after this manner, than merely his own information and improvement; but about the year 1713, he seems to have entered into a design of making his observations public; for I find he had

begun an index, and had thrown together some thoughts, as an essay towards an introduction, dated at that period. Through his other studies however, which were chiefly in divinity, in which he has left a very long and laborious work; his frequent attendance on the business of his neighbours in the capacity of justice of the peace, and the care of a numerous family (for he had no less than twenty children, of whom seventeen survived him), hindered him from pursuing this his intention, yet they did not interrupt his first design, but he continued writing down his inquiries and experiments to the time of his death, which happened in the year 1722.

'As these observations therefore were left in such disorder, as to require no small pains and application to regulate and digest them, and as all his sons, except the eldest, were bred to professions, and those very foreign to that of agriculture, and had neither leisure nor inclination for an undertaking of this nature, they would, in all probability, have been entirely suppressed, had not I accidentally communicated them to some farmers of my acquaintance, as likewise to some gentlemen, who amuse themselves in husbandry, who were all of opinion they might be of use to the profession, and encouraged me to collect them under their several heads, and put them into the order in which they are published.

'Some of his readers will smile, no doubt, to see the names of many of our English farmers mingled together with those of the ancient Romans, Varro, Cato, Pliny, Columella, and Palladius, and with those also of our own writers, Lord Verulam, Evelyn, Ray, Grew, Boyle, and Mortimer; but, had I thrown them out, I must have given an entire new form to the whole, and when I had done all this, the reader, in my judgment, would have owed me no thanks for my pains: it would have robbed the work of an agreeable simplicity, and made it appear less genuine. I was inclined therefore to print it as I found it, and was pleased to find this inclination seconded by the advice of many of my friends.'

The words selected are taken partly from an 'Explanation of terms in husbandry, used in the foregoing observations,' which occupies the two last pages of the book; and partly from the body of the work, in which the explanation of many of them is given in a marginal note. All the words in the 'Explanation' are included except the following, which seemed to me scarcely worthy of insertion, but I give them here, so that the list may be complete:—*Ana*, *Cotyledons*, *Declivous*, *Idiosyncrasy*, *Præcocious*, *Succedaneous*, *Viliorate* ('to make worse, impoverish'). The words seem to be for the most part such as were in use in Hampshire and the adjoining

counties, but some are from Staffordshire and Leicestershire, and others apparently of general use. I have usually given the context, to show, when possible, where the word is used. There are many words in the book which strike me as of unfrequent occurrence, although hardly suitable for inclusion in the present list; while, like the works of Ellis, it is clearly a volume which deserves the attention of all interested in the history of English agriculture.

Besides the edition from which I have made my extracts, there are at least two others, both in the Library of the British Museum. The first is a quarto volume (pp. xiv, 452), with a portrait of the author, dated 1757; the second ('second edition') is of the same date, but in 2 vols. octavo (vol. i. pp. xxii, 400; vol. ii. pp. 408): their pressmarks respectively are 33. f. 8 and 7074. ccc.

III. Worlidge.—Little appears to be known of the life history of John Worlidge or Woobridge of Petersfield, in the county of Hampshire, Gentleman He wrote several treatises on agriculture, gardening, and bees, of which the principal is, 'Systema Agriculturæ, Being The Mystery Of Husbandry Discovered and layd Open.' London, 1669, folio, Ed. 2. 1677; Ed. 3. 1681.' Octavo editions appeared in 1687 and 1716, the title being altered to 'A compleat system of Husbandry and Gardening, or the Gentleman's Companion, in the Business and Pleasures of a Country Life.' . . . . Worlidge is considered to have taken a scientific view of agriculture, so far as the notions of his time permitted; he must therefore be held as being in advance of his contemporaries.

The Glossary as here printed consists of the 'Dictionarium Rusticum,' which, although it has a separate title-page and preface, forms part of the 'Systema Agriculturæ': the third (1681) edition is that which I have consulted. I have selected other words which seemed to me interesting from the body of this work; such are enclosed in square brackets, as are also some cross-references which I thought would be useful. Many of the words included by Worlidge in the 'Dictionarium' seem, however, to me, to quote his own words, 'terms so universally understood that they need no interpretation,'

and I have therefore omitted them; but I enumerate them here, so that the list as Worlidge gave it may be complete:—

Ablactation
Ablaqueation
Adds [= *adze*]
Agriculture
Alveary
Apiary
Aquaduct
Aquaticks
Aromaticks
Avenues
Aviary
Axletree or Axis
Barrow
Boreas
Cart-wright
Ceres
Cider
Coke
Coniferous
Conservatory
Covert
Cultivate
Culture
Curry-comb
Cartilage
Dibble
Drought
Dung-fork
Edifice
Espaliers
Exoticks
Fan
Ferment
Fermentation
Fertile
Fertility
Fetters
Fewel [*fuel*]
Filly
Flayl
Flora
Fodder
Fork
Fragrant
Furrow
Gap
Garner
Georgicks
Germination
Glanduliferous
Glean
Good
Haws
Herbage
Hind
Infertile
Inoculation
Irrigation
Irrovation
Lactary
Lentiles
Litter
Manger
Manure
Mold [*mould*]
Nursery
Olitory
Pail
Pallisade
Parterre or Partir
Plough-right [*plough-wright*]
Pomona
Propagate
Propagator
Propagator
Prune
Quincunx
Rack
Resinaceous
Riddle
Rod
Rood
Seminary
Shed
Sickle
Sluce [*sluice*]
Stercoration
Sterile
Stew
Structures
Sty
Succulation
Succulent
Sythe
Tares
Terrasse [*terrace*]
Underwood
Vat
Vindemiate
Vindemiation
Vinous
Winnow
Zephyrus

Although it contains some interesting words, the 'Dictionarium' is a less valuable and characteristic production than either of the preceding. The author has laid Ray largely under contribution, as may be seen by a comparison of his work with E. D. S. Gloss. B. 15, 16; and his words are not referable to any special locality. His

preface is quaint and suggestive, and might fitly be taken as introductory to the present collection.

IV. Annals of Agriculture.—The words forming this Glossary are selected from 'Annals of Agriculture and other useful Arts; collected and published by A. Young. London, 1784—1815.' 8°. 46 vols.

I have added the counties where they were in use whenever these were specified, or when I could ascertain them from the context, which was not always possible. The number of words obtained scarcely compensates for the labour of hunting through the forty-six volumes of the *Annals*, but there are among them some of interest. Arthur Young was a well-known writer upon agricultural subjects, but the *Annals* is largely occupied with translations of foreign papers, and does not impress me as having met with very great support from practical men.

V. Agricultural Survey.—These words are taken from a series of reports undertaken at the instance of the Agricultural Survey, each being issued separately in different places, and at dates extending from 1793 to 1813, the title-page uniformly running thus: 'General View of the Agriculture of the County of . . . . with observations on the means of improvement.'

In the present selection only the English counties are included, although a similar series of reports was issued for Scotland. The reports are by various hands, the name of the author being prefixed to each. I have indicated the counties and the pages of the report on which the words occur. They form eleven small quarto volumes in the British Museum Library (pressmark 41 b. 6—16), the counties being arranged in alphabetical order. This set does not include all the counties surveyed by the Board of Agriculture, some of which came out in octavo, and occasionally reached a third edition.

VI. Agricultural Provincialisms, and VII. Weights and Measures.—Of these it is only necessary to say that they are reprinted, by the kind permission of the publishers, Messrs. Blackie

and Sons, from *The Cyclopedia of Agriculture*, by John C. Morton (1863). I have introduced a few cross-references in square brackets. The subject of a collection of the names of local Weights and Measures was brought before the readers of *Notes and Queries* in 1878 by Mr. Robert Holland (5th s. x. 283), when a good deal of information was elicited. A yet more complete list than that compiled by Mr. Morton might be made, and would be very useful; meanwhile I may direct attention to the very elaborate notes on the subject in Miss G. F. Jackson's *Shropshire Word-Book*, pp. lxxxiv—xciii.

It will be observed that I have not attempted the collation of the 'Old Country Words' with other Glossaries. I have neither the learning nor the leisure for such a task; nor indeed do I think that this is at present necessary, or even desirable. The aim of the E. D. S., as I understand it, is rather to collect than to elaborate; I have therefore contented myself with a running comparison of the words with Halliwell and such other works as happened to be under my hand at the time, adding references to these here and there when I thought it desirable. But my own deficiencies have been more than supplied by the very generous assistance which I have received from two members of the E. D. S., each in his way fully qualified for the work. Prof. Skeat has kindly read the whole of the collection in slip proof, and his notes (signed W. W. S.) are, as is always the case, most useful and suggestive. Mr. Robert Holland has brought his practical knowledge to bear upon the subject, and his additions (signed R. H.) give a satisfactory indication of what we may expect from the Cheshire Glossary which he has in preparation for the Society. To each of these gentlemen my hearty thanks are due, and I am sure that this expression of gratitude will be endorsed by the members of the E. D. S., for whose acceptance this collection of 'Old Country Words' is offered.

Isleworth,
November, 1880.

I.

FROM

'THE MODERN HUSBANDMAN'

(1750)

AND OTHER WORKS OF WILLIAM ELLIS.

OLD COUNTRY AND FARMING WORDS.

I. FROM THE 'MODERN HUSBANDMAN' (1750) AND OTHER WORKS OF WILLIAM ELLIS.

Abel. Apparently the Abele, *Populus alba*, L., although Ellis seems to regard it as different.—*Modern Husbandman*, VII. i. 106, &c.

After-mead. 'Our *after-mead* or second crop.'—*Modern Husbandman*, IV. i. 95.

After-meath, *or* **Latter-meath.**—*Id.*, IV. ii. 76.

Afternoon farmers. 'In Hertfordshire we call ['declining' husbandmen] *afternoon farmers.*'—*Modern Husbandman*, III. ii. 4.

Ails. (1) The awns of wheat or barley.—*Modern Husbandman*, III. i. 156. See **Tails.**

(2) Complaints, diseases.

'Staggers, and other *ails.*'—*Modern Husbandman*, III. i. 169.

Alian. A sheep suckling a lamb not its own (*Modern Husbandman*, IV. i. 115), or a lamb suckled by a sheep not its mother. See **Header.**

Allhollantide, *i. e.* All-hallows'-tide = All Saints' (Nov. 1—8).—*Modern Husbandman*, I. i. 100. Commonly used throughout the book. **Allhollandy**, VI. ii. 40. In P. Kennedy's *Evenings in the Duffrey*, p. 91, *Holland-tide* is given as a Wexford word: it is also a *Herts* word. See *Agric. Surv. Report for Herts* (1795), p. 28. [Hollan = A.S. *hálgena*, gen. pl. of *hálga*, a saint.—W. W. S.]

Anack. 'Six several sorts of [oatmeal-bread] may be made, every one finer than the other, as your *Anacks*, Janacks, and such like.'—*Country Housewife*, 205.

Anbury. 'That common destructive turnip disease . . . in the sandy grounds of Norfolk . . . [which] is there called *Anbury.*'—*Modern Husbandman*, IV. i. 27. Called also 'fingers-and-toes.'

Appling. 'Old thatch-straw, by time, is so rotted and reduced . . . . as to give the capillary roots of the seedling-potatoe easy and free room to strike into it, yet not so free as to prevent their *appling* or *bottling*.'—*Modern Husbandman*, I. ii. 104.

Turnips 'did *apple* or *bottle* well.'—*Id.*, IV. iv. 70.

[There is no difficulty in understanding that this means swelling out into tubers or bulbs; but one does not quite see how any medium can be so *free*, i. e. loose and open, as to *prevent* the young potatoes forming tubers after they have germinated in it. It would seem as if Ellis were alluding to some popular idea that the formation of tubers of potatoes, bulbs of turnips and such like, was due to the roots having been checked, as it were, in their growth by contact with the hard material of the soil.—R. H.]

Apron-string-hold. Property held in virtue of a wife. A man 'being possessed of a house and large orchard by *apron-string-hold*, felled almost all his fruit-trees, because he every day expected the death of his sick wife, and then all trees, standing on the premises, were to be another's.'—*Modern Husbandman*, VI. ii. 118.

Aps. *Populus tremula*, L.—*Modern Husbandman*, VII. i. 101, &c. See *Dict. of English Plant-names*, p. 15.

Arbell. A spelling of Abele, *Populus alba*, L. 'The Abele or *Arbell*.'—*Modern Husbandman*, VII. ii. 181; also **Arbele**, p. 182.

Arks. 'Square wooden bins, or what they here [Cheshire] call *arks*.'—*Country Housewife*, 200.

[The word is still in constant use in Cheshire. The chest in which oats, &c., are kept in a stable is invariably called a *corn-ark*. —R. H.]

Arpent, *or* **Arpent-weed.** *Sedum Telephium*, L., a corruption of Orpine.

'A certain weed, called in Hertfordshire, *Arpent*.'—*Modern Husbandman*, III. ii. 177, where there is a long description of its 'pestiferous' qualities as a weed in crops of corn and beans.

Arse. 'The *arse* or tail of the plough.'—*Modern Husbandman*, II. i. 44.

Lay the sheaves 'in a sloping posture, close together, with their *arses* outward.'—*Id.* V. i. 11.

[The word is in frequent use in Cheshire. The tail-board of a cart is always called the *arse-board:* and the stalk-end of a potato the '*arse*-end of a 'tater.'—R. H.]

Arsmart. Usually applied to *Polygonum Hydropiper*, L., but Ellis seems to intend the land form of *P. amphibium*, L., under the name (III. i. 47).

Back, *or* **Bake-stone.** See **Jannock.**

Backboughting (spelt also **Backbouting**). 'Is done by drawing the plough once forward and backward, through that which has been boughted.'—*Gloss. to Pract. Farmer.* See **Boughting.**

Backing a hedge. 'When the short thorn is left to grow as a defence, either to the out or inside part, it is called, by the Vale-men, *backing a hedge;* that is, it serves as a back or fence to save the quick, and so is named an *inside back* or an *outside back.*' —*Modern Husbandman*, I. i. 97.

This method was used by the Vale-men; *plaishing* by the Chiltern men. See *Modern Husbandman*, II. ii. 139.

Baconer. A pig kept for bacon.—*Modern Husbandman*, I. i. 25.

Bag up. See **Mow and bag up.**

[To put into sacks for carrying away: in the north of England sacks are usually called bags.—R. H.]

Bait. To pasture or feed.

'Take [the sheep] off the common, and *bait* them (as we call it) on clover or other artificial grass.'—*Modern Husbandman*, III. i. 146.

Bake and cake. 'Great rains . . . are apt to *bake and cake* (as we call it) the ground.'—*Modern Husbandman*, II. i. 33.

Baking. 'The horses go in the last furrow, and thereby miss treading and *baking*, as it were, the ground down so close.'—*Modern Husbandman*, II. ii. 104.

[Hardening. In ploughing with a single file of horses, as was the custom in Ellis's day, they all follow one another in the hollow furrow from which the preceding ridge has been turned, and thus do not tread and harden the portion already ploughed. The plough then turns another ridge over the gutter in which the horses have walked. Thus they leave no footmarks. In ploughing with two horses abreast, as is the modern custom, the same care is taken not to tread the ploughed ground. The chain by which the horses pull the plough is so arranged that one horse shall walk in the gutter, and the other on the *land* or unploughed ground. Some horses become much cleverer than others in walking in a narrow furrow, and are always put at that side of the plough.—R. H.]

Bale. 'By mowing barley with the sithe and cradle there is more work done in a day than can be done with a sithe and *bale*.'—*Modern Husbandman*, V. ii. 13. See **Cradle.**

'The sithe with a *bale* fixed to it.'—*Id.*, 16.

Bandy. Clay is sometimes 'apt to burn into a hard substance (clinker like), as to defy the frosts and *bandy*.'—*New Experiments*, 21.

'We either throw or beat the mould about with *bandies*.'—*Modern Husbandman*, VI. ii. 110.

[Evidently sticks used for clod-breaking. The name seems to imply that they were of the same form as the curved sticks with which boys play the game of hocky or *bandy*, which would be very convenient for the purpose, though I have never seen them so used. In the north *clod-malls* are used, which are made by fixing a small block of wood, by means of a hole bored through it, to the end of a long stick, and this, also, is a very efficient, though simple implement. The *bandies* spoken of may have resembled these. —R. H.]

Bandy-wicket. A Herts game.—*Shepherd's Guide*, 199.

Banel. 'A *banel*, churn, heads, or any other new-invented dairy utensils.'—*Modern Husbandman*, V. ii. 93.

Barb. The '*barbs*, teeth, gums, and eyes' of a calf.—*Modern Husbandman*, III. i. 98. Hal. quotes from Florio, '*Barboncetti*, the *barbes* or little teates in the mouth of some horses.'

Barning. Barn-buildings. 'They keep whole bays of *barning* full of turneps.'—*Modern Husbandman*, VI. ii. 84. See **Bay.**

Barrow-hog. A castrated boar.—*Modern Husbandman*, V. i. 7. Halliwell thus explains the word *barrow.*

Bash. To knock down. Acorns 'are commonly *bashed* down by poles on purpose' for hogs.—*Modern Husbandman*, VI. ii. 90. Hal. gives this as a *Beds.* word.

Bashing. 'A *bashing* wet time.'—*Modern Husbandman*, V. i. 57.

See preceding. A *bashing* wet time would mean that the rain was so heavy as to beat down the surface of the soil. See **Brooking.**

Bassan. They 'stake their horses with *bassan* ropes.'—*Modern Husbandman*, III. i. 169.

Bass-rope (i. e. *bast*-rope).—*Id.*, IV. i. 58. See **Bass** in *Dict. of English Plant-names.*

[*Bassan* = *bast-en*, the adjectival form, like *oaken* from *oak*, *beechen* from *beech*, and *aspen* (now used as a *sb.*) from *asp* or *aps*, the old name of the tree.—W. W. S.]

Bastard-cock. See **Haymaking.**

Baulking. To 'miss plowing some of the ground, which is what we call *baulking* it.'—*Modern Husbandman*, VI. ii. 14. Hal. has '*Baulk*, to overlook or pass by a hare in her form without seeing her'—a somewhat similar meaning.

Baulks of grass. 'Those which some call hedge-greens; they lie next to the hedges in ploughed fields, and serve to turn the plough-horses on.'—*Gloss. to Pract. Farmer.*

[The head-rigs or head-butts in a field left in grass instead of being ploughed. The practice is not unfrequently followed in Cheshire. After the ploughing is all done, and there is no further necessity for head-rigs to turn upon, they are left to grow into hay grass and are mowed.—R. H.]

Baum. Balm, *Melissa officinalis*, L.—*Modern Husbandman*, IV. ii. 123.

Bavin. A bundle of brushwood. See *Baven* in Hal. '*Bavins* and faggots.'—*Modern Husbandman*, VII. ii. 98.

Bay. 'He had but half a *bay* of wheat for sowing many acres.'—*Modern Husbandman*, V. i. 135. See **Barning.**

[A division of a building open on one or more sides like one of the compartments of a long hay-shed; or separated from the rest

of the building merely by a low wall. The old-fashioned barn, when flails were in use, generally consisted of a threshing-floor in the middle, and a *bay* on each side for the storing of corn in the sheaf. The word is in common use in Cheshire, where also the gangway between two rows of cows, from which they are foddered, is called a *fodder-bay*.—R. H.]

Bean-dye. A kind of pea. It 'is of a whitish colour, with a black speck or eye in it, and therefore it is called *bean-dye*, or rightly bean-eyed pease.'—*Modern Husbandman*, II. i. 58.

Beaned-eye would probably be a more correct spelling. It is also called **Codgel-pea.**

Beanweed. *Pinguicula vulgaris*, L.? A farmer living near Ellis 'observed that his sheep were so much in love with a certain weed called *Beanweed*, that when they had an opportunity they would run greedily in quest of it. It grows in the moory ground of vales, comes up about a finger's length, in the spring time of the year, like a bean, and most of all in wet weather; the leaf of this beanweed is of so sammy a nature that it feels, on being squeezed, as if it was greased, and being thick withal, it contains much sap in it, and thereafter it presently breeds the rot in the bodies of the sheep.'—*Shepherd's Guide*, 164.

Bearbind. *Convolvulus sepium*, L. 'Apply the rough part of the leaf *bearbind* to a green wound.'—*Country Housewife*, 266.

Bearing, *n.* See **Withering.**

To bear stock. See **Stock** (1).

Beaver. [*Lit.* a drinking.—W. W. S.] 'Cheese is such a necessary, convenient, and wholesome food for our men [in harvest-time], that we are obliged not only to send some to them in the field, morning and noon, but they eat wholly on this and bread at one time of the day, which they call their *beaver*, and this is commonly about four of the clock in the afternoon.'—*Modern Husbandman*, V. iii. 146.

In Essex (Chelmsford Hundred) *beaver* is the first meal taken by horse-keepers after beginning work. It is taken about 10·30 a.m., and lasts an hour, during which time the horses are fed. During harvest-time, however, all the men working in the fields have *beaver*, which is equivalent to luncheon. It is taken at 10·30 a.m., but lasts only twenty minutes. During harvest and hay-time an extra meal, called *fours*, is taken in the fields at 5 p.m.: this is equivalent to tea. This corresponds with the *Cheesing-time* mentioned by Ellis (which see). See *Fourings* and *Four o'clock* in Hal.

Beck ('The *beck* and broad hand-hough.'—*Modern Husbandman*, IV. i. 75), *or* **Beck-hough.** 'An instrument differing from the common pick-axe or mattock, only by having its two ends about four inches broad, with which they dig up the ground of hop-alleys.'—*Modern Husbandman*, IV. i. 16. The tool was in general use at Farnham, Surrey.

Bee, Golden. See **Golden Bee.**

Beetle. A fly that 'blows' sheep.

'The *beetle*, or the horse-bee, and fly.'—*Shepherd's Guide*, 339.

Belcher's black cherry. 'Judges . . . . . say it is a word compounded of the two words, *bel* and *cerise*, signifying a fine cherry.' . . . . But 'a lord's gardener' said that the name arose 'from a man whose name was Belcher; who, I suppose, he imagin'd was the first discoverer of it.'—*Modern Husbandman*, V. ii. 29. It is the same as the Kerroon cherry.

Bell. 'About the latter part of July hops are in *bell* or blossom.' —*Modern Husbandman*, V. i. 99.

Bennet-weed. 'The *Bennet-weed.* The *black bennet* is worse than the *white bennet.*'—*Modern Husbandman*, IV. i. 64. I am not certain which grass is meant by White Bennet.

Bigness = size, whether small or great. See **Knot.**

Billet-wood. 'Faggot and *billet-wood*, for making cogs of wheels.' —*Modern Husbandman*, VII. ii. 101.

Binds. See **Vines.**

Bind-weed. *Vicia hirsuta*, L.—*Modern Husbandman*, III. i. 48.

Bite. A trick or dodge. See **Chap.**

Black bennet. *Alopecurus agrestis*, L.—*Modern Husbandman*, III. i. 49. See **Bennet-weed.**

Black-bug. 'The dolphin-fly, or what some call the *black bug.*' —*Modern Husbandman*, I. ii. 33.

Black-fly. 'The *black-fly* makes its lodgment on the stalk and bean-pod.'—*Modern Husbandman*, IV. ii. 127.

Black-horse. A large kind of ant. 'Large emmet-eggs, or what we call *Black-horse* pissum eggs.'—*Modern Husbandman*, IV. iii. 90.

Black-steel. See **Marl.**

Blast. '*Blasts*, blights, and strokes' [of wheat].—*Modern Husbandman*, VI. i. 2.

Blight. 'In 1743, the long dry spring season did (as they call it) *blight* their pea-crops.'—*Modern Husbandman*, I. ii. 42.

Blocks. If he plows in wet weather 'at the next plowing, the farmer may depend on finding his ground . . . . plowed up in *blocks*, as we call it, that is, clotty and rough, that it will be little or nothing better for the first plowing.'—*Modern Husbandman*, i. 78.

Blood-warm. 'Luke-warm or milk, or *blood-warm* as we call it.' —*Modern Husbandman*, II. i. 130.

Blooming. The '*blooming* of the feathery seeds' of thistles.— *Modern Husbandman*, IV. i. 105.

Blossom-time. The time of flowering.

'Others turn their sheep and lambs together among their beans to remain till *blossom-time.*'—*Modern Husbandman*, II. i. 138.

Blue-weed. *Echium vulgare*, L.—*Modern Husbandman*, VI. iii. 39.

Boar-thistle. *Carduus lanceolatus*, L.—*Modern Husbandman*, IV. i. 69.

Bodger. 'The sheep-*bodgers* or dealers.'—*New Experiments*, 49. Hal. has *badger* in the same sense.

Boodle. *Chrysanthemum segetum*, L.—*Modern Husbandman*, III. i. 22. See my note to Tusser (E. D. S., Series D.), p. 284.

Borrage, Wild. *Echium vulgare*, L. Surrey.—*Modern Husbandman*, III. i. 44. Also **Wild Burrage-root.**—*Ib.* IV. i. 77.

Boswell. *Chrysanthemum segetum*, L.—*Modern Husbandman*, II. i. 18.

Bottle, Bottling. See **Appling.**

Bottom-leaves. Root-leaves.
The 'spreading *bottom-leaves*' of plantain.—*Modern Husbandman*, III. i. 91.

Bouge. 'Turning the cask sideways, on its *bouge*, immediately cork up the lower holes.'—*Modern Husbandman*, IV. ii. 109.
[*Bouge* is *bulge* or *bilge*, belly.—W. W. S.]

Boulting-hutch. See **Gigg**; and Hal., s. v. *Boult.*

Bout. (1) *n.* 'Wheat-stitches, or little ridges, composed of two *bouts*.'—*Modern Husbandman*, I. i. 68.

(2) *v.* 'About the beginning of the month he *bouted* it up with the same plough; that is, he laid up the earth in single-bouts, and at Candlemas, *bouted* the land again, in single-bouts, off the last bouts. In March he back-*bouted* the single-bout down.'—*Modern Husbandman*, I. i. 74.

Bouting. Plowing into bouts.
'Two *boutings* are better than one four-thoroughing.'—*Modern Husbandman*, III. i. 9.
'*Boughting* is made by two thoroughs, that the plough by going backward and forward throws up against each other.'—*Gloss. to Pract. Farmer.*

Bout-lands. 'We sow the thetch-seed in two *bout-lands* . . . . in some parts of Middlesex . . . . they sow them in three, or four, or six, or eight *bout-lands*.'—*Modern Husbandman*, I. i. 37.
'In two-*bout* stitches, or, as we call them, in four-thoroughed lands.'—*Id.*, I. ii. 18. See **Bout.**

Boxing. 'What we in Hertfordshire call *boxing;* that is, if the rind is not liquefied so much, by the sap, as to part from the wood, on bending down a plaish.'—*Modern Husbandman*, II. ii. 135.

Bread-combed. After three years' standing 'the honey [in the hives] is apt to grow candied, or what we call *bread-combed*.'—*Modern Husbandman*, V. i. 106.

Broad-land. In Middlesex 'they plow two, three, or four of these size-lands into one *broad-land*.'—*Modern Husbandman*, I. i. 75.

'*Broad-land* ploughing is just turning an even piece of ground topsey-turvey, and is the neatest, cleanest ploughing of any other.'—*Gloss. to Pract. Farmer.*

Broken-mouthed sheep. 'What we call *broken-mouthed sheep*, that is to say, such who by age have lost most of their teeth.'—*Country Housewife*, 47. Mr. Holland says this is a general term.

Brooking. 'Lest their gravelly soil should be bashed and bound by *brooking* or great rains.'—*Modern Husbandman*, VI. iii. 21.

Browse-wood. Young shoots of trees which may be eaten by cattle.—*Modern Husbandman*, VII. ii. 197. [Hence the verb to *browse* is derived.—W. W. S.]

Browsy. Full of *browse*, brushwood.

'The knotty mossy bodies and *browsy* heads of oaks.'—*Modern Husbandman*, VII. i. 12.

'A *brousy* bushy head occasioned at first by the cattle's bite.'—*Id.*, 47.

Bry-fly. The gad-fly: see *Brims* in Hal.

'The horse is exposed to the torment of the *bry-fly*, which most vehemently draws blood.'—*Modern Husbandman*, III. i. 169.

Buck. (1) *n. Polygonum Fagopyrum*, L.—*Modern Husbandman*, IV. i. 183. See *Dict. of English Plant-names*, p. 69.

(2) *v.* 'Many of these kickers are very apt and prone to *buck* other cows . . . for which reasons, all cows should have wooden tips fastened to the end of their horns, to prevent the great danger that weak and underline cows are liable to suffer by those we call master cows.'—*Country Housewife*, 174.

Buck rains. Heavy rains. 'Harrow in the wheat immediately, while the ground is fresh and hollow, lest the *buck rains* (as the farmers call them) fall fast and harden the ground.'—*Pract. Farmer*, 1759, 19 (ed. 5).

[The reference is to buck-washing. Buk = wash, soak, &c. 'Upon y^{t} ensuyd such excessyue[ne]s of rayne that corne was therwith drowned in y^{e} erthe, and so *bukkyd* with water, that the yere ensuynge whete was at xl.d. a busshell.'—*Fabyan's Chronicle*, an. 1368-9, ed. Ellis, p. 480.—W. W. S.]

Bullimon. 'Sowing beans, pease, and oats together, or what we call *Bullimon*, for one crop.'—*Modern Husbandman*, I. ii. 57.

The term is more usually applied to a mixture of oats, pease, and vetches (E. D. S. Gloss. B. 16, and Tusser), or to a mixture of peas and oats (E. D. S. Gloss. B. 21). Gerard applies it to the Buck-wheat (*Polygonum Fagopyrum*, L.).

Bull-stag. A gelded bull. Hal. has *bull-seg*.

'An old cow, bull, or *bull-stag*.'—*Modern Husbandman*, V. i. 6.

Bunch (1). See **Jogg**.

(2) See **Knot**.

Burgoo. See **Loblolly.**

Burn. 'A very dry hot season came on the young turnips, that plainly discovered the crop would set, or what we call *burn* or *spoil*, if it was not houghed in due time.'—*Modern Husbandman*, II. ii. 42; III. i. 162.

Cole-seed 'heated (or what we call *burnt*) in the mow.'—*Id.*, IV. iv. 66.

Burweed. *Galium Aparine*, L.—*Modern Husbandman*, IV. ii. 4. **Burr**, the fruit of the same plant.—*Id.*, VI. ii. 71.

Bury. 'That turnep-ground, that you give but only one plowing to for sowing it with wheat, be sure to plow it as shallow as possible, that you do not *bury* (as we call it in Hertfordshire) the sheep's-dung, by too deep plowing.'—*Modern Husbandman*, I. i. 37.

[Thetches, sown late, are in danger of] 'being *buried* (as we call it), or being so inclosed in dry earth, as to be hindered coming forth in due time.'—*Modern Husbandman*, I. i. 62.

But. 'In Cheshire . . . they dig marle to dress their ground withal, which, being open field-land, lies in *buts* of grass (according to their term).'—*Modern Husbandman*, III. i. 66.

Butter-flower. Buttercup.—*Modern Husbandman*, IV. i. 106.

'The worst of grass called the *butter-flower*.'—*Id.*, i. 130. See *Dict. of English Plant-names*, p. 79.

Buttons. Sheep-dung.—*Shepherd's Guide*, 148.

Cadale Hemp. See **Hemp.**

Calf-haulm. 'For a cow that strains in calving, when their *calf-haulm*, udder, or bag will come down and swell as much as a blown bladder.'—*Pract. Farmer*, 128.

[Apparently relates to a puffy swelling which is frequently seen under the belly of a cow about to calve, extending from the udder to the navel, or beyond. After the first calf the puffiness seldom appears. It is, however, not caused by straining.—R. H.]

Callock. *Sinapis arvensis*, L.—*Shepherd's Guide*, 230.

Cammock. 'There are two sorts of this stinking weed; the one has a honey-suckle head [*i. e.* a head like clover: see *Honeysuckle* (2) in *Dict. of English Plant-names*], the other spires up with a sort of grassy leaf above a foot high, and smells strongest.'—*Modern Husbandman*, III. i. 45.

The first of these is *Ononis arvensis*, L.; the other I cannot identify. There is much uncertainty as to what plant was originally so called: see *Dict. of English Plant-names*, p. 83.

Canker. The kernels of wheat may be '*cankered* or smutted.'—*Modern Husbandman*, V. i. 54.

Cap. To cover a sheaf at the top.—*Modern Husbandman*, V. i. 28.

Capped. 'When heavy rains presently succeed the sowing of clover in fine mould, the surface is apt to become what we call *capped*, or, to be more plain, made to run and wash one part over the other, and so cake and bind the same that the clover sprout can't make its way through its crusty top.'—*Modern Husbandman*, III. i. 78.

[This peculiar state of soil where the surface becomes hardened is in Cheshire called 'clapped.' I think sandy soils are almost more liable to 'clap' than clay soils.—R. H.]

Cast. See **Swarm.**

Casting down. 'Plowing his land always in the broad-land fashion, by ridging it up, or *casting it down*, as they here call it.'—*Modern Husbandman*, II. ii. 115.

Catkeys. Catkins.—*Modern Husbandman*, VII. ii. 183.

Catstail. *Echium vulgare*, L.—*Herts. Modern Husbandman*, III. i. 44. The name was applied by W. Turner (1538) to this plant: see *Catstail* (6) in *Dict. of English Plant-names.*

Cavings. 'Take a large handful of oats in their straw, and put them upon some *cavings* of wheat, barley, oats, or pease . . . . put a layer of *cavings* on' [straw].—*Modern Husbandman*, I. i. 69.

A **caving-sieve** and **caving-rake** are mentioned in VI. iii. 59.

'They rake and *cavin* oats.'—*Id.*, VI. iii. 75.

'Threshed and *cavined*.'—*Id.*, VI. iii. 66.

Hal. has '*Caving*, chaff and refuse swept from the threshing-floor. *East.*'

[I take *cavings* to be the broken ears and bits of straw which break off in threshing corn. They are first of all raked from among the threshed grain, and then passed through a coarse sieve (called in Cheshire a *cheevy-riddle*), or rather the loose grain, if there be any, passes through the sieve, and the *cavings* remain behind, to be threshed over again, or, more frequently, given to the cows.—R. H.]

Chamleted. [Having the appearance of *chamlet?* Chamlet is the same as *camlet*, a well-known kind of stuff.—W. W. S.]

'Beautiful *chamleted* and lasting timber.'—*Modern Husbandman*, VII. ii. 34.

'Some [ash] is curiously *camleted* and veined.'—*Ib.*, 39.

Chap. A chapman. 'If the *chap* is a ready-money one, and takes off a good quantity, is a sharp inspector, and like to continue a customer, then he shall have the better sort' of soot.—*Modern Husbandman*, I. i. 85, where there is an interesting paragraph on 'the *bites* of chimney-sweepers, as they relate to good and bad soot.' Also II. i. 61.

Chapping. 'Keep the bottom and sides [of the pond] from being damaged by the tread of cattle, and from *chapping* by the sun and wind.'—*Modern Husbandman*, IV. ii. 59. See *Chapping* in Hal.

Chauldron. 'The guts or *chauldron* of a calf.' 'A *chauldron* pye.'—*Country Housewife*, 373. See *Chaudron* in Nares and Hal.

Cheese. 'The common sort of cheese, sold in shops, is what they call **new-milk cheese**, which, to answer the appellation, should be made with all new milk; but this seldom happens, because it is generally made with half skim and half new; or what is more properly called **two-meal cheese**.' There is also 'one called **three-meal cheese**, that is made with two parts skim and one part new.' —*Modern Husbandman*, III. i. 111, 112. Other kinds are **morning-milk cheese, evening-milk cheese,** and **fleet-milk cheese.**—*Id.*, 124.

Mr. Skeat notes: '*Meal* is the A.S. *mǽl*, a season; time: hence (1) a season for eating, Mod.E. *meal;* (2) a season for milking, *i. e.* a milking-time, a single time of milking.'

[*Meal* in Cheshire means a milking. The milk given by the cows at night is called the 'evening's meal,' that in the morning the 'morning's meal.' A 'two-meal cheese' means in Cheshire a cheese made from two milkings, a 'three-meal cheese' from three milkings, and so on.—R. H.]

Cheesing-time. 'While the harvest lasts, the men about four of the clock in the afternoon sit down in the field for about half an hour, which they call *cheesing-time*, by reason that in this space of time they eat a piece of bread and cheese.'—*Country Housewife*, 73. See **Beaver.**

Ches-seed Weed. *Bromus secalinus*, L.—*Modern Husbandman*, III. i. 50. **Chess**, *Ib.*, VIII. 304. **Chess-grass**, *New Experiments*, 71.

Chickweed. *Galium Aparine*, L., probably from its use when young for feeding young fowls.

'Cliver or *chickweed.*'—*Modern Husbandman*, VIII. 302.

Chilturn Countries. 'Hertfordshire in general, most part of Kent, Essex, Norfolk, Suffolk, Berkshire, Wiltshire, and many other counties abounding in chalky, sandy, gravelly, and loamy soils, are deservedly called *Chilturn countries*, as being of a short dry nature, and lying in dry situations, contrary to late-lands, that for the most part are of a stiffish, wettish nature and situation.'—*Modern Husbandman*, II. i. 27.

Chipping. Germinating. 'The *chipping* part of the wheat, as we call it in Hertfordshire.'—*Modern Husbandman*, VI. ii. 5.

Chipping-time. The period of germination. 'If it [wheat] has a good sprouting or *shipping-time*, it may yet be killed by the frost.' —*Ib.*, I. i. 2.

Chuckle. 'I chuse to buy in [a bull] the most taper-headed, rather than too much upon the *chuckle*, or round.'—*Modern Husbandman*, IV. i. 152.

[Many farmers in Cheshire still prefer a taper-headed bull to one with a broad, masculine head. Taper-headed bulls are supposed to beget taper-headed calves, and this form of head generally indicates good milking qualities. It is also considered by farmers that narrow-headed calves insure to the cow an easier parturition.—R. H.]

Cinquefoil. *Medicago lupulina*, L. 'Trefoil . . . . with us is vulgarly and erroneously called *cinquefoil*.'—*New Experiments*, 74.

Clamp. A mound. See Hal.
'A square *clamp* or dunghil.'—*Modern Husbandman*, VI. i. 91.

Clapweed. *Silene inflata*, L.—*Modern Husbandman*, III. ii. 53.

Cliver. (1) *Galium Aparine*, L.—*Modern Husbandman*, III. i. 49.
(2) *Galium verum*, L.—*Id.*, III. i. 110.

Clob-weed. Club-weed, *Centaurea nigra*, L.—*Modern Husbandman*, III. i. 121.

Cloggy. Sticky (Hal.). 'Our high *cloggy* cold situations, which used to be called the alps of Hertfordshire, by the late Dr. Brabin.'—*Modern Husbandman*, VII. ii. 76.

Clung. 'When their black earth works very *clung* and heavy, they seldom fail of having great crops.'—*Modern Husbandman*, I. i. 46; III. i. 29. 'Heavy, doughy.'—Hal.

Cock (*n.* and *v.*). See **Haymaking.**

Cockle. *Lychnis Githago*, Lam.—*Modern Husbandman*, III. i. 50.

Codgel-pea. See **Bean-dye.**

Cod-ware. Beans and pease.—*Modern Husbandman*, II. i. 55. The same as *Podware* or *Podder:* see Hal. *Cod* is a common word for a pod; and Hal. has '*Codder*, a pea-gatherer. *Midx.*'

Coffin. The apples 'fill the apple-crust or *coffin* in every part of it.'—*Country Housewife*, 46. See Hal.

Cole, *or* **Colewort,** *also* **Kale** (IV. i. 119). *Brassica Rapa*, L.—*Modern Husbandman*, IV. i. 114.

Cole-sheep. Sheep fed on cole. *Modern Husbandman*, IV. iv. 55.

Collar. 'I *collar* [my own children] (as the country term is) as early as possible; that is, I bring them up to work as soon as they are able to do anything, and continue so doing, the better to fit the back to the burthen.'—*Modern Husbandman*, II. ii. 48.

[To harness or put the collar on for the first time, hence used figuratively for making a child work at an early age. A common North-country expression both as regards colts and children.—R. H.]

Collier-fly. A hop pest.
'It's called the *collier-fly*, because it turns black.'—*Modern Husbandman*, IV. i. 75. This is a Kent name.—*Id.*, V. i. 70.

Colt. See **Swarm.**

Comb, Combing. 'Plowing the land across in hacks or *combs*.'—*Modern Husbandman*, IV. i. 20.

'*Combing*, or hacking of land, is made by the plough's being drawn forward and backward closer than boughting in smaller thoroughs, and tho' a little sharp ridge, or *sleeving* be left, yet in a manure, this is neat clean ploughing.'—*Gloss. to Pract. Farmer.*

Come. See **Go and Come.**

Conies. Rabbits.—*Modern Husbandman*, IV. iii. 38.

Coom. 'The black *coom* that is made by oiling or greasing bells in a steeple.'—*Country Housewife*, 287.
Spelt **Coomb** in *Shepherd's Guide*, 298.

Coomb. Four bushels. 'They used to have, in a very dry summer, but a *coomb*, or four bushels of barley, to one acre.'—*Modern Husbandman*, II. ii. 92.

Cooping. 'The great expence of *cooping* and fencing each tree.'—*Modern Husbandman*, VIII. 74.
'If a fence or *coop* was set about each pole.'—*Ib.*, 76.

Corals. 'What we call the *corals*, or those wheat-kernels that would not part with their chaff in thrashing.'—*Modern Husbandman*, VI. iii. 59. See **Peggings.**

Core. Observe if the skin of the sheep 'is clear from *cores* and jogs under the jaws.'—*Modern Husbandman*, IV. i. 127. Hal. has '*Core*, a disease in sheep. *Devon.*'

Corning. See **Kerning** (1).

Cossart Lamb. 'A *cossart lamb* in Hertfordshire is one left by its dam's dying by disease or hurt before it is capable of getting its own living; or is one that is taken from a ewe that brings two or three or four lambs at a yeaning, and is incapable of suckling and bringing them all up.'—*Shepherd's Guide*, 77.
More usually spelt *Cosset.*

Couch. To droop; to lie down.
'Frosts that will cause the leaves of the turneps to look yellow and *couch*.'—*Modern Husbandman*, VI. ii. 82.

Cousin Betty. A mad-woman, or one feigning madness.—*Modern Husbandman*, V. iii. 105. See Hal.

Cover. 'An early *cover* or head of grass.'—*Modern Husbandman*, I. i. 87.
'To bring an expeditious *cover* or head on the wheat-roots.'—*Ib.*, VI. ii. 77.

Cowshit. See **Marl.**

Cradle. Barley 'is mown by the scythe and *cradle*, scythe and *bale*, or bare scythe.'—*Modern Husbandman*, IV. ii. 44.
'A three-ribbed strong *cradle*.'—*Id.*, 69.
'The art of *cradling* corn.'—*Id.*, V. ii. 61.

[A light framework of wood fixed above the blade of a scythe and curved parallel with it. It is only used in mowing corn. It

collects the corn whilst the scythe is cutting it off, so that it falls into a compact and even row.—R. H.]

Cragg. 'About Woodbridge they make use of a shelly marle, which they there call *cragg*.'—*Modern Husbandman*, III. i. 67. Hal. has the word.

Cram. A food for fattening calves. A 'receipt for making *crams*' is given in *Modern Husbandman*, III. i. 99.

Creeper Plough. 'The two-wheel chip plough . . . . is called by some the *creeper plough*.'—*Modern Husbandman*, III. i. 161.

Crook, *or* **Crook-evil.** See **Wood-evil.**

Crow. 'The liver, the *crow*, and the sweet-bread' of a pig.—*Country Housewife*, 69.

Crow, *or* **Wild, Garlic.** *Allium vineale*, L.—*Modern Husbandman*, III. i. 42.

Crow-needle. *Scandix Pecten*, L.—*Modern Husbandman*, III. i. 49.

Crumping. Crunching; munching.

Sheep 'take a great deal of pleasure in *crumping* as well as licking' [chalk].—*Modern Husbandman*, IV. i. 120.

Cuckoo Lamb. 'All lambs yeaned in April or May, are called with us, in Hertfordshire, the *cuckoo lambs*, because they fall in cuckoo time.'—*Shepherd's Guide*, 79.

Curdling. 'Here our strong, red, clay bottom produces a *curdling* knotty elm.'—*Modern Husbandman*, I. ii. 134.

Curdwort. *Galium verum*, L.—*Modern Husbandman*, III. i. 110, which says it is 'pernicious in curdling milk in the cow's bag.'

Curing. Covering? (Hal.). 'The cutting, *curing*, and inning of barley-crops.'—*Modern Husbandman*, V. ii. 11.

Curlock. *Raphanus Raphanistrum*, L. (**White C.**), and *Sinapis arvensis*, L. (**Yellow C.**).—*Modern Husbandman*, II. i. 16.

Cutting. 'This wheat yields a sharp *cutting* meal.'—*Modern Husbandman*, VI. i. 12.

Cyderkin. A drink made from apples: probably an inferior and weaker kind of cyder.

'Twenty bushels [of cyder-apples] would have made one hogshead of cyder, and as much *cyderkin*.'—*Modern Husbandman*, IV. iv. 16. See **Pomperkin.**

Dame-Wheat. 'This is called *dame-wheat* because it was first brought to a curious gentleman by a woman, that found it to be a better sort than any other wheats.'—*Modern Husbandman*, I. ii. 70.

Darnel. *Lolium temulentum*, L.—*Modern Husbandman*, III. i. 50.

Darr (*Modern Husbandman*, V. i. 129), *or* **Dars.** Beetles.
'Worms, grubs, *dars*, and slugs.'—*Modern Husbandman*, I. i. 82. Hal. has *Dor*, which is a more common form. See **Horse-bee.**

Days-man. A man employed by the day.
'A *day's-man*, as we call them in Hertfordshire.'—*Country Housewife*, 16.

De-bark. To take off the bark.
'They *de-bark* their [hop] poles, that they may dry sooner.'—*Modern Husbandman*, IV. iii. 58.

Declining. Backward. See **Afternoon Farmers.**

Denshiring. 'If the ground be very stiff then burn the surface, which is called *denshiring*.'—*Pract. Farmer*, 85. A contraction of *Devonshiring:* see E. D. S. Gloss. B. 6, sub v. *Beat.*

Dewberry-brier. *Rubus cæsius*, L.—*Modern Husbandman*, IV. i. 77.

Diapenta. 'A drink made of *diapenta:* put two spoonfuls of *diapenta* powder in a pint of sweet wine, or ale, and brew them well together. . . . . At the apothecaries, they sell it for two pence an ounce.'—*Modern Husbandman*, III. i. 171.
[See *dia* in Index to my Notes to *Piers Plowman*.—W. W. S.]

Dingy. Dungy. 'Very rare in books.'—Skeat's *Etym. Dict.*, q. v. See **Tagging.**

Ditch-hedge. A hedge with a ditch below it.—*Modern Husbandman*, I. i. 93.

Doat. To decay. 'If any [elm] begin to *doat*, pick out such for the axe.'—*Modern Husbandman*, VII. ii. 67.

Dock. 'A strong thick *dock* or tail' [of a ram].—*Modern Husbandman*, IV. i. 129.
[When a sheep's tail is cut off or *docked*, as is the fashion with some breeds, it is called its 'dock.' The shortening of the tail has a tendency to make the stump grow thick and fat.—R. H.]

Dog-parsley. *Anthriscus sylvestris*, Hoffm.—*Modern Husbandman*, IV. iv. 78.

Dolphin-fly. 'The *dolphin-fly*, that eats and destroys beans in the green pods.'—*Modern Husbandman*, V. i. 70, &c.

Donny. Poor; unproductive? 'Heath, *donny*, and other common grounds.'—*Modern Husbandman*, III. i. 164. Perhaps means the ground where *dunny-leaves* (which see) grow.

Dottard-part. 'The white and rotten *dottard-part* [of the wood of ash] composes a ground for sweet powder.'—*Modern Husbandman*, VII. ii. 43.
Cfr. **Doat.** Hal. has '*Dotard*, same as doated.'

Dove Pidgeon. Wood pigeon?—*Modern Husbandman*, IV. iii. 40.

Dozen Cheeses. 'Soft thin cheeses, which in a near county to Hertfordshire they call *dozen cheeses*, because they sell them by the dozen.'—*Country Housewife*, 336.

Draft-raked. A woman 'had the assurance to begin leasing a barley field of mine before it was *draft-raked*.'—*Shepherd's Guide*, 196.

[I presume a draft-rake is a large rake with curved iron teeth, elsewhere called a *hell-rake* or *heel-rake*, which is drawn by one or two men about a field of hay or corn, to gather up all that is scattered and left behind in loading the carts. No doubt called *draft-rake* from being *drawn* behind the workmen.—R. H.]

Drag-harrow. 'In Darby Vale, as soon as they have plowed their land once, they sow their pease and beans broad-cast all over the rough ground as the plough left it, and harrow them in with one single *drag-harrow*, as they there call it.'—*Modern Husbandman*, II. i. 49.

Dragons. 'To the mothers-in-law (*q. v.*) three sorts of lambs are allowed; the first headers, the second headers, and the *dragons*, or those last lambed.'—*Modern Husbandman*, IV. i. 116.

Drawer. A plant that exhausts the soil.

'Great *drawers* of the ground.'—*Modern Husbandman*, V. iii. 29.

Drift. The distance which sheep or cattle are *driven*.

'The damage which a long *drift* to a distant common often occasions.'—*Modern Husbandman*, V. ii. 35.

Dripping. Showery.

'If the weather be *dripping*.'—*Modern Husbandman*, III. i. 137. In the north, showery weather is called 'a *dropping-time*.'

Driving a Hedge. 'There are too many of those villainous, and commonly petty farmers, who make no conscience of what we call *driving a hedge;* that is, at every making of a foot-hedge (for they cannot well do it in a ditch-hedge) they take the opportunity of driving their stakes further into another man's ground than they ought to do, which I have known wilfully done, and so hitch a little at a time of another man's land into their own bounds.'—*Modern Husbandman*, I. i. 93.

[I have known a farmer to be accused of the very same thing in these days, but the term I never heard.—R. H.]

Duds. 'On each side the upper part of the tail . . . . in a fat calf there are always two knobs or bunches of fat, which the butcher commonly calls *duds*. These you are to feel, and if they are hard, it will die red; but, if tender, it dies white.'—*Modern Husbandman*, III. i. 103.

Dunny-leaves. The Coltsfoot, *Tussilago Farfara*, L.—*Modern Husbandman*, III. i. 48. **Dunny-weed.**—*Ib.*, ii. 175. **Dunny-leaf Weed.**—*Id.*, IV. i. 71. In Hants the allied *Petasites vulgaris* is called *Dunnies*.

Dutch Arbel. *Populus alba*, L.
'The low country-men sometimes call it *Dutch Arbel.*'—*Modern Husbandman*, VII. i. 104.

Dwindle. A disease of hops. 'The mould or *dwindle.*'—*Modern Husbandman*, IV. i. 94.

Ean. To yean, to bring forth lambs: a rather general word.
'When the ewe has lately *eaned.*'—*Modern Husbandman*, IV. i. 115.

Earing. The 'shoot or *earing*' of young wheat.—*Modern Husbandman*, III. i. 27.

Ebulum. The juice of elder-berries 'may be so mixed with a strong first palewort, as to make a rich liquor, called *ebulum.*'—*Modern Husbandman*, I. ii. 148.

Eddishes. Stubble-fields.—*Modern Husbandman*, V. i. 101.
[In the north the word is never applied to stubble-fields, but is rightly confined to the second growth of grass after the hay is carried.—R. H.]

Eddow. 'The next work is to *eddow* the hedge. Now what I mean by *eddowing* a hedge is this: The work-man gets some briars, or some long sticks about half an inch, or an inch in thickness, and twists them about the heads of the stakes, in order to bind the upper part of the hedge firmly together: . . . . . a good work-man will twist his *eddows* against the plaishes, because thus they bind the tighter.'—*Modern Husbandman*, i. 92. Hal. has *edder.*

Eddy winds. 'The *eddy winds* . . . a little discolour our junipers, when they blow easterly towards the spring.'—*Modern Husbandman*, VII. ii. 141.

Eff. An eft. **Land-eff, Water-eff.**—*Modern Husbandman*, III. ii. 79, 80.

Eyes. See **Holes.**

Fanneer. Veneer. 'This [ash] wood and walnut-tree . . ., makes the best *fanneer.*'—*Modern Husbandman*, VII. ii. 43, 94.

Fat. See **Lean.**

Fell. Calved. 'The calf is lately *fell.*'—*Modern Husbandman*, III. i. 97.

Field ware. 'The farmer's corn, and other of his *field ware.*'—*Modern Husbandman*, II. ii. 136.

Findy. Plentiful. See *Find* (1) in Hal.

'A cold May, and a windy,
Makes a full barn, and a *findy*.'
Modern Husbandman, III. ii. 9.

Fire-blight. A disease of hops.—*Modern Husbandman*, IV. i. 74.

Firing. The spontaneous combustion of hay when stacked damp.—*Modern Husbandman*, III. i. 87.

In Gloucestershire the leaves of Plantains (especially *Plantago media*), and in Herefordshire those of *Scabiosa succisa*, are called *Fire-leaves*, from the belief that they retain an amount of moisture sufficient to fire the rick in which they are found. See *Fire-leaves* in *Dict. of English Plant-names*.

Flack. To beat with a flail.—*Modern Husbandman*, VI. iii. 71.

Flag. A leaf. 'This oat has not only a strong large stalk and ear to nourish, but also a broad *flag* besides.'—*Modern Husbandman*, II. i. 38.

'The bloom came on the ear almost as soon as the *flag* burst.'—*Id.*, III. i. 150.

Flap-apple. 'Turnover, or *flap-apple*, or meat pasties.'—*Country Housewife*, p. 25. See *Flap-jack* in Nares.

Flashy. 'A spring, raw, *flashy*, first grass.'—*Modern Husbandman*, II. ii. 26.

'*Flashy* grass diet.'—*Id.*, III. i. 172. See **Stock-honey.**

Fleet-milk. See **Cheese.**

Fleeting-dish. A shallow dish used for skimming milk.

'A *fleeting-dish* or skimmer.'—*Modern Husbandman*, III. i. 138.

[In the old-fashioned way of cheese-making (in Cheshire, at any rate) the whey used to be boiled in a large boiler, which caused a curdy cream to rise to the top. This cream was called *fleetings*, and was skimmed off with a thin, flat, wooden bowl, and was churned for butter. The same 'skim-dish' was used for skimming cream off the milk; but I conjecture that it was called a 'fleeting-dish' from its use in skimming *fleetings*. *Fleetings* are seldom made now-a-days.—R. H.]

[To *fleet* is the old spelling of to *float*.—W. W. S.]

Flitch-ware. 'That which is turned out of the intire round part of the [beech] tree.'—*Modern Husbandman*, VII. ii. 60.

Flower. See **Mantle.**

Flower-bank. 'What we call a *flower-bank*; that is, some earth that lies next the hedge, thrown over the roots with a spade, as soon as the hedge is riddered, or prepared for it, so that with the original, or first raised *flower-bank*, the whole rise of earth is not above a foot, or eighteen inches from the common level of the ground. Now these *flower-banks* are generally made to inground hedges or fences, or to those hedges that lie next to narrow lanes, which are not wide enough to allow a ditch.'—*Modern Husbandman*, I. i. 93. Hal. has *floor-bank*.

Fog. Aftermath, or second crop of grass. See Hal.

'They leave a great deal of *fog* to rot on the ground . . . . he leaves such *foggy* grass behind.'—*Modern Husbandman*, IV. i. 104.

Foot-hedge. 'A *foot-hedge* is one that has no ditch belonging to it.'—*Modern Husbandman*, I. i. 93. See **Flower-bank.** This is not the meaning given by Hal.

Fork. See **Knot.**

Fork-stale. The handle of a fork.

'Woodmen have observed that [mice] have peeled an ash from the thickness of a thumb to a *fork-stale*, a foot above ground.'—*Modern Husbandman*, VII. i. 64.

[*Stale* or *stail* is a north-country word for the long straight handle of a broom, fork, rake, &c.—R. H.] Hal. cites *stele* from *Piers Plowman.*

Foss. A trench. 'Cover the turneps and *foss* with earth.'—*Modern Husbandman*, VI. ii. 82.

Fours. See **Beaver.**

Four-thorough. '*Four-thoroughed* lands.'—*Modern Husbandman*, II. ii. 114.

'*Four-thorough* stitches or ridges.'—*Id.*, 115.

'*Four-thoroughing* of land is not clean ploughing, but running up four thoroughs close together with the plough; is best done off wheat-stubble stitches in the winter, to sweeten for peas or other grain: or broad lands may be ploughed into four thoroughs; a good method.'—*Gloss. to Pract. Farmer.* See **Thorough.**

Fox. 'That poisonous damage, called in great brewhouses the *fox*, which gives the drink a sickish nasty taste.'—*Country Housewife*, p. 377. See below.

Foxing. 'She . . . took out the wort . . . laying it thin enough to be out of the danger of *foxing*, which thick lying on hot wort often subjects it to.'—*Modern Husbandman*, II. i. 130.

Frap. To strike (Fr. *frapper*).

'If [the calf's tail] do not bleed to your desire, *frap* about it with the handle of a knife.'—*Modern Husbandman*, IV. iii. 65.

'The wind-*frapping* engine.'—*Id.*, 127.

Free Holly. 'The smooth-leaved, or, as some call it, the *Free Holly*.'—*Modern Husbandman*, VII. ii. 93.

French Wheat. *Polygonum Fagopyrum*, L.—*Modern Husbandman*, III. ii. 12, &c.

Fresh ground. See **Hay.**

Frim. Fresh; vigorous.

'Take care in this month of having your cows in clover or lucerne, for the shorter and younger the grass, the *frimmer* is the sap, and the sooner it hoves.'—*New Experiments in Husbandry for*

the Month of April (1736), p. 54. At p. 64 of the same work he has **Frimness.**

'A *frim* growing time.'—*Modern Husbandman*, IV. i. 151.

[*Frim* is a Cheshire word for tender, or brittle. Young grass would be called *frim*. Crisp celery is *frim*. China is '*frim* stuff.' —R. H.] Hal. has several meanings for the word.

Frote. To rub (Fr. *frotter*).

'We *frote* and rub the bark.'—*Modern Husbandman*, VII. i. 89. See Hal.

Frowy. Brittle; spongy. An ash 'was so *frowy* and short as to be good for nothing else but the fire.'

'Such an ash . . . grows *frowy*, short and spungy.'—*Modern Husbandman*, VII. ii. 43.

Hal. assigns a different meaning to *frowy*, but gives *frough* in the same sense.

Fustian. See **Marl.**

Gascoigns. See **Wide-gascoigned.**

Gellins. Catkins.—*Modern Husbandman*, I. ii. 127. **Gollins.**—*Id.*, IV. iii. 81. **Golling.**—*Id.*, VII. i. 39.

Gid. 'The *gid*, or giddiness' in sheep.—*Modern Husbandman*, IV. iv. 107.

Gigg. 'A boulting hutch [for sifting flour] or what some call a *gigg*.'—*Country Housewife*, 188.

Glean. (1) To discharge the placenta.

'If a handful of salt [is] strewed on each side of a calf, as soon as it could be done after calving, the cow, by licking it [will] soon *glean*.'—*Modern Husbandman*, III. i. 104.

'To make a cow *glean* well.'—*Id.*, 107.

(2) The placenta itself.

'To bring away her *glean*.'—*Id.*, IV. i. 150.

[In the north the word is *clean*, and the placenta is called the 'cleansing.' It is considered good for a cow to lick her calf, for the slime with which it is covered probably acts medicinally; and it is certainly good for the calf to be licked, for nothing promotes circulation and warmth better than the rough tongue of the cow; and as cows are fond of salt, it is very customary to sprinkle salt on a newly born calf to induce the mother to lick it. It is, doubtless, the slime, and not the salt, that does the good, if it really has any effect at all; but our cowmen have lost sight of that, and generally say that the salt counteracts the sickliness of the slime. —R. H.]

[The Welsh *glain*, *glan*, is the same word as, and cognate with, the English *clean*. This explains it. See *Clean* in Skeat's *Etym. Dict.*—W. W. S.]

Go and come. The vetch 'will *go and come* sometimes, as we call it in Hertfordshire, when it is sown very early; that is, the frost will so check their growth, as to near kill them, unless milder weather happens in their favour, and then they may recover. Thus we say, A thetch will go and come.'—*Modern Husbandman*, II. ii. 81.

Golden bee. *Coccinella septempunctata.*

'The lady-bird, or what we in Hertfordshire call the *Golden Bee.*' —*Modern Husbandman*, V. i. 70.

Golden grain. 'Wheat is named the *golden grain*, not only for its being nearest in colour to that most valuable ore, but also for bringing in the greatest profit to the farmer's pocket.'—*Modern Husbandman*, I. ii. 3.

Gollins. See **Gellins.**

Goose-tongue. *Ranunculus Flammula*, L. So called in Carmarthenshire.—*Modern Husbandman*, III. i. 114.

'The *goose-tongue* herb grows chiefly in marshy grounds, is very hot on the tongue, and bears a yellow flower, with an indented leaf of a longish make, somewhat like a goose's tongue, that will not only help to preserve cheese, but give it an agreeable relish, as the Welch say.'—*Ib.*

Gore-thetch. A kind of vetch. 'This thetch is the largest of all others.'—*Modern Husbandman*, V. iii. 74.

Gould, *or* **Gould-weed.** *Chrysanthemum segetum*, L.—*Modern Husbandman*, II. i. 18, 19.

'There are four sorts of it that infest cornfields, as the white, red, blue, and yellow, but the last is the common weed.'—*Id.*, III. i. 43. It is hard to say what plants are here meant.

Grass-cock. See **Haymaking.**

Grattons. Stubble-fields.—*Modern Husbandman*, V. i. 101.

'*Gratten*, stubble.'—Hal.

Graumy. '*Graumy*, clogging earth.'—*Modern Husbandman*, II. i. 81.

Green-fly, *or* **-bug.** See **Ladleman.**

Green-ware. 'Turneps, clover, and other *green-ware.*'—*Modern Husbandman*, IV. iii. 104.

Greets. Grits. See **Loblolly.**

Grey pea. 'The common and Rouncival Maple pea . . . . is used in many places as a boiling pea; and where they do this, they call it a *grey pea*, as in London, where the women boil it, and cry it about the streets for grey-pease.'—*Modern Husbandman*, II. i. 57.

Griss (put for *grist*, a quantity to be ground).

'A *griss* of wheat to be sent to the mill.'—*Modern Husbandman*, VI. iii. 77.

Grout. The kernel of oats.

The wheat 'kerned only half way, so that it was as thin as

grouts.'—*Modern Husbandman*, V. i. 129. See **Stroke** and **Oatmeal Kernel.**

Grouty. Thick; muddy.

'*Grouty*, black, stinking water.'—*Modern Husbandman*, III. ii. 74. See Hal.

Growing stones. Conglomerate.

'The great stones that we call *growing stones*, composed of vast numbers of small pebbles that lie in little cells or holes.'—*Modern Husbandman*, I. viii. 44.

Grown wheat. Sprouted wheat.

'What we call *grown wheat*, in Hertfordshire, is that which is damaged in the field by extraordinary wet weather, and the grains of which sprout while still in the ear.'—*Country Housewife*, 8.

Guess. (1) Barren. Guess-cows are 'those which did not stand to their bulling last year.'—*Modern Husbandman*, III. i. 103.

(2) Dry. 'Cows are not always in milk, as being in calf, or that they go, what we in Hertfordshire call *guess*, or dry.'—*Country Housewife*, 29. See Hal.

Gulling. Rutting caused by wheels.

'Sudden damage [to roads] often happens in winter, by the wash of rains and the *gulling* of wheels.'—*Modern Husbandman*, III. i. 166.

Gust. Taste.

'The same *gust* have the more northern people for their oat-meal-cake bread.'—*Country Housewife*, 12.

Guttery. 'If [wheat] is cut too soon, ... the kernel will be somewhat shriveled and *guttery*.'—*Modern Husbandman*, IV. iv. 128

Hacking, Hacks. 'That ground which was fallowed in April into broad lands is commonly stirred this month [May] into *hacks*.'—*Modern Husbandman*, III. i. 13.

'Combing is also called *hacking*, and are synonymous names for one and the same operation.'—*Id.*, viii. 36. See **Combing.**

Hackle. An outer skin or covering.

'This serpent sheds his skin or *hackle* every year.'—*Modern Husbandman*, III. ii. 112.

'The slug slipped his outer skin, or what we call his *hackle* in Hertfordshire.'—*Id.*, III. ii. 116.

Hagtaper. *Verbascum Thapsus*, L.—*New Experiments*, 56.

Hairweed. *Cuscuta europæa*, L.—*Modern Husbandman*, IV. ii. 5. Also called **Hairy-bind.**—*Id.* viii. 231.

Hale, *v.* A.S. *helan*, to cover; to protect. The barley will 'come in rows, and be the better *haled* or covered from vermin.'—*Modern Husbandman*, II. ii. 24; viii. 69.

Hale-to. 'A man with one motion, or *hale-to*, on each side of him, as he stands still, will rake up a parcel of grain in a trice.'—*Modern Husbandman*, V. ii. 62.

[May be explained as 'a draw' or 'a haul.' The man, standing still, is described as *drawing* the corn towards him from various sides into a heap.—R. H.] See *Hale* (1) in Hal.

Hale-weed. *Cuscuta europæa*, L.—*Modern Husbandman*, IV. i. 56. **Hail-weed, hail-seed.**—*Id.*, 63.

Half-ware. 'If Vale-farmers should sow beans and pease together (or what the Vale-men call *half-ware*).'—*Modern Husbandman*, I. ii. 36.

Halt. 'About Buckingham town they call [foot-rot in sheep] the *halt*.'—*Modern Husbandman*, IV. i. 124.

Hamel-tree. 'That cross piece of wood, to which the wheel-horses in a coach are fastned, which I call a *hamel-tree*.'—*Modern Husbandman*, i. 141. Cfr. *Hames* in Hal.

Harvest-man. A man not regularly employed, but engaged to help during harvest.

'A month's man, or, as we call it, a *harvest-man*.'—*Modern Husbandman*, I. vi. 293.

Hawky. Gravel is 'of a *hawky* voracious nature.'—*Pract. Farmer*, 98.

Hay-making. 'Our common method in Hertfordshire here is this: about eight a clock, or sooner, the same morning the grass is mown, we *ted* or throw it out as fine as possible: . . . . the same day . . . it may be turned once or twice, and after that raked into *wind-rows*, and then put into *grass-cocks*. The second [day] we . . . . shake it into square *leets* . . . . then put it into *bastard-cocks*, that are as big again as grass-cocks. [The third day] we *cock* it up into heaps . . . . [The fourth day] we put it into *staddles*, load it, and carry it away into a barn, *cock*, or stack.'

Headers. See **Dragons.**

Heart. '. . . For want of the ground's being *in heart*, to enable the wheat to withstand the cold and chilly seasons.'—*Modern Husbandman*, III. i. 27.

[Land is said to be in *heart*, or *good heart*, when it is rich and well-manured. When poor it is in *bad heart*.—R. H.]

Hedge-brows. ' . . . Where bushes, or other trumpery, that grew near hedges, have been grubbed up, which we call *hedge-brows*.'—*Modern Husbandman*, i. 37.

Hedge-greens. See **Baulk of grass.**

Hell-weed. *Cuscuta europæa*, L.—*Modern Husbandman*, III. i. 53, &c.

Helper. 'The common number of [hop] poles to each hill are

three, but . . some add a fourth, called a *helper:* this *helper* is a larger pole than the rest.'—*Modern Husbandman*, IV. iii. 60.

Hemp. Pass-hemp and **Cadale-hemp**, two sorts of hemp from Russia.—*Modern Husbandman*, V. iii. 87.

Henting. A furrow.

'The ploughman . . . . . goes on plowing throughout the field, without making any *henting*, or water-thoroughs.'—*Modern Husbandman*, I. i. 16.

'A *henting* or large thorough.'—*Id.*, viii. 23.

Hincks. See **Hook.**

Hit. To succeed.

'This pirky wheat is often sown after turneps and cole or rape crops, and generally *hits* well.'—*Modern Husbandman*, II. ii. 127.

Hitch. 'To *hitch* out the penny,' to eke out.—*Country Housewife*, 25.

Hitch-crop. 'The other way is done by way of a *hitch-crop*.'—*Modern Husbandman*, i. 74.

'A *hitch-crop*, as we call it.'—*Id.*, V. iii. 27.

'We call such a barley-crop a *hitch-crop*, as not having a regular tilth made for the same.'—*Id.*, VI. iii. 22.

Hoar, *v.* To become mouldy.

'If bread is kept in too moist a place too long, it will rope, or *hoar*, or mould.'—*Country Housewife*, 22.

Hobby de hoy. 'What we call in the country a *hobby de hoy*, between a man and a boy.'—*Modern Husbandman*, VI. i. 149.

Hobhouchin. 'With us the owl is called *Hobhouchin*.'—*Modern Husbandman*, V. ii. 100. I have heard this name applied in Bucks to the Peacock and Red Admiral butterflies, but not to the common white ones. Also **Houchin.**—*Id.*, 101.

Hogo. A strong smell; Fr. *haut goût*. See **Haut-gust** in Gloss. III.

Cole-seed oil 'is commonly mixed with fresh oil to lessen its *hogo*, or stinking scent.'—*Modern Husbandman*, IV. iii. 36.

Hog-pox. The pox in sheep.—*Shepherd's Guide*, 324.

[Year-old sheep are called *hogs* in many districts.—R. H.]

Hogweed. *Heracleum Sphondylium*, L.—*Modern Husbandman*, III. i. 45.

Holes and eyes. The open spaces in a cheese.

'You may expect it to be full of *holes and eyes*.'—*Modern Husbandman*, III. i. 115.

Hollow-ware. Turned bowls, cups, and other hollow vessels, for which sycamore is still generally used. The term also is in use among ironmongers for saucepans, &c.

Maple 'being of a whitish colour is approved of by the turner for making *hollow-ware*.'—*Modern Husbandman*, VII. ii. 79.

Holy Thursday. Ascension-day.—*Modern Husbandman*, III. i. 186.

Honey cherry. A kind of cherry.—*Modern Husbandman*, III. ii. 151.

Honey-suckle. *Trifolium pratense*, L.—*Modern Husbandman*, III. i. 46.

Called also **Red Honeysuckle**; *T. repens* is **White Honeysuckle**.—*Id.*, IV. i. 107.

Hook and Hincks. 'Here [Sandwich, Kent] they cut their drilled field-pease with what they call *Hook and Hincks* . . . . by the hincks, whose wooden handle is about two feet long, they pull up the laid pease with one hand, and cut them with a hooked tool of the same length with the other hand.'—*Modern Husbandman*, IV. iii. 42.

Also called **Hook and Swipe.** Kent.—*Id.*, V. i. 61.

[A *hink* is something to *hook* or *hitch up* with.—W. W. S.]

Hooper's hide. A Herts game. — *Shepherd's Guide*, 199. Hal. has *Hoop-and-hide*.

Hoop-outward. Cherry trees require 'annually to have . . . . . their *hoop-outward* bark just slit down with the point of a knife in April.'—*Modern Husbandman*, VII. i. 74.

Hopper-eared. 'Such land would return an *hopper-eared* crop at harvest, or, in plainer English, a little ear, with a few kernels.' —*Modern Husbandman*, III. i. 19.

Horncoot. The horned owl.—*Modern Husbandman*, V. ii. 105.

Horse-bee. 'If the fly, dar, or *horse-bee* should happen to blow your sheep.'—*Modern Husbandman*, IV. i. 132.

Horse-gould. *Ranunculus arvensis*, L.—*Modern Husbandman*, III. i. 43.

Horse-houghing. 'Is so called by reason it saves man's *houghing*, not that a hough is used by horses, but their drawing a plough in a particular manner supplies the use of a hough.'—*Gloss. to Pract. Farmer.*

[In these days the operation is actually performed by horses. The horse-hoe is an arrangement of hoes, so set that they cut out the weeds between the drilled rows of corn; the whole machine being drawn by horses.—R. H.]

Hose. The husks of corn. See **Stroke.**

Houchin. See **Hobhouchin.**

Hough. A hoe.—*Modern Husbandman*, i. 51. See under **Burn** and **Moulded up.**

Hougher. A hoer. See **Stub.**

Houghing. . Hoeing. See **Horse-houghing.**

Hove. In this month [May], in some grounds, 'cheese is very apt to *hove*.'—*Modern Husbandman*, III. i. 120.

'*Hove* in cheese is a hollowness with eyes caused by being made from clover.'—*Gloss. to Pract. Farmer.*

'The *hoving* of a cow is otherwise a swelling caused by the wind, in clover or lucerne grass.'—*Id.*

[Explained in the notes on Lisle (in Gloss. II.) as regards cheese. A cow is said to be *hoven* when her first stomach is distended with gas caused by indigestible food. Clover, especially the second crop, is very liable to affect the stomach, and farmers are always very particular to let the dew dry off the clover before allowing cows to eat it. The disease is not unfrequently fatal.—R. H.]

Hovel. (1) *v.* 'Be sure never to want [*i. e.* to lack, to be without] a hand that can *hovel;* that is, a man who is capable of placing wheat-sheaves or other corn on a *hovel*, so as to lie in that advantageous position as is necessary to prevent the damage of weather.' —*Modern Husbandman*, V. i. 5.

(2) *n.* 'Others place their corn on a frame of wood, and call it a *hovel*, whereon they mow their sheaves of wheat.'—*Id.*, ii. 14.

Hull. The husk of grain or the outer covering of seeds.

'The outward coat or *hull*.'—*Modern Husbandman*, III. i. 85.

Also the outer covering of beechnuts.—*Id.*, i. 38.

Hunching. Shoving. The 'lambs *hunching* and butting her bag.' —*Shepherd's Guide*, 272.

Hunge. Same as *hunch*, 'to gore with the horns.' Hal.

'She [the ewe] will *hunge* and beat the lamb with both her feet and horns.'—*Modern Husbandman*, IV. i. 117.

Hurlock, Hurlucky. 'The bottom . . . of this field is a whitish, *hurlucky*, stony earth.'—*Modern Husbandman*, i. 50.

'A shallow chalky surface, whose bottom is a stony *hurlock*.'— *Id.*, II. i. 99. Hal. has '*Hurluk*, hard chalk.'

Hutch-waggon. They 'carry [pease] home in a *hutch-waggon*, as they call it here' [Sandwich, Kent].—*Modern Husbandman*, IV. iii. 42.

Hyle. Same as **Hale**, *q. v.* 'They [the Kentish farmers] *hyle*, as they call it [their barley]; that is, they lay four sheaves on the ground two against two, the ears of one sheaf by the side of the ears of the opposite one, and so make three tiers with their back-parts outward, and on all of them three sheaves placed by way of cover to make one intire shock of fifteen sheaves.'—*Modern Husbandman*, V. ii. 17. See *Hile* in Hal.

Inground hedge. See **Flowerbank.**

Inn, *v.* To get in the harvest.

'[He] employs eight harvest-men and two boys to *inn* his harvest-corn.'—*Modern Husbandman*, II. i. 128.

'*Inning* barley.'—*Id.*, V. i. 45. See *In* in Hal.

Jack-hare. A male hare.—*Country Housewife*, 293.

Jack-in-the-hedge. *Alliaria officinalis*, Andrzj.

'*Jack-in-the-hedge* . . . that stinks like onions.'—*Country Housewife*, 129.

Jack-jump-about. 'In the hard, frosty spring of 1740 a poor woman that lived at Studham, two miles distant from Gaddesden [Herts], gathered a herb that grew in the hedge, called *Jack-jump-about*, for boiling it with a piece of meat. It was like mint, and as hardly any other boiling herb was then to be got, she made use of this. One child died by it, and another had like to have had the same fate, and the mother narrowly escaped, but the hog that eat the pot-liquor was killed by it.'—*Country Housewife*, 150. This I cannot identify.

Jack Rot. 'Their common saying [in the Vale of Aylesbury] that where *Jack Rot* comes, he generally takes nineteen sheep out of twenty.'—*Shepherd's Guide*, 155.

Jade. 'Such [a stallion] gets . . . unhealthy *jades* . . . She proved a *jade* in the collar.'—*Modern Husbandman*, III. i. 182.

Jannock. 'In Shropshire they grind French wheat very fine, and make their cakes on a back or bake-stone, which is two or three feet diameter, on which they put a sort of batter made of this flour, milk, and yeast: and when it is turned, and done enough, they butter and eat it, drinking butter-milk with it; this cake is called *jannock* or crumpet, and is what old Parr of this country eat all his life.'—*Modern Husbandman*, III. i. 31. See **Anack**.

Jogg. A swelling.

'Hogs . . . *jogged* under their throats . . . . We discharge by cutting, or running a red-hot iron through the bunch or *jogg*.'—*Modern Husbandman*, III. ii. 73. See **Core**.

Hal. has '*Jogging*, a protuberance on the surface of sawn wood.'

Juniper, *adj.* 'When women chide their husbands for a long while together, it is commonly said, they give them a *juniper* lecture; which, I am informed, is a comparison taken from the long lasting of the live-coals of that wood, not from its sweet smell; but comparisons run not upon all-four.'—*Modern Husbandman*, VII. ii. 142.

See *Juniper* in *Dict. of English Plant-names*, p. 281.

Jussocks. 'They turn [the hay] against the wind, that breaks the *jussocks*, which otherwise hang together and would fall heavy.'—*Modern Husbandman*, IV. ii. 76.

[Tufts of grass that have escaped being thoroughly *tedded* (see **Haymaking**). By turning the hay against the wind it does not fall over so completely, and the *jussocks* lie very much lighter, and the wind blows through them and dries them. If turned *with* the wind they would be blown flat down and would not dry.—R. H.]

Kane. A weasel.—*Modern Husbandman*, IV. i. 190; iii. 86; VI. i. 15. Misprinted **Rane** at viii. 397.

Keil-pins. Nine-pins. See *Kails* in Skeat's *Etym. Dict.*
'*Keil-pins* or skettles.'—*Modern Husbandman*, VII. ii. 185.

Keils. Verjuice 'is useful for washing the eyes, because it heals and strengthens sore and weak eyes, kills the scurvy in them, and eats off *keils*.'—*Modern Husbandman*, VII. ii. 156.

Kerf. 'The furrow made by the saw.'—E. D. S. Gloss. B. 16.
'In this work [felling] cut your *kerf* near to the ground, but have a care that it suffer not in the fall, and be ruined with its own weight.'—*Modern Husbandman*, VII. ii. 67.

Kern, Kerning. (1) To form corn, or kernel.
'A better *kerning* of the blossoms.'—*Modern Husbandman*, I. i. 47.
'Unless wheat blooms well, it cannot *kern* well.'—*Id.*, III. i. 150.

(2) 'That excellent quality more incident to a gravelly earth than any other, which is, its proneness to *kerning* or covering.'—*Modern Husbandman*, II. i. 31.
'*Kerning* ground is that which, drest well, will produce a great quantity of corn, as gravel does.'—*Gloss. to Pract. Farmer.*

Kernel. (1) Wheat, barley, pease, &c.
'Nothing comes up to *kernel*.'—*Modern Husbandman*, III. i. 140.

(2) Grains of wheat.
'Long heads [of wheat] full of plump milky kernels.'—*Id.*, ii. 8.

Kerroon Cherry. O.Fr. *corone*, Fr. *couronne*.
'The word *kerroon* is a corrupt name for crown, imparting that a *kerroon cherry* is the best of cherries, as by the crown is meant the best of any thing.'—*Modern Husbandman*, V. ii. 29.
'They were "cried about the streets by the name of black *kerroons*" at Richmond, Yorkshire.'—*Id.*, V. ii. 20.
Ellis thought it a Herts kind.—*Id.*, V. ii. 28.

Kettle-gallop. 'A small beer which we call *kettle-gallop;* that is to say, we put the ground malt and hops into water and boil them together, then strain out the liquor, and work it with yeast for small beer.'—*Country Housewife*, 131.
See *Gallop* in Skeat's *Etym. Dict.*

Kicker. 'When you perform this sort of plowing, called hacking or combing, you are to lay the hacks up sharp, that you leave no *kicker* but what is broke by the tail of the plough . . . . if the ground is not hacked clean, you will leave a large *kicker*, which will be most of it whole ground.'—*Modern Husbandman*, V. iii. 27.

Kid. A pod. Ellis, general. Hal. has '*Kid*-ware, beans, pease, &c.' Also synonymous with *key*.
The seed of hornbeam 'grows in *kids* or keys like the ash.'—*Modern Husbandman*, VII. ii. 98.

Kid-faggots. 'The brush to be made into *kid-faggots*.'—*Modern Husbandman*, VII. ii. 196.
[Faggots are called 'kids' in the north. To tie wood into faggots is called 'kidding' it.—R. H.]

Kiln of lime. 'A hundred miles to the northward of London . . . they fetch five quarters of lime from the kiln, which they call a *kiln of lime*, because it is all they burn at once.'—*Modern Husbandman*, VI. i. 21.

Kiver. A shallow tub or pan.

'The largest [*kiver* for milk] cost five shillings, and the smallest three shillings, all made of oak with broad ashen hoops.'—*Modern Husbandman*, IV. i. 164. See **Lead.**

'*Kneading-kiver*, or trough, or tub.'—*Country Housewife*, 19.

Knit-knots. The spawn of toads 'appeared in a chain, like what they used to call *knit-knots*.'—Glandville (of Edgware, Middlesex), in *Modern Husbandman*, IV. ii. 68.

Knitting. (1) Recovering.

'Many have *knitted* that were but just touch'd with the rot.'—*Shepherd's Guide*, 155.

(2) A method of castrating rams.

'When [the ram] is five years old, he is to be *knit* and fatted off.'—*Modern Husbandman*, IV. i. 129.

'*Knitting*, by some, is thought the best way of gelding.'—*Id.*, VI. ii. 101.

(3) Conceiving.

'At five weeks end let her take buck, that the former brood may go off before she *knits*, about a week.'—*Pract. Farmer*, 139.

Knot. 'The *knot* commences its formation from the first spiring of the wheat, and it is from this bunch, or *knot*, that the forks make their shoots, that is, the one, two, three, four, five, or six stalks that afterwards grow up; and if this first and lowest *knot* is once bit, it is dangerous, on account of the diminutive or second shoot or *knot* that succeeds it, which is never so strong as the first, and then the ears grow in a small proportionable, dwindling bigness.'—*Modern Husbandman*, I. i. 88.

Knotgrass. (1) *Centaurea nigra*, L. '*Knotgrass* or Clobweed.'—*Modern Husbandman*, III. i. 121.

(2) *Avena elatior*, L. '*Knot* or couch grass.'—*Id.*, IV. i. 53. See *Dict. of English Plant-names*, p. 292.

Knotted. In flower. Clover, when fit for mowing, is 'known by its being full *knotted*.'—*Modern Husbandman*, III. i. 83.

Knuckle-evil. See **Wood-evil.**

Knurr. A gall. 'Oaks bear a *knurr*, full of a cottony matter, of which they anciently made wick for their lamps.'—*Modern Husbandman*, VII. ii. 34.

Ladleman. 'An insect seldom or never misses attacking our green cherries with so much diligence and fury, as to spoil great numbers of them, by eating into their very stone; and because of

this hollow operation, we call them *ladlemen*, or the green fly, or bug.'—*Modern Husbandman*, III. i. 184: VII. i. 74.

Lady-finger-grass. Also, though less frequently, **Lady's finger.** *Lotus corniculatus*, L. In general use throughout the book.

'I give the several weeds and grasses those names they are called by in our county and parts adjacent.'—*Modern Husbandman*, II. i. 149.

Lainge. Supple, flexible. Hal. has *lingy*, and Ellis also has **Linge** (III. i. 95). See **Leather.**

Lameness. 'In Devonshire they call the foot-rot [in sheep] *lameness*.'—*Modern Husbandman*, IV. i. 123.

Land-eff. See **Eff.**

Langley-beef. (A corruption of *langue-de-bœuf.*) *Helminthia echioides*, L. 'Here called *Langley-beef*.'—*Pract. Farmer*, 55.

Lay. Untilled land. 'When oats grow on a *lay*, or what we call fresh ground.'—*Modern Husbandman*, V. i. 56. See *Lea* in Skeat's *Etym. Dict.*

[Old pasture land is called 'leys,' especially in the north of England. When such land is broken up it is called 'ley-ploughing.' The first crop is usually oats, which are called 'ley-oats.' One frequently hears the expression 'oats on leys.'—R. H.]

Lead. A leaden milkpan.

'Divide [the milk] into several pans, or *leads*, or kivers.'—*Modern Husbandman*, III. i. 129.

They were 'leaden shallow stands, made of mill'd lead, fastened in their deal frames, with a cork-hole in the middle of each, for letting out the milk, and leaving the cream behind.' They were first invented at Leighton Buzzard.—*Id.*, IV. i. 164.

Leaf. (1) 'Hog's fat or *leaf*.'—*Country Housewife*, 146.

[All hog's fat is not *leaf*. Leaf is a word, in constant use in the North, meaning the layer of fat which lies inside the body of the pig on each side, from which the lard is made.—R. H.]

(2) A disease in sheep. See **Wood-evil.**

Lean. 'A *lean* crop instead of a fat one, as the usual terms are.'—*Modern Husbandman*, II. i. 5.

Leather. The udders of some cows 'have their *leathers* thick and fleshy; others thin and *lainge*.'—*Pract. Farmer*, 125.

Leet. See **Haymaking.**

Leg. The trunk of a tree. See **Scantling.**

Lent-grains. Barley, pease, and oats 'are called *lent-grains*, as being to be sown about Lent-time.'—*Modern Husbandman*, II. i. 35.

'A *Lent*-crop.'—*Id.*, II. i. 113. See **Thetches.**

[Cfr. *lente-seede* (*P. Plowman*, C. xiii. 190: very rare).—W. W. S.]

Levalto. 'When [the bees] are swarming and dancing a *levalto* in the neighbouring cloud.'—*Modern Husbandman*, III. ii. 172. See *Lavolta* in Nares.

Leystall. A privy.

'Houses-of-office or *leystalls*.'—*Modern Husbandman*, IV. ii. 73. Hal. has '*Laystall*, a dunghill.'

Linge. See **Lainge.**

Lirry. A pretext, a trick.

'Almost every shepherd . . . will plead . . . . "Pray, Master, don't go upon new whimsies." This is the common *lirry*.'—*Modern Husbandman*, VI. i. 101. Cfr. *Liripoops* in Hal.

List. A stripe or streak.

'A black bull with a brown *list* along his back.'—*Modern Husbandman*, III. i. 94.

Live keepers. 'These *live keepers*, as we call them, are a live piece of an upright pole, that is cut off within a foot, or eighteen inches of the ground, at the time the hedge is made, and left by all such workmen who are masters of their business, as many are in Hertfordshire.'—*Modern Husbandman*, i. 101.

Livery-earth. 'A rich sandy black loam, called by its owners *livery-earth*.'—*Modern Husbandman*, V. ii. 10.

Load. Five bushels.

'A *load*, as we call five bushel in Hertfordshire.'—*Modern Husbandman*, II. i. 92.

'At Hemsted market we call a five-bushel sack of wheat a *load*, for being the largest usual quantity that sack-carriers or corn-porters commonly carry on their backs.'—*Id.*, IV. iv. 129.

[The *load* varies in weight in different places and with different kinds of produce. It is usually four local bushels (not five).—R. H.]

Loblolly. 'Whole *greets* [grits] boiled in water till they burst, and then mixt with butter, and so eaten with spoons, which [was] formerly called *loblolly*, now burgoo.'—*Country Housewife*, 206.

London dressing. 'What we in Hertfordshire call *London dressing*, that is, soot or horn shavings.'—*Modern Husbandman*, VI. iii. 25.

Lop. Shoots lopped off the heads of pollard trees.

'This *lop* [ash], when green, burns the best of any, which makes the country folks rhime it, and say She's fire for a queen.'—*Modern Husbandman*, VII. i. 61.

Lord. In mowing a thin crop of wheat with scythes, 'the foreman is commonly our head ploughman, who is therefore called *lord*, because he ought to have honour and encouragement given him that he may go on faster; for, where such a one is too slow, the whole company does the same, and the farmer is brought under great loss.'—*Modern Husbandman*, V. i. 23.

Lose. To make worthless.

'They may sow [yellow Lammas-wheat] (as they term it) till

they *lose* it; that is, till it degenerates into a most poor thin kernel.'—*Modern Husbandman*, VI. i. 17.

[Any kind of wheat, or other grain, degenerates if sown too long on the same ground; so that farmers make a practise of changing their seed every few years. 'They may sow [wheat] till they *lose* it,' of course implies the sowing of wheat on the same farm.—R. H.]

Maid-sweet. 'Sweet cisley, by some called *maid-sweet*, that grows like a kex in wet meadows.'—*Country Housewife*, 252. There seems some confusion here: Sweet cisley is *Myrrhis odorata*, L., but Maid-sweet is *Spiræa Ulmaria*, L., which is probably intended.

Malmey. See **Maumy.**

Manger-meat. Food for cattle.

'The best sort of pease for *manger-meat*.'—*Modern Husbandman*, I. ii. 41.

Mantle. 'If a little wheat-bran is boiled in our ordinary beer, it will cause it to *mantle* or flower in the cup, when it is poured out.' —*Country Housewife*, p. 187.

Hal. gives this as an Exmoor use of the word.

Marl. 'There are four several sorts, viz.—the *Fustian*, the *Cowshit*, the *Black-steel*, and the *Shale*.'—*Modern Husbandman*, III. i. 66.

Master. The chief, the leader.

'You may draw out what under-line plants you please, and only leave the *master* thriving one.'—*Modern Husbandman*, VII. i. 15.

'*Master-shoot*, the leading shoot.'—*Id.*, 16.

'The *master*-roots of a vigorous tree.'—*Id.*, VII. ii. 63.

Master-cow. See **Buck.**

[In most herds of cattle there is generally one cow to which all the others give way. She is, in fact, *master*, or rather mistress of all the rest; and in travelling from one pasture to another she generally leads the way and the rest all follow.—R. H.]

Maukin. 'Rub the bottom of the oven with . . . a wet mop, or what bakers call a *maukin*.'—*Country Housewife*, 190.

[A word well known in the north. It is a mop made of a number of shreds of coarse linen or blanket, fastened to the end of a long straight handle by a chain of two or three links. Its use is to clean out the wood ashes from the bottom of a brick oven before 'setting in the bread;' for which purpose it is dipped in water and pushed backwards and forwards over the bottom of the oven. —R. H.] See *Maulkin* in Hal.

Maumy earth (spelt *malmey* in *New Experiments*, 24). See **Hurlucky.**

'The chalk and mould were so mixed together, that in Hertfordshire we call it a *maumy earth*.'—*Modern Husbandman*, I. i. 36.

'A chalk or a *maume*.' 'Chalk, *maume*, or loam.'—*Id.*, II. i. 101.

Maw. The stomach. 'The *maw* of a suckling calf or kid' when prepared for curdling milk.—*Modern Husbandman*, III. i. 122. Hal. has *Mawskin.*

Mawhauk (mowhook?). 'Owners of hedges should be obliged to trim them up, by cutting their outsides with that we call in Hertfordshire a *mawhauk*, which is a piece of an old scythe, fixed in a long handle, that a man may reach their tops with.'—*Modern Husbandman*, III. i. 167.

[This instrument is still in use in Cheshire; but I am not aware that it has any particular name.—R. H.]

Maw-sick. 'The most general sickness in sheep proceeds from a defective stomach, which shepherds in Buckinghamshire call *maw-sick.*'—*Shepherd's Guide*, 186.

May. 'All wheat should *may*, or look yellowish, in April . . . . When it *mays* in April, it is right, but wrong if in May; for then it should . . . . . thrive and shoot into ear, instead of *maying* or yellowing.'—*Modern Husbandman*, III. i. 27.

May weed. *Anthemis Cotula*, L.—A full description of the noxious qualities of 'this horrid, stinking, venemous, rampant weed,' will be found in *Modern Husbandman*, II. i. 17; III. i. 51.

Mid-May. The middle of May.—*Modern Husbandman*, IV. i. 61.

Mine. 'The Middlesex farmers about Harrow, Stanmore, and the adjacent parts, make it their business to get a great deal of sullidge out of the bottom of drains in roads, commons, and other places, which they here call a *mine.*'—*Modern Husbandman*, VI. i. 92.

Mobbum bread. 'A Cheshire servant-maid . . . told me in November, 1746, that in that part of Cheshire where she had lived, they eat . . . . bread made with half rye and half wheat-meal, which they there call *Mobbum bread;* but in other parts of Cheshire, towards Manchester, she says, they eat sour cake, that is to say, oat-cake-bread.'—*Country Housewife*, 18.

Months-men. Men employed for a month.

'He commonly employed six *months-men* every harvest.'—*Modern Husbandman*, V. i. 8. Cfr. **Days-man** and **Harvest-man.**

Moor-evil. A disease in sheep, the same as **Wood-evil.** In Buckinghamshire 'they call it the *moor-evil*, because they conceive it is bred in a sheep or lamb by its lying on moory cold ground.'—*Shepherd's Guide*, 321.

Moor-grass. *Narthecium ossifragum*, L.—*Shepherd's Guide*, 321.

Morrice-bell. 'Tie a *morrice-bell* about the neck of a catch'd rat.' —*Modern Husbandman*, IV. i. 185.

Mother of corn. Clover 'is in some parts where I have travelled, called *the mother of corn*, because it kills weeds, prevents exhalations, hollows the earth, and leaves so many large long roots

behind it, as to become a sort of dressing to it.'—*Modern Husbandman*, II. i. 7; III. i. 160.

Mothers-in-law. Sheep which suckle lambs not their own.—*Modern Husbandman*, IV. i. 115.

Moulded up. Earthed up.

'He had them *moulded up*, as we call it, which is drawing the earth with a hough upon the pea-roots.'—*Modern Husbandman*, i. 51.

Mow, *n.* A stack.

'A cock or *mow* . . . If hay is cut over ripe . . . it will become black in the *mow*.'—*Modern Husbandman*, IV. i. 102.

'The *mow* or stack.'—*Id.*, 104.

Also **Mow-cock.** 'The *mow-cock* or stack.'—*Id.*, 109.

Mow and bag up. A harvest-man makes a bargain 'to have leave in September or October . . . . to *mow and bag up*, as the term is, so many half-acres of haulm, or stubble, for his firing.'—*Modern Husbandman*, VI. ii. 93.

Mow-burn. To become heated when stacked. 'Hay that had been spoilt by heating in the barn, was allowed to lie another year, and 'contrary to their expectation, became sweet by being *mow-burned*.' —*Modern Husbandman*, IV. i. 100.

'Coarse sedgy hay, [if made] but little, will *mow-burn*, become sweet,' &c.—*Id.*, 101.

[Cattle and horses are very fond of a little *mow-burnt* hay; but it soon satisfies them—and is not very wholesome if given in large quantities.—R. H.]

Mowmen. Men employed for mowing.

'Indifferent *mowmen*.'—*Modern Husbandman*, V. iii. 51.

Mowstead. 'Previous to the mowing wheat-sheaves, in barns, a *mowstead* should be prepared to lay them on.'—*Modern Husbandman*, V. i. 2. Hal. gives this as a Devon word.

[Evidently what, in most places, is called a 'stack-bottom,' which consists of a number of rough pieces of wood, branches of trees and such like placed under the corn to raise it a little off the damp floor of the barn.—R. H.]

Muck, *v.* To manure.

'They plow well and *muck* well.'—*Modern Husbandman*, IV. ii. 81.

Mudgel-hole. 'The common method is now to sprinkle all over the wheat-seed *mudgel-hole* or dunghil-black water.'—*Modern Husbandman*, I. i. 9. See *Mudgelly* in Hal.

Murk. Lees. 'The lees or *murk* of the pressing' walnuts.—*Modern Husbandman*, VII. ii. 124.

Mustin. Rye and wheat sown together.—*Modern Husbandman*, V. i. 38. Hal. calls this *Maslin*.

Nab. To nibble.
'Although the sheep may *nab* and eat [very young wheat] they'll do it little or no harm.'—*Shepherd's Guide*, 232.

Nail. See **On the nail.**

Naked Snail. A slug, *i. e.* a snail without a shell. In general use.
'Slugs or *naked snails*.'—*Modern Husbandman*, V. iii. 13, &c.

Nappy. Strong. 'Good *nappy* ale.'—*Modern Husbandman*, V. iii. 146.

Nature. The pudendum of a mare.—*Modern Husbandman*, III. i. 175.

Nickanockaas. Senseless persons.
'The same that happens to several *nickanockaas* in the West of England.'—*Modern Husbandman*, I. 7.

Nigardice (A.-N. *nigardie*). Stinginess.
'They had a peak against him, on account of his *nigardice* as they termed it.'—*Modern Husbandman*, VI. i. 28.

Niget [nig·it]. 'This hough-plough, or *niget*, as it is called in Kent.' —*Modern Husbandman*, IV. i. 15. Hal. has '*Nidget*, a part of a plough. *Kent.*'

Nightingale Maggot. 'The *nightingale maggot* that turns to a black-wing'd insect, that feeds upon and corrupts the flower' [flour]. —*Country Housewife*, 193.

Notch-geers. 'If they have an iron cock with notches at the end of the beam of their plough, or what some call *notch-geers*.'—*Modern Husbandman*, VI. i. 58.

Oak-apple. Oak-gall; a general name for it.
'The *oak-apple*, as we call it in Hertfordshire.'—*Modern Husbandman*, VII. ii. 35.

Oak-bee. The cockchafer.
The canker-worm 'is thought to be blown and bred by the darr or *oak-bee*.'—*Modern Husbandman*, VI. i. 67. Hal. has *Oak-web.*

Oatmeal Kernel. A thin ear of wheat.
'A thin, or what we call an *oatmeal kernel*.'—*Modern Husbandman*, IV. i. 45, 62.

Odd Man. A man who does 'odd jobs' on a farm.
'What we call an *odd man*, or one that is to set his hand to any common business.'—*Modern Husbandman*, IV. ii. 132.

Offal. 'Light *offal* kernels.'—*Modern Husbandman*, III. i. 155.
'Thin *offald* wheat.'—*Country Housewife*, 2.

[Offal wheat is the lighter grains winnowed out from the marketable samples, but still useable for feeding fowls. The offal of an animal has, agriculturally, no particular reference to the

intestines, but means the portions which, in selling an animal by weight, become the butcher's perquisite, such as the head, feet, skin, internal fat, liver, &c. Market prices are often quoted as 'sinking the offal,' that is, selling the carcase but giving the above portions in. In Cheshire I have even heard all the joints of a pig which are not bacon, hams, or hands, called 'offal pork.'—R. H.]

Old Man's Beard. *Clematis Vitalba*, L.
'What we in Hertfordshire call the *old man's beard*.'—*Modern Husbandman*, IV. i. 67.

On the Nail. In dry weather 'carts are drawn, as we call it, *on the nail*, without damaging their arable lands.'—*Modern Husbandman*, VI. i. 73.

Ormots. Furrows? In Middlesex '. . . they begin to sow their Hotspur pease in October, as the *ormots*, as they call them here, and the masters in drills, are two feet asunder.'—*Modern Husbandman*, II. i. 61.

Orts. Remnants; remains.—*Shepherd's Guide*, 213.

Oven Honey. The dregs of the honeycomb which are drawn out of an empty comb when placed in a warm oven.
'It is not worth selling, . . . being what we call *oven honey*.'—*Modern Husbandman*, V. i. 112.

Paddle. (1) *n.* an instrument for digging up thistles.
'The iron thistle *paddle*.'—*Modern Husbandman*, III. i. 47.
(2) *v.* to dig up thistles. 'To *paddle* up thistles.'—*Ib.*

Panic. 'A lingering *panic* death.'—*Modern Husbandman*, III. ii. 80.

Pass Hemp. See **Hemp.**

Pay-rent. What will pay the rent.
'A *pay-rent* crop of turnips.'—*Modern Husbandman*, IV. i. 39.

Peacock's Tail. [Maple] 'wood is of more value than ordinary woods are, for their diapered knots and curled grain, that have given it the name of the *peacock's tail*.'—*Modern Husbandman*, VII. i. 84.

Peal. 'Set them on a *peal*, and lay them to bake at the oven's mouth.'—*Country Housewife*, 75. See *Peel* (6) in Hal.

[The oven-peal, or peel, is a flat board fixed to a long handle used for putting bread into a brick oven. It is 'feather-edged,' so that the bread slips off pretty easily, and can easily be pushed under the loaves in order to lift them out when baked. The long handle prevents the baker getting too near the hot oven's mouth.—R. H.]

Pecked. Peaked; pointed.
'This we shoot down in our fields in a round *pecked* heap.'—*Modern Husbandman*, IV. i. 92.

'The grass-roots strike their *pecked* or spreading roots down.'—*Pract. Farmer*, 82.

Pecked-arsed. With sharp-pointed buttocks.
'Be sure you never make choice of a ram that is *pecked-arsed*.'—*Modern Husbandman*, IV. i. 129.

Ped. They 'bring the milk home in wooden *peds*, in the shape of old-fashioned upright churns.'—*Modern Husbandman*, IV. i. 164. See Hal.

Peeked, Peekish. Peaked; pointed. The plaice-worm has 'a *peekish* head and tail.'—*Shepherd's Guide*, 151.
Adder's-tongue has 'a *peeked* leaf or stalk.'—*Id.*, 193.

Peeler. Spoiler; robber. Barley and wheat 'are both reckoned great *peelers* of the ground.'—*Modern Husbandman*, I. i. 73.
'All the oat tribe are great *peelers* or robbers of the goodness of the earth.'—*Id.*, II. i. 38.

Pegging. 'Putting a bit of Hellebore root in the grisly part of the ear, which is called *pegging*.'—*New Experiments*, 62.

Peggings. 'What we call *peggings*, being composed of those corals that were swept off the heap of wheat after throwing.'—*Modern Husbandman*, VI. iii. 60.
'What we in Hertfordshire call *peggings* . . . being what comes from the underline or blighted, or other wheat ears, most of which contain in them very thin little kernels, that will easily part from their chaff.'—*Country Housewife*, 2.

Pelt-rot. A disease affecting new-shorn sheep.—*New Experiments*, 43.

Penk. 'The minnow, or, as some call it, the *penk*.'—*Modern Husbandman*, III. ii. 87.
[In Shropshire, *pink*.—W. W. S.]

Penny-grass. *Rhinanthus Crista-galli*, L.
The 'seeds, growing in a round flat shape, [it] by some is called *Penny-grass*.'—*Modern Husbandman*, IV. i. 103.

Pepper-wheat. A disease in wheat caused by *Vibrio tritici*.
'What we call *Pepper-wheat*.'—*Modern Husbandman*, II. ii. 32.

Periwig. 'Thetches, when they are sown thick and grow well, commonly run into a *periwig* matting growth.'—*Modern Husbandman*, II. i. 72.

Phill-horse. A shaft-horse.
'The chains or traces of the hindmost or *phill-horse* are put on an iron hook,' &c.—*Modern Husbandman*, I. 39.
Fillhorse, Shak., a corruption of *Thill-horse*.—[W. W. S.]

Picks, *or* **Pix.** See **Swipe.**

Piky. Peaked; pointed. See *Pike*, sub v. **Spurwood.**
'Long *piky* roots.'—*Modern Husbandman*, III. i. 87; IV. i. 35.

Pine-apple. A fir-cone.
'Cones, or what we call *pine-apples*.'—*Shepherd's Guide*, 134.

Pirky. Early; forward.
'Being of a *pirky* nature, the kernel at harvest is ready to start out of its chaff.'—*Modern Husbandman*, VI. i. 15.
'A Lammas, sown in November, December, or January, may very likely be chilled and killed when a *pirky* wheat-seed, sown in those months, might thrive.'—*Id.*, I. ii. 2.
'Aylesbury *pirky* wheat-seed.'—*Id.*, II. i. 131, &c.
'The Aylesbury red *pirks*.'—*Id.*, IV. i. 48.
It is called **Pirk-seed** in the heading of Chap. XIV. (II. i. 131).

Pish. An expression of contempt here used as a noun.
'They made a *pish* at it.'—*Modern Husbandman*, III. ii. 52.

Pissum, an ant: **Pissum-banks**, ant-hills.—*Modern Husbandman*, II. ii. 93. **Pismire.**—*Id.*, VI. ii. 107.

Pitch-and-chuck. Pitch-and-toss: a Herts game.—*Shepherd's Guide*, 199.

Plaise. 'A worm (fluke) about the breadth of one's finger-nail,' which infects the head and liver of sheep.—*Pract. Farmer*, 137.

Plaish. To pleach. January is a good month 'for *plaishing* hedges.'—*Modern Husbandman*, I. 89.
'A standing hedge *plaished* in a clever manner.'—*Id.*, I. 91.
'Stumps and *plaishes*.'—*Id.*, I. 91.
'The *plaish* or live stick must be bent easily and warily.'—*Id.*, I. 92.
Also spelt **Plash** (III. ii. 140, &c.). See **Backing.**

[Always called *plash* in the north. The stems of the hedge are cut half-way through, so as to allow them to be bent down in order to thicken the bottom of the hedge. The cut stems send up numbers of vertical branches, and an old hedge is thus renewed.—R. H.]

Plash. (1) See preceding.
(2) To splash.—*Country Housewife*, 307.

PLOUGHS, kinds of. See *Modern Husbandman*, IV. iii. chap. 1.

Poachy. Swampy.
'The land . . . is very wet and *poachy* in the spring.'—*Modern Husbandman*, IV. iv. 25 (in a letter to the author; no locality given).
'Land is said to be *poached* when it is trodden with holes by heavy cattle.'—Hal.

Pole. The yellow wild thetch (*Lathyrus pratensis*, L.), 'where it grows thick, hangs so together, that a person may shake a *pole* of it together.'—*Modern Husbandman*, IV. ii. 77.

Pollard. Fine bran.
'Dry corn, *pollard*, raspings of bread, and other food' (for fowls).—*Modern Husbandman*, III. ii. 100.

Pome-pirk, Pompirkin. A drink made from apples (Fr. *pomme*).

'The produce of . . . . cyder, and what we call *pompirkin*, or cyderkin.'—*Modern Husbandman*, IV. iv. 15.

'*Pome-pirk*, which they generally prefer to any of the best small beer.'—*Id.*, V. i. 101.

Pot. 'Dog-parsley . . . is excellent rabbit-meat, for it will not *pot* a tame rabbit.'—*Country Housewife*, 151.

[Cause the animal to be *pot-bellied*, which frequently happens when tame rabbits are fed on food which is too succulent.—R. H.]

Poulch. Pulp.

'Turneps when they have thawed, are apt to rot, stink like carrion, and be of a *poulch*.'—*Modern Husbandman*, VI. ii. 83.

Pound Cherry. An 'excellent purple sort . . . so big as to weigh down a guinea, which has given it the name of a *pound cherry*.'—*New Experiments*, 101.

Pout. A poult or pullet.

'Turkey-*pouts*.'—*Modern Husbandman*, III. ii. 146.

[Pronounced *poot*. Female chickens and young female turkeys are invariably so called in Cheshire, Lancashire, Scotland, &c.—R. H.]

Pucker. A small ridge. If the reaper uses 'sweeping horizontal strokes . . . . he will beat up the straw in *puckers*.'—*Modern Husbandman*, VI. iii. 54.

Puffin-pea. 'A forward hog-pea, called here [Rickmansworth] the *puffin-pea*.'—*Modern Husbandman*, IV. iii. 44.

Pug. See **Sheep.**

Purloin. A purline. See *Purlins* in Hal.

The '*purloins* of barns, granaries, stables, gateways,' &c.—*Modern Husbandman*, IV. i. 186.

Quaggy. Shaky; giving way under the feet. Cfr. *quag*-mire.

'*Quaggy* bog-earth.'—*Modern Husbandman*, IV. iv. 42.

Quashing. (1) 'When the butter is come, which you may know by its *quashing*.'—*Modern Husbandman*, III. i. 130.

(2) Boys 'rejoice when they find a nest of [pheasant's] eggs to *quash* with their feet.'—*Id.*, IV. iii. 85.

[*Quash*, as applied to the pheasant's eggs, no doubt means 'break up,' 'squash;' but as regards the butter, this can scarcely be the meaning. It alludes to some difference of sound heard when the butter comes, for the sound alters very much.—R. H.]

Quick-beam. *Pyrus Aria*, L.—*Modern Husbandman*, VII. ii. 91.

Ragweed. *Senecio Jacobæa*, L.—*Modern Husbandman*, III. i. 47.

Rally. To recover or revive.

'After the first mowing or cutting of [vetches] they do not *rally*,

as we call it, *i. e.* they do not grow again to much profit.'—*Modern Husbandman*, I. 60.

'The clover *rallied* (as we call it) by vertue of a good shower of rain or two.'—*Id.*, VI. ii. 45.

Ran-dan. '*Ran-dan*, the coarsest wheat flour that is made.'—*Modern Husbandman*, VI. ii. 65.

[*Randan* in Cheshire is very fine bran, or any coarse flour mixed with fine bran.—R. H.]

Rapperee. 'These gypsy-men or *rapperees*.'—*Modern Husbandman*, V. iii. 101. *Rapparee*, an Irish bully.

Rashy. 'A *rashy*, sharp gravel.'—*Modern Husbandman*, I. i. 72.

'A *rashy*, loose gravel.'—*Id.*, II. i. 104. Cfr. '*Rash*, brittle.'—Hal.

Rath-ripe. Early ripe.—*Modern Husbandman*, II. ii. 29, &c.

Rattle-grass. *Rhinanthus Crista-galli*, L.—*Modern Husbandman*, IV. i. 95.

Reap, *n.* 'As wheat is cut, its *reaps* are laid even one by another.'—*Modern Husbandman*, V. i. 27. Hal. has '*Reap*, a bundle of corn. North.'

Red and White Dock. Some species of *Rumex*.—*Modern Husbandman*, III. i. 39.

Redding. Raddle, ruddle.

'Some will mark [sheep] only with *redding*.'—*Modern Husbandman*, IV. i. 134.

Red-weed. *Papaver Rhœas*, L.—*Modern Husbandman*, IV. i. 67.

Rennet. *Galium verum*, L.—*Modern Husbandman*, III. i. 110.

Called also **Rennet-wort Grass**.—*Shepherd's Guide*, 116.

Ridder. To clear. (1) 'When the hedge is *riddered*, as we call it, that is, when all the superfluous wood, that is not to be kept in the new hedge, is taken out.'—*Modern Husbandman*, I. i. 92. See **Flower-bank**.

(2) *Riddering* is also applied to cleaning wheat by means of a large sieve or *wheat-ridder*.—*Id.*, VI. iii. 60.

'To *ridder* or riddle it.'—*Id.*, VI. iii. 72.

Ridge. 'He began to plow . . . by first making a low *ridge* and plowing on each side of it . . . and as he plowed (as we call it) *round the ridge*,' &c.—*Modern Husbandman*, II. i. 26.

Ridging Up. See **Casting Down.**

Riggle. A spelling of *wriggle*.

'By the plowman's scrubbing, he *riggles* the plough, and thereby makes it go the easier.'—*Shepherd's Guide*, 3.

Right Season. 'What the Vale-men call a *right season*, which is, when their black earth works very clung and heavy, they seldom fail of having great crops.'—*Modern Husbandman*, I. 46.

Rim. 'The *rim* or middle' of a haystack.—*Modern Husbandman*, IV. i. 103.

[The old word for midriff. See *Rim* (2) in Hal.: A.S. *hrim*.—W. W. S.]

Ringo-roots. Eryngo-roots, roots of *Eryngium maritimum*, L.—*Modern Husbandman*, V. iii. 120.

Rip. 'The cuttings or *rips* [of turnip-seed] are to be laid in rows.'—*Modern Husbandman*, IV. i. 42.

Rodded. Made of rods.

'*Rodded* hurdles made close with hazel-rods.'—*Modern Husbandman*, IV. iv. 64.

Roddled. '*Roddled* hurdles.'—*Modern Husbandman*, IV. i. 82.

See *Raddle* (4) in Hal., who also explains it as a northern word signifying 'to weave.' This may be the meaning here, or it may be a misprint for *rodded*.

Roger-beam. 'In summer-time when the meadows are flooded in the vale low ground . . . there comes up a weed about two inches long, called there *Roger-beam*, that grows in flat bunches, with various turned leaves somewhat like house-leek, and is found to be another cause of the sheep's rotting, because they greedily eat this cold, watery, glewy vegetable, that never is seen in arable land, nor anywhere else in dry summers.'—*New Experiments*, p. 43.

Ronclewort. At Sidbury, Devonshire, 'they chop rue, wormwood, and *ronclewort*,' and give them to sheep as a preventive of rot.—*Shepherd's Guide*, 144. I cannot identify this or the preceding.

Rot. 'The Irish *rot* their butter.'—*Modern Husbandman*, III. i. 137.

[This refers to a practice which used to be, and perhaps still is, in vogue in Ireland of burying butter in peat bogs until it becomes rancid and cheesy. It was called 'bog-butter.' Cream cheeses are sometimes buried in the earth for a short time to ripen them.—R. H.]

Round Rush. 'The sedge or *round rush*.'—*Modern Husbandman*, IV. i. 101.

Round the Ridge. See **Ridge.**

Round Work. 'He plowed up the surface of a Chilturn meadow with a two-wheel pecked share-plough, that had a fin fixed on the right side of the share; and, as this plough went first, a foot-plough immediately followed, and turned up the next virgin-mould on the grass-turf, and so on till a broad-land of feet in breadth was finished; and thus he proceeded till all the field was done. This we call *round work*, because the ploughman begins in the middle of so much ground as he intends for one broad-land, leaving, as usual, a water-thorough on each side of it.'—*Modern Husbandman*, I. 16.

Rowen. The after-math.—*Modern Husbandman*, IV. ii. 77. Hal. has *rowens* as a Suffolk word.

Rowing, Rowy. Others make a strong brine, 'and therein put

pounds of fresh butter, and it will preserve them from *rowing*.'—*Modern Husbandman*, III. i. 136.

'If butter is made of clover . . . it is apt to be *rowy*.'—*Id.*, IV. iii. 78.

Rusty. A misprint for rushy?

'Sedge or *rusty* stalks that grow among the grass.'—*Modern Husbandman*, IV. i. 101.

Rying-sieve. 'A brass or iron wire round hand-sieve, which we call a *rying-sieve*. . . . . This practice of *rying*, or cleaning better than ordinary.'—*Modern Husbandman*, VI. iii. 64. Hal. has '*Rie*, to sieve corn.'

Salley. Sallow, a willow. — *Modern Husbandman*, VII. i. 93. Plural, **Sallies.**—*Id.*, IV. ii. 41.

Sammy (i. e. *saimy* or *seamy*). Greasy. Cfr. **Seam**. See **Beanweed.**

Scab. A disease of turnips.—*Modern Husbandman*, IV. iii. 27.

Scald-berry. Fruit of *Rubus fruticosus*, L. — *Country Housewife*, 246.

Scantling. 'Younger trees which have their bark smooth and tender, clear of wens and bunches . . . about the *scantling* of their *leg*.'—*Modern Husbandman*, VII. ii. 65.

Scraled. Confused. Wheat blown down 'lay *scraled* and confused.' —*Modern Husbandman*, IV. i. 49.

'*Scraled* about by winds.'—*Id.*, V. i. 56. See *Scrawl* (3) in Hal.

Seam. (1) 'The pure fat part of a porker, which we call lard or *seam*.'—*Country Housewife*, 81. See Hal. [Welsh *saim*, grease.—W. W. S.]

(2) A quarter of corn.

'Five quarters or *seams* of oats.' — *Modern Husbandman*, VI. i. 46.

Seed-cot. A basket out of which seed is sown.

'Let a man directly sow his wheat-seed, out of a *seed-cot*, all over the land.'—*Modern Husbandman*, VI. i. 81. Cfr. *Seed-cod* in Hal.

Shackle-hammed. Bow-legged. Colts broken too young are often 'weak-backed, *shackle-hammed*,' &c.—*Modern Husbandman*, III. i. 180, 182.

Shaddens. 'Any time after they have done breeding (else the honey will be corrupted by the *shaddens* in the comb).'—*Modern Husbandman*, V. i. 107. [Bits *shed*, or scattered pieces. Cfr. *Shade* (4) in Hal.—W. W. S.]

Shading. Gravel is 'binding, drying, and *shading*.'—*New Experiments*, 2.

Shale. See **Marl.**

Shaver. 'Cunning as these *shavers* are.'—*Modern Husbandman*, II. i. 61.
'Cunning *shavers* or contrivers.'—*Id.*, V. iii. 47.

Sheep. 'The first year we call the ewe a *lamb;* the second year a *ewe pug* or *teg;* the third year a *thaive;* and the fourth year a *sheep*. The weather we call the first year a *lamb;* the second year a *weather pug* or *teg;* the third year a *sherrug;* and the fourth a *sheep*.'—*New Experiments*, 52.

Sheep-lice. Ticks in sheep.—*Modern Husbandman*, IV. i. 133.

Sheer. 'Let the shepherd take a *sheer* full of broom.'—*Shepherd's Guide*, 330.

Sheffs. 'Blocks for pullies and *sheffs*, as seamen name them.'—*Modern Husbandman*, VII. ii. 40.

Sheim. 'The *sheim* or prong-plough.'—*Modern Husbandman*, III. i. 56.
The 'triangular hough-plough.'—*Id.*, V. i. 58. Cfr. *Shim* (1) in Hal.

Shend. 'Make two *shends* on both sides his backbone, from his head to his tail, and anoint with the aforesaid grease.'—*Shepherd's Guide*, 329.

[This probably means a parting or division of the wool. In applying ointment to a sheep it is usual to open out the wool in lines, so as to reach the skin.—R. H.]

Shepherd's Pouch. *Capsella Bursa-pastoris*, L.—*Country Housewife*, 362.

Sherrug. See **Sheep.**

Shield. 'An aged boar requires at least twelve hours boiling, to get the *shield* tender and soft.'—*Country Housewife*, 118.
'The *shield*, the best part of the brawn.'—*Id.*, 119.

Shoal. 'The top of this land will *shoal* and run into a fine hollowness even by very small frosts.'—*Modern Husbandman*, V. iii. 7.
Chalk is 'drying, *shoaling*, and sweetening.'—*New Experiments*, 2.

Shock (of corn). In Herts it contained fifteen sheaves, in Kent and other places ten.—*Modern Husbandman*, VI. i. 25. Also used as a verb (V. i. 27). See **Thrave.**

Shooting-time. The time when the wheat shoots into ear.
Wheat grew 'several inches high in one week, at *shooting-time*.'—*Modern Husbandman*, IV. i. 52.

Shreading (*shred*, to cut or prune). 'It may take root, and hasten to a sudden tree, especially if seasonable *shreading* be applied, which has sometimes made them [elms] arrive at the height of twelve feet by the first three years.'—*Modern Husbandman*, VII. ii. 71.

Shrew-mouse. 'This creature is rightly named the *shrew-mouse*, for

where it gives a sheep or lamb a bite, it is a shrewd one indeed.'—*Shepherd's Guide*, 108.

Side. Giddiness in cattle.

'A bull . . . . died of the *side* or giddiness.'—*Modern Husbandman*, IV. iv. 76 (from 'a Warwickshire gentleman').

Side-span. '*Side-span* [sheep] as we call it, by tying a fore-leg to a hind-leg, with an allowance for length of string.'—*Modern Husbandman*, VI. ii. 97. Hal. has *spancel*, a word now in use in Ireland (co. Waterford, &c.): it is also spelt *spenchel*. Cfr. *Sidelong* in Hal.

Size-lands. 'The *size-lands* of Middlesex.'—*Modern Husbandman*, I. 68. See **Broad-land.**

Skimming. He sowed 'the same seed after brining, *skimming*,' &c. . . . the *skimmings* he sowed by themselves.'—*Modern Husbandman*, V. iii. 57.

[It is customary in many places to put wheat which is to be sown in brine, partly to destroy the germs of parasitic fungi such as smut, and partly to separate the light grains which are not likely to germinate. These latter float and are skimmed off.—R. H.]

Skit, Diarrhœa. See Hal.

'The *skit* or looseness in sheep.'—*Pract. Farmer*, 134.

Slake. 'In May . . . when the webs and *slakes* lie on the ground.'—*New Experiments*, 46.

Slanes. 'Dig your trench with *slanes*.'—*Modern Husbandman*, IV. ii. 40.

Sleeving. See **Combing.**

Slipcoat. A kind of cream cheese.—*Modern Husbandman*, III. i. 117. Hal. gives a recipe for making it.

Sliver. Slice, slip.

'If a *sliver* or long substantial piece is taken off the sappy part' of an ash-tree.—*Modern Husbandman*, VII. ii. 43. See Hal.

Sloat. A bar: still in use in Cheshire.

'The *sloats* of a gate or hurdle.'—*Modern Husbandman*, III. i. 78.
'The open five-*sloted* hurdle.'—*Id.*, IV. iv. 65.

Sluts-pennies. If dough is not properly kneaded, 'there is often what we call *sluts-pennies* among the bread, that will appear and eat like kernels.'—*Country Housewife*, 21.

Smut. 'That pernicious disease incident to a wheat-crop when dressed with dung, called *smut*.'—*Modern Husbandman*, II. ii. 56.

Also **Smut-balls** (IV. iv. 130) and **Smuttiness**: 'that stinking black sickness called *smuttiness*.'—*Id.*, V. iii. 59.

Snail-horn. A crooked horn.

'If a lamb is gelt at a week or fortnight old, it will cause it to have a thin, short, and what we in Hertfordshire call a *snail-horn*.'—*Shepherd's Guide*, 94. See Hal.

Snarle. An entanglement. See *Snarl* (2) in Hal.; also *Snarrel.*
'I found [the Hairworm, *Gordius aquaticus*] to twist itself all up into a close *snarle.*'—Glandville in *Modern Husbandman*, IV. ii. 73.

Snarlings. 'The worst sort of hemp, called *snarlings.*'—*Modern Husbandman*, V. iii. 88.

Sollar. Sallow, willow.
'The old saying—
"Be the oak ne'er so stout,
The *Sollar* red will wear it out."'
Modern Husbandman, VII. i. 98.

Somers. The rails of a cart (Hal.).
Beechwood is employed 'for *somers* and joysts,' &c. — *Modern Husbandman*, VII. i. 34.

Sorrance. Soreness. Hal. has *sorance.*
The itch in sheep, says Adam Speed, is 'a grievous offensive disorder, or *sorrance.*'—*Shepherd's Guide*, 328.

Sow-bug. '*Sow-bug* or wood-louse.'—*Country Housewife*, 157.

Sown under Furrow. 'They sow [horse-beans] first broad-cast over the ground, and then plow them in: this, as we call it, being *sown under furrow.*'—*Modern Husbandman*, I. ii. 50; II. i. 9.

Spalt. '*Spalt* or brittle.'—*Modern Husbandman*, VII. i. 56. See Hal. [Used in Cambridge.—W. W. S.]

Spew. See **Swarm.**

Spewy. 'Wet *spewy* grounds.'—*Modern Husbandman*, II. ii. 122. [Where water from some higher ground oozes from the surface.—R. H.]

Spike-leaves. *Lavandula Spica*, DC.? 'Boil some Lavender and *Spike-leaves.*'—*Modern Husbandman*, III. i. 178.

Spindle. The young shoot of corn. See *Spendle* (3) in Hal.
'The *spindle* of the wheat.'—*Modern Husbandman*, III. i. 28.
'The wheat was upon the *spindle*, and had not shot into ear.'—*Ib.*, III. i. 153.

Spinny. 'A *spinny*, or spring of underwood.'—*Modern Husbandman*, IV. iv. 18. [A thicket; Latin, *spinetum;* which becomes *espiné* in French. See *espine* in Cotgrave.—W. W. S.]

Spire. To grow or shoot. See **Cammock.** See *Spire* (1) in Hal.
'They will . . . *spire* quickly after they are in the ground.'—*Modern Husbandman*, III. ii. 37.

Spirtle. Sprinkle, scatter.
The rain 'bashes the earth and *spirtles* it upon the grass.'—*Shepherd's Guide*, 117. See Hal.

Spit. A common and scarcely local word for a spade's depth in digging. See *Spit* (1) in Hal.

In January the mould should be thrown out of ditches below hedges 'a *spit* or two deep.'—*Modern Husbandman*, I. 90.

Spoil. See **Burn** and **Stunt.**

Sprain. To sprinkle.

'The other had a seed's-man to *sprain* his pease in every thorough or furrow.'—*Modern Husbandman*, I. i. 51. See *Spreint* in Hal.

'*Spraining* the seed is by a man's hand.'—*Id.*, VI. i. 48.

Spring. Young growth.

'A spinny or *spring* of underwood.'—*Modern Husbandman*, IV. iv. 18.

Spurring. By '*spurring* up a gate or stile-post before they are quite damaged, he may save a landlord a considerable charge.'—*Modern Husbandman*, VI. i. 126. See *Sper* (1) in Hal.

[When a gate-post is broken near the ground it is frequently repaired by sinking a piece of wood in the ground alongside the post, and nailing the upper part, which projects above the ground, to the post. This is called a *spur*.—R. H.]

Spurwood. Spearwort, *Ranunculus Flammula*, L.

At Sidbury, Devonshire, 'they have a weed called *Spurwood* or Spearwort, that they say runs up like a *pike*, and as the sheep feed in their low grounds there, they eat this weed, and it tends much to the rotting of them.'—*Shepherd's Guide*, 144.

Squab. A young gosling.—*New Experiments*, p. 95. 'An unfledged bird.'—Hal.

Squirrel-tail. Used as bait for trout.

'*Squirrel-tail*, having a red head streaked down the back, and a broad tail.'—*Modern Husbandman*, III. ii. 82.

Staddle. See **Haymaking.**

Stale. See **Fork-stale.**

Stalk. A stack.

'Clover-cocks or *stalks*.'—*Modern Husbandman*, II. i. 97.

Stare. To stand on end. Cf. '*Stare* (3), stiff.'—Hal.

'It will damage and lessen her [the cow's] milk, cause her hair to *stare*,' &c.—*New Experiments*, 57.

Stealing the Bloom. 'The field hog-pease ran into bloom a-pace, by means of the very hot season, and so did the field horse-beans, that brought both into a sudden podding; which when it so happens, in Hertfordshire we call it *stealing the bloom*, and is accounted a sure sign of a plentiful crop.'—*Modern Husbandman*, IV. iii. 46.

St. Foyne. Saintfoin is always written thus.

Stibbony. '*Stibbony* or glass of antimony powder.'—*Modern Husbandman*, IV. i. 187.

Stirree. The second tilth or fallow.

'The next time, or first *stirree*, plow it again in the very same

manner; but the third time, or second *stirree*, the stitches should be plowed into bouts.'—*Modern Husbandman*, III. i. 9. See **Twy-fallowing.**

'The first *stirree*, or second plowing.'—*Id.*, IV. i. 18. Cfr. *Stirring* (1) in Hal.

Stirree-time.—*Id.*, 69.

Also as a verb. 'They *stirree* it the beginning of this month.'—*Id.*, IV. i. 21.

Stitch. A ridge.

'*Stitches* or ridges.' 'Wheat-stubble *stitches*.'—*Modern Husbandman*, I. i. 61.

'Wheat lying in the *stitch*-shape lies too high and dry.'—*Id.*, VI. i. 45.

'It lay in the *stitch*-posture.'—*Id.*, 48.

Stock. (1) 'To *bear stock* (as we call it in Hertfordshire), that is, to lay out and expend money, from time to time, for years together, without getting any.'—*Modern Husbandman*, IV. ii. 95.

(2) To root up trees. '*Stocking* or felling it down.'—*Id.*, VII. ii. 96.

Stock-honey. 'Those bees that swarmed the year before, we take up now, and then it is called *stock-honey*.' This is known 'by its soft *flashy* mealy nature.'—*Modern Husbandman*, V. i. 106.

Stolch. 'In wet weather cattle would be apt to *stolch* and dirty the grass, and make it unfit for feeding.'—*Modern Husbandman*, II. i. 81; ii. 132. Cfr. '*Stulk-hole*, a miry puddle.'—Hal.

Strake. A streak.

'Mix beaten salt regularly with [the butter], ... else the buttermilk, whey, and salt will shew themselves in *strakes*.'—*Modern Husbandman*, III. i. 131; IV. i. 95.

Strangullion. A disease in horses.—*Modern Husbandman*, III. ii. 75.

[Probably 'strangles,' a very infectious disease of the throat and glands.—R. H.]

Stretcher. A shoot of hazel.

'Its *stretchers*, sprays, and withs.'—*Modern Husbandman*, VII. i. 86.

Striking. 'What we call *striking*, or, in plainer terms, the glutinizing of the green ears [of wheat] by the fall of . . . honey-dew.'—*Modern Husbandman*, IV. ii. 124. See **Struck** and **Stroke.**

Stroakings. The last milk drawn from a cow in milking.

'Four quarts of *stroakings* warm from the cows.'—*Modern Husbandman*, III. i. 118. See Hal.

Stroke. 'In the latter part of June, or the beginning of July, . . . green wheat is most liable to receive the *stroke*, as the farmer calls it; that is, the honey-dews, which are of a sulphureous glutinous nature, will then fall on the green ear and stalks, and so close and glew up the tender *hose* of the ear, that the unripe wheat kernels cannot expand themselves into a full growth and bigness; which is

one reason why wheat-kernels are often seen no bigger than the *grout* of an oat.'—*Modern Husbandman*, II. i. 2. See **Striking** and **Struck.**

Struck. Blighted.

'Wheat mildewed, blighted, or what we, in Hertfordshire, call *struck*.'—*Modern Husbandman*, IV. i. 45. See **Striking** and **Stroke.** Cfr. 'No planets *strike*.' *Hamlet*, I. i. 162.

Stub. 'Turneps may be houghed ill if the *hougher stubs* them, as we call it, *i. e.* if he houghs them so shallow as to only cut off the heads, and leave the roots in the ground.'—*Modern Husbandman*, V. i. 86.

Stunnified. Stunned, numbed.—*Shepherd's Guide*, 290.

Stunt. To dwindle or lessen.

Lambs '*stunting* or dying by the operation' of castrating.—*Modern Husbandman*, III. ii. 50.

Turnips will 'burn, *stunt*, and spoil' if they grow too thick.—*Ib.*, V. i. 78.

Suckler. A person who takes young lambs to bring up.—*Modern Husbandman*, IV. i. 116.

Sugar-plum Land. 'This is a thin, short, chalky surface, which commonly lies on a hurlock or rag-stone; that is to say, a whitish, hard substance, between a chalk and a stone, which is of a most hungry nature.'—*Modern Husbandman*, VI. ii. 19.

'What we call a *sugar-plum* chalk.'—VI. iii. 34.

Sull. A plough.

'The two-wheel great west-country *sull*, as they there call it.'—*Modern Husbandman*, I. i. 18; IV. i. 19. [A.S. *sulh*; the southern and western word for plough: Dev. *zool.*—W. W. S.]

Sullidge. (1) Slush. 'If lime, pond, or highway *sullidge* and dung are mixed together.'—*Modern Husbandman*, I. i. 39.

(2) Sediment. 'Take out all blacks and *sullage*' from the brine.—*Id.*, IV. i. 169.

[It means *swillage*, washings.—W. W. S.]

Swarm of Bees. 'In a right year for their increase, there are many hives that have four swarms; that is, from one hive a *swarm*, a *cast*, a *colt*, and a *spew*. . . . The swarm is the first and greatest number, the cast is the next greatest, the colt the next, and the spew the least of all.'—*Modern Husbandman*, IV. i. 182.

These words are all used as verbs in *Modern Husbandman*, IV. ii. 115.

Swift. The land newt. *Essex.*—*Modern Husbandman*, III. ii. 81.

Swipe. They cut pease 'with their two instruments, called, in the hither part of this country, next London, *swipe* and pix: with the pix, or picks, a man hawls a parcel to him with his left hand, and cuts them with the *swipe* in the other hand.'—*Modern Husbandman*, IV. iii. 41.

Swopping. Bartering; exchanging.

'Selling or *swopping* a certainty for an uncertainty.'—*Modern Husbandman*, I. i. 127.

'Two persons *swopped* their horses,' &c.—*Id.*, I. i. 131.

'To *swop* or change.'—*Id.*, I. ii. 31.

[Used constantly in the north for 'exchanging.' The proverb 'exchange is no robbery' becomes in Cheshire '*swoppery's* no robbery.'—R. H.]

Tagging. 'What we, in Hertfordshire, call *tagging* a sheep or lamb, is cutting or clipping away, with a pair of shears, the dingy wool' from the hinder parts.—*Shepherd's Guide*, 351. See *Tag* (4) and cfr. *Taged* in Hal.

Tails. The awns of grain.

'*Tails* or ails.'—*Modern Husbandman*, VI. iii. 71.

Taint. 'The *taint* or glow-worm.'—*Shepherd's Guide*, 306.

Tang. A disagreeable taste or taint.—*Modern Husbandman*, III. i. 127, &c.

Tares. *Vicia sativa*, L. Middlesex.—*Modern Husbandman*, V. iii. 72.

Tasker. A thrasher who undertakes a definite *task* of work.

'A *tasker* who threshes out his quota of grain in the usual customary limited time every week.'—*Modern Husbandman*, IV. iv. 125. Also **Tasker-servant.**—*Ib.*, 131, &c.

'His *task* is commonly to thrash five and twenty bushels of wheat in one week, and clean it for market.'—*Id.*, VI. i. 144. See Hal.

Ted. See **Haymaking.**

Teg. 'Lambs and *tegs*.'—*Modern Husbandman*, IV. iv. 109. See **Sheep.**

Thaive. See **Sheep.**

Thetches. Fitches or vetches, *Vicia sativa*, L.

'In Hertfordshire we call them *thetches*.' They 'may be sown for an early crop about Michaelmas, and then they are called *winter-thetches*.'—*Modern Husbandman*, I. 55.

[Important as showing *th* = *ph*, and corroborating *fill-horse* = *thill-horse*. See **Thorough.**—W. W. S.]

An early kind of vetch is 'much sown about Warminster, in Wilts, where they call them *Lenten Thetches*, being . . . sown in March or April, and therefore called by that name.'—*Ib.*, 57.

Thetch-hay. Dried vetches.—*Modern Husbandman*, I. i. 59.

Thorough. A furrow: as thetch = fitch, vetch.

'The next *thorough* or furrow.'—*Modern Husbandman*, I. 47, and in very many other places. See under **Henting, Sprain,** &c.

The land . . . 'should be back-bouted, or what we call *thoroughed down*.'—*Id.*, V. i. 87.

'*Thoroughing down* is drawing the plough once thorough the bought, to lay it plain for wheat or barley.'—*Pract. Farmer.*

Thrave. 'If every *thrave* [of wheat] contained four shocks, and every shock contains six sheaves, as it does in some countries, and you had at the rate of thirty *thrave* to the acre.'—*Modern Husbandman*, IV. iv. 96. See Hal. (3).

Throating. 'When they mow beans against their bending, they [in the Vale of Aylesbury] call it *throating*, that is, mowing them against their bending.'—*Modern Husbandman*, V. i. 68.

Throw. Cast.

They 'sow it broadcast twice in a place, by crossing the *throw*.' —*Modern Husbandman*, V. iii. 7.

Tickle-back. Stickleback.—*New Experiments*, 92.

Ticks. 'Here they call the small common field-horse-bean *small ticks*, and the larger sort, *great ticks*.'—*Modern Husbandman*, I. ii. 24.

Tills, *or* Dills. *Ervum Lens*, L.—*Modern Husbandman*, I. 124.

Tilth. In common use throughout.

'A fine *tilth* is necessary. . . . Dry *tilth* loamy grounds.'—*Modern Husbandman*, IV. iv. 56, 57.

'*Tilth* or *tilt* is ground reduced by the plough and harrow to a fineness or powder.'—*Pract. Farmer.*

[The best definition of *tilth* is 'the condition in which land is left by *tilling* it.'—R. H.] See Hal., and *Tempest*, II. i. 152.

Tod. Fourteen pounds. 'Two stone.'—Hal.

'Wool worth a guinea a *tod*.'—*Modern Husbandman*, IV. i. 135.

Tongue-pad. A ready talker (gipsy).—*Modern Husbandman*, V. iii. 97.

Topping. Foremost; leading.

'The very *topping* farmers.'—*Modern Husbandman*, V. iii. 45.

Traunter. 'The word *traunter*, for aught I know, is more particularly used in Hertfordshire than elsewhere; for I hardly ever heard it mentioned in any other of the southern counties. The word *traunter* I take to mean, strictly, any person that buys wheat in sacks to sell again in sacks.'—*Modern Husbandman*, IV. ii. 103. Hal. has '*Tranter*, a carrier.'

Treddle. The excrement of rabbits.—*New Experiments*, 25. Hal. has '*Treddle*, the dung of a hare,' and '*Tridlins*, the dung of sheep.'

Trout-fly. 'The caddis or *trout-fly*.'—*Modern Husbandman*, III. ii. 84.

Trumpery. Weeds.

'Burrs, crow-needles, cockle, darnel, or other *trumpery*.'—*Modern Husbandman*, III. i. 156.

Truncheons. Cuttings? or offsets?

'*Tronson*, a truncheon or little trunk; a thick slice, luncheon, or piece cut off.'—Cotgrave.

Alder 'will thrive but poorly when raised from *truncheons*.'—*Modern Husbandman*, VII. i. 109.

Try-fallowing. See **Twy-fallowing.**

Turnep-farm. 'Most of our Chilturn farms are called *turnep-farms* of late, by some, by reason our inclosed fields and soils are, for the greatest part of them, proper for this purpose, and because of our farmers, close application to improve their land by this famous root.'—*Modern Husbandman*, I. 71.

Twine-grass. *Vicia Cracca*, L.?

'Wild thetch or *twine-grass*.'—*Modern Husbandman*, VI. ii. 48.

Twist. The 'bind or *twist*' of dodder.—*Modern Husbandman*, IV. iii. 129.

Twy-fallowing. 'The first stirree, or second plowing after fallowing in April . . . is by some called *Twy-fallowing*.'—*Modern Husbandman*, III. i. 13.

'The first plowing is called fallowing; the next in some places is called *Try* [*Twy*] *Fallowing*, with us a stirree; the third plowing by some is called *Try Fallowing*, with us a second stirree.'—*New Experiments*, p. 3.

Tyne, *or* **Tyne-grass**, *or* **Wild Thetch-grass.** (1) *Vicia Cracca*, L.—*Modern Husbandman*, I. i. 142. (2) *V. hirsuta*, L.—*Id.*, III. i. 48. Also **Tyne-weed** (*V. hirsuta*, L.).—VIII. 302.

Uncap. To uncover a shock of wheat at the top.—*Modern Husbandman*, VI. i. 28.

Underline. Underling; inferior; weak.

'There is a great difference in pirky wheat-seed. Some is rubbish in comparison of others. Some may be attended with . . . *underline* corns.'—*Modern Husbandman*, II. ii. 127.

'The fourth skimming is . . . to be churned alone, for making an *underline butter* (as the dairy-men call it), worth a penny a pound less than the prime sort, made with all the first three skimmings.'—*Modern Husbandman*, IV. i. 167. He says this 'still is called *underling butter* in Aylesbury vale.'—*Id.*, 170. See **Buck** (2).

Vale-lands. See **Chilturn Countries.**

Vines. 'The *vines* or binds . . . of Hellweed.'—*Modern Husbandman*, IV. i. 56.

Visney. 'No cherry makes so cordial a sort [of cherry-brandy] as the Kerroon; and, to my taste, if a couple of ingredients are added to it, I think *Visney* itself is not so pleasant.'—*Modern Husbandman*, V. ii. 30.

'The liquor call'd Turkish *Visney*, that used to be sold at London for twenty shillings per gallon.'—*Id.*, VII. i. 71.

Wad. A heap or bundle.

'Cock [vetches] in little *wads*, as we do clover-grass.'—*Modern Husbandman*, IV. iii. 51. Cfr. *Wad* (3) in Hal.

Wallop. 'Boil the cream a *wallop* or two to preserve it.'—*Modern Husbandman*, III. i. 128.

'She would stir [the cream] till it boiled a *wallop* or two.'—*Id.*, IV. i. 169.

[A *wallop* is a boiling movement here: see *Gallop* in my *Etym. Dict.*—W. W. S.]

Water-wood. A tree which grows best near water.

'An alder, a withy, a willow, or other *water-wood* hedge.'—*Modern Husbandman*, II. ii. 139.

WHEAT. The following are the names of varieties of wheat mentioned by Ellis:—

Holland Wheat, a large sort so called at Taunton, Somerset; Dugdale Wheat 'in Essex called *Bold rivet*, by some *Cone-wheat*' [in Huntingdonshire *Dunever Wheat—New Experiments*, 86]; 'in Somersetshire are two sorts of bearded wheat, called *Blue-ball* and *Grey-ball*.'—*Modern Husbandman*, V. iii. 5, 6.

Eggshell Wheat, *Lammas Wheat.*—V. iii. 44.

Firewheat, from its red colour; *Herts White* (London); *Red Lammas.*—*Id.*, VI. i. 1.

'Duckbill or Dugdale Wheat: In Essex they call this *Grey-poll Rivet;* in Huntingdonsh. *Dunover Wheat;* in the West-country *Grey-poll* and *Blue-poll Wheat;* in Herts *Duck-bill* or *Dugdale Wheat*.'—*Id.*, VI. i. 10.

Egg-shell or *Mouse-dun Wheat.*—*Id.*, VI. i. 14.

Knot-wheat, *Pendul-wheat*, *Duke-wheat.*—*Id.*

Grandsire Wheat.—*Id.*, VI. ii. 25.

Wheat-ridder. See **Ridder** (2).

Whey-butter. 'When butter is wholly made with whey-cream, it is then justly named *Whey-butter*.'—*Modern Husbandman*, IV. i. 170.

[See note to **Fleeting-dish.** Such butter is still called *Whey-butter* in Cheshire. It has a somewhat peculiar flavour, and is very soft.—R. H.]

Whip-beam. *Pyrus Aria*, L.

'It serves the plough-boy to make himself a horse-whip.'—*Modern Husbandman*, VII. ii. 91.

White-ash Herb. 'A herb which grows amongst grass.'—*Country Housewife*, 129. '*White-ash*, is much rejected by cattle.'—*Ib.* 318. This I cannot identify.

White Bennet. See **Bennet-weed.**

White Sincles. '*White sincles* are very bad for sheep in pastures and in fallows.'—*Shepherd's Guide* (p. 144), quoted from 'an old but good writer, J... B.....' This may be *Pinguicula vulgaris*, L., an old name for which was Yorkshire *Sanicle*, of which *sincles* may be a corruption.

White-wood. *Populus alba*, L.

'The common name among [the low country men] is *Whitewood*, from this colour, that the bark, leaves, and body retains, beyond all others that grow in this nation.'—*Modern Husbandman*, VII. i. 104.

'The Vale-men distinguish it by the name of *white-wood*.'—*Id.*, VII. ii. 187.

[In Cheshire *white-wood* generally means every other kind of timber except oak.—R. H.]

Whool. A corruption of weevil?

'*Whools*, or wevils, or maggots' in wheat.—*Country Housewife*, 7.

Wide-gascoigned. A horse should have 'a large space between his buttocks, or what is called *wide-gascoigned*.' 'Thin *gascoigns*.'—*Modern Husbandman*, III. i. 173.

Wiggs. '*Wiggs* or cakes.'—*Modern Husbandman*, V. i. 7.

'*Wigs* sop'd in ale for supper.'—*Country Housewife*, 72: there are recipes for making them at pp. 75, 76.

Wild Curds. 'From the whey, if set on the fire, will arise *wild curds* by putting new milk and sour butter-milk to it.'—*Modern Husbandman*, III. i. 138.

[I recollect that in the making of *fleetings* (see note to **Fleeting-dish**) the first which rose to the surface, soon after the whey began to boil, were much the richest and the finest in texture. They were kept by themselves for making butter, and were called 'cream fleetings.' By boiling a little longer a somewhat coarser and more curdy fleetings rose to the surface, which were called the 'second fleetings,' and were kept for the farm men to eat at supper. A little butter-milk was then added to the whey, which, being boiled a little longer, yielded a coarse curd, which was skimmed off for the calves, and was generally called 'calves' fleetings.' This is what is meant by *wild curds*.—R. H.]

Wilk, *or* **Wilker.** To wither.

'Before the arpent [orpine] was thoroughly *wilked* and dried.'—*Modern Husbandman*, III. ii. 179.

'To *wilk* and wither.'—*Id.*, V. i. 68.

'To *wilker* and deaden.'—*Shepherd's Guide*, 302. Cfr. *Welke* (1) in Hal.

Winchester. A measure for corn.

Wheat was sold in 1734 at 'three shillings and eightpence per *Winchester*. . . . The *Winchester* or legal bushels.'—*Modern Husbandman*, VI. iii. 102.

Wind-row. See **Haymaking.**

Winter-proud. 'If a mild winter and spring should succeed, the wheat would run *winter-proud*: that is, it would grow so early rank as to spend its strength of growth too soon.'—*Modern Husbandman*, II. ii. 2.

Withering. A disease in cows.

'That fatal malady that some call *withering*, that is to say, her bearing comes out behind.'—*Country Housewife*, 359.

Wood-evil. A disease in sheep.—*Shepherd's Guide*, 314.

'The Husbandman's Jewel's Receipt to cure the *wood-evil* in sheep and lambs. This author calls it the *youghth*, or *knuckle-evil*, or *crook*. It hath (says he) a name from the neck or leg growing crooked, by reason of the same disease; some call it the *wood-evil*, and others the *leaf*. Some suppose they get it by feeding upon wood, or some leaf upon the ground.'—*Shepherd's Guide*, p. 320. See **Moor-evil.**

Wood-seer. The 'cuckoo-spittle.'

'On the twentieth day of June, 1740, a sort of spittle was seen on grass, which, about Stanmore in Middlesex, is called *wood-seer*, occasioned, as they say, by the weather, which, at this time, was cold nights, foggy mornings, and very hot days; this proved a token to them for hastening their mowing, for, on this sign, they believe the grass-hopper will breed from this spitty matter, and then they will eat up the fine short bottom-grass, and become so numerous as to jump before the scythe in swarms.'—*Modern Husbandman*, IV. i. 96. Hal. has *Wood-soar*.

Wyth. To bind. Cfr. *With* (1) in Hal.

'Others . . . will drive in one stake, and *wythe* it about the tree.' —*Pract. Farmer*, 152.

Yellow Creese. *Ranunculus arvensis*, L.—*Modern Husbandman*, IV. i. 56, 67.

Yellowing. See **May.**

Yellows. A disease in horses.—*Modern Husbandman*, III. ii. 75.

Yelm. A handful.

'Wheat straw made into *yelms* as if for thatching.'—*Country Housewife*, 231. Hal. has 'to lay straw in order fit for use by a thatcher.' See **Helm** (2) in *Lisle*. Explained in Skeat's *Etym. Dict.*, s. v. *Glean*.

Yelt. 'A *yelt* or young sow.'—*Country Housewife*, 133. Hal.

[In the north always called *gilt*.—R. H.]

Yest. Yeast. This is also the Cheshire pronunciation.—*Modern Husbandman*, III. ii. 22. '*Yest*, froth.'—Hal.

Yetted. Wetted?

Goslings should have 'bread, bran, pollard, *yetted* barley.'—*Country Housewife*, 164.

[To *yet* may be connected with Mid. Eng. *yeten*, to pour.—W. W. S.] Hal. under *yote* has 'to pour in.' Grose has '*yoted*, watered, a west country word.'

Yoke. To bind.

'The natural oil or grease in the [wool] helps to *yoke* (as they call it) or make it mix with Irish or other wasted wool.'—*Modern Husbandman*, IV. i. 136.

Youghth. See **Wood-evil.**

II.

FROM

'OBSERVATIONS IN HUSBANDRY.'

By EDWARD LISLE. (1757).

II. FROM 'OBSERVATIONS IN HUSBANDRY,'

BY EDWARD LISLE. (1757.)

Abb. The wool of the sheep's back 'is finer, and makes, in druggets, the thread called *abb.*'—p. 500.

['Tramasericeum, seolcen *ab*,' *i. e.* silken *abb*; Wright's *Vocab.*, i. 40, l. 4. Wright adds in a footnote: 'The yarn of a weaver's warp is, I believe, still called an *abb*.' See *abb* in Hal.—W. W. S.]

Aftermass. 'Aftermath; lattermath; second crop of grass mowed in autumn.'—*Gloss.*

Backside. 'Farmyard.'—*Gloss.*

Back-wind. See **Wind.**

Barton. 'The yard; the farmyard.'—*Gloss.* See Hal.

Bearing. The pudendum of a cow.—p. 323.

Beggars-plush. 'The hair [seemed] to stare more than ordinary, or look like *beggars-plush*.'—p. 267. Cfr. *Beggars-velvet* in Hal.

Ben-leather. 'Fit to make *ben-leather* for the soles of shoes.'—p. 266.—See *bend-leather* in Hal.

Bennets, Bents. 'Spiry grass running to seed.'—*Gloss.* Cfr. E. D. S. Gloss. B. 19.

Bennetting time. 'When the pigeons eat the grass seeds.'—*Gloss.*

Berry. The grain of corn.

'Such ground as bears sour grass, however it may bear a burden of straw, will not bear a plump *bery*, but a thin coarse sort, which will not fill the bushel, as finer *rin'd* or floured corn will do.'—p. 54.

Beviss. 'Mr. Clark [of Leicestershire] said a cow-calf would make very pretty beef at three years old, but, if killed sooner, they called it *beviss*.'—p. 259.

[Probably *beef-ish*, *i. e.* beef-like—not quite beef, but like it.—W. W. S.]

Black-burnt. See **Burnt-ear.**

Black-legs. 'They have a distemper in Leicestershire frequent among the calves, which in that country they call the *black-legs*, but Mr. Glenn, who lives at Utoxcester, in Staffordshire, calls it *wood-evil.* It seems it is a white jelly, and sometimes a bloody jelly settling in their legs, from whence it has it's name of *black-legs* . . . I find by Sir Ambrose Phillipp's shepherd, it is of the same nature with the wood-evil in sheep, which, he says, are also so affected.'—p. 347.

[Youatt (*Cattle*, p. 474) describes two ailments known to veterinary practitioners as *Wood-evil.* The first, caused by browsing on the young buds of trees, 'and particularly on those of the ash and oak. These buds are tempting to cattle at the commencement of the spring, but they are of too acrid and stimulating a character to be eaten with impunity in any considerable quantities.' The symptoms—somewhat serious—are then given in detail, and this seems to be the disease described by Lisle as *oakered* (which see). The second *wood-evil* spoken of by Youatt seems to be the disease which is also known in Hants as *Black-legs.* 'Some veterinarians give the name of *wood-evil* to complaints allied to rheumatism, or being essentially rheumatic' (*Cattle*, p. 474).—R. H.]

Bladder. 'There is a distemper that falls on a bullock in the spring . . . . occasioned by the overflowing of the blood, which they in their country call the *bladder;* the bullock will be taken with a swelling of his lips, and running of his mouth, and swelling of his eyes, and running of them.'—p. 343.

Bloodwort. *Polygonum aviculare*, L.—p. 388.

Bond. The band with which a sheaf is bound up.

'The sheaf opens wider and lets the rain into the *bonds.*'—p. 209.

Brashy. 'Full of small stones.'—*Gloss.* See *Brash* (1) in Hal.

Break. 'When the straw *breaks* or starves three or four weeks before harvest.'—p. 171.

Brit. 'To shed; to fall.'—*Gloss.* '*Britted* corn.'—p. 108. '*Brittings*, shed seed.'—p. 284.

[See *Brittene* in Hal. Icel. *brytja*, to chop meat; *brjóta*, to break. Not 'to fall' but 'to shed,' hence 'to let fall:' *brit* is only a variant of *break.*—W. W. S.]

Burnbeak, burnbate. 'To cut up the turf, and burn it on hillocks on the land.'—*Gloss.*

[Corrupt forms of *burnbeat.* In Kennett's MS. Gloss. we read: 'To *burnbeat* land, to cast up turfs or parings of earth upon esse or ashes of turf, with any other stubble or rubbish, and burning all together for a compost upon dry heathy land. *Staff.*' See *Beat* in E. D. S. Gloss. B. 6.]

Burnt-ear. *Ustilago* in corn.—p. 150.

'Black-burnt wheat.'—p. 151.

Burs. Welsh cattle 'are thick-hided, especially the *burs*, i. e. the oxen.'—p. 267.

Bussle-headed. 'The ears being long and heavy were *bussle-headed*, that is, did hang their heads downward into the sheaf.'—p. 212.

Chap. To crack.
'Ground that is subject to over-heat and *chap* much.'—p. 13.
See *Chapping* in Hal. See **Chop.**

Chase-row. 'In planting quicksets a *single chase* is a single row; a *double chase* means another row planted below the first, not directly underneath the upper plants, but under the middle of the intermediate spaces.'—*Gloss.*

Chest. 'The smutty ears are perfect in the *chests*, and almost so in the fulness of the grain, even so far that the *chests* of many ears did *strut.*'—p. 154. Spelt *Chesses.*—p. 208.

Chissum, *v.* 'To put forth roots; to grow.'—*Gloss.*
Also as a noun: 'The corn is checked in its *chissum.*'—p. 54.

Chitt. 'To sprout out; to grow.'—*Gloss.* See Hal. (1).

Chocky. 'Chalky; dry' [applied to cheese].—*Gloss.*

Chop. The plums in a cold summer 'did all *chop* in several places, and gum issued out of the *chops.*'—p. 445. See **Chap.**

Clay-pea. 'The Burbage-grey or popling-pea is much sowed in the deep lands of Somersetshire, and there called the *clay-pea.*'—p. 193.

Cleaning. The placenta of a cow.—p. 327. See **Glean** in *Ellis* (p. 20).

Clung. 'The chaff of the chesses is *clung*, and wants to be mellowed in order to make it thresh the better.'—p. 208. See Hal.

Coary. 'Black *coary* earth.'—p. 4.

Cored. 'A sheep which is *cored*, after it has been so a year, will have a water bladder, as big as an egg, under its throat.'—p. 395. See *Core* (2) in Hal.

Couples. 'Ewes and lambs.'—*Gloss.*

Covering. '*Covering* is when the lime is first laid on the land, it may be a peck at a place, and so covered over with earth.'—p. 36.

Cow-garlic. *Allium vineale*, L.—p. 467.

Cow-lease. See **Lease.**

Crumple. Barley apt 'to *crumple*, to bend down, and to break in the straw.'—p. 172.

Cues. 'Shoes for oxen.'—*Gloss.*
Cued, shoed; **cuing,** shoeing; **cue,** *v.* to shoe.—p. 317.

Drag. To bush-harrow? See **Thwarted.**

Dredge. 'Many in this country (in Hants) sow half barley, half oats [for malt], and call it *dredge.*'—p. 243. See Hal.

Drunk. 'Though turnip-seed requires a speedy shower of rain to bring it up, yet much rain, when it is first sown, makes it *drunk*.' —p. 456.

Earth. 'To one, two, three *earths;* to plough the ground once, twice, or thrice; to sow after one, two, or three ploughings.'—*Gloss.*

Edge-grown. 'Coming up uneven, not ripening all together.'—*Gloss.*

Elbow-wind. A wind blowing sideways. See **Wind.**

Elm. Thatch, p. 207. 'See **Helm.**'—*Gloss.*

Ershe. 'Stubble.'—*Gloss.* 'Barley-*ersh.*'—p. 92.

Face-wind. See **Wind.**

Falling. Happening, as applied to weather.—p. 91.

Fallows-stale. Ground that has been ploughed some time, and lies in fallow.

Farding-bag. 'Their first stomach, called the *farding-bag*' [spoken of cows].—p. 249.

Fillies. The felloes of a wheel.

'The *fillies* so worn, that the spokes shall be ready to start out of their sockets.'—p. 44.

Fillimot. See **Foliomort.**

Finnowy, Vinnowy, Vinnewed, Vinney. 'Mouldy.'—*Gloss.* **Finnows,** molds.—p. 241. **Finnowyness.**—p. 64.

Flue. 'Weak; sickly.'—*Gloss.* See *Flu* in Hal.

Foldness. See **Gundy.**

Foliomort, Fillimot. 'Colour of dead leaves; reddish yellow.'—*Gloss.*

Fowle. 'The *fowle* or loore,' p. 348. Foul in the foot is a general term for an inflammatory disease between the claws of cattle. See **Loore.**

French grass. *Onobrychis sativa,* L.—p. 508.

Fret. Peas and vetches if given before Candlemas 'often give the horses the *fret.*'—p. 413. Cfr. *Fret,* to ferment.—Hal.

[Succulent green food like vetches given so early in the year as February 2nd, would be too cold for the stomach, and would be extremely likely to cause indigestion.—R. H.]

Frowe. Brittle. Hal. has *frough.*

'The arms of an ash-tree are commonly put in if they be not too *frowe.*'—p. 44.

Fusty. 'Musty.'—*Gloss.*

Gale. 'A *gale* or bull.'—p. 315. See *Gale* (1), Hal.

Gnash. 'Crude; raw.'—*Gloss.*

'The first spring-grass, which was luscious and *gnash*.'—p. 250.

[A mistaken spelling of *Nesh* (1), Hal.—W. W. S.]

Goar-vetches. 'Early ripe, or summer vetches.'—*Gloss.*

Go through. Said of a cow that does not 'stand to her bulling.'—p. 332.

Grete. 'Mold.'—*Gloss.* 'Mold or staple.'—p. 82.

[Same as Mod.E. *grit;* properly gravel. See *Grit* in my *Etym. Dict.*—W. W. S.]

Grip. (1) 'To lie in *grip;* to lie on the ground, before it is bound up in sheaf.'—*Gloss.*

(2) 'To *grip*, or *grip up;* to take up the wheat, and put it into sheaf.'—*Gloss.* See *Grip* (2), Hal.

[Properly a furrow, small ditch. *Grip* (1), Hal. Hence to lie on the ground.—W. W. S.]

Gripe. 'Armfull, from gripe [grip].'—*Gloss.* See *Grip* (5), Hal.

Gully-place. A gutter, where clover would not grow so well as on the drier ground.

'I was mowing broad clover where some of it in *gully-places* was short.'—p. 217.

Gundy. A 'sort of itch' or 'scab in sheep.' 'The *gundy* or foldness of the tail,' &c.—p. 403.

Hacking. (1) '*Hacking* is breaking the clots abroad after [the lime] is sown.'—p. 36.

(2) To make peas into sheaves. 'In *hacking* them, to make the wadds small is a preservative.'—p. 196.

Halm. Straw, haulm. 'The corn here runs much into *halm*.'—p. 7. See **Helm.**

Halt. 'The aftermass . . . . makes a *halt* cow fat.'—p. 28.

Hanbery. 'A disease that fell on the roots of their turneps, which they [in Norfolk] called the *hanbery*, alluding, it seems, to the like distemper in a horse's heel, which was a watry excrescence, that would sometimes grow to the bigness of one's fist.'—p. 279.

[Properly spelt *Anbury.* See *Ellis* (p. 1) and Hal.]

Hants. A Wiltshire farmer 'said they were called with them *hants sheep;* they were a sort of sheep that never shelled their teeth, but always had their lambs-teeth without shedding them, and thrusting out two broader in their room every year . . . . There were such a sort of horses called *hants horses*, that always shewed themselves to be six years old.'—pp. 360, 361.

Harl. Barley '*harled* or fallen down.'—p. 171.

'If corn *harles* or lodges.'—p. 212.

Hask. 'They have in Wilts a disease on their cows, which they call a *hask* or husky cough.'—p. 343.

[See *Hooze*, Hal. The A.S. for *cough* is *hwosta;* whence *Hoast* (Hal.), and by corruption *hosk*, *husk*, *husk-y*. *Hask* seems due to confusion with *harsh*, formerly *harsk* (Hal.) and *hask* (Hal.).—W. W. S.]

Hassacks. 'The *hassacks* in calves' (p. 347), a disease affecting the throat. The result of worms in the bronchial tubes; called also **Husk**, **Hosk**, and **Hoose.**

Hayn, *or* **Hayn up.** 'To hedge in; to preserve grass grounds from cattle.'—*Gloss.* See *Hayn* in Hal.

Heal. 'To cover in; to *heal* seed with harrows, to cover it in.'—*Gloss.* Cfr. '*Healer*, a slater or tiler.'—Hal. Also *hele.*

Heave. 'Cheese made between hay and grass [*i. e.* during the winter months] is apt to *heave*.'—p. 354.

[The cheese ferments, and the pent-up gases *heave* or 'lift up' the surface until it becomes almost round and frequently bursts.—R. H.]

Hedge-peak. Sloe, *Prunus spinosa*, L.—p. 432.

Hee-grass. 'Stubble of grass.'—*Gloss.*

Heirs. 'Young trees in coppices.'—*Gloss.*

Helm. (1) 'Halm, or straw prepared for thatching.'—*Gloss.*

(2) 'To *helm*, to lay the straw in order for thatching.'—*Gloss.*

[Not the same as *halm* at all. *Halm* = Lat. *calamus: helm* a mistake for *yelm*, due to confusion with *halm*. See *Yelm* in E. D. S. Gloss. C. 5.—W. W. S.]

Hint. 'To lay up; to put together.'—*Gloss.*

'Well put up together' [said of straw].—p. 412.

Hog-fold. 'Fold of young sheep.'—*Gloss.*

Hog-sheep. 'Young sheep.'—*Gloss.*

Hood. The outer coat of a seed.—p. 126.

Hooded grass. *Bromus mollis*, L.—p. 304.

Hoose. See **Hassacks.**

Horse-lease. A horse-pasture. 'See **Lease.**'—*Gloss.*

[It is customary to reserve a pasture for horses during the summer where they are turned out at night: and in the course of time the field acquires the name of *Horse-leys* or some similar name. On my own farm in Cheshire I have a field known as the *Horse-pasture;* and on a neighbouring farm there is one called the *Horse-lace.*—R. H.]

Hosk. See **Hassacks.**

Hulls. 'Chaff: the *hull*, the rind.'—*Gloss.*

Husk. See **Hassacks.**

In proof. Thriving. 'Peas less *in proof*.'—p. 196. See **Prove.**

Joint-murrain. A distemper in calves; called also the **Quarter-evil.**—p. 342.

To joist. 'To take in cattle to keep at a certain price per head or score.'—*Gloss.* Cfr. *Agistment* in Hal., and *Gisting.*

Kern. To corn.

'I told in those chests [see **Chest**] five compleat grains full *kerned*.'—p. 159.

[Quite right. The A.S. *corn* becomes *cyrn* in derivatives—whence *cyrn-an*, to kern; *cyrn-el*, a kernel (small corn).—W. W. S.]

Kid. A pod.—p. 95.

Kirnel. To produce good corn. 'This ground *kirnelled* very fine.'—p. 110.

Kittle. 'Subject to accidents; uncertain.'—*Gloss.*

Knee-bent. In wet years the straw of corn 'is apt to lodge and crumble down, which in the country we call being *knee-bent*.'—p. 147.

Knot. 'Fine, clean' [spoken of malt].—p. 242. **Knot-fine.** 'Very fine. To *knot fine*, to turn up fine under the plough.'—*Gloss.* Cfr. *Not* (5) in Hal.

Knot-green. 'Red-straw wheat must be gathered *knot-green*, that is, whilst the knots in the straw are green.—p. 208.

Knotted sheep. 'Sheep without horns.'—*Gloss.*

[A pedantic or ignorant misspelling of *Notted.* See *Not* (2) in Hal., and *not-head*, Chaucer's *not-heed*.—W. W. S.]

Lark-spurred. 'I had an ewe . . . . that broke out most miserably about her eyes, and had a watery running, with a swelling, with which she was blind . . . . My shepherd said, He believed she was *lark-spurred*. I asked what that was; he said, at this time of year, when the larks build their nests, if a sheep should come so near to a lark's nest as to tread on it, the lark will fly out, and spur at the sheep, and if the spur made a scratch any where on the eye or nose, it was perfect poison, and would rankle in such a manner as this ewe's eye did: this, said he, is certainly true, and other shepherds would tell me the same.'—pp. 405-6.

Lease, Lea, Lay, Ley. 'Grassy ground; meadow-ground; unploughed, and kept for cattle.'—*Gloss.*

Linchets. 'Grass partitions in arable fields.'—*Gloss.* Cfr. *Linch* (2) in Hal.

Lobgrass. *Bromus mollis*, L.—p. 305.

Lodge. Wheat 'whose straw is so arge that it is not subject to *lodge:*' weak straw 'will fall down and *lodge.*'—p. 100.

Hal. has '*lodged:* said of grass or corn beaten down by wind or rain. West.' I have heard the term similarly applied in co. Galway. See **Knee-bent.**

Loore. 'Cows will be so sore between their claws that they cannot stand' . . . this in Dorsetshire is 'called the *loore.*'—p. 348. Hal. spells it *lure.*

Lop-heavy. Lopping or lapping.

'When [the ears] are in shock, they spread and lay over, being *lop-heavy.*'—p. 209.

Lugg. 'A pole in measure, 16½ feet.'—*Gloss.* A chain-acre.—p. 114.

Mad. 'If it be sowed with wheat it will be *mad,* and come to nothing:' spoken by a Wilts. man.—p. 100.

'The wet spewy clay . . . . is *mad* by much rain, if heat and winds follow.'—p. 117.

[The same word as E. *mad.* The original sense is 'damaged:' cfr. Icel. *meiddr,* p. p. of *meiða,* to damage. This is given in my *Etym. Dict.,* s. v. *Mad.*—W. W. S.]

Maiden. A main unbranched shoot.

'The grains would hasten up to spindle with a *maiden* spear, without tillowing.'—p. 134. **Maiden-ear** and **Maiden-stem,** p. 163. Cfr. *Maiden* in Hal.

Malm. Soft, mellow. 'A heavy *malmish* sort of clay.'—p. 99.

See *Maum* (1) and (3) in Hal., and similar words in E. D. S. Gloss. B. 1, 2, 7, 15, 17.

Malt-rashed. 'Overheated; burnt.'—*Gloss.*

Mamocks. 'Leavings.'—*Gloss.*

They 'will make *mamocks,* that they will leave and not eat.'—p. 247. See *Mammock* (2) in Hal.

Mangonism. Manuring.

'Though experiments have been made of nitre, blood, soot, &c., all which have been found great forcers, so as to bring forward the leaves and branches of a plant, yet it may be the flowers or fruit, either in bulk or number, may not equally succeed by such *mangonism.*'—p. 136.

Hal. has '*Mangonize,* to traffic in slaves.'

Meliorate. 'To enrich, to make better.'—*Gloss.*

Mixen. 'Dung; dunghill.'—*Gloss.*

Molder. To crumble.

Clay 'after the first frost, thaws and *molders.*'—p. 3.

[A better spelling than common E. *mould.*—W. W. S.]

Mores. 'Roots.'—*Gloss.* **More-loose.** 'Loose at root.'—*Gloss.* **More,** (*v.*). To take root.—p. 155.

[A most interesting word, (1) because it is cognate with Sanskrit *múla*, a root: and (2) because Sanskrit *múla* stands for an older form, *múra;* so that the prov. E. *more* retains the original *r*, which in Sanskrit is altered to *l*. '*Múla*, the root of a tree.'—Benfey's *Skt. Dict.*, p. 719.—W. W. S.]

Morgan. *Anthemis Cotula*, L.—p. 452. See *Dict. of Eng. Plant-names.*

Mow. 'If corn come into the barn greenish, and is trod in the *mow*, it will be *mow-burnt.*'—p. 181. See Hal.

Muck. 'Dung.'—*Gloss.* It is used as a verb at p. 380.

Murrain-berry. Black Bryony (*Tamus communis*, L.).—p. 403.

Nib. The point. 'The *nib* of any seed.'—p. 95.

Nickt. In the nick of time. 'The time being *nickt.*'—p. 3. '*Nicking* the seed-season.' See E. D. S. Gloss. B. 16, p. 87, and p. 6, line 6.

Nuzzel. To insert the nose. Cfr. *Nozzle* in Hal.
'The hogs would *nuzzel*, and make holes in the straw.'—p. 331. *Nusling*, p. 444.

Oakered. 'I asked the farmer if I might not put [some yearlings] in the coppice till midsummer; the farmer said, not yet, by any means: for fear they should be *oakered*, that is, lest they should bite off the oak-bud before it came into leaf, which might bake in their maws and kill them.'—p. 425. See note on **Black-legs.**

Oils. 'Barley *oils*, the beard or prickles.'—*Gloss.* **Oyls,** p. 221. = *Ails*, E. D. S. Gloss. B. 16.

Oughts. 'Leavings.'—*Gloss.* A misspelling of *Orts.* See Skeat's *Etym. Dict.*

Peal. 'Loose its hair.'—*Gloss.*

Pebble-vetch. 'The *pebble-vetch* is a summer-vetch, different from the goar-vetch and not so big; they call it also the rath-ripe vetch.'—p. 125.

Pert. 'A *pert* smooth drink.'—p. 243.

Picked. Pointed, peaked.
'Upright, *picked*, and sharp.'—p. 274.

Pined. '*Pined* or musty oats.'—p. 185.

Pitch. 'To waste, sink in flesh.'—*Gloss.*

Pitcher. A man who pitches the sheaves on to and off from the cart.

'It is good husbandry to have two *pitchers* to one loader.'—p. 217.

Plaice-worm. The fluke in sheep.—p. 395. So called from its resemblance in shape to the flat fish called a plaice, as its synonym, fluke, refers to its resemblance to the fluke or flounder.

Plashing. Pleaching, a way of mending a hedge.—p. 436. See **Plaish** in *Ellis* (p. 38).

Plim. To fill, to swell (Hal.). 'The grain will *plim* no farther, but dry away and be very thin.'—p. 103.

'Full *plimmed* or hardened.'—p. 147.

'To *plim* a horse.'—p. 259.

'The *plimming* of meat in boiling argues the youth of it.'—p. 261. See *Plump* in Skeat's *Etym. Dict.*

Plump. 'The berry [of corn] is thin, and wants to be *plumped*.'—p. 208. Cfr. **Plim.**

Poach. 'The deep lands lie all the spring and summer under water, or so much in a *poach* that the grass is chilled and cannot grow.'—p. 356. See **Poach** in *Ellis* (p. 38), and *poached* and *poaching* in Hal.

Pook. 'In making the wheat-*pooks* in Wiltshire, the sheaves are set,' &c. 'In a *pook* may be put a load or two.'—p. 211. See *Pook* (3) in Hal.

Posse. A possibility, capability. See **Tillow.**

Potted. 'The first lamb an ewe brings is generally *potted*, that is, pot-bellied, short, and thick.'—p. 367. See **Pot** in *Ellis* (p. 39).

Prove. To thrive. See **In proof.**

'She was thick-hided, and such beasts would not *prove*.'—p. 266.

Pur-lamb. 'Male lamb.'—*Gloss.* Cfr. *Pur* in Hal.

Purse. 'A *purse* or nest of birds.'—p. 189.

Quarter-evil. See **Joint-murrain.**

Quatt. To sink? 'If rain should come, such [light] ground will *quatt*, and the furrow will fill up and lie soggy and wet.'—p. 118. Cfr. **Squatt.**

Quilt. The swallow. He 'puts them down the calf's throat beyond the *quilt*.'—p. 347. See *Quilt* (2) in Hal.

Rafty. 'Rusty.'—*Gloss.* Said of bacon. See Hal.

Rashed. 'See **Malt.**'—*Gloss.*

Rath-ripe. 'Early ripe; *rather*, sooner.'—*Gloss.* 'Earlier ripe.'—p. 193. See **Pebble-vetch.**

Red-shank. *Geranium Robertianum*, L.
'*Red-shank*, that is, herb-robert.'—p. 345.

Redweed. *Papaver Rhœas*, L.
'Which we call *redweed*.'—p. 46.

Reed. The stalk of wheat.
Much 'was broken off near the root, the *reed* being grown stiff.' —p. 452. Cfr. *Reed* (1) in Hal.

Reeks. Ricks. 'Hay-*reeks*.'— p. 12. The old spelling: see *Reek* (3) in Hal.

Rig. 'The sows will *rig* over or under hedges.'—p. 482. See Hal. (5).

Rime. 'Hoar-frost.'—*Gloss.*

Rind. The outer covering of grain.—p. 92. See **Berry.**

Roading. Routing, as pigs do. 'The damage the farmer's hogs did me in *roading* about.'—p. 331.

Rowet, Rowen. 'Winter-grass.'—*Gloss.*

Rudder. A sieve (Hal.): same as E. *riddle.*
'They said . . . . the *rudder* would easily separate' tills and barley.

Rugged. 'Barley [when put aside for malt] will be apt to come *rugged*, i. e. put forth a single root at a time, instead of pushing forth all its roots in a manner at once.'—p. 240.

Scudd. A short sudden shower. 'A *scudd* of rain.'—p. 3.

Shaking. 'A weakness which seizes the hinder quarters [of sheep] so that they cannot rise up when they are down.'—p. 398.

Sheep-slate. 'Sheep-walk, sheep-lease.'—*Gloss.*

Sheer-point. There 'fell a rain that might possibly go to the *sheer-point*.'—p. 510.
[Perhaps the *clearing-up* point; a rain to be followed by sunshine.—W. W. S.]

Shoveling. '*Shoveling* is the cleansing the furrows and throwing [the lime] on the land.'—p. 36.

Shrink. 'The corn *shrinks* or blights.'—p. 167.

Shutes. 'Young hogs, or porkers, before they are put up to fatting.' —*Gloss.* Also *sheat* or *shoat*, Hal.

Skenting. Scouring in sheep.—p. 399. See *Skent* in Hal.

Skillins. '*Skillins* or penthouses.'—p. 319. Cfr. *Skillun* in Hal.

Sleek. Smooth.
'In hot dry weather the oat-straw will be so *sleek*, that it will be

troublesome loading and tying it together so as not to slide off from the cart, or to *swag* to the side.'—p. 218.

Slink. To cast a calf.

A cow 'after she has *slunk* her calf, will be apt to make some of the others *slink* also.'—p. 332.

[It is a common belief amongst cow-men that a cow which casts her calf influences others to do the same; accordingly she is generally removed from the others, and charms are frequently resorted to to avert the misfortune. That abortion is to some extent epidemic is an acknowledged fact; but the reason is, no doubt, that the same cause, perhaps the presence of ergot in the pasture, is acting upon the whole stock of cattle.—R. H.]

Sogging. Soaking. 'If such wet clay-land had . . . lain *sogging* in the wet.'—p. 50. See **Quatt.**

[Soaking. Same word, as I could prove. The A.S. for *suck* is both *súcan* and *súgan*, and *soak* is connected.—W. W. S.]

Spalt. 'To turn up; it *spalts* up from below the staple, *i. e.* the bad ground turns up in ploughing from below the good mold, which is difficult to be avoided when the land is ploughed dry.'—*Gloss.* See *Spalt* (1) in Hal.

Spear. The shoot of wheat, &c.—p. 92.

Spewing. Boggy, oozing. '*Spewing* grounds.'—p. 12.

Spindle. 'Should they sow early, it would run up to *spindle*.'—p. 90. See Hal. (3).

Spiry. The oats 'looked *spiry* and weak.'—p. 113. Cfr. **Spear**, and *Spire* in Hal.

Spriggy. 'When the ends of the wool on the backs of the sheep twist and stand *spriggy*.'—p. 392. Cfr. *Sprig* (2) in Hal.

Spurning. Spreading dung or lime.

'*Spurning* is throwing it abroad on the earth just before sowed.'—p. 36.

Squatted. By treading, the ground would be 'so *squatted* that the wheat might not get through.'—p. 380. Cfr. **Quatt** and *Squat* (8) in Hal.

Squatting. 'He dared not to meddle with them then, because they were big with lamb, for fear of *squatting* their lambs.'—p. 403.

Staffold. 'I made my wheat-reek on *staffolds*.'—p. 223.

'If [the wheat] be designed for a reek-*staffold*,' &c.—p. 208.

[A stand on which to place the rick, so as to raise it from the ground; in some places called a staddle.—R. H.]

[A rustic mistake for *scaffold*, a *fine* English word of French origin. The rustic naturally substituted the *st* of his familiar *steddle* or *staddle*. Cfr. *bed-stead*, *bed-steddle*.—W. W. S.]

Stale-fallows. 'See **Fallows**.'—*Gloss.*

Staple. Mould.
'A shallow grete or *staple*.'—p. 70.

Stare. See **Beggars-plush.**

Starky. Hard. (A.S. *stearc*, firm, strong.)
'If the ground be so dry and *starky*.'—p. 53.
The 'chaff *starky* and not tough.'—p. 206. See Hal.

Starve. See **Break.**

Strings. The tendrils of peas.—p. 198.

Strut. To stand out, to stick straight up.
'When the ears *strut*, and the chests stand open, it is a sign the grain plims well, and is full.'—p. 164.
The petals of peas 'expand themselves in so *strutting* a manner.'—p. 198. See **Chest.**

Suant. 'Kindly, even, regular. Probably from the French word *suivant*.'—*Gloss.* Flourishing, p. 173; well, p. 239.
[Not from the Mod. French *suivant*, but from the *Old* French *suant*, which is the same word, but an older form. It occurs in E. *pur-suant*. Cfr. E. *poursuivant*, later spelling of same. M.E. *sewynge*, *P. Plowman*, Text C, pass. xix. l. 63. To derive *suant* from *suivant* is impossible. It is like deriving the Latin *ille* from the French *le*; it is the other way about.—W. W. S.]

Swag. See **Sleek**, and *Swag* (2) in Hal.

Swigging. A Dorsetshire method of castrating lambs.—p. 370.

Tail-soaked. 'Having had a cow *tail-soaked*, or with a worm in her tail.'—p. 349.
[Cows in marshy ground are subject to slight attacks of palsy, and the ignorant herdsman, and frequently the cow-leech himself, attributes the disease to a worm near the extremity of the tail, where there is always a slightly softer place. This soft place is supposed to indicate the presence of the worm, and various remedies are resorted to, frequently of a superstitious character, such as making an incision in the soft place and inserting a piece of rowan tree (Youatt, *Cattle*, p. 302). Other diseases are sometimes attributed to the supposed worm in the tail, the belief in which is very general. R. H.]

Tallow. The inner fat of a cow.
It is 'common for a young cow to be fat on the back, but very rarely to *tallow* well on the inside. . . . The cow thrives in *tallow*.'—p. 262.

Tamed. 'By that time the ground will be *tamed*' (spoken by a Wilts man).—p. 100. Cf. **Mad.**

Taw. 'If the leather be not well *tawed*, that is, dressed thoroughly with alum and salt.'—p. 45. See *Taw* (1) in Hal.

Teg. A young sheep.—p. 388. See Hal.

Thief. 'Young ewe.'—*Gloss.*
'Young ewe of the second year, called also a two-teeth.'—p. 361.

Thorough. 'To *go thorough*, not to prove with young.'—*Gloss.* *Go through.*—p. 506. Cfr. **Go through.**

Thwarted. Harrowed across.
'Ground which I had ploughed, *thwarted*, and dragged.'—p. 101.

Tillow. 'To spread; shoot out many spires.'—*Gloss.*
'They lose the benefit of the autumn-*tillow*, and can depend only on the spring-*tillow*. . . . . The large seed has a *posse* in it to send forth more *tillows* than the poor seed.'—p. 90. Cfr. *Tiller* (1), Hal.

Tills. Lentils.—p. 125.

Tilt, *or* **Tilth.** 'To give land one, two, or three *tilts*, is the same as to plough to one, two, or three earths. See **Earth.**'—*Gloss.*

Tilt, or Tillage. 'To be in good *tilt* is to be in good order, or in good tillage.'—*Gloss.*

Tine. 'Tooth or spike. To give two *tinings*, &c., to draw the harrows over the ground twice or thrice in the same place.'—*Gloss.*

Tod. 'Half a *tod*, i. e. seven pound of hay.'—p. 261.

Trig. 'Firm, even.'—*Gloss.*
'A man will keep so much the greater awe over [oxen when ploughing], and will make them *trig*.'—p. 318. See Hal.

Trumpery. 'The *trumpery* of weeds.'—p. 102.

Trundles. Sheep-dung.—p. 16. Hal. has '*Trundle*, anything globular;' also '*Trindles*, the dung of goats,' &c.

Truss. Swollen.
'I observed myself the cod to be *truss*, and extended round as big as my fist.'—p. 265.

Tupp. 'Ram. **Tupping-time**, ramming-time.'—*Gloss.*

Turning. '*Turning* is mixing the earth and lime together.'—p. 36.

Two-teeth. See **Thief.**

Vinnow. 'Mouldiness.'—*Gloss.* See **Finnowy.**

Wad. A sheaf of peas.
'Turn the *wads* in rainy weather after hacking the peas to prevent britting.'—p. 196. See **Hacking** (2), and cfr. *Wad* (2) in Hal.

Warp. 'Miscarry, slink her calf.'—*Gloss.* See **Slink.**

Weaning (Leicestershire). 'About the beginning of May was com-

monly the time that their barley took its *weaning*, that is, when the leaves of the barley begin to die, having till that time been for the most part nourished by the milk and flour of the corn; but then it begins to put forth new roots, and new leaves, and to betake itself wholly to its roots for nourishment.'—p. 146.

[In Cheshire it is said that the young plant, which then has a sickly appearance, is 'being weaned,' and is 'pining for its mother.' R. H.]

Weeping. Oozing.

'A hungry, or *weeping*, or cold sort of clay.'—p. 12.

Wether. A disease in cows.—p. 346.

WIND. 'If there be a strong *elbow-wind* at the time of sowing, there must be half a bushel extraordinary allowed to an acre, whether oats, barley, or wheat, but a *face* or *back-wind* signifies little, nor the elbow-wind neither to peas or vetches.'—p. 113.

Winter-pride. Forwardness of growth in winter.

'Sow old wheat at the first and earliest sowings, if you fear *winter-pride*.'—p. 108.

Wire. The 'stem or *wire*' of peas.—p. 116.

Withwind. *Convolvulus arvensis*, L.—p. 460.

Wood-evil. See **Black-legs.**

Woodseer-ground. 'Loose, spungy ground.'—*Gloss.*

'Loamy, ferny, loose.'—p. 140. 'Poor.'—p. 165.

Woodsheer. 'The proverbial rhime holds not good of cold hill-country lands, tho' consisting of strong clays, which yet is very true, when applied to Leicestershire, and other deep lands warmly situated:

"I came to my wheat in May
And went sorrowful away:
I came to my wheat at *woodsheer*
And went from thence with a good cheer."

For, in cold hill countries, whoever sees not the ground well stocked with green wheat by the beginning of May, will never see a good crop. . . . . The word *woodsheer* is understood for the froth which, about the latter end of May, begins to appear in the joints of plants, and is more commonly called cuckoo-spit.'—p. 164.

The meaning, however, of *woodsheer* here seems to correspond with that of *wood-sere* in Hal., 'the month or season for felling wood.' See also E. D. S. Tusser, 51/6 (p. 111), and Gloss. p. 350.

Yeaning. Lambing.—p. 363.

Yellows. A disease of cattle.—p. 246.

III.

DICTIONARIUM RUSTICUM

OR, THE

INTERPRETATIONS AND SIGNIFICATIONS OF SEVERAL RUSTICK TERMS USED IN SEVERAL PLACES OF ENGLAND: AND ALSO THE NAMES OF SEVERAL INSTRUMENTS AND MATERIALS USED IN THIS MYSTERY OF AGRICULTURE, AND OTHER INTRICATE EXPRESSIONS DISPERSED IN OUR RURAL AUTHORS.

BY J. W[ORLIDGE].

LONDON: *Printed for* THOMAS DRING, *over against the Inner Temple-Gate in Fleet Street*, 1681.

TO THE READER.

THIS dictionary, above any other part of this book, may be thought superfluous because it being intended only for the use of husbandmen, they above all others best understand the terms, and their several significations; so that herein we seem to instruct those that are best able to teach us; which might be true if they all spake the same language: but there is such a Babel of confusion, as well in their terms and names of things, as there is in the practice of the art of agriculture it self, that remove a husbandman but fifty or an hundred miles from the place where he hath constantly exercised his husbandry to another, and he shall not only admire their method and order in tilling the land, but also at their strange and uncouth language and terms, by which they term their utensils, instruments, or materials they use, so much differing from those used in the country where he dwells.

Also our several authors that have written of this subject, very much differ in the appelation of several things, they generally speaking in their writings the language of the place and age they lived in; that their books read in another part of the country or in succeeding times, seem either fabulous or intricate. Wherefore, that our authors and this present tract may be the better understood, and that one countryman may understand what another means in a remote place: I have here given you the interpretation and signification of such words and terms that I remember I have either read or heard; which I hope may satisfie and supply that defect of such a dictionary that hath been so long complained of. If any terms are wanting, or not rightly interpreted, I desire you to consider the place you live in, where perhaps may be some terms used or so interpreted, that are not so in any other place of England, which may I hope sufficiently excuse my ignorance of them; or else they may be terms so universally understood, that they need no interpretation; as Wheat, Rye, Cart, Waggons, &c.

DICTIONARIUM RUSTICUM.

An **Acreme** of land is ten acres. ['A law term.'—Hal.]

A **Welsh Acre** is usually two English acres.

Aftermath, the after-grass or second mowing of grass, or grass or stubble cut after corn.

[**Agive.** 'That they [hops] may cool, *agive*, and toughen.'—p. 153.]

Alp, a bulfinch. [See Hal.]

Anes, *or* **Awnes**; the spires or beards of barley, or other bearded grain.

[**Apple-pounce.** Scald vessels intended for cider 'with water wherein a good quantity of *apple-pounce* hath been boiled.'—p. 141.]

To **Are**, to plough; from the latin word, *aro*. [From A.S. *erian*, cognate with Lat. *arare*.—W. W. S. See **Ear**, and *Are* (4) in Hal.]

An **Ark**, a large chest to put fruit or corn in, from the latin word *arra* [*arca*].

Arders, fallowings or plowings of ground.

Aumbry, a country word for a cup-board to keep victuals in.

Aver, signifies a labouring beast, from whence comes the Law word, *averia*, cattle: and

Average, the feeding or pasturage for cattle, especially the edish or roughings. [Cfr. Hal.]

Bag, *or* **Bigg**, the udder of a cow, in some places is called the *Cow's Bag*. [See **Bigge**.]

Balks, ridges or banks; and sometimes poles or rafters over out-houses or barns.

[The Cheshire name for a hayloft, which in old buildings was frequently made by putting rough outside slabs of trees loosely over rough poles. At present they are properly boarded and nailed over square joists—but still retain the name.—R. H. See Hal. (1) and (2).]

Barm, yeast or rising used in fermenting ale, beer, bread, &c. [See Hal.]

Barth, a warm place or pasture for calves or lambs, &c.

Barton, a back-side. [See **Garth.**]

Baven, brush faggots made with the brush at length.

A **Beck,** a brook or rivulet.

Beestings, the first milk from the cow after calving.

Beetle, *or* **Boytle,** a wooden instrument wherewith they drive wedges, piles, stakes, &c.

[**Bell.** 'Towards the end of July hops blow, and about the beginning of August they *bell.*'—p. 151.]

[**Bellenge.** 'It is said that *bellenge*, leaves, roots, and all, cleansed very well, and steeped in clear running water for twenty-four hours, and boiled in the same water till the water be almost consumed: then when it is cold, this same plant being taken and laid in the haunts where wild geese, duck, mallard, bustard, or any other fowl affecting the water usually frequent, that these fowl will feed on it, and be stupified or drunk therewith.'—p. 251. This plant I cannot identify.]

Beverage, drink or mingled drink.

A **Bigge,** a pap or teat.

A **Bill** is an edg-tool, at the end of a stale or handle; if short then it is called a *Hand-bill;* if long then a *Hedging-bill.*

A **Billard** is in some places used for an imperfect or bastard capon. [*Suss.* Hal.]

A **Binn,** a place made of boards to put corn in.

[**Blanch.** 'If you have a desire to have [lettuces] white, or *blanch* them, as the French term it.'—p. 164.]

Blast. Corn is said to be blasted when it is poor and thin in the ear, with little flower in it. ['*Blasting* hath commonly been mistaken for mildew.'—p. 15.]

Blight. See **Mildew.**

Blith, yielding milk.

Bole, *or* **Boal,** the main body of a tree.

Boose, in some places used for an ox-stall or cow-stall. [See Hal.]

Boot, necessary timber or wood for necessary uses; *Plough-boot, House-boot, Fire-boot.* [Also *Cart-boot*, p. 11.]

Bouds, Weevils, *or* **Popes,** insects breeding in malt.

Bow, an ox-bow or yoke.

[**Bow-thrush.** 'In winter-time the field-fares and *bow-thrushes*, which usually fly in great flocks, are easily taken.' p. 250.]

[**Boytle.** See **Beetle.**]

[**Brack.** See **Breck.**]

Bragget, a drink made with honey and spice, much used in Wales, Cheshire, and Lancashire. [W. *bragod.*]

Braken, *or* **Brake,** fern.

A **Brandrith,** a trevet or other iron to set a vessel on over the fire.

Brank, Buck, *or* **French-wheat**; a summer grain, delighting in warm land. [*Polygonum Fagopyrum*, L.]

A **Breast-plough,** a sort of plough driven by main force with one's breast, commonly used in paring the turf in burn-beating.

A **Breck** *or* **Brack,** a gap in a hedge. [A *break* or *breach.*]

Brim, a sow is said to go to *brim* when she goes to the boar.

To **Brite** *or* **Bright** barley, wheat, and other grain; and hops are said to *brite* when they are over-ripe, and shatter.

[*Bright* is false spelling: the proper word is *brit.*—W. W. S.]

Browse, *or* **brouce,** *or* **brutte,** the tops of the branches of trees that cattle usually feed on.

Buck. See **Brank.**

A **Bud,** weaned calf of the first year, because the horns are then in bud.

Bulchin, a calf. [Put for *bull-kin,* a little bull.—W. W. S.]

Bullen, hemp-stalks pilled.

Bullimony, *or* **Bullimong,** a mixture of several sorts of grain, as oats, pease, and vetches.

To **Burn-beat.** *Vide* **Den-shire** [and **Breastplough.**]

Bushel, in some places it is taken for two strike, or two bushels, and sometimes more.

[**Cade.** See **Cosset.**]

Caddow, a jackdaw.

[**Cale.** See **Cole.**]

A **Carre,** woody moist boggy ground. [The brown sediment (humate of iron) deposited in water from boggy ground is called *carr* in Cheshire.—R. H.]

Casings *or* **Cowblakes,** cow-dung dryed and used for fewel as it is in many places where other fewel is scarce.

Cast, to warp. 'Fell [oak] in December or January, when the tree is clearest of sap, by which means the timber will not be so much subject to the worm, neither will it *cast*, *rift*, or *twine*, as it will if cut in the summer.'—p. 110.]

Catch-land, is land which is not certainly known to what parish it belongeth, and the parson that first gets the tythes of it enjoys it for that year. It seems there is some of this land in Norfolk.

To **Cave**, *or* **Chave**, is with a large rake, or such-like instrument, to divide the greater from the lesser; as the larger chaff from the corn or smaller chaff. Also larger coals from lesser.

Chaff, the refuse or dust in winnowing of corn.

Champion, lands not inclosed, or large fields, downs, or places without woods or hedges. [See Gloss. to E. D. S. Tusser.]

Chees-lip, the bag wherein house-wives prepare and keep their runnet or rennet for their cheese. ['*Cheeselope*, rennet: north.' Hal.]

Chitting, the seed is said to *chit* when it shoots first its small root in the earth.

A **Ciderist**, one that deals in cider, or an affecter of cider.

Clogs, pieces of wood, or such like, fastned about the necks or the legs of beasts, that they run not away.

A **Cock**, is of hay or corn laid on heaps to preserve it against the extremities of the weather.

Codware, such seed or grain that is contained in cods: as pease, beans, &c.

Cole, Cale, *or* **Keal**, Coleworts, from *caulis*.

A **Cole-fire**, is a parcel of fire-wood set up for sale or use, containing when it is burnt a load of coals.

Collers about the cattles necks, by the strength whereof they draw.

A **Comb**, in some places it is said to be a valley between hills, and in some places a hill or plain between valleys.

[Not in the latter sense: Welsh *cwm*, a hollow.—W. W. S.]

Come, the small fibres, or tails of malt.

[The tails or sprouts of malt are an article of commerce, sold under the names of *malt-combs* or *malt-culms*.—R. H.]

[Coming. See **Rennet.]**

Compas, *or* **Compost**, soil for land, trees, &c.

A **Coomb** *or* **Coumb** of corn, is a measure containing four bushels or half a quarter.

Coppice, Copise, *or* **Copse**, the smaller sort of wood or underwood.

A **Cord** of wood is set out as the coal-fire, and contains by measure four foot in breadth, four foot in heighth, and eight foot in length.

A **Cosset** lamb or colt, or **Cade** lamb or colt, that is a lamb or colt fallen and brought up by hand.

[**Cow-blakes.** See **Casings.**]

[**Cow-cloom,** cow-dung.—p. 184.]

A **Cowl,** a tub or pail.

A **Cradle,** is a frame of wood fixed to a sythe for the mowing of corn, and causes it to be laid the better in swarth; and it is then called a *Cradle-Sythe.*

Crap, in some places Darnel is so called, so in some it signifies Buckwheat.

['Darnel' here almost certainly = *Lolium perenne,* L. See *Crap* in *Dict. of Eng. Plant-names.*]

A **Cratch,** a rack for hay or straw. *Vide* **Rack.**

[**Creeking,** croaking. 'The raven or crow *creeking* clear.'—p. 312.]

A **Crocke,** an earthen pot.

A **Croft,** a small enclosure.

[**Crome.** See **Crow.**

Crones, old eaws [ewes].

A **Crotch,** the forked part of a tree, useful in many cases of husbandry.

A **Crow** *or* **Crome** of iron; an iron bar with one end flat.

Culver, a pidgeon or dove; thence *culver-house.*

A **Cyon** [scion], a young tree or slip springing from an old.

Dallops, a term used in some places for patches or corners of grass or weeds among corn. [See Hal.]

[**Damnify,** to spoil. If 'the wet or rain lodge on' a branch, it 'usually *damnifies* the next bud.'—p. 133. See Hal.]

Darnel, Cockle-weed, injurious to corn.

[Probably *Lolium temulentum,* L., which is sometimes, though rarely, called Cockle. See *Dict. of Eng. Plant-names.*]

To **Denshire,** is to cut off the turf of land; and when it is dry, to lay it in heaps and burn it.

['Quasi *Devonshiring* or *Denbighshiring,* because it seems there to be most used, or to have been invented.'—p. 62. The former is the correct derivation. See *Ellis,* p. 15.]

To **Delve,** to dig.

A **Dike,** a ditch.

A **Doke,** a word used in Essex and Suffolk for a deep dint or furrow. [See Hal.]

A **Dool,** a green balk or mound between the ploughed lands in common fields.

Dredge. Oats and barley mixed.

[**Drink-corn,** grain used in the preparation of malt. The open country 'yields us, 'tis true, the greater part of our *drink-corn.*'—p. 15.]

Dug of a cow, that is, the cow's teat.

To **Ear** *or* **Are,** to plough or fallow.

[**Eegrass.** See **Eddish.**]

[**Eest.** See **Ost.**]

Eddish, Eadish, Etch, *or* **Eegrass,** the latter pasture, or grass that comes after mowing or reaping.

To **Edge,** to harrow.

Egistments [agistments], cattle taken in to graze, or be fed by the week or month.

Elden, that which in some places is called ollet or fewel.

The **Elder,** the udder of the cow or other beast.

Erning, runnet wherewith they convert milk into cheese.

[**Etch.** See **Eddish.**]

[**Eye,** nest, brood. 'When you have found an *eye* of pheasants.' —p. 252.

Prob. a corruption of F. *nid,* nest, by loss of *n.*—W. W. S.]

To **Fallow,** to prepare land for ploughing, long before it be ploughed for seed. Thus may you *fallow, twifallow,* and *trifallow;* that is once, twice, or thrice plough it before the seed-time.

A **Farding Land,** *or* **Farundale of Land,** is the fourth part of an acre.

A **Fathom** of wood, is a parcel of wood set out, six whereof make a coal-fire.

To **Faulter.** Thrashers are said to *faulter* when they thrash or beat over the corn again.

Feabes, *or* **Fea-berries,** gooseberries.

Fenny, boggy, mouldy, as *fenny* cheese or mouldy cheese.

[Nothing to do with *fen*, a bog, but a variety of *vinewed* or *vinny*, mouldy.—W. W. S.]

Fimble Hemp, that is the yellow early hemp. [See *Dict. of Eng. Plant-names.*]

[**Fin.** 'A spade with a langest or *fin* like a knife.'—p. 231.]

Flaggs, the surface of the earth which they pare off to burn, or the upper turf.

A **Fleack**, a gate set up in a gap.

Floating, or drowning or watering of meadows: also *floating* of a cheese, is the separating the whey from the curd.

A **Fogg**, a thick mist, and in some places signifies long grass remaining in pasture till winter.

Foison, **Fuzzen**, *or* **Fuzen**, nourishment, natural juyce, strength, plenty, abundance, and riches. [Cfr. *Tempest*, II. i. 163; iv. 110. —W. W. S.]

Foisty, musty.

A **Foss**, a pit.

To **Foyl**, that is, to fallow land in the summer or autumn.

Frith, underwood, or the shroud of trees.

A **Frower**, an edge-tool used in cleaving lath.

A **Fudder** [fother] of lead, a load, or spiggs of fifteen hundred weight.

[**Fuzzen.** See **Foison**.]

[**Gammer.** See **Gimmer**.]

A **Garth**, a yard or back-side.

A **Gawn**, *or* **Goan**, a gallon.

[**Gennet-moyl**, a kind of apple. 'Trees grafted on a *gennet-moyl* or cider-stock.'—p. 121.]

Germins, young shoots of trees.

A **Gill**. *Vide* **Beck**.

A **Gimmer** lamb or **Gammer** lamb, an ew lamb.

A **Geoff**, *or* **Goffe**, a mow or reek of corn or hay.

[**Girt** (*n.*). See **Sussingle**.]

[**Goan.** See **Gawn**.]

A **Gool**, a ditch.

To **Gore**, to make up mows or reek.

Goss, *or* **Gorse,** furzes.

A **Gratton,** eddish or ersh.

A **Gripp,** *or* **Gripe,** a small ditch or cut athwart any meadow or arable land to drain the same.

Groats, oats after the hulls are off, or great oat-meal.

A **Grove,** *or* **Groove,** a deep foss or pit sunk into the ground to search for minerals, &c.

Grubbage [grub-axe]. See **Mattock.**

To **Hack,** is to cut up pease or other *hawy* stuff by the roots, or to cut nimbly any thing.

[**Hackle,** a cover for hives. 'Here needs no *hackle* to defend the hive from rain.'—p. 183.]

To **Hale,** *or* **Hawl,** to draw.

[**Hand-bill.** See **Bill.**]

[**Hare-pipes.** Snares for hares. 'Setting of *hare-pipes*' to lessen the number of hares.—p. 216.]

Hatches, flud-gates placed in water to obstruct its current.

A **Hattock,** a shock containing twelve sheaves of corn.

[**Haut-gust.** 'Many are of opinion that [English Tobacco is] better than forreign, having a more *haut-gust,* which pleaseth some.'—p. 166. Cfr. **Hogo** in *Ellis,* p. 24.]

Haver, oats.

A **Haw,** *or* **How** [hoe], an iron instrument for hacking up of weeds. An *Haw* is sometimes a close of land.

Hawm [haulm], is stalks of pease or beans, or such like.

[**Hawmy** [haulmy], long-stalked: the grass is 'grown so *hawmy.*'—p. 19.]

Hawneys, ropes, collers, and other accoutrements fitted to horses, or other beasts, for their drawing.

Hawy. See **Hack.**

[**Hayes,** [nets]. 'Coneys are destroyed or taken . . . by *hayes,* or by curs, spaniels, or *tumblers,* bred up for that purpose.'—p. 216.]

Head-land, that is which is ploughed overthwart at the ends of the other lands.

A **Heck,** a racke; a salmon-*heck,* a grate to take them in.

Heckle, an instrument used in the trimming and perfecting hemp

and flax for the spinner, by dividing the tow or hurds [hards] from the tare.

[**Hedging-bill**. See **Bill**.]

Helm, is wheat or rye straw unbruised by thrashing or otherwise, and bound in bundles for thatching.

Heps, the fruit of the blackthorn.

[*Prunus spinosa*, L.; more usually applied to that of the dog-rose (*Rosa canina*, L.).]

Heyrs, young timber-trees that are usually left for standils in the felling of copses.

Hide-bound, a disease whereunto trees as well as cattle are subject.

[When the rind is too tight for the tree. 'Under the correction of his patriarchal licencer to blot or alter what precisely accords not with the *hidebound* humour which he calls his judgement.'—Milton, *Areopagitica*, ed. Hales, p. 32.—W. W. S.

In *Cheshire* not only applied to trees and cattle, but to land which carries a sod so tough, and old, and sour that it needs ploughing up.—R. H.]

Hillock, a little hill, as a hop-hill, &c.

Hogs, in some places swine are so called; in some places young weathers.

A **Holt**, a wood.

Holms, places in the water, as Flat*homes*, Steep *holmes*, in Severn, Mil*homes*, &c.

Hook-land, land tilled and sowed every year.

A **Hop**, a measure of a peck.

Hopper, wherein they carry their seed-corn at the time of sowing: also the vessel that contains the corn at the top of the mill.

Hovel, a mean building or hole for any ordinary use.

Hoven, cheese that is raised or swelled up.

Hover-ground, light-ground.

[**How**. See **Haw**.]

Hull, *or* **Hulls**, the chaff of corn.

Hurdles, made in form of gates, either of *spleeted* timber or of hazle rods, either serve for gates in enclosures or to make sheep-folds or the like.

Hurds of flax or hemp, are the worser parts separated from the tare in the heckling of it, whereby may be made linnen-cloath. [Also *hards*.]

Hutch, a vessel or place to lay grain or such like thing in. Also a trap made hollow for taking of weasels, or such like vermin alive.

Iles, *or* **Oiles**. *Vide* **Anes**.

An **Imp**, a young tree.

A **Jack**, a term sometimes used for a horse [*i. e.* block] whereon they saw wood.

Jamock [jannock], oaten bread made into great loaves.

A **Jug**, a common pasture or meadow. [*West*, Hal.]

[**Juking-time** [roosting-time]. 'Imitating their [pheasants'] notes at their *juking-time*, which is usually in the morning and in the evening.'—p. 252.]

Junames, that is land sown with the same grain as it was sown with the precedent year. [Hal. has *Junamy*.]

Juter, a term used by some for the fertile coagulating nature of the earth.

Karle Hemp, that is the latter green hemp. [See *Dict. of Eng. Plant-names*.]

[**Keeler**. See **Swill**.]

Kell, *or* **Kiln**, whereon they dry malt or hops.

A **Keeve**, a fat wherein they work their beer or ale before they tun it.

A **Kidcrow**, a place for a sucking calf to lye in.

A **Kit**, a pail.

Knolls, turneps.

A **Krimnel**, a powdring tub. [? *Kimnel*. See Hal.]

Laire, Layer, Licare, places where cattle usually repose themselves under some shelter, the ground being enriched by their soyl.

[**Langest**. See **Fin**.]

A **Lath**, a barn.

Laund, *or* **Lawn** in a park, plain and untilled ground.

A **Leap**, *or* **Lib**, half a bushel, thence comes a seed-*leap*.

To **Lease**, *or* **Leaze**. *Vide* to **Glean**.

[**Lib**. See **Leap**.]

[**Licare**. See **Laire**.]

A **Lift**, a stile that may be opened like a little gate. [See Hal. (3).]

To **Lock**, is a term used by drivers in [moving] the fore wheels of a waggon to and fro.

Log, a term used in some places for a cleft of wood, and in some places for a long piece of pole, by some for a small wand or switch.

To **Lop**, to cut off the head-branches of a tree.

A **Lug**. *Vide* **Pearch**.

Lynchet, a certain line of green-sword or bounds, dividing arable land in common fields.

Mads, a disease in sheep.

A **Mash**, *or* **Mesh**, ground-corn or such like, boiled in water for cattle to eat.

[**Maslen**. See **Mislen**.]

Mast, the fruits of wild trees, as of oaks, beech, &c.

Mattock, a tool wherewith they grub the roots of trees, weeds, &c., by some called a *grub-axe* or *rooting-axe*.

A **Maund**, a basket, or rather a hand-basket, with two lids, to carry on one's arm.

A **Mayn Comb** wherewith they comb horses' manes.

A **Meak**, wherewith they mow or hack pease, or brake, &c. [See *Make* (4) in Hal.]

[**Meath**. See **Meth**.]

Mere, the same as **Lynchet**.

[**Mesh**. See **Mash**.]

A **Met**, a strike or bushel. [See Hal (1).]

Meth, a small kind of metheglin. [Spelt **Meath** at p. 190. A Welsh spelling of *mead*. W. *medd*.]

A **Midding**, a dung-hill.

Mildew, a certain dew falling in the months of June and July; which being of a viscous nature, much impedes the growth or maturation of wheat, hops, &c., unless a showre of rain wash it off. It is also very sweet; as appears by the bees so mightily inriching their stores thereby.

Mil houses, watry places about a mill-dam.

Mislen, *or* **Maslen**, corn mixed, as wheat with rye, &c.

A **Mixen**, a dung-heap.

The **Mocks** of a net, the mashes [meshes] of a net.

Mogshade, the shadows of trees, or such like.

Mores, *or* **Maurs**, from the British word *maur* a hill, in the Northern parts signifies high and open places, and from the word *morasse*

signifies in other parts low and boggy places. [From A.S. *mór*, a moor.—W. W. S.]

Mounds, banks or bounds.

Muck, dung or soil.

Mullock, durt or rubbish.

Murc, the husks or chaff of fruits, out of which wine or other liquors is pressed.

Must, the new liquor or pressure of fruits, before fermentation.

A **Muzzy**, a quaguine [quagmire].

A **Naile**, in some places eight pound, in some seven pound, being of a hundred.

Neat, a heifer, or any of the kind of beeves.

A **Neat-herd**, a keeper of neat, beeves or cows.

Neaving, yeast or barm. [A corruption of heaving.—W. W. S.]

A **Nope**, a bulphinch. [Same as *alp*, with *n* prefixed, as in the word above.—W. W. S.]

[**Oiles**. See **Iles**.]

Ollet, fewel, the same with *Elder* [Elden].

Omy-Land, mellow land.

[**Oose**. See **Orewood**.]

Ope-Land, the same with *Hookland*.

Orewood, sea-weeds or *oose* wherewith they manure their land.

Ost, **Oost**, *or* **Eest**, the same as *Kell* or *Kiln*.

An **Ox-boose**, an ox-stall.

A **Paddle-staff**, a long staff with an iron bit at the end thereof, like a small spade, much used by mole-catchers.

Palms, the white excrescencies of buds of sallies or withy coming before the leaf.

Pannage, the feeding of swine or other cattle on the mast or other herbage, in forrests, woods, &c.

A **Pannel**, **Pad**, *or* **Pack-saddle**, kinds of saddles whereon they carry burthens on horseback.

Pease-bolt, pease-hawm, or straw.

Pedware, pulse.

Penstocks. See **Hatches**.

A **Perch,** *or* **Lug,** is fifteen foot and a half land measure, but is usually eighteen foot to measure coppice wood withal.

A **Piggin,** a payl with one handle standing upright.

A **Pike,** a fork or prong of iron.

A **Pile,** a parcel of wood, two whereof make one coal-fire.

A **Piscary,** a liberty of fishing, or a place where fishes are confined.

[**Pitcher.** '*Pitchers* or sets' of willows, &c.—p. 106. 'Willow plants or *pitchers*.'—p. 267.]

A **Pitch-fork,** *or* **Pick-fork,** the same with **Pike.**

[**Plash.** 'If the places where these fowl usually haunt be frozen, you must make *plashes*.'—p. 245.]

A **Plough,** a term used in the western parts for a team of horse or oxen.

[**Plump.** See **Ride.**]

Podds, the cods or shell of codware or any other seed.

Pollard, *or* **Pollinger,** an old tree, usually lopped.

To **Polt,** to beat or thrash.

[**Popes.** See **Bonds.**]

Pregnant, full as a bud, or seed, or kernel ready to sprout.

[**President** (precedent). 'In Wiltshire in several places there are *presidents* of St. Foyn, that hath been these twenty years growing on the land.'—p. 22. Also p. 94.]

A **Prong,** the same as **Pike.**

Puckets, nests of cater-pillers, or such like vermin.

A **Puddock,** *or* **Purrock,** a small inclosure. [Also *paddock, parrock.*]

[**Quillet.** See **Sike.** There is a small, narrow field on Norton Priory estate (*Ches.*) called the 'quillet.'—R. H.]

To **Ree,** *or* **Ray,** to handle corn in a sieve so as the chaffy or lighter part gathers to one place.

Reed, is either the long grass that grows in fens or watry places, or straw bound up for thatching; by some is called helm. See **Helm.**

A **Reek** [rick; *reek* is the old form] of corn, a mow or reap of corn so laid for its preservation out of any barn.

A **Reek-staval,** a frame of wood placed on stones, on which such mow is raised. [See **Staval** in *Agric. Survey* words.]

Rice, the shrouds or tops of trees, or fellings of coppices. [See *Rice* (2) in Hal.]

[**Ridder.** See **Rudder.**]

A **Riddle.** *Vide* **Rudder.**

A **Ride** of hazle or such like wood, is a whole *plump* of spriggs or frith growing out of the same root.

The **Ridge**, the upper edge of a bank, or other rising land.

[**Rift.** See **Cast.**]

To **Ripple** flax, to wipe off the seed-vessels.

Rising, yeast or barm, so called from the manner of its rising above the ale or beer.

A **Rock,** an instrument generally used in some parts for the spinning of flax or hemp.

A **Rod.** See **Perch.**

A **Roller,** wherewith they roll barley, or other grain.

Rough, the rough coppice-wood, or brushy-wood.

Roughings. *Vide* **Edish** [and **Average**].

Rowen, rough pasture full of stubble or weeds.

Rudder, *or* **Ridder** [riddle], the widest sort of sieves for the separating the corn from the chaff.

[**Runner,** a grinding stone in a mill.—p. 240.]

Runnet, a certain sowr matter made use of by country house-wives for the *coming* (or coagulation) of their cheese.

[**Scrape.** See **Shrape.**]

[**Scuttle.** See **Skepe.**]

A **Seam** of corn, eight bushels; a *seam* of wood, an horse-load.

A **Sean,** a kind of net or rather *siene*, from the river Sein in France.

[What next? It is the F. *seine*, a net; from Lat. *sagena*, Gk. σαγήνη. See Littré.—W. W. S.]

A **Seed-lop, Seed-leap,** *or* **Seed-lip,** the hopper or vessel wherein they carry their seed at the time for sowing.

A **Seen,** *or* **Spene,** a cow's teat or pap.

To **Sew,** to drain ponds, ditches, &c.; or a cow is a *sew* when her milk is gone. [Hence E. *sew-er.*—W. W. S.]

Shake-time, the season of the year that mast and such fruits fall from trees.

A **Shard.** *Vide* **Gap.**

[**Shatter,** to scatter. '*Shattering* a little straw, brake, or hawm lightly over them.'—p. 14. See also **Brite.**]

A **Shaw,** a wood that encompasses a close.

A **Shawle**, or shovel.

A **Sheat**, *or* **Shutt**, a young hog.

To **Sheer** [shear], is used in the northern parts for to reap.

A **Shippen**, a cow-house.

Shock, several sheaves of corn set together.

A **Shrape**, *or* **Scrape**, a place baited with chaff or corn to intice birds.

To **Shroud**, to cut off the head-branches of a tree. [See **Frith** and **Rice**, and *Shrood* in Hal.]

Shutt. See **Sheat**.

A **Sike**, a quillet or furrow.

Sile, filth.

A **Site**, *or* **Scite**, a principal mannor, or farm-house.
[*Scite* is 17th cent. spelling for *site*.—W. W. S.]

Sizzing. *Vide* **Rising**.

[**Skaddons**. 'If you take away any part of their combs in the spring, they are then full of *skaddons*, which spoil the honey, and also destroy the breed of your bees.'—p. 195.]

Skepe [skep], *or* **Scuttle**, a flat and broad basket, made to winnow corn withal.

To **Skid** a wheel, to stop the wheel with a hook at the descent of a hill.

Skilling. *Vide* **Shed**.

A **Skreyn** [screen], is an instrument made of wyre on a frame for the dividing corn from dust, cockle, ray, &c.: also it is usually made of lath for the *skreining* of earth, sand, gravel, &c.

Slab, the outside sappy planck or board sawn off from the sides of timber.

A **Sled** [sledge], a thing without wheels, whereon to lay a plough or other ponderous thing to be drawn.

[The thing itself and the name are in common use in Cheshire: literally, a sledge. It is formed of a small slab (see **Slab**) with the round side downwards. Into the flat upper surface a square staple is driven. The plough is then lifted on to the sled, and the point of the plough (locally the *suck* or *sock*) is put through the staple; the whole thing is then drawn by a horse or horses, the plough riding on the sled. It can thus be moved about from place to place, and especially on roads, much more easily than if the plough itself were dragged upon the ground.—R. H.]

[**Sloap-wise**, sloping. 'Prick the rods *sloap-wise* against the wind.' —p. 244.]

[**Snail-cod, Snag-greet**. '*Snayle-cod* or *Snag-greet* lieth frequently in deep rivers, it is from a mud or sludge, it is very soft, full of

eyes and wrinkles, and little shells, is very rich . . . it hath in it many snails and shells.'—p. 68. *Greet* = *grit.*]

[**Snarle.** 'Sometimes the heavens frown, the waters swell, the bryers *snarle.*'—p. 218.]

Sneed, *or* **Snead,** the handle of a sythe or such like tool.

Souse, the offal of swine.

Soutage, course cloath, or bagging for hops, or such like.

[**Spaddle,** a spade.—p. 217.]

[**Spleeted,** split. See **Hurdles.**]

A **Spade,** *or* **Spitter,** wherewith they dig or delve: also a cutting spade wherewith they cut hay or corn mows.

Spine. 'If the elm be felled between November and February, it will be all *spine* or heart.'—p. 91.]

[**Spitter.** See **Spade.**]

A **Stack,** of corn. See **Reek.**

Staddles, Standils, *or* **Standards,** trees reserv'd at the felling of woods for growth for timber.

Staile, *or* **Steale,** the handle of a tool. [Spelt also **Stale**: see **Bill.**]

Stale, a living fowl, put in any place to allure other fowl, where they may be taken. [It is also applied to a dead stuffed decoy-bird (p. 249). 'Living night-bats' were also used as a '*stale*' (p. 250).]

Stamwood [stem-wood], the roots of trees grubbed up.

[**Standil.** See **Heyrs.**]

A **Staund** or vessel that stands an end of earth or wood.

Stover, straw for fodder.

A **Stowk,** the handle of anything, or a shock of twelve sheaves.

A **Stowre,** a round of a ladder, or hedge-stake.

A **Strike,** of flax, so much as is heckled at one handful. Also it signifies an instrument wherewith they strike corn in the measuring. Also it is used in the Northern parts for a measure containing about a bushel.

A **Sturk,** a young beeve or heifer.

A **Sull,** a term used for a plow in western parts.

A **Sulpaddle,** a small spade-staff or instrument to clean the plough from the clogging earth.

To **Summer-stir,** to fallow land in the summer.

A **Sussingle** [surcingle], a large *girt* [girth] that carriers use to bind or fasten their packs withal.

Sward, ground is said to have a *sward,* or to be *swarded,* when it is well coated and grown or coated with grass or other vegetables.

Swath, *or* **Swarth,** grass, corn, or such like as it is laid by the mower from the sythe.

To **Sweal** a hog, to singe a hog.

Swill, used in the northern parts for shade or shadow; sometimes for a keeler to wash in, standing on three feet.

[**Swine-crue.** See **Swyn-hull.**]

To **Swingle** flax, a term used by the flax dressers.

A **Swyn-hull,** *or* **Swine-crue,** a hog sty.

A **Tabern,** a cellar.

Tare of flax, the finest dress'd part thereof ready for the spinner.

To **Ted,** to turn or spread new mown grass.

[**Tee-hole.** 'At the bottom of your little [beehive] doors, make an open square just against the *tee-hole.*'—p. 183.]

A **Teem,** *or* **Team,** a certain number of horses, or other beasts, for the draught.

Tet, the cow's dug by some is called the *tet* [teat].

To **Tew-taw hemp,** to beat or dress the same in an engine made for that purpose.

A **Theave,** an ew of the first year.

A **Thrave** of corn contains four shocks, each shock consisting of six sheaves.

Tiching, setting up turves to dry that they may burn the better, a term used by the western burn-beaters.

A **Tike,** a small bullock or heifer.

Tills, lentils, a sort of pulse.

Tylth, soyl, or other improvement of land.

The **Tine,** or grain of a fork.

Tits, small cattle.

A **Tovet,** *or* **Tofet,** half a bushel.

A **Trammel** is an usual name for a net, but is in many places used for an iron moving instrument in chimneys whereon they hang their pots over the fire.

A **Trendle,** a flat vessel, by some called a kiver.

[**Trifallow.** See **Fallow.**]

A **Trugg** [trough], a milk trey or such like.

A **Trunchion,** a piece of wood cut short like a quarter-staff.

A **Trundle,** a thing made and set on low wheels to draw heavy burdens on.

[**Tumbler.** See **Hayes.**]

A **Tumbrel,** a dung-cart.

[**Twifallow.** See **Fallow.**]

[**Twine.** See **Cast.**]

Urry, the blew clay that is digged out of the coal-mines, and lies next the coal, being crude and immature, and used for soiling of land.

Utensils, instruments used in any art, especially husbandry.

Vallor, *or* **Vallow,** *or* **Vate,** a concave mould wherein a cheese is pressed.

Velling, ploughing up the turf, a term used by the Western burn-beaters.

A **Voor,** or furrow of land.

A **Wantey.** *Vide* **Sussingle.** [*Wantey* = belly-band.]

Wattle, the naked fleshy matter that hangs about a turkey's head. *Wattels* also signify spleeted gates or hurdles.

A **Weanel,** a young beast newly weaned.

Weevils. *Vide* **Bouds.**

Whinnes, furzes.

A **Whisket,** a basket or skuttle.

[**Wimsheet.** 'Some have strained a *wimsheet* athwart a barns floor.' —p. 61.]

A **Wind-row,** hay or grass raked in rows, in order to be set up in cocks.

Winlace, *or* **Winch,** that by which any burden is wound up, or drawn out of a well, or other deep place.

[Now corrupted to *windlass;* the M. E. form was *windas.*—W. W. S.]

To **Winter-rig,** to fallow land in the winter.

Wood-land, places where much woods are; or it's generally taken for countries enclosed.

A **Yate,** *or* **Yatt,** a gate.

A **Yoak** [yoke], is either an instrument for oxen to draw by, or to put on swine or other unruly creatures, to keep them from running through hedges.

IV.

FROM

'ANNALS OF AGRICULTURE'

I.—XLVI.

(1784—1815.)

IV. FROM 'ANNALS OF AGRICULTURE,' I.–XLVI.

(1784–1815.)

Agist. To put out to feed. 'Each *agists* his cow at 1s. 6d. per week. . . . . *Agists* his cow in summer at 2s. per week.' *Linc.*—xxxvii. 531. See *Agistment* in Hal.

Barrel. Twenty stone. *Ireland.*—i. 103.

Baulking. Putting in seed too thin. *Worc.*—v. 90. See **Strike-balking.**

Beating. Said of the action of small flies. '*Beating* the sheep . . . By *beating* is meant when the flies fix or fasten on those parts where the shears have made a scratch.' *Kent* (Romney Marsh).—xxxvii. 281.

Beggar-weed. *Cuscuta europæa*, L. *Dors.* (Sherburn).—xii. 553.

Benn. 'Three fifths of the moor black *benn*, always moist.' *Dartmoor.*—xvii. 565.

Bent, Fine. *Agrostis filiformis. Cheviots.*—xxvii. 179.

Bent, Stool. *Juncus squarrosus*, L. *Cheviots.*—xxvii. 180.

Billows. 'The seed wheat is all from this top-threshing called *billows* lined out.' *Som.*—xxx. 355.

Birning. Putting the lambs on high ground. 'This is here called *birning*, probably from burning, because frequently the heath has been previously burnt, that a new growth may arise.'—*Scotl.* (Lammermuirs).—xxvii. 65.

[Whether it has to do with *burn* is very doubtful. But see *birn*, *birns* in Jamieson's Scottish Dict. Jamieson contradicts himself: he gives W. *bryn*, a hill, as the etymology, and then cites E. *burn*. It can't be *both*.—W. W. S.]

Black. Smut in wheat. *Dev.* 'The *black* in wheat.'—xix. 261; xxi. 410.

Black-canker. 'The catterpillar called the *black-canker*,' affects turnips. *Norf.*—ii. 376.

Black-grass. *Agrostis stolonifera*, L. *Ess.* (Laindon).—xxi. 71.

Black-leg. A disease in sheep.—xix. 310. See **Black-legs**, in *Lisle* (p. 58).

Black-muck. 'The ashes and cleanings of streets.' *Lanc.*—xxi. 570.

Blacks. A disease in beans.—xxiii. 374.

Blare. To make a noise like cattle. 'Them there beasts are always *blaring* after the cabbages.' *Suff.*—xviii. 88.

Blood, The. A disease in sheep.—xxxiii. 119.

Blow. To produce (?). They mix crag 'either with dung, earth, or ouze, thinking that it makes the light sands *blow* more.' *Suff.*—ii. 130.

Blue sickness. A disease in sheep 'near akin to the rot.' *Scotl.* (Lammermuirs).—xxvii. 67.

Blushed. Stained. 'The wheat, notwithstanding this precaution [of removing the smutty ears], being a little *blushed*.' *Kent.*—xvi. 312.

[The smut here referred to is the bunt (*Tilletia caries*). If a very small proportion of smutty ears are threshed with the wheat, the diseased grains are burst, and the impalpable dark brown powder is scattered over the sample. It adheres to the small tuft of velvetty hairs at the tip of the healthy grains, slightly discolouring them. The presence of smut in a sample can thus be detected by the miller.—R. H.]

Booted. 'Wheat thus wounded [by frost] seldom has the strength to clear itself from the blade, and is provincially called *booted* corn.' *Suss.* (Petworth).—xliv. 135. See Hal.

Braxy. See **Grass-ill.**

Bresh. 'A half fallow, made after the seed was got in.' *Worc.*—iv. 105.

Broom-grass. An unusual spelling of *brome-grass.*—xxi. 77.

Budd. 'A *budd* or twelmonthing—a year old.' *Suss.*—xxii. 232.

Bumbey. 'The Essex, and I believe the Suffolk, people call it a mere *bumbey*, that is, a thick puddle of dirt and water.'—xlv. 349. Hal. has '*Bumby*, any collection of stagnant filth.'—*East.*

Bunching. 'Seed put in too thick, several in a hole.' *Worc.*—v. 90.

Burnt Wheat. 'Smut.' *Suff.*—vi. 173.

Bush-bred. 'The sheep that are bred upon the hills in the neighbourhood of Romney Marsh are what the marsh graziers called *bush-bred* sheep.'—xxxi. 345.

Car. 'The low lands called *cars*.' *Yks.* (Hull).—xliii. 499.

Carve. To clot. '*Carved* or clotted in a proper degree for churning.' . . . '*Carving* or clotting.' *Ches.*—xxviii. 13.

[Milk is still allowed to carve or curdle in Cheshire before being churned. If the weather is cold, it is brought before the fire to hasten the operation. The curdling is effected by the action of the lactic acid.—R. H.]

Catch. 'The *catch* or point of the rump.' *Som.*—xxx. 337. 'The *nache* in some writers; also the *tail-points* by others.'—xxx. 198.

Catchwork Meadows. See **Watered Meadows.**

Caud. The rot in sheep. *Cornw.*—xxxiii. 269.

Chuck. 'Bladebones [in cattle] *chuck.*' *Som.*—xxx. 314.

Claying. 'Marling, called here generally *claying.*' *Norf.*—xix. 476.

Cleft. 'The *cleft*, or point of the rump' in sheep. *Suss.*—xvii. 141.

[This is more properly a narrow cleft at the end of the backbone, just above the tail of a sheep. It is not found in lean sheep, but is plainly felt when a sheep is fat, in fact, it indicates the degree of fatness, and is one of the points of which a butcher takes notice.—R. H.]

Cling. 'A disease called the *cling*, which is supposed to be occasioned by an adhesion of the lights to the sides, and the cattle are frequently hidebound with it.' *Dartmoor.*—xxx. 297.

Cobb. '*Cobb* or earth walls.' *Dev.*—iv. 14. 'Marl mixed with straw, used for walls.' Hal.

Cold-seed, late pease. **Hot-seed,** early pease. *Nhumb.*—xxi. 225.

Colder, refuse wheat. 'Chaff, *colder*, broken ears, &c., which make a principal object in horse food.' *Norf.*—xix. 480. *Suff.*—xx. 244.

Collar bags. Smut in wheat. '*Collar bags*, or smut.' *Kent.*—xvi. 311.

Colley. A blackbird. *Som.* xxx. 314.

Collier. An insect, 'the black dolphin.' *Ess.* (Foulness).—ii. 51. See **Dolphin.**

Comb. (1) A measure. Half-a-quarter of wheat. *Suff.*—iii. 298. Four bushels. *Ess.*—ii. 289.

(2) 'The dust screened out of malt, mixed with the tails called *combs.*'—xxxii. 613.

Coomb (*sing.* and *pl.*). (1) 'Twelve quarters per acre.'—ix. 391.

(2) 'The *coomb* is half a quarter.' *Suff.*—xxxvii. 262.

Cooping. 'From fifteen to twenty [ewes] were put into the hurdles (*hobbling* or *cooping*) daily.'—xliv. 373.

Cork [cauk]. 'An imperfect chalk marl, or a *cork*, that is, a hard chalk.' *Norf.*—xix. 476.

Coss. 'The corn is pitched on the *coss* or mow.' *Som.*—xxiii. 424.

Cotted. (1) Coated. Some sheep 'are tender *cotted*, and will not stand the fold.' *Suss.*—xvii. 133.

(2) Entangled. 'What is called *cotted* fleeces, being so matted together as to be almost inseparable without great trouble.' *Norf.*—xix. 469. See **Cotty.**

Cotty. 'A *cotty* fleece is clean, but so matted together in its fibres, that no art can separate them.' *Kent* (Romney Marsh).—xi. 280.

Couch. *Dactylis glomerata*, L., and *Holcus lanatus*, L.
'The farmer calls them both *couch.*'—xxxviii. 455.

Cow-gait *or* **Cow-gate.** A cow pasture. 'A *cow gait* in the muir.' . . . . . 'A *cow gait* on a common.' *Linc.*—xxxvii. 537, 538. 'Renting *gaits.*'—*Ib.*, 546. 'There is a custom all over the country of what they call *cow-gates* (taking cows *on tack* for such a season).' *Lanc.*—xx. 111.

[*Cow-gait* or *Cow-gate* is really the right of pasturage for one cow upon common land. The word appears in old Cheshire leases; and is still in use in both Lancashire and Cheshire. In the reference book of the Tithe Apportionment of Cuerdley in South Lancashire there are so many '*Cow-gates*' on Cuerdley salt-marsh apportioned to each farm according to its size: thus—'12 *Cow-gates* on the marsh, 15a. 1r. 2p.;' '42 *Cow-gates* on the marsh, 53a. 1r. 26p.,' so that the quantity apportioned for each cow seems to have been somewhere about an acre and a quarter. I happen to be the treasurer of the Stockham Charity in Cheshire: this charity is derived from the rent of a certain number of *Cow-gates* on Frodsham marsh, which were bequeathed for the purpose, I believe, some eighty or ninety years since.—R. H.]

Cows' grass. 'In some parts of Norfolk it [*Dactylis glomerata*, L.] is called *cows' grass*, from their being very fond of it.'—xxxvii. 454.

Cow-weed. *Ranunculus fluitans*, L. *Hants.* (Ringwood), where 'their cows are fed night and morning on a weed procured out of the river Avon.'—xl. 555.

Crack. Sheep 'called here a *crack* flock, which is a provincial term for excellent.' *Suff.*—xix. 95.

Crag. Red 'shell marl.' *Suff.*—ii. 130. See **Shell Marl.**

Creech. The soil 'is *creech* upon limestone.' *Linc.*—xxxvii. 533.

Creech lime. A kind of lime. 'Much *creech lime* from near Matlock.'—xxxi. 202.

Creet. On the southdowns of Sussex 'they never mow corn with a *creet*, or cradle, but with the naked scythe.'—iii. 135.

Crone. (1) *n.* An old ewe. 'Norfolk *crones.*' *Norf.*—xix. 445.

(2) *v.* To become old. 'The sheep do not *crone* sooner than twelve years . . . . . *croneing* late.'—xlv. 179, 185.

Cull Ewes. See **Draught Ewes.**

Culls. 'The Burford ewes are bought also at 20s.; these are kept for stock, but culled every year; the oldest are fattened and the ram given to the *culls*, to answer the purpose of westerns.' *Nhamp.* —xvi. 493.

[The worst sheep drawn or culled out from a flock are usually called *culls*. From Shrewsbury market northwards the word is well-known, and is very likely almost universally used.—R. H.]

Cut. 'Each space of 10 poles long and 2 broad' in Whittlewood Forest is called a *cut*.—xvi. 516.

Curl. A disease in potatoes.—xxiv. 65. Called also **Curltop.**—xxv. 622.

Daubing. 'The erection of a house of clay.' *Cumb.*—xxix. 107.

[The old Cheshire houses built of wooden frames filled in with wattles plastered over with clay and cow-dung, were called "raddle and daub." There are plenty of ancient examples still to be found. A man who built such houses, or at any rate who did the plastering, was called a "dauber."—R. H.]

Dead. 'The unripe and *dead* parts of the ears, as here called, is not brought into circulation for seed.' *Som.*—xxx. 356.

Denshiring. 'Paring and burning, called here *denshiring*.' *Suss.*—xliii. 212. See *Ellis*, p. 15.

Dimmonds. Male sheep once shorn or clipped. *Nhumb.* (Fenton). —xix. 148. Called **Dinmonds** (*Durh.*), p. 309.

Dolphin. (1) The wheat will be 'often black, what we call *dolphins*, with the scent of a lobster.' *Kent.*—iii. 444. This would mean infected with bunt (*Tilletia caries*), which has a disagreeable fishy smell.

(2) 'Small black insects, here called *dolphins*.' Cfr. **Dolphin-fly** in *Ellis*, p. 15. *Kent.*—xvi. 307.

Doublets. Twin lambs. *Wilts.*—xxxviii. 42.

Down-shared [denshired]. 'Pared and burnt.' *Kent.*—v. 113.

Draught ewes. 'Cull ewes, generally in this county called *draught ewes*.' *Nhumb.* (Felton).—xix. 148.

Drawling. The leaves of *Eriophorum vaginatum*, L. *Cheviots.*—xxvii. 182.

Drinking. See **Yoke.**

Droke. A weed amongst wheat, probably the darnel (*Lolium temulentum*, L.). See *Drake* and *Droke* in *Dict. of Eng. Plant-names*. *Kent.*—xvi. 311. Seed with which this is mixed is called *droky* seed.

[**Dumbles.** Probably a misprint for *bumbles*, rushes. See *Bumble* in *Dict. of Eng. Plant-names*. '*Dumbles* for horse-collars.' *Yks.*—xxxi. 117.]

Dunt. 'Stupid, dizzy.' Hal. 'A distemper [in sheep] caused by a bladder of water gathering in the head: no cure.' (Barrow.)—ii. 436.

Eatage. 'There is no grass that will bring so heavy a crop of hay [as clover and rye-grass], and that after an early spring *eatage;* and likewise an excellent *foggage* after the hay.' *Durh.*—xix. 313.

Eather [ether]. 'The stake and *eather* fence, for new made fences, is the cheapest.'—vii. 25.

Egg cheeses. 'Farmers in the northern parts of England make *egg cheeses*, which are famous for toasting. After the curd is thoroughly prepared, they make this cheese by putting five yolks of eggs to every pound of curd, mixing the whole properly, and putting it into the cheese press as usual.'—xxxviii. 504.

Em-barn. 'They *em-barn* as much as they can of their corn.' *Thanet.*—xxvii. 521. Also **In-barn.**—p. 527.

Feals. 'There is a prevailing mode in this neighbourhood of casting *feals*, as they are called, or cutting the surface of the common or pasture ground, and carrying it to the land intended for corn.' *Scotl.* (Thurso).—xx. 305. '*Feal*, the parings of the surface.'—*Id.*, p. 312.

Finebent. See **Bent, Fine.**

Fire-fanging. The heat generated in dung 'sometimes rises so high as to be mischievous, by consuming the materials (*fire-fanging*).'—xli. 253.

Firlot. 'Sixteen bolls three *firlots* of good grain.' *Scotl.*—xxiv. 471.

Flag. 'Dibble beans one row on each *flag*.' *E. Suff.*—xxiii. 27.
'Harrowing before burning shakes much earth from the *flags*.' *Hants.*—xxiii. 357. '*Flag* or furrow.' *Suff.*—xxxii. 257.

Flakes. (1) A hurdle or paling. 'I divide my yard by *flakes*, and keep the forward and backward ewes apart.'—xxxviii. 484.

(2) The hay 'is either laid down on the mow, or put into *flakes*.' *Scotl.*—xxvii. 241.

Fleece. A crop. 'There was a very fine *fleece* of marl grass,' &c. *Suff.*—xix. 214.

Fleet. Shallow. 'It is a favourite maxim here, "Fallow deep, but sow *fleet*," or on a shallow ploughing.' *Ess.* (Kelvedon).—xl. 322.

Flet. Skim-milk cheese. *Suff.*—iii. 193.

Flit-milk. Skim-milk. *Ches.*—xxviii. 16.

Floor banks. 'The ditches will be filled up, so as to form what are called *floor banks*.'—xliii. 586. See **Flower-bank** in *Ellis.*

Flow. 'Peat moss or what is termed *flow*.' *Cumb.*—xxi. 446.

Flowing Meadows. See **Watered Meadows.**

Foggage. See **Eatage.**

Foot-halt. A disease in sheep. *Rutl.*—xxii. 364.

Foreheads. '*Foreheads* or headlands.' *Som.*—xxx. 354.

Fresh. Unpastured. 'Keep your pasture *fresh*, that is to say, without any stock upon it.' *Cheviots.*—xix. 406.

Frizled. 'The straw [of the potatoes] being *frizled* (curled), as they call it here.' *Suff.*—v. 251.

Fullheads. Castrated stags.—xxxix. 551.

Gait. See **Cow-gait.**

Gall. See **Paterish.**

Gally. 'Where the plantation [of lucerne] is not *gally*, that is, not interspersed with vacancies.' *Kent* (Maidstone).—iii. 433.

Gate. 'These marshes [by the Tees] used to be stocked with the neighbouring *gates*, from the upper part of Cleveland, but are now mostly stocked by the occupier.'—vii. 31. See **Cow-gate.**

Gated. 'Spring corn [is] *gated*; that is, bound near the top, and set up in single sheaves, by spreading their bottoms in the form of a cone.' *Cumb.*—xxxii. 501.

Gavel. 'Wheat reaped and not bound lies on the *gavel*.' *Suff.*—xxxii. 264.

Gimmer. A young ewe. *Durh.*—xix. 309.

Goary. 'The neck perhaps thick and *goary*.' *Som.*—xxx. 334. See **Stag-headed.**

Goff. Mow, rick. 'To one man who unpitched the waggon at harvest, seven others were necessary on the *goff*, to receive and dispose of the corn after it was raised to some height.' *Norf.*—xix. 452. See *Goof* in Hal.

Goggles. The rickets in sheep. *Suss.*—xx. 280. *Wilts.*—xxii. 103. 'A kind of consumption.' *Suss.*—xxii. 622.

Go lie. 'Nor does the drilled corn in such stiff ground as mine is, *go lie* (as the farmer calls it) so readily as the broadcast.'—xxiii. 315. '*Gone lye* or laid.'—xxx. 354.

Gore. 'The soil a *gore* sand.'—xxiv. 531.

Grass ill. A disease in hogs (*i. e.* sheep), the same as braxy elsewhere. *Scotl.* (Lammermuirs).—xxvii. 68.

Greystocks. 'Bricks called *greystocks*, for the outside of houses.' (London.)—xxi. 150.

Griping. Land 'must be cleared of the surface water by *griping* or under-draining.'—xliii. 123. [From *gripe*, a ditchy drain.—W. W. S.]

Groot. 'A provincial term for earth.' *Dartmoor.*—xxx. 297. 'Dry mud.' Hal.

Ground rain. 'It was the 10th of July before we had a *ground rain.*' *Suff.*—xviii. 106. See Hal.

Growan. The ruins of 'granite, here called *growan.*' *Cornw.*—xxxii. 17.

Gruft. 'A *gruft* which adheres to the grass in wet weather:' it has been supposed to cause the rot.—xl. 529.

Gye. *Ranunculus arvensis*, L. *Ess.* (Laindon).—xxi. 71.

Hacking and heeling. 'The practice of *hacking and heeling* for wheat.' *Som.*—xxx. 354.

Haft. 'The haunt which a sheep adopts, in the language of shepherds, is called its *haft.*' *Cheviots.*—xxvii. 185.

Hariff, *or* **Herrif.** *Galium Aparine*, L. *Notts.*—xxiii. 151.

Hassocks. 'Great tufts of rushes, &c., called there [Suffolk] *hassocks.*' The operation of removing these is called *hassocking;* and there is a plough made for the purpose called a *hassock* plough.—xvi. 467.

Hatch (a misprint for catch?). See **Watered Meadows.**

Haviour. '*Haviour* bucks.'—xxxix. 553. '*Haviours.*'—*Ib.* 556, which see. Hal. has '*Havering*, a gelded buck.' *Durham.*

Hazel. Stiff. 'The soil is in general loamy, or what is called *hazel* mould.' *Durh.* (Sunderland).—v. 361.

Heading. Forming a head; producing ears. 'If the [wheat] crop is thin, it possesses the benefit of *heading* the better.' *Ess.* (?).—xxii. 174.

Heave. If the milk has 'been set too near the fire, it curdles the whole mass, making it (as the phrase is) "go all to whig and whey," and afterwards *heave* in the mug.' *Ches.*—xxviii. 13.
Whig is 'the whey that remains from curd.'—xxxviii. 504.

Hether (xxviii. 636), *or* **Hever** (xxix. 95). Raygrass. *Dev.*

Hewing. Cutting wheat with one hand. 'They reap very early, while the corn is green; *hewing* the wheat: one binder follows two *hewers*, cutting an acre a day each.' *Som.*—xxx. 310.

Hirsel. A flock of sheep. *Cheviots.*—xix. 403. Hal. has it as a *Cumb.* word.

Hobbling. See **Cooping.**

Hockle. 'We pay about 4s. per acre for reaping wheat, and diet if they set it up and *hockle* it.' *Worc.*—iv. 108.

Hog-fence. Feeding-ground for sheep. 'A proper *hog-fence* ought to consist of a variety of pasture.' *Scotl.* (Lammermuirs).—xxvii. 66.

Hoggits. 'Lambs of last yeaning.' *Suff.*—xi. 197. 'Year old sheep not sheared.' *Norf.*—*Id.*, xvi. 45.

Hogs. Heaps covered with soil. 'The usual mode of preserving potatoes in this country is in *hogs*, as they are called.'—xxxii. 213.

Honeyfall. 'A thick glutinous matter which sometimes falls in the night, and is commonly called a *honey-fall*.' *Lanc.*—iii. 319.

Horse-break. 'A whin which they call a *horse-break*.' *Kent.*'—ii. 70.

Horse-pipe. *Equisetum arvense*, L. *Staff.*—iv. 431.

Horse-tying. Horse-folding. *Warw.* (Vale of Evesham).—xxxvii. 459. 'On lands which have been *horse-tied*, which is the term applied, they never fail from reaping abundant crops of wheat; insomuch, that on seeing heavy wheat crops it is a common exclamation, "This was *horse-tied*."'—*Ib.*, 488.

Hot-seed. See **Cold-seed.**

Hover. Light. 'As the land on the upper part of the island [Thanet] is generally light and *hover*, the wheat, especially in a dry season, is apt to be what they call root-fallen.'—xxvii. 516.

Hurter. A calf 'which runs with the dam all the summer, for seven or eight months.' *Suss.*—xi. 220.

Husk. 'They sometimes lose calves by a distemper they call the *husk*, which is occasioned by little worms in the small pipes on the lights.' *Suss.*—xi. 182.
Also in pigs.—xl. 193.

Hutch. 'In East Kent we usually draw our corn to market in boarded carriages, here called *hutches*.'—xxviii. 419.

In-barn. See **Embarn.**

In the suds. Downcast. 'Very favourable weather must occur, or the farmer is *in the suds*.' *Suff.*—xxxix. 83.

Iron-moulded. The potatoes 'were of a rusty colour, and very porous, here called *iron-molded*.' *Suff.*—v. 251.

Keenly. 'Many South Devons, and all taken as soon as *keenly*.'—xxix. 197.

Kincle. Charlock, *Sinapis arvensis*, L. *Kent.*—v. 102. See *Kinkle* in *Agric. Survey.*

Knick [nick]. This is an indenture along the vertebræ. 'If a Norfolk sheep is examined, the bone will always be found to rise ridge like; instead of this ridge the new Leicester sheep are now breeding to have a furrow there, which is called the *knick*.' *Leic.*—xvi. 567.

Knit. Stopped in growth (spoken of pigs).—xxi. 51.

Lades. 'Ladders, provincially *lades*.' *Dev.*—xliv. 237.

Laine. 'Rent of the arable, including the *laines*, is 15s. per acre on the Down.' *Suss.*—xxii. 219. 'The *laines* or bottoms.'—230. '*Laine* land or arable.'—*Ib.* 'What is called in Sussex three *laines*, that is, wheat once in three years.'—xxviii. 124.

Lash. Tender. 'A thick hide is bad, and a very thin one too *lash*.' *Som.*—xxx. 341.

Last. 'A *last* is 21 comb or sacks, or 10½ quarters.' *Norf.*—xii. 50.

Laugher. 'Many of the *laughers* are getting into the breed.' *Yks.*—xxvii. 288.

Layer. '*Layer* is the term used in Suffolk for artificial grasses that rest longer than one year.'—xxi. 611.

Lear. To employ. *Som.*—314.

Leases. 'Ewe pastures.' *Dors.*—xxviii. 474.

Ligs. 'Ley.' *Yks.*—xxxi. 129.

Limber. 'The *limber* flaccid state' of the yolk (*q. v.*) of the sheep.—xxx. 433.

Lined out. See **Billows.**

Ling. A general name for *Carex, Schœnus*, and *Nardus*. *Cheviots.*—xxvii. 181.

Liver. Spring ploughing, upon strong soils, 'loses a friable surface, and turns up *liver*, which, in a drying wind, becomes hard as stone.' *Suff.*—xxxix. 79. The soil 'being *livery*, dries into hard compact clods.'—*Ib.*, 82.

Load. A lode, a water-course; *e. g.* Bottisham *Lode*, Cambridgeshire. 'The river, or *load*.' *Camb.*—xliii. 544. See Hal.

Lock. 'A gentleman near me used to rear his calves upon tea made from a *lock* of the richest hay.' (Lichfield.)—iv. 329. See Hal.

Looe. '*Looes* or frames . . . are fixed all round the kiln.' *Suss.*—xxii. 273.

Looker. A bailiff. *Ess.* (Foulness).—ii. 55. It is also so used generally in Essex. A shepherd. *Kent* (Romney Marsh).—xxxvii. 277.

[In Lancashire and Cheshire cattle are sent for the summer months to a 'ley,' usually a gentleman's park. The man who

looks over these cattle daily, and attends to them, is called the 'ley-*looker*.'—R. H.]

Lyery. 'In the wilder and bleaker parts of the country, hardiness of constitution is a most important requisite; and, even where stock is best attended to, it is of essential consequence that they should be as little liable as possible to disease, or any hereditary distemper, as being *lyery*, or black fleshed, or having yellow fat, and the like.'—xxxviii. 400.

[From A. S. *lira*, flesh, muscle, occurring in *spœrlira*, the muscle of the lower leg. See my note on *aliry* in *N. & Q.*, 6th S. i. 318.—W. W. S.]

Marbled. 'There is no better sign of good flesh [in cattle] than when it is *marbled*, or the fat and lean nicely interwoven, and alternately mixed with each other.'—xxxviii. 403.

Marlebrute. 'Bullocks will not do well if they cannot get at the earth in a lime rock—*marlebrute* it is called.' *Dartmoor.*—xxix. 576.

Marled [marbled]. 'In both bullocks and sheep, the flesh of none that die with little fat within will taste well; the fine eating meat being that which is *marled* flesh and spreadwell.' *Kent* (Romney Marsh).—xx. 266.

Maxhill. A dunghill. *Thanet.*—xxvii. 523. Hal. has *maxel*.

[Here *max* is the same as in *mixen*, the Scotch form.—W. W. S.]

Measles. Small-pox in sheep. *Suff.* (?).—xix. 299.

Melder. They 'expect their *melder*, or batch of oats, to give half meal for corn.' *Nhumb.*—xxxv. 555. See Hal.

Mew. To shed the horns (spoken of a stag).—xxxix. 556.

[Also spoken of an eagle when shedding its feathers. Milton's *Areopagitica*, ed. Hales, p. 49, l. 17.—W. W. S. See Hal.]

Middling-ill. A disease in sheep, the same as the red or black water. *Durh.*—xix. 309.

Month-men. Harvest-men. *Suss.*—xxii. 212.

Moss, *or* **Mosscrops.** 'Young seed-stems' of *Eriophorum polystachyon*, L., and *E. vaginatum*, L. *Cheviots.*—xxvii. 181.

Nache. See **Catch.**

Nob [knob]. The flower-head of clover.—xxiv. 530.

Noile. 'While [the wool] is undergoing the operation of combing, it breaks off, and leaves a large quantity of what is called *noile*, or waste wool, in the comb.'—xlii. 506. See *Noils* in Hal.

Nooses. He lets the lambs 'through the hurdles in places called *nooses*, where the sheep cannot get through.'—xlv. 179.

Nots. Sheep without horns. 'In provincial language they are often called *nots*, from *not* having horns.'—xxiii. 414. See *Not* (2) in Hal.

[Hence *not-heed*, Chaucer, *Prologue*, 109.—W. W. S.]

Ollond. '*Ollond* or lay of two years.'—ix. 429. Also *olland*. See *Old land* in Ray.

On Tack. See **Cow-gates.**

Out-winterers. 'Cattle kept out all winter.'—xxxviii. 400.

Owl-headed. (1) Sheep with much 'wool on the cheeks and throat' are so called.—xxiii. 376.

(2) Southdown sheep with 'no tuft of wool on the forehead.' *Suss.*—xi. 198.

Pammants. Pavements. *Norf.* (Wymondham).—xxxvii. 267.

Pan. 'What Norfolk farmers call the *pan*, or that subsidence of the marle or clay which always forms immediately under the path of the plough.'—v. 133. See *Pan* (2) in Hal.

Paterish. 'The disorders that attack [ewes] are the red-water, and being *paterish*, which last disease is never cured: at Michaelmas the *gall* attacks them.' *Suss.*—xxii. 225. Hal. has *patherish*.

Peck. 'They cut their beans with a tool they call a *peck*, being a short handled scythe for one hand, and a hook for the other.' *Ess.* (Foulness).—ii. 50.

Pelham. Dust. *Som.*—xxx. 314.

Pendicle. Very small farms, 'here [Kinross] and in most places of Scotland, are called *pendicles*, as depending upon either the proprietors of land or the larger tenants.'—xxix. 127.

Pitch of work. See **Watered Meadows.**

Pitcher. An upright, pitched or stuck in the ground. 'Withy plants in this county are very useful for stakes or *pitchers*, as they are called.' *Som.*—iv. 245.

Pitting. 'In Chattris common, some persons who burnt [land] in a very dry season without sufficient attention, burnt down the soil so as to lower it six inches over a whole field . . . this is called *pitting*.' *Camb.*—xliii. 144.

Plough. A waggon. *Som.*—xxx. 314.

Poached. 'The land is too much trodden and *poached*.'—ix. 428. See **Poaching** in *Ellis*.

Poddery. Lambs having the 'staggers' 'are called *poddery*.' *Suff.* (?). —xix. 295.

Poke. The rot in sheep.—xli. 269.

Pouts. 'Backward or poor lambs.' (Riddlesworth.)—xxiii. 442.

Prie-grass. 'A blue spiry grass, called here *prie-grass*, which is produced on cold wet land.' *Notts.*—xxii. 470. Perhaps some sedge; *Carex præcox* is called *Pry* in *Cumb.*

Purples, The. 'Ear-cockle' in wheat. *Ess.* — xlv. 236. See **Raddleman.**

Quarter-ill. A disease in sheep.—xix. 310.

Raddleman. Ear-cockle, the disease in wheat due to *Vibrio tritici. Sal.*—xxvi. 177. See **Purples.**

Raftering. (1) 'A sort of rest-baulk ploughing, on account of the number of flint-stones rendering it too difficult to breast-plough.' *Hants.*—xxiii. 357. See *Rafter-ridging* in Hal.

(2) 'They *rafter* the land, that is, half-plough it.' *Wilts.*—xxxii. 49.

(3) 'To raise a thin slice from a narrow furrow, and lay it flat on an unploughed space.' *Wilts.*—xliii. 492.

Ray. Raygrass (*Lolium perenne*, L.).—xxiii. 27.

Red gum. 'Mildew, *red gum*, or rain in harvest.'—xxxvi. 153.

Red Robin. *Agrostis stolonifera*, L. *Suss.*—xi. 288.

Red shank. 'The wheat began to change colour, or get into what is called the *red shank* preparative to ripening.' *Derb.*—xliii. 628.

Red-worm. 'Oats are eaten by the *red-worm*. What they mean by this is not clear.' *Warw.*—iv. 154.

Reed. Wheat straw trussed in a peculiar manner for thatching. *Som.*—xxiii. 422. See *Reed* (1) in Hal.

Ribbling. The barley 'was put in on two earths, but the rye only on a *ribbling*.'—xliv. 372.

Rickets (in lambs). The same as the staggers. *Huntingdonsh.*—xl. 33. This shows that the word is pure English, as pointed out by Prof. Skeat in *N. & Q.*, 6th S. I. 209.

Ringe. The farmer 'cuts and lays the growth [of wood] indiscriminately as it arises in rows, called *ringes*, and sells them at so much a *ringe*, or so much a rod.'—xli. 344. [Ringe = a rank: Chaucer's *renge*, *Canterbury Tales*, 2596.—W. W. S.]

Risp. A disease in sheep. *Linc.*—xx. 28. It is the same as what is called in *Cumb.* and *Durh.* the *Blackwater* (xx. 4, 32), and elsewhere the *Sickness* (*Ib.*).

Rodikin. The stomach of a sheep. *Scotl.* (Lammermuirs).—xxvii. 69.

Root-fallen. See **Hover.**

Rose-headed. 'A very middling crop [of potatoes], being curled, which we call *rose-headed.*' *Kent.*—v. 451.

Round-ridging. The Kentish name for **Up-setting** (which see).—v. 107.

Round tilth. 'A local expression used in East Kent to signify a certain course of crops most common there, viz. 1. beans, 2. wheat, 3. barley.'—iv. 434.

Rove. 'Instead of an entire clean earth of four fallows, the plough goes over it, making only two; this slight kind of ploughing is sometimes, in our provincial dialect, called a *rove.*' *Ess.*—xlv. 342.
They 'plough three or four times for barley: generally three clean earths and a *rove* (half ploughing).' *Suff.*—ii. 113.

Rowen. 'After grass.' *Suff.*—xviii. 107.
'**Rouen-hay,** a provincial term for the second crop of hay.' *Ess.*—xvi. 132.

Rubs *or* **Rubbers.** 'A complaint [in sheep] . . . called by the shepherds the *rubs* or *rubbers,* because of their seeming to rub themselves to death.' *Suff.*—xxxiii. 418.

Runcle. A variety of Beet. '*Beta maxima.*'—xxxii. 367.

Salving. An operation to prevent ticks and scab. 'They rub tar and butter in sheep at Lancashire, which they call *salving.*'—xvii. 42.

Sandlings. 'The *sandlings* . . . . that is the triangle of country formed by the three points of Woodbridge, Bawdsey Cliff, and Orford.' *Suff.*—ii. 123. 'The *sandling* farmers.'—ii. 124.

Save alls. 'A few ill-conditioned [sheep] kept to live on fallows.' *Ess.*—xviii. 411.

Scate. A dysenterical disease in sheep. *Dartmoor.*—xxix. 576; xxx. 297.

Scom. See **Skeat.**

Scour. Diarrhœa in sheep. *Kent.*—v. 139.

Scufflers. A kind of scarifier of the ground. See *Scuffler* in Hal. 'Extirpators, nidgets.' *Suff.*—xxxii. 258.

Sea waur. '*Sea waur,* from its waving to and fro on the top of the water at high tide.' *Thanet.*—xxvii. 523.
[No! A.S. *wár,* later form *wore,* by the usual change from *á* to long *o,* as in *stán,* a stone, &c.—W. W. S.]

Shackable. 'To erect windmills on any part of *shackable* lands . . . the right of *shackage.*'—xxv. 507. See *Shack* (2) in Hal.

Shale. Limestone is 'cleaned of the dirt and *shale.*' *Suss.*—xxii. 267.

Shaws. 'Broad belts of underwood, two, three, and even four rods wide, around every field.' *Suss.*—xi. 192.

Shell lime. Unslaked lime. *Ayrsh.*—xxxv. 180.

Shell marl, i. e. *shale marl;* marl of a shaly nature. See **Crag.**

Shelling. 'The snow lodging among the tops of the wool, and freezing like an incrustation around' the sheep. *Cheviots.*—xxvii. 189.

Shifts. Changes of crop. 'Four, five, or six *shifts.*' *Camb.*—xliii. 50.

Shoot. A 'bowel complaint' in cattle. *Ches.*—xxxvii. 112.

Shorn. Reaped. *Notts.*—xxii. 462. [Reaping is called shearing in Cheshire, Lancashire, and, I believe, the north generally.—R. H.]

Short shed. 'Older sheep are salved . . . slightly on the back, neck, and upper parts of the sides, which is called salving from *short shed* to *short shed.*' *Cheviots.*—xxvii. 195.

Shut in the twist. Sheep '*shut in the twist,* as a Sussex man expresses it; without the thin shank and shambling walk of legs that cross for want of fullness in the thigh to keep them asunder.' —xx. 506.

Sickness. See **Risp.**

Size (*v.*). He '*sizes* the field, as it is styled, that is, draws out new ridges or stitches nearly in the direction of the old original ones.' *Ess.*—xlv. 342.

Skeat, *or* **Scom.** Diarrhœa in calves. *Cornw.*—iii. 380. Same as **Scate** above.

Skinters. 'Scourers or *skinters* provincially' [of cattle]. *Som.*—xxx. 333.

Skudded. 'Straw twisted together (provincially called *skudded*) is used' in covering drains. *Ess.* (Kelvedon).—xl. 332.

Slain-ears. 'Smut ball, coal-brand, bunts, *slain-ears,* blacks, &c.,' in wheat.—xxi. 410. [From *slay,* to strike, cause to perish.—W. W. S.]

Sleech. 'A manure they make use of here which they call *sleech.*' *Suss.* xxii. 291. See *Sleech* (2) in Hal.

Sling. To lamb prematurely. 'Ewes are apt to *sling* their lambs.' *Suss.*—xxii. 225. See *Sling* (2) in Hal.

Snail-creeping. 'The ends of the beams [in Portsmouth dockyard] . . . had been gouged in a manner then [1719] practised, which was called *snail-creeping.*'—xviii. 41.

Snow-breakers. 'When the ground is covered with snow, the sheep are often obliged to procure their food by scraping the snow off the ground with their feet, even when the top is hardened by frost; hence they have obtained the name of *snow-breakers*.' *Cheviots.*—xvi. 431.

Soil. (1) 'To feed cattle entirely in the house.'—xxxviii. 506. Cfr. '*soiled* horse.'—*King Lear*, IV. vi. 124.
(2) Dung. See **Stenching.**

Somerland. 'They are forced to *somerland*, or lay-fallow, their ground.' *Thanet.*—xxvii. 517. See Hal.

Sows. 'The straw, after it is threshed, is built up in *sows*, like to hay, in the barnyard.' *Scotl.*—xxiv. 470.

Sparks. A kind of cattle. 'He objects to *sparks*.' *Som.*—xxx. 314. [Probably of too active a kind. Cfr. *sprack*, lively, Wilts; also spelt *spark* in M.E.—W. W. S.]

Spear-grass. *Triticum repens*, L. *Suff.*—i. 197. *Cornw.*—xxii. 149.

Spind. Turf. 'I would recommend some heaps to be made of the sword [sward] or *spind*.' *Dev.* (Exeter).—vii. 60. [Of this *spind-le* is the diminutive.—W. W. S.]

Spindle. The *wreest* (which see) is 'supported by a piece of iron called a *spindle*; if this be not strong or stout enough, it is impossible they should plough the land as it ought to be ploughed: and hence is it usual here to say of a man who has not stock sufficient to carry on his business, "He is *under-spindled*."' *Thanet.*—xxvii. 518.

Spret. *Juncus articulatus*, L. *Cheviots.*—xxvii. 181.

Squalls. 'In many of their fields they are troubled with springs; they call the wet spots *squalls*.' *Ess.* (Brackstead).—ii. 43. [Sometimes *galls*.—W. W. S.]

Squitch. *Triticum repens*, L. (Lichfield.)—iv. 415. *Triticum repens*, L., and *Agrostis vulgaris*, L. *Worc.*—xvii. 38. Also **Scutch.**

Stag-headed. 'The horn is found neither drooping too low, nor rising too high, nor with points inverted, called here *stag-headed*, tapering at the points, and not too thick or *goary* at the root.' *Som.*—xxx. 333.

Stag-hog. A boar. *Suff.*—i. 124.

Steatch. 'A *steatch* is a broad land; a narrow one we call a *ridge*.' *Suff.*—iv. 238.

Stenching. Sheep 'dropping their soil on the pasture (what our shepherds here term *stenching* their food).'—xxxviii. 6. Not localised, but probably *Suss.* See xxxix. 394.

Stinkweed. *Diplotaxis muralis*, D.C. 'Imported about four years ago by means of a vessel laden with oats that was shipwrecked on

the rocks here. . . . . The farmers here [Kingsgate, Kent], not knowing what to call it, have, on account of its very offensive smell, given it the name of *stink-weed*.'—xix. 82.

Stint. Limit, extent. 'Eight loads per man being the *stint*.'—xix. 476.

Stinted. Stopped. 'A lamb once *stinted* in its growth, like a *stinted* tree, never comes on well after.' (Lichfield.)—iv. 328.

Stook. Wheat 'twelve sheaves to the *stooke*.' *Yks.* (Cleveland).—vi. 356. See Hal. (2).

Stover. 'Hay of artificial grasses.' *Suff.*—xviii. 314.

Straw. See **Frizled.**

Strike-balking. Filling up gaps in plantation of lucern, by sowing the seed and raking it in. *Kent.*—i. 308.

Struck with the blood. On the Weald of Kent 'they have a distemper [in sheep] which they call *struck with the blood*.'—ii. 65.

Sturdy. 'Dropsy of the brain' in sheep.—xxii. 330. See Hal. (1).

Summer-workings. Fallows. *Lanc.*—xx. 124.

Supping. '*Supping*, as it is called, which each dairy furnishes daily to the numerous cottagers around, who fetch it [milk] from the houses.' *Ches.*—xxviii. 17.

[*Supping*, or more generally *suppings*, is buttermilk or whey, but not milk (unless well skimmed), which is given to those labourers on a Cheshire farm who, living at some considerable distance, bring their meals with them.—R. H.]

Swee. 'A lever applied to the end of the churn-staff.' *Midlothian.*—xxi. 621. [Allied to *sway*.—W. W. S.]

Sword. Sward. See **Spind.**

Tagging a field. Stocking it with *tags*, *i. e.* yearling sheep. *Kent* (Romney Marsh).—xix. 75.

Tail-points. See **Catch.**

Tail-seed. Small poor grains. '*Tail-seed* from my seed-mill.' *Kent.*—v. 114.

Tathed. Dunged. 'Mr. Coke, of Holkham [*Norf.*], folds no sheep, and finds no want of it; keeps a greater stock than he could do with it, and finds his lays equally *tathed*.'—xxxvii. 437.

'The place was equally *tathed* in every part.'—*Ib.* 453. See *Tath* (2) in Hal.

Tegs. 'Lambs of last yeaning.' *Suss.*—xi. 197. [Also in Shropshire.—W. W. S.]

Tellows. 'Young oaks.' *Suss.*—xi. 195.

Tempered. 'Part of the field was what farmers call *tempered;* that is, the layer broken up in summer, and a bastard fallow given, part left till seed time, and drilled on the flag.'—xliv. 369.

Theave. A ewe. *Beds.*—xxxv. 234.

Thrave. 'My own [oats] yield from ninety to a hundred pounds a *thrave.*' *Ches.*—xxxvi. 331. 'Produce was fourteen *threave* to the acre, and four bushels in the *threave.*' *Lanc.*—xliv. 17. [Properly 2 stooks, or 24 sheaves.

"A daimen-icker in a *thrave*
'S a sma' request."
Burns, *To a Mouse*, l. 15.—W. W. S.]

Throaty. Bulls having 'the skin too profuse and pendulous' at the throat. *Som.*—xxx. 333.

Thrustings. White whey. *Ches.*—xxviii. 15. [This Cheshire word should be *Thrutchings.* It is the whey which is *thrutched* or squeezed out whilst the cheese is in the last press (a powerful one). It runs out nearly white, and is thicker than the first or green whey.—R. H.]

Tiller. To branch from the root. *Suff.*—x. 203.

Tine-tare. *Vicia hirsuta*, L. *Kent.*—i. 315.

Tippling. A mode of curing clover hay.—xxxi. 97.

Toff and Choff. The horses are 'fed entirely out of the barn, with what they call *toff and choff* here; the chaff and colder of Suffolk.' *Kent* (Betshanger).—xx. 244; also p. 250. See **Colder.**

Trag. 'To *trags* for fencing off the meadow.'—xxxix. 554.

Trinding. 'Winding the wool in tops, ready sorted in some degree for fine drapers.' *Heref.*—xxvi. 454.

Troy-foille. A curious spelling of trefoil.—xxvii. 522. [A later French form from *trois feuilles.*—W. W. S.]

Twelmonthing. See **Budd.**

Twist. 'A projection of flesh on the inner part of the thigh . . . shut well in the *twist.*' *Suss.*—xi. 198. [I believe *twist* is properly the same as *fork, i. e.* place where the legs divide. So also M. E. *twist* = twig, bough, off-shoot.—W. W. S.]

Twitch. *Triticum repens*, L., and *Agrostis vulgaris*, L. *Derb.*—xvii. 38.

Under-spindled. See **Spindle.**

Unkindly. 'The barley looks very yellow and *unkindly.*'—xxi. 80.

Up-setting. 'They do not ridge up: what is called *up-setting* in some parts, that is, raising the centres much higher than the furrows.'—iii. 442.

Vang in. 'The system is to breed part, and *vang in* the rest; take in.' *Dev.*—xxx. 186. [*Vang* = *fang*, to take.—W. W. S.]

Venn. 'The *venn* land, being of a spungy consistency . . . . such [peat soils] as are under the *venn*.' *Dev.* (Dartmoor).—xxix. 571.

Walk-land. Unenclosed land. 'The use of crag is dropped, except for taking in new *walk-land*.' *Suff.*—ii. 130.

Warlock. *Raphanus Raphanistrum*, L. (?). *Suff.*—v. 251.

Warp. The mud deposited by rivers. *Linc.*—xxxii. 383.
[From *warp* (verb), to throw, to cast up.—W. W. S.]

Washes. '*Washes* or glades.' (Whittlewood Forest.)—xvi. 516. See Hal. (1).

Water. A 'common disorder' in sheep.—xxii. 472.

Watered Meadows. The following occur in a paper on this subject: '*The works of the meadow*'—trenches. '*Catchwork meadows*'—meadows or declivities watered from springs or small brooks. *Wilts.* '*Flowing meadows*'—lowland meadows watered from rivers. *Wilts.* In these 'the water is thrown over as much of the meadow as it will cover well at a time, which the *watermen* call a *pitch of work*.' . . . . 'The stream of water being usually small and manageable, few *hatches* are necessary.'—xxii. 111—113.

Watermen. See **Watered Meadows.**

Weather. To expose to the weather. 'After having *weathered* it, I gave the greater part to my cows.'—xlii. 158. Cfr. *Weather* (1) in Hal.

Wedder. A wether. *Cheviots.*—xix. 403.

Westerns. Western-bred sheep. See **Culls.**

Whig and whey. See **Heave.**

Whin. A kind of stone on the Cheviot Hills, of which there are two kinds—'one called the blue, the other the brown or red rotten *whin*.'—xxvii. 178. Hence *whin-stone.*

White land. 'Two or three hundred acres scattered in various spots, called *white land*, because green, and therefore not black, producing coarse grasses.' *Yks.* (Ripon).—xxvii. 292.

Whole Milk. Unskimmed milk. *Ches.*—xxviii. 12.

Winrow. 'That piece of land lying between the headland and the hedge.' *Ess.* (Kelvedon).—xl. 323.

Witacre. 'Quartz.' *Dev.* (Tavistock).—xxx. 75.

Works of the Meadow. See **Watered Meadows.**

Wreest. 'In ploughing . . . the farmers . . . use a plough with wheels, on the side of which is a piece of timber, which they call a

wreest: that is, I suppose, rest, because the plough rests upon it against the land, which is ploughed or turned up.' (Thanet.)—xxvii. 518. [*Wreest* = *wrest*.—W. W. S.]

Yellow Bottle. *Chrysanthemum segetum*, L. *Kent* (Sandwich).—iv. 412.

Yellows, The. A disease in sheep.—xxxiii. 119.

Yoak. 'The wool on the moor (Dartmoor) 5lb. on an average, in the *yoak*.'—xxx. 73. See **Yolk.**

Yoke. 'They commonly make what they call two *yokes* a day, *i. e.* their servants and horses go to plough at six in the morning, and return home at ten: they go out again at two in the afternoon, and leave off at six. At both these times of coming out of the field, it is usual for the servants to eat a bit of bread and cheese, and drink a draught of beer, which they call a *drinking*.' (Thanet.)—xxvii. 518.

Yolk. 'The greasy matter in wool.' Mutton 'tasting of the wool, that is the *yolk*.'—xxx. 433.

[The proper sense is yellowness, as in an egg.—W. W. S.]

Zool. A plough. *Som.*—xxx. 314. A. S. *sulh*, a plough.

V.

FROM THE REPORTS OF THE

AGRICULTURAL SURVEY.

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Aders. Courses. 'What is here called four *aders*, viz. wheat, clover, oats, and fallow.' *Durh.* 68.

Afterings. 'The second or last drawn milk, provincially called *afterings*.' *Lanc.* 74.

Aile. See **Tything.**

Arrish-mows. 'They have a practice in Cornwall of putting up their wheat, barley, and all other kinds of grain, in the field, into what is called *arrish-mows*. The sheaves are built up into a regular solid cone, about twelve feet high; the beards all turned inwards, and the but-end only exposed to the weather. The whole finished by an inverted sheaf of reed or corn, and tied to the upper rows.' *Cornw.* 63. See E. D. S. Gloss., B. vi., and *arrishes* in Hal. *Arish* is a term still in use for a stubble-field in Cornwall: in a Report for that county in the *Mark Lane Express* for Feb. 2, 1880, it repeatedly occurs: *e. g.* 'Farmers are very busy ploughing the *arishes* by this time.'

Austry rods. Osier rods. '*Austry* rods are smaller than thatching rods cut out of hazel; they are used to bind billet wood for the London market.' *Kent* 50.

Band. 'The proprietors of the underwood in the forest woods are empowered by the ancient laws and customs of the forest, to fence in each part or *sale* as soon as it is cut, and to keep it in *band*, as it is here termed, for seven years.' *Nhamp.* 34.

Banking the land. The occupiers have 'destroyed the ant-hills (here called *banking the land*).' *Rutl.* 13.

Bearbind. *Polygonum Convolvulus*, L. *Staff.* 82.

Bear's muck. The fen land lies 'upon a substratum, at different depths, of turf moor and *bear's muck*.' *Camb.* 155.

Beat-burning. The same as denshiring. *Dev.* 21.

Berry. 'The grain [of wheat] provincially the *berry*.' *Wilts.* 76.

Blinking. The land 'is incumbered with a short *blinking* heath.' *Wilts.* 93.

Blood-rot. A form of the rot in sheep. *Camb.* 111.

Blue-buttons. 'Centaureas of sorts.' *Staff.* 97. *Scabiosa succisa*, L., is more likely meant: see *Dict. of Eng. Plant-names.*

Boon-days. Tenants in Cumberland are bound 'to the performance of various services, called *boon-days*, such as getting and leading the lord's peats, plowing and harrowing his land, reaping his corn, haymaking, carrying letters, &c., &c., whenever summoned by his lord.' *Cumb.* 11.

[This remnant of feudalism is still in existence in Cheshire and Lancashire, though fast becoming obsolete. The work so done by tenants is called *boon-work*. There was generally a clause in farm agreements by which the tenants were bound to do a certain number of days' *boon-work* for the landlord, according to the size of their holdings. The following clause is from an agreement from year to year, dated 1854: the agreement is still in force, but, in this case, the clause has been allowed to drop into disuse. 'The tenant to deliver to the landlord on the 1st day of October, yearly and every year, one good and marketable cheese, without any allowance for the same, and to do six days' team work for the landlord.' Before the present Highway Act came into force, it was customary also for farmers to work off a portion, sometimes the whole, of their rates, by doing *boon-work* upon the roads. This is now prohibited by the Act.—R. H.]

Boosey. 'A specified close which the way-going tenant has for foddering his cattle in, under the name of a *boosey* pasture.' *Derb.* 45.

[The stalls in which cows are tied up are in Lancashire and Cheshire (and presumably in Derbyshire) called *booses*. *Boosey*, therefore, literally means that which appertains to, or is contiguous to, the *booses*. The outgoing tenant gives up his land in February, with the exception of a *boosey* pasture, or outlet, and his house and buildings in May; his landlord being compelled, according to the custom of the country, to give him a field in which his cattle may be turned out to water and for exercise. The field selected is generally, in fact always, one which is adjacent to the shippons (cow-houses).—R. H.]

Brushed. 'The clover is *brushed*, ploughed light.' *Glouc.* 37.

Bulls. See **Ironstone.**

Bushel. 'By a *bushel* of potatoes is generally meant 90lb. before they are cleaned.' *Lanc.* 31.

'The *bushel* mentioned in Mr. Young's Farmer's Tour is only 48lb.'—*Id.* 32.

Butts. 'Laying down land in small ridges, called *butts*.' *Lanc.* 19.

Caballa-balls. See **Ironstone.**

Carnation Grass. See **Hard Grass.**

Chase. 'A stone trough,' used in cider-making, into which apples are thrown, and then crushed by a stone drawn by a horse into 'a kind of paste, provincially *must*.' *Heref.* 40.

Chillerin. 'The drainage of the adjacent fen common, the *chillerin*, and the north fen.' *Camb.* (Waterbeach) 128.

Clap-bread. See **Girgle.**

Clottishness. 'The peculiar churlishness (provincially *clottishness*)' of the land. *Wilts.* 60.

Clouts. See **Ironstone.**

Coarseness. See **Gum.**

Cockspire. 'An herb or grass by [the farmers] called *cockspire* (cocks foot), which is said to produce a relaxation of the shoulder' in sheep. *Camb.* 157, 189. Cocksfoot is *Dactylis glomerata*, L., but possibly some other plant is here meant.

Coles. 'Beans . . . . are mowed with the scythe, and after being turned over are put up in *coles* in the fields like hay.' *Nhamp. Appx.* 17.

Comb. A ridge of land in a ploughed field. *Som.* 158.

Corn-grate. 'That kind of flat broken stones called, in Wiltshire, *corn grate*.' *Wilts.* 114.

Cow-downs. 'Cow commons, called *cow downs*.' *Wilts.* 17.

Crabs. '*Crabs*, or *oukles*, which grow upon the stems' of potatoes. *Lanc.* 30. Small green or purplish tubes formed in the axils of the lower leaves on the stems of potatoes.

Dog's tail. 'Fescue (*dog's tail*).' *Camb.* 100. The grass usually called *Dog's tail* is *Cynosurus cristatus*, L.

Downsharing. Denshiring. *Kent.* 37.

Draw. 'The ditches are seen to work, or *draw*, as we call it, as well as they do at first.' *Ess.* 21.

Drawing out. 'The beech woods in this county are exceedingly well managed, by continually clearing (which they call *drawing out*) the beech stems . . . where they stand too thick.' *Berks.* 54.

Dressed. Cleaned. The horses in ploughing are 'about two in the afternoon . . . taken home, fed, and *dressed*, as it is here usually called.' *Ess.* (by C. Vancouver) 212.

Duffil-grass. *Holcus lanatus*, L. 'The grasses chiefly cultivated are rye and *duffil grass*.' *Durh.*—33. 'Provincially *duffield* grass.' *W. Yks.* 48.

Dunt. Sheep 'dying *dunt* (as the shepherds term it), that is dizzy.' *Camb.* 33.

Eriff. *Galium Aparine*, L. *Staff.* (Stafford) 95.

Etch. Stubble. 'The bean *etche* well cleaned in the autumn, and sown again with wheat: a small portion of these *etches* are occasionally sown with tares.' *Ess.* (by C. Vancouver) 50.

Ever-grass. Raygrass. *Lolium perenne*, L. *Som.* 157.

Finched. Cheshire cows have 'almost universally *finched* or white backs.' *Ches.*—31. [These cows are now rarely seen.—R. H.]

Flag. 'The *flag*, as the furrow slice is called.' *Suff.* 25.
[Hence *flag* in the sense of flat paving-stone; originally a flat piece of cut turf.—W. W. S.]

Flawing. Flowing. 'The oaks are all cut in the *flawing* season, for the bark of all sizes.' *Kent* 97. Oaks are usually felled when the sap is rising, so that the bark may be easily stripped off.

Fork. 'Summer fallowing of turf, or what in Cheshire is termed a *fork*.' *Ches.* 16.

Four-tooth. A two-year-old sheep. *Dors.* 8.

Foxes. See **Ironstone.**

French wheat. *Polygonum Fagopyrum*, L. *Staff.* (Stafford) 83.

Frog-ill. See **Woodevil.**

Frouse. Peas and beans mixed. *Glouc.* 35.

Gascoign. A kind of cherry (?). 'Oak, *gascoign*, red birch, beech, and hornbeam.' . . . . 'Ash, chesnut, willow, oak, asp, and *gascoign*.'—*Kent* 49. Cfr. *gascoignes* and *gaskins* in *Dict. of Eng. Plant-names.*

Gated. 'Barley and oats are *gated*.' See **Gated** in *Ann. of Agric.* (p. 101). *Cumb.* 22. *Nhumb.* 36. *N. Yks.* 38.

Gin-balls. Calves when transported for long distances 'are maintained frequently for eight or ten days together on nothing but wheat-flour, and gin, mixed together, which are here called *gin-balls*.' *Nhamp.* 51.

Girgle. A misprint for, or a corruption of, girdle, which itself is a corruption of *griddle*. 'A thin flat plate of iron called a *girgle*, under which a fire is put, and [an oatmeal] cake is baked, by the name of *clap-bread*.' *Westm.* 39.

Goggles. A disease in sheep. *Dors.* 11. *Wilts.* 23.

Gold, Wild. See **Joy.**

Good hand. 'The complaint too often made of Wiltshire corn that it has not a *good hand*, viz., that instead of being dry and slippery, it is moist and rough.' *Wilts.* 96.

Gripe. 'They lay [the wheat] down in *gripe*, as they call it, with the ears hanging into the furrow.' *Wilts.* 76. See **Grip** (1) in *Lisle.*

Growan. 'The upper stratum of soil consists of a light black earth, intermixed with small gravel, the detritus of the granite or *growan.* Hence they call this soil by the name of *growan.*' *Cornw.* 23. Also Devon. *Dev.* 13.

Gum. The sheep have 'bones clean from wool, opposed to what is now called *gum* or *coarseness.*' *Nhamp.* 53.

Guttie. A disease in cattle. *Heref.* 76.

Hadder. Heather. *Calluna vulgaris,* Salisb. *Nhumb.* 20.

Hard Grass. 'Various sorts of seg grasses, provincially *hard grass, iron grass, carnation grass.*' *Staff.* 27.

Hayne. 'His plan is to winter *hayne* fifteen acres.' [The word] 'is old English, and found in all books and laws relating to forests.' *Som.* 114. See **Hayn** in *Lisle* and Hal.

Hecks. 'The young horses and brood mares [are fed] in *hecks* under a shade.' *Heref.* 25. See *Heck* in Hal.

Hell-rakes. Spring-teeth rakes 'by the lower class of people are called *hell-rakes,* on account of the great quantity of work they dispatch in a short time.' *Leic.* 21. [Sure to be a false etymology; spelt *helerake* (= heel-rake) in Fitzherbert.—W. W. S.]

Hitching the fields. 'A kind of agreement among the parishioners to withhold turning stock out, whilst particular crops are growing, and by which means a few brush turnips, clover, and vetches are sown.' *Berks.* 29.

Hobbed. 'When they are a fortnight old, the calf is *hobbed* upon skim milk.' *Suss.* 75.

Hog. A one-year-old lamb. *Dors.* 8. See Hal.

Hollandtide. All Saints' Day. *Herts.* 28. See **Allhollantide** in *Ellis,* p. 1.

Hurds. 'Leaving the *hurds* of Denny Abbey upon the east.' *Camb.* (Waterbeach) 129.

Husky. See **Sword-grass.**

Iron Grass. See **Hard Grass.**

IRONSTONE, SORTS OF. [At Penshurst], 'advancing up the hill, the sand rock is 21 feet in thickness, but so friable as easily to be reduced to powder. On this immediately a marl sets in, in the different depths of which the iron-stone comes on regularly in all the various sorts as follows: 1. *Small balls,* provincially *twelve foots,*

because so many feet distant from the first to the last bed. 2. *Gray lime-stone*, used as a flux. 3. *Foxes*. 4. *Riggits*. 5. *Bulls*. 6. *Caballa balls*. 7. *Whiteburn*, what tripoli, properly calcined and treated, is made of. 8. *Clouts*. 9. *Pity*. This is the order in which the different ores are found.' *Suss.* 13.

Iver. Ray-grass, *Lolium perenne*, L. *Cornw.* 33.

Joisted. Agisted. Cattle may be kept 'through the months of summer upon *joisted* fields at a cheap rate.' *Westm.* 21.

Joy. *Ranunculus arvensis*, L. 'A yellow weed called *joy* or wild-gold.' *Ess.* (Langdon Hills), by C. Vancouver, 86. It is still so called in that neighbourhood. *Gye* is another form of the same word: see *Dict. of Eng. Plant-names.*

Kempy. 'Some *kempy* hairs being intermixed amongst some fleeces of the wool.' *Cumb.* 15. See *Kemps* in Hal.

Knee-sick. Weak in the joint. 'The wheat crop is *knee-sick*, that is, not strong enough in straw to support itself.' *Wilts.* 59.

Laine. 'That the farm shall be sown in four regular *laines*, or divisions, to prevent the ground from being too much exhausted.' *Suss.* 25. See *Ann. of Agric.* (Gloss. iv.)

Land-ditching. 'Under-ditching, or as it is here called, *land-ditching*.' *Ess.* (by C. Vancouver) 203.

Ling. *Eleocharis cæspitosus*, Link. *Nhumb.* 20.

List-wall. A wall fence covered with a turf, 'partly dry and partly cemented with mortar, or what is commonly called a *list wall*.' *Som.* 62.

Liver sand. 'The sand veins' which are 'deep and tough, and of the nature called in Wilts *liver sand*.' *Wilts.* 63.

Looker. 'A *looker* or superintendant.' *Ess.* (by C. Vancouver) 167. See **Looker** in *Ann. of Agric.* (Gloss. iv.)

Lug. 'Covering the same with strong *lugs* or poles.' *Som.* 68. See *Lug* (3) in Hal.

Mayweed. A sea-weed (a species of 'Fucus') used as manure in Northumberland. *Nhumb.* 45.

Meal-shudes. 'Preserved in oatshells (vulgarly called *meal shudes*) or sawdust.' *Lanc.* 32. [In Lancashire, and Cheshire also, bacon and hams are often stored away in boxes filled with *shudes* or the husks of oats.—R. H.]

Middling ill. See **Sickness.**

Moorband. 'What is here called a *moorband* . . . . this stratum, which is from six inches to a foot thick, is of a ferruginous ochreous appearance, probably containing much iron, and wherever found is attended with great sterility.' *N. Yks.* 12.

Moor-cling. Cattle and sheep on Dartmoor 'become hide-bound and costive, what is called the *moor-cling*.' *Dev.* 54. [From *cling*, to compress, shrink: 'till famine *cling* thee.'—*Macbeth*, V. v. 40.—W. W. S.]

Moss. *Eriophorum vaginatum*, L. *Nhumb.* 20.

Muckle. To cover with muck. 'To *muckle* [winter vetches] over with loose strawey dung, to preserve them from the frost.' *Wilts.* 51.

Must. See **Chase.**

Novist. A novice. *Heref.* 55.

Orchis Grass. 'Mr. Peacey has likewise cultivated the *orchis grass*, a broad-leaved grass, that springs directly after the scythe, in mowing ground.' *Glouc.* 15.

[The description points to *Dactylis glomerata*, L., which is most remarkable for shooting up into tufts directly a meadow is mown. It will grow an inch or two in a night.—R. H.]

Oukle. See **Crabs.**

Outlet. 'A bare pasture field near the buildings' into which cows are turned. *Ches.* 33. [Still in use. In farm agreements *outlet* is generally the word used instead of the vernacular *boosey pasture*.—R. H.]

Ouw. *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*, L. 'A particular weed, common in many pastures, called in the language of the country, *ouw*. The leaf of this herb destroys the liver, and causes the animal's death in the course of twelve months. On opening the sheep, this leaf is found attached to the liver, and transformed into an animal having apparent life and motion, and retaining its shape as an herb'(!). *I. of Man*, 27.

'*Ouw*, the herb marsh pennywort, said to be injurious to sheep that eat it.'—Cregeen's *Manks Dictionary*.

Ox-gang. 'An *ox-gang* is generally used for a certain quantity of land, equal to twenty statute acres.' *E. Yks.* 42.

Pack of cows. 'A dairy of cows, or a *pack of cows*, as the term is in Cheshire.' *Ches.* 34.

Paterish. 'The being *paterish*. . . . . A *paterish* sheep appears totally deprived of its senses, and is continually turning round instead of forward. This disorder is occasioned by a bladder of

water that surrounds the brain.' *Suss.* (South Downs) 64. See *Ann. of Agric.* (Gloss. iv.)

Pheltrie. A 'disorder in neat cattle and horses.' *Linc.* 29.

Picklock. 'In Herefordshire the dearest class of wool [is] called *picklock*.' *Middx.* (P. Foot) 61. Because the *locks* are *picked* or selected.

Pies. 'These are large heaps of potatoes laid upon the surface of the ground, and carefully covered with straw.' *N. Yks.* 44. See *Pie* (2) in Hal.

Pin Fallow. 'Ploughing after vetches, clover, or beans, two or three times, to prepare for a succeeding crop of wheat.' *Som.* 159. Hal. explains it 'Winter-fallow.'—*North.*

Pits. Potatoes are 'left in the field covered up in long narrow ridges of earth, provincially *pits*.' *Wilts.* 52.

Pity. See **Ironstone.**

Plaching. Pleaching. 'Laying old hedges.' *Heref.* 30.

Pooking. Putting into cocks. 'The price is seldom higher than eighteen pence per acre for mowing, and one shilling for *pooking*.' *Wilts.* 90. See **Pook** in *Lisle.*

Pot-dung. 'Yard dung, or, as it is here called, *pot dung*.' *Wilts.* 61.

Quarter Ail. A disease in calves, 'which is a mortification beginning at the hock, and proceeding with astonishing rapidity to the vital parts.' *Som.* 109.

Quick-wood. 'White-thorn, provincially *quick-wood*' (for hedging). *N. Yks.* 58.

Rafter. 'They *rafter* the land as they call it, that is, they plough half of the land, and turn the grass side of the ploughed furrow on the land that is left unploughed.' *Wilts.* 61.

Rickets. See **Woodevil.**

Rider. 'All the harrows being fastened together with a lay over, provincially a *rider*.' *Wilts.* 69.

Riggits. See **Ironstone.**

Rubbly. The chalk 'will always remain in small broken pieces in the land, making the land loose, or, as it is provincially called, *rubbly*.' *Wilts.* 63.

Run-ridge. 'Commons, or what was formerly known by the name of *run-ridge* property.' *Perthsh., Nhamp., Appx.* 16.

Sale. 'The forest underwood, through the whole *sale*, or part which is cut.' *Nhamp.* 34. See also **Band.**

Scot. 'In Pevensey, and generally in all the levels, is raised a tax by the acre, called *Scot*, both general and particular.' *Suss.* 22.

Sea-pines. 'The cold easterly winds . . . . in some places have acquired the name of *sea-pines*, from the slow progress vegetation makes, whenever they continue for a few weeks.' *Nhumb.* 9.

Severalty. 'Bringing the dispersed properties of each person into fewer pieces, freed from all rights of commonage, or, as it is called in Wiltshire, putting the lands in *severalty*.' *Wilts.* 14. See *Severals* in Hal.

Shaking. See **Woodevil.**

Shares. 'In a dry [seed-time] the barley sown on the sand land frequently comes up in two *shares*, and ripens unequally.' *Wilts.* 76.

Shearling. 'Sixty wedders of one year old, here called *shearlings*.' *Nhamp.* 25.

Sheep-sleight. 'A large piece of down land called Keesley has been from time immemorial kept and let for an agistment *sheep-sleight* . . . every acre of the *sheep-sleight* is lett.' *Wilts.* 86. Hal. has *sheep's slite.*

Shravey. Land on the South Downs 'provincially called *shravey*, stoney, or gravelly.' *Suss.* 12. See Hal.

Shudes. See **Meal-shudes.**

Sickness, *or* **Middling-ill.** The black-water in sheep. *Westm.* 24.

Skegs. A kind of oat.

'*Skegs* appear to be the *Avena stipiformis* of Linnæus.' *Notts.* 64.

Skirting. 'A sort of half ploughing.' *Dev.* 21.

Slake. '*Slake* or mud left by the tide.' *Cumb.* 30.

[Allied to *Slack.*—W. W. S.]

Slinkers. Cows which cast their calves. *Ches.* 34.

[The untimely fœtus of a cow is in Cheshire known as *slink* or *slink-veal;* and the lowest class of butchers who deal in diseased meat, and in cows which have been killed "to save their lives" are called *slink-butchers*, from the supposition (possibly not unfounded) that they dress and sell such veal as is above described. Metaphorically, foul language is called 'slink.'—R. H.]

Small balls. See **Ironstone.**

Snails. Flukes in liver. 'The liver has not been infected with the *snails*, or plaice.' *Camb.* 111.

Sough. A drain, either closed or open. 'The judicious farmer *soughs* his land in the fallow season . . . . depending upon the more efficacious method of keeping the land dry by *soughs*.' *Derb.* 16.

Squall. 'A spew, a *squall*, or boggy piece of ground.' *Middx.* (by P. Foot) 45. [Also called *gall.*—W. W. S.]

Statesman. 'The smaller landowner, provincially *statesman.*' *Derb.* 14. Also in *Westm.* (46). Still in use in *Cumb.* See Hal.

Stavel. 'A *stavel* barn for wheat, built on stone pillars, to keep out rats and mice.' *Wilts.* 96.

Stint. Pay. 'A child's *stint*, either for braiding nets or spinning yarn or hemp, is fourpence a day.' *Suff.* 78. Boys '*stinted* at sixpence a day.' 76.

Stitched. Stacked or bundled. 'For pease and beans *styched*, from 2s. 6d. to 5s. per acre.' *Warw.* 23. See *Stitch* (3) in Hal.

Summer-field. 'In the four-field husbandry, where the clover is sown the second year, and mowed the third, the field becomes in the fourth year what is called in Wiltshire a *summer field*, and is ploughed up at different times.' *Wilts.* 59.

Sweetened. 'Chalk is well known as a corrector of land that has acidity in it, or such, as the Wiltshire farmers express it, "wants to be *sweetened*" to make it bear barley.' *Wilts.* 63.

Sword-grass. 'Large ant-hills, producing sour, coarse, husky sedge, or *sword-grass.*' *Linc.* 74. Probably some species of *Carex*—not the *sword-grass* of Tennyson's '*New Year's Eve*,' as to which see *Dict. of Eng. Plant-names.*

Tasker. A worker by the *task* or piece. '*Taskers* or labourers by compact . . . . take the wheat by the acre to reap.' *Wilts.* 89. See **Tasker** in *Ellis.*

Tenantry. 'Common-field husbandry, or, as it is called in Wiltshire, *tenantry.*' *Wilts.* 14.

Till. 'A compost of earth and lime, mixed.' *Lanc.* 27.

Tinsel. 'Having stone provided in the quay, and *tinsel* crop for fencing.' *Derb.* 45.

Tonsure. 'The hay-crop, provincially the *tonsure.*' *Som.* 164.

Trains. 'A counter stream called the *trains*' in Lynn Harbour. *Camb. Appx.* 18.

Trench. 'The division of the lots [of underwood] are made by cutting a number of small passages or openings called *trenches.*' *Nhamp.* 34.

Tumble-carr. A tumbril. A one-horse cart.

'We suppose they had the name of *tumble carrs* from the axel being made fast to the wheels, and the whole turning or tumbling round together.' *Cumb.* 31. See Hal.

Turbary. The waste land in this county (Cornwall) 'would produce

an annual rent of £37,500 per annum, and leave a sufficiency of *turbary* for fuel.' *Cornw.* 58. Hal. has '*Turbery*, a boggy ground.'

Twelve foots. See **Ironstone.**

Two shear. Sheep shorn twice. *Beds.* 32.

Tything. They 'set up the sheafs in double rows, usually ten sheaves together (provincially a *tything*), for the convenience of the *tything*-man; and the sheaves so set up are called an *aile*.' *Wilts.* 76.

Venville. 'Those who have a right of common [on Dartmoor] are called *venville* tenants, and pay an acknowledgment of threepence a year for as many sheep as they choose to send, and subject to the drift. . . . . It is customary to take from those not in *venville* one shilling.' *Dev.* 49. See *Venvil* in Hal.

Whiteburn. See **Ironstone.**

White grain. 'Wheat, barley, rye, and oats.' *Huntingdonsh.* (Stone) 26.

Wift. A band used for binding 'bavins.' *Kent.* 48. Hal. has '*Wiffs*, withies. *Kent.*'

Woodevil, Frog-ill, Rickets, Goggles, *or* **Shaking.** Names in various counties for the same disease in sheep. *Dev.* 75.

Wood-sour. 'The strong, cold, *wood-sour* land.' *Wilts.* 50.

Yellows. 'A disorder [in cows] called the *yellows*.' *Som.* 110. Hal. says 'A disorder in horses.'

VI.

AGRICULTURAL PROVINCIALISMS.

FROM

MORTON'S 'CYCLOPEDIA OF AGRICULTURE.'

(1863.)

VI. AGRICULTURAL PROVINCIALISMS.

FROM MORTON'S 'CYCLOPEDIA OF AGRICULTURE' (1863), VOL. II. PP. 720—727.

THE purpose of the following glossary, or dictionary of provincial terms, is to furnish the explanations which readers of local agricultural literature often need, and without which they are either puzzled, or misled by such merely local terms as have no proper place in the English language. However far from perfect the following list may be, it has not been without considerable labour, and indeed personal application in every important district in the kingdom, that it has been compiled. Successive circulars have been issued, in which information on local names, usages, &c., have been asked, and to which instructive replies have been very generally received. There is no doubt that a good dictionary of agricultural provincialisms would be of material value in the explanation of our agricultural literature, the lessons of which are often obscure, if they do not positively mislead, owing to a misapprehension of the terms in which they are conveyed. The following is a first attempt, admitting, no doubt, of great improvement, which it will probably hereafter receive. There are two classes of provincial names and words not mentioned here; for which we refer to the articles WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, and WEEDS*:—

Addle (*Yks.*), to earn. [See Hal. (1).]

Afterings (*West Eng.*, &c.), last drawn milk.

Ailing-iron (*Warw.*, &c.), hand implement for hummelling barley.

Ails (*Wilts.*, *Glou.*, &c.), the beard of barley.

Aims—hames—the arms that hold the traces to the collar. **Pin Aims**, those on the middle horses in a team.

[* The 'Weights and Measures' form No. VII. of the present series: the names of weeds are incorporated into the E. D. S. *Dictionary of English Plant-names.*]

Aither (*North Eng.*), a course of cropping, or portion of the rotation.

Aiver (*Scotl.*), a noble-looking saddle-horse; a gelding.

Allen (*Suff.*), old land; grass land lately broken up. [See *Allen* and *Old-land* in Hal., and see **Olland** below.]

Angs (*Cumb.*), beard of barley.

Arish-mow (*Cornw.*), 200 sheaves in a circular rick. [See *Agric. Survey*, p. 117.]

Arles (*Scotl.*), money given as 'earnest' on hiring. [See Hal.]

Arms of a waggon (*Wilts.*, &c.), those parts of the axle-tree that go into the wheels.

[Formerly they were simply a continuation of the wooden axle, thinned so as to work in the hollow of the nave; now they are made of iron let into the thick wooden axle. The foundation of a cart is very durable, and in Cheshire, and no doubt elsewhere, there are still many very old carts in existence with the original wooden arms.—R. H.]

Arrish (*Cornw.*), same as **Eddish.**

Aul *or* **Orl** (*Heref.*); **Owler** (*Lanc.*), an alder-tree.

Avald (*West Scotl.*), an *avald* crop is the second white crop in succession on the same land.

Avel *or* **Havel** (*Suff., Norf.*), the beard of barley.

Awart (*Perthsh.*, &c.), see **Avald.** Also applied as **Awelled.**

Awelled (*Dumfriessh.*). A sheep is said to be *awelled* when *cast*, that is, lying helplessly on its back.

[The accent is on the second syllable. It is allied to *over-welted*, which is used in the same sense.—W. W. S. See **Rigwelted.**]

Backstriking (*Suff., Ess.*, &c.), a mode of ploughing, in which the earth once turned is simply thrown back again.

Bag, to cut standing corn with a heavy hook, using a wooden hook to hold the corn by. In *Lanc.* to cut stubble with the scythe and foot.

[The hook used for cutting is called a *bagging-hook*; it resembles a sickle in shape, but has a broader blade with a smooth instead of serrated edge.—R. H. See *Bag* (2) in Hal.]

Baikie (*Scotl.*), the stake to which the cow is fastened in the byre.

Bail (*Suff., Norf.*, &c.), the bow of a scythe; the handle of a bucket; also the uprights to which cows are fastened in byres.

Balk, a narrow strip of unploughed land, as a separation between ploughed ridges. In *Yks.* a contrivance in byres for confining the cow's head while being milked.

Balk *and* **Burrall** (*Scotl.*), ridge and furrow alternately.

Balking *or* **Balk-ploughing** (*Suff.*, *Ess.*, *Kent*, &c.), careless ploughing; see also **Raftering**.

Balks (baux) (*Ches.*), a hay-loft. [See **Balks** in *Worlidge*, p. 75.]

Bandwin (*Nhumb.*), a band of six reapers occupying a man to bind after them.

Bannut (*West Eng.*), the walnut-tree.

Barfin (*Yks.*), a collar to draw by. [Also *barfhame* (*Durh.*), *barriham* (*North*), Hal. From A.S. *beorgan*, to protect; and *hame*.—W. W. S. See **Bragham**.]

Barrow-pigs, boars or he-pigs castrated. [See **Barrow-hog** in *Ellis*, p. 4.]

Barth (*Heref.*), a sow spayed when young.

Barth (*Suff.*), a shelter for cattle.

Barton (*West Eng.*), a yard or enclosed space of ground, a cow *barton*, a hay *barton*, &c. In *Dev.* applied to a demesne or large farm.

Bassie (*Scotl.*), an old horse.

Batlins (*Suff.*), the loppings of trees for firing.

Bats (*Notts.*), bundles of straw thatch.

Batterpins (*Heref.*), draught trees.

Bavins (*Suff.*, *Glouc.*, *Wilts.*, &c.), batlins tied up into faggots.

Bay (*Suff.*, *Ess.*, *Norf.*, &c.), the space between the threshing-floor and the end of the barn; also the threshing-space itself. [See **Bay** in *Ellis*, p. 4.]

Bean-brush (*Warw.*), land on which beans have been growing.

Bean-sharps (*Stirlingsh.*), the empty pods of beans.

Bear's Muck (*Fens of Linc.*), a peculiar peat found beneath the fen-land. [See *Agric. Survey*, p. 117.]

[**Beastlings**. See **Beestings**.]

Beaver (*Linc.*), a term applied to woad if sufficiently fine.

Beck (*Kent*), horseshoe. In *North Eng.* a brook.

Beestings (*Glouc.*, &c.), the first milk after calving. In *Linc.* **Bestings** or **Beastlings**.

Beetle, wooden mallet.

Beild (*Scotl.*), a shelter.

Belfrey (*North Linc.*), waggon-shed without roof, but covered by a corn rick. [See Hal.]

Belt. See **Burl.**

Bents, Bennets, Bentles, the dry stalks of grass remaining in pasture after summer feeding. [See *Bent* in *Dict. of Eng. Plant-names.*]

Berry (*Nhumb.*), to thresh by flail. [See *Berry* (2) in Hal.]

[**Bestings.** See **Beestings.**]

Bett (*Heref.*), to pare the green sward with a breast-plough.

Bin *or* **Bing,** a space in a barn partitioned off at the side; also a wooden receptacle of any kind.

Black Victual (*Scotl.*), pease and beans.

Blades (*Sal.*), the shafts of a cart. [*South.* Hal.]

Blend corn (*Yks.*), same as **Meslin.**

Blendings (*Yks.*), beans and pease grown together.

Blooth (*Dors.*), blossom. [*Dev.* Hal.]

Blow, blossom.

Bluffs, shades for horses' eyes.

[Probably does not mean what are usually known as 'blinkers,' but shades put over horses' faces to prevent them straying. At any rate in Cheshire it is no uncommon thing to see a rambling cow with a square piece of sacking hung from her horns so as to prevent her seeing her way in front. She is then said to be 'blufted.'—R. H. Hal. however has '*Blufted*, hoodwinked; *bluffs*, blinkers. *Linc.*']

Boat (*Scotl.*), tub for meal or meat.

Bodkins, draught-trees.

[**Body-horse.** See **Horse.**]

Boll (*Scotl.*), a measure containing four bushels of wheat, six of oats, &c.

Bolting, a small bundle or truss of straw. See **Brawler.**

Bondager (*Scotl.*), woman-worker living on a farm, engaged for several months together.

Booning (*Linc.*), carting material for repairing the highways. [See **Boon-days** in *Agric. Survey*, p. 118.]

Boosts (*Lanc.*), stalls in a cow-house, rising from the staddle to insure ventilation of the rick.

[There is evidently some confusion here. A staddle is a framework on which a rick or stack is built to keep it from the damp ground, and as a protection from rats. A cow-stall placed in the middle of a stack to ensure ventilation is an absurdity. The word, probably, has two meanings: (1) a cow-stall, but the *Lanc.* and *Ches.* word is *boose*, plural *booses;* I have never heard the form

boosts. (2) A flue or vacancy in a stack to ensure ventilation. These flues are not unfrequent, and are made by placing a sheaf of corn or straw on end, and building up a corn or haystack around it. When the stack reaches the height of the sheaf the latter is drawn up a stage, and more corn or hay piled round. The process is continued to the top of the stack, and when the sheaf is finally pulled out at the apex, it leaves a chimney from bottom to top through which the air passes and keeps the rick cool.—R. H.]

Boosy *or* **Boosin** (*Heref., Ches.*, &c.), the manger of a cattle stall.

[There is some confusion here. *Boose* is the *Ches.* word for a stall. *Boos(e)y* and *boosin(g)* are adjectives, meaning that which is contiguous to a boose.—R. H. See **Boosey** in *Agric. Survey*, p. 118.]

Boss (*Worc.*). *Bossing* clover is taking the heads off.

Bosses (*Lothian*), the frame of wood on corn staddle.

Bothy (*Scotl.*), lodge for unmarried ploughmen.

Bottle (*Suff., Nhumb., Stirlingsh., Linc.*, &c.), a feed of hay or grass twisted together. [See *Bottle* (4) in Hal.]

Bouds (*Norf., Suff.*), weevils, often found in corn and malt.

Bout, a turn in ploughing, a double turn, a circuit of the plough; a ridglet thus made.

Bowing (*Scotl.*), system of letting the produce of dairy.

Bozen (*Scotl.*), wooden dish for milk.

Bragham (braffam) (*Dev.*), horse-collar. In *Scotl.* **Brecham**. [See **Barfin**.]

Braird (*Scotl.*), the shooting forth of the young corn, &c.

Branks (*Scotl.*), portion of head-gear for a horse or cow when tethered. [See **Yangle**.]

Brashy (*Glouc.*), stony, applied to soil.

[**Brauches.** See **Broaches**.]

Brawler (*Som.*), a sheaf of straw weighing seven pounds.

Brawn, a boar. [*Lanc., Ches.*, &c.—R. H.]

Breach *or* **Lent Crops** (*East Eng.*, &c.), all spring crops.

[**Breach-land.** See **Breicht-land**.]

Break, the space allotted as a pen for sheep on turnips; a ridge of land; heavy harrow.

Break-fur (*Aberdeensh., Banffsh.*), same as **Balking, Raftering,** or **Ribbing.**

Brecham (*Lothian*), a horse collar. [See **Barfin** and **Bragham**.]

Breck (*Norf., Suff.*), a large field. In *Nhumb.*, &c., a portion of a field cultivated by itself. [See Hal.]

Breed (*Linc.*), a swathe in mowing, or a single row of work done.

Breicht-land (*Linc.*), land newly broken up from grass. In *Cornw.* **Breach-land.**

Bridle, the head of a plough.

Brimmed, covered by a boar. [*Lanc., Ches.*, &c.—R. H.]

Bristle-bat (*Suss.*), a stone to sharpen a scythe with.

Broaches *or* **Brauches** (*Cornw., Suff., Ess., Norf.*), rods of hazel, &c., split and twisted for use by the thatcher (spike rods).

Broad-sharing (*Kent*, &c.), ploughing shallow and wide with a broad share, without turning it over.

Broomstriking (*Kent*), using the plough without its mould-board.

Broughly (*Yks.*), stony or gravelly.

Browse (*Dev.*), underwood.

Bucht (*Scotl.*), a fold for sheep or cattle.

Buck (*Suff., Norf.*), the body of a cart or waggon. [In *Ches.* the front part of the beam of a plough from which the horses pull.—R. H.]

Buckles (*Worc.*), thatching-spikes.

Buckstalling (*Norf.*), **Buckheading, Bucking** (*Suff., Ess.*), cutting down live fences near the ground.

Bud (*East Eng.*), a yearling calf.

Budge (*Suss.*), a cask on wheels to carry water in.

Buist (*Scotl.*), to mark sheep with letters in tar; to brand.

[**Bull-staig.** See **Stag.**]

Bumbles, covers for horses' eyes.

Bur (*Heref.*), a pollard.

Burl, to cut away the dirty wool from the hind parts of a sheep. [See *Burle* (1), a knot or bump, &c. Hal.]

Burling (*Linc.*), a yearling heifer.

[**Burrall.** See **Balk.**]

Bury (*Warw.*), a manure heap, an earth heap.

Butt (*Ches.*), a ridge, or land between two furrows.

Button, to put hay into small heaps after being raked into rows.

Byre [*North*], a cow or cattle-house.

Bytack (*Heref.*), a farm taken in addition to another farm [on which the tenant does not reside. Hal.].

Cade-lamb (*Linc.*, &c.), lamb brought up by hand.

Callender (*Ess.*), the top soil from a clay or gravel pit.

Callow (*Norf.*, *Suff.*), the soil covering the subsoil.

Cam (*Yks.*), a bank. [See *Cam* (1) in Hal.]

Cambril *or* **Gambril**, a butcher's stretch to hang carcasses from or by.
[In the north the hocks of animals are called *cambrils* or *gambrils*, and the piece of wood (stretch) referred to, also called by the same names, is passed through the back sinews of the hocks.—R. H.]

Cant (*Kent*), to let out land to mow, hoe, &c.—hence **Cant-furrow**, a divisional furrow.

Caps (*Cumb.*), same as **Chobbins.**

Car (*Notts.*), grass-land, not meadow.

Carr (*Norf.*, *Suff.*), a plantation; as an alder-*carr*.

Carse, alluvial land. [As in the *Carse* o' Gowrie.]

Cast (*Scotl.*, &c.), aged ewes are *cast* and sold from a breeding flock.
[The *cast* here probably refers to turning a sheep on its back purposely in order to look at its teeth to ascertain its age.—R. H.]

[**Casting-down.** See **Cleaving.**]

Cattle-reed (*Scotl.*), cattle-straw-yard.

Caush (*Leic.*), a small rick; to *caush* is to stack.

Cavie (*Scotl.*), hen-coop.

Cavings, the chaff, broken ears, and siftings of corn. *Caving* is the act of separating, by *caving*-rake or *caving*-sieve, these *cavings* from the grain. [See **Cog** and **Cavings** in *Eilis*, p. 10.]

Cess (*Suff.*), a layer of any material.
[Bricks, slates, boards, or other articles piled up neatly are in *Ches.* said to be *cessed*.—R. H.]

Chaddy, gravelly.

Chalder (*Norf.*, *Suff.*), to crumble with frosts, &c.

Channelly (*Yks.*), gravelly.

Chats (*Glouc.*, *Heref.*, *Lanc.*), small twigs; small potatoes.

Chaving (*Ches.*), corresponding to **Caving**, above.
[Frequently pronounced *cheeving*.—R. H.]

Cheese-cowl (*West Eng.*), a tub in which the cheese is made.

Chesfit (*Ches.*), cheese-vat. [Hal. has *Chesford. North.*]

Chessart (*Scotl.*), a cheese-vat.

Chilver (*West Eng.*), an ewe-lamb.

Chism *or* **Chit** (*West Eng.*), to bud or germinate.

Chives (*Norf.*), the roots of kiln-dried malt.

Chobbins (*Suff.*), grains not coming out of the husk.

Chumps (*West Eng.*), logs of wood for burning.

Chun (*Dumfriessh.*), the sprout or germ of potatoes or corn.

Clag (*Linc.*), see **Burl**.

Clamp, a store of roots; a manure-heap; a heap of bricks burned without kilns.

[*Clamp* in *Ches.* is a large round brick oven in which draining tiles are burnt instead of in the open kilns, which are only used for the burning of bricks. Bricks are, however, sometimes burnt in *clamps*, and they are then of a superior quality.—R. H.]

Clat (*Scotl.*), a hoe.

Clat (*West Eng.*), cow-dung; also turf.

Cleaving *or* **Casting down**, ploughing to the outsides, and from the middle, of the ridge.

Cleeding (*Fifesh.*), mould-board for plough; also cover of thrashing drum.

Clog-wheat (*Norf.*, &c.), cone wheat.

[Cone wheat is a bearded variety, so named, according to Lowe (*Practical Agriculture*, p. 324), from the conical form of its spike.—R. H.]

Clombs (*Suss.*), iron traps for vermin.

Cloot (*Scotl.*), hoof of ox, sheep, pig, &c.

Close, a yard for cattle; an enclosed field.

Clover-eddish (*Ess.*), a piece of clover having been fed or mown once.

Clow (*Yks.*), sluice.

Coats (*Stirlingsh.*), same as **Cavings** and **Colder**.

Cob, a compact punchy horse; a basket used for carrying chaff, and for broad-casting wheat; the seed heads of clover; small rick of corn; clay and straw chaff made into bricks.

Cobbing (*Ess.*), cutting the tops of pollards.

Cobble-trees (*Yks.*), draught-trees.

Cobby (*Linc.*), applied to wheat, means short and full.

Cog *or* **Caving Riddle,** the largest-sized barn-sieve.

Colder (*Suff., Norf.*), same as **Caving.**

Coleing (*Scotl.*), putting hay into cocks.

[**Cone Wheat.** See **Clog Wheat.**]

Convertible Land, loamy soils.

Cooper (*Dumfriessh.*), a horse imperfectly castrated.

Coosar (*Scotl.*), a stallion.

Coost (*Lanc.*), a hornless beast.

Cop, of straw (*Kent*), the straw from sixteen sheaves.

Copsing (*Dors.*), mowing thistles, &c., in the field.

Cord, a certain (very variable) quantity of cut wood piled up; see *Weights and Measures* [p. 170].

Cosh (*Suff.*), seeds in the husks. (*Mid. Eng.*), empty husks of beans, pease, &c.

Cosp (*Heref.*), the head of a plough. [In *Ches.* the cross-piece at the top of a spade-handle.—R. H.]

Coup Cart (*Scotl.*), a cart made to tip. ['To *coup*, to overturn, to tilt as a cart.' Jamieson.]

Courtain (*North Eng.*), yard for cattle.

Cow (*Nhumb.*), see **Belt, Clag.**

Cowp (*Scotl.*), to barter.

Cracklings (*Scotl.*), greaves or tallow-chandlers' refuse.

Cratch (*Rutl.*), a sort of rack with two legs and two handles, used to kill sheep on.

[In *Ches.* a rack, fixed or moveable, for putting hay in.—R. H.]

Crew-yard (*Linc.*), a straw-yard. [A farm-yard. Hal.]

Crib, framework to hold fodder in the yard.

[In *Ches.* a small cote to put a calf in.—R. H.]

Critch-land (*Rutl.*), land suited for turnips.

Crock (*Dumfriessh.*), an old broken-down sheep.

Croft (*Cornw.*), a field in which furze is grown.

Croft-land (*Scotl.*), the old infield land which received all the manure.

Crome (*Norf., &c.*), a staff with prongs for drawing turnips, &c.

Crone, an old broken-mouthed ewe.

Crow, see **Pitch.**

Crud-barrow, a wheel-barrow.
[To *crowd* a barrow is to *push* a barrow. *Norf.*—W. W. S.]

Cruive (*Scotl.*), pigsty.

Cuddocks (*Wigtonsh.*), cattle from eighteen months to two years old.

Cue *or* **Kew** (*West Eng.*), an ox's shoe.

Culls, animals selected for rejection.

Cummings, sprouts from malt.

Curf (*Heref.*), to earth up potatoes.

Cutts (*Linc.*), timber-waggon. [In *Ches.* a variety of oats.—R. H.]

Cutwith (*Heref.*), the bar of the plough to which the traces are attached.

Dagging (*Warw., Lanc.*), see **Belt.**

Dannocks (*Suff., Norf.*), thick hedging-gloves.

Darg (*Dumfriessh.*), a day's work. **Day-work, Darrak,** as it is in Cumberland.

Dawny (*Heref.*), damp: applied to grain.

Daytale-men (*Nhumb.*), men employed by the day.

Deaf (*Glouc.*), a term applied to certain light infertile soils.

Denchering (*Kent*), paring old turf [*i. e.* **Denshiring**].

Dey (*Perthsh.*), a dairymaid.

Dichting (*Scotl.*), winnowing.

Didle (*Norf., Suff.*), to clean the bottom of a river with a *didling* scoop. [The *i* is long; it rimes to *idle.*—W. W. S.]

Dilly (*West Eng.*), a frame on wheels for carrying teazles and other light matters. [See Hal.]

Dinmonts (*Scotl.*), male sheep from the first shearing to the second.

Dodded (*Scotl.*), without horns.

Dodderill (*Nhamp.*), a pollard.

Doddering (*Yks.*), see **Belt.**

Dog (*Kent*), an implement used in hop-gardens to pull up the poles.

Dome *or* **Dom** (*Norf., Suff.*), soft wool.

Donkey (*Yks.*), damp: applied to grain. [Eng. *dank:* see *Donk* in Hal.]

Dool (*Suff., Scotl.*), a boundary-mark in an unenclosed field.

Dools (*Ess.*), the grass border round arable fields.

Double Tom-plough (*East Eng.*), a double-breasted plough.

Douff (*Lothians*), a term applied to weak soils. See **Deaf.**

Draff (*Scotl.*), spent-malt, brewers' grains. [*Ches.*—R. H.]

Drag-rake, a large hay or corn rake.

Drape (*Lanc., Linc.*), a fat or dry cow.

Draught ewes, &c. (*Scot.*), the best of the flock—*Culls* and *Shots* being selected for rejection; see **Culls.**

Draw (*Linc.*), the depth of a spadeful of earth.

Drawk (*Norf., Suff.*), a weed; darnel. [See *Drake* in *Dict. of Eng. Plant-names.*]

Dreg (*Scotl.*), refuse of the still from distilleries.

Drift (*Suff.*), an iron bar used in driving holes.

Dudman (*Glouc.*), scarecrow (Deadman?).

[No; a man made of *duds, i. e.* rags. See *Dud* (2) in Hal.—W. W. S.]

Dulse, an edible sea-weed. [See *Dict. of Eng. Plant-names.*]

Dutfin (*East Eng.*), the bridle in cart-harness.

Dyke (*Linc.*), a wide ditch for fence or drainage.

Earn (*Scotl.*), coagulate. [A verb; lit. to *run.*—W. W. S. See **Yirning.**]

Earth (*Suff.*), one ploughing.

Eaver (*Dev.*), ryegrass.

Eddish (*East* and *West Eng.*), a crop taken out of due course is called an '*eddish*' crop, or a stolen crop. The term *eddish* also means aftermath; also newly-cut stubble.

Eddish-crop (*Ess.*), is a grain crop after grain.

Eild (*Scotl.*), *adj.* a *barren* ewe, also a dry cow.

[Eirning. See **Yirning.]**

Elder (*Ireland, West Eng., Linc.*), the udder. [Also *Ches.* and *Lanc.*—R. H.]

Eldin (*Scotl.*), wood or peat fuel.

Elmen (*West Eng.*), made of elm.

Enish (*Monmouthsh.*), stubble field.

Ether. *Ethering* is running a line of hazel, or other flexible rods, intertwiningly along the top of a hedge. [It rimes with *weather*.]

Etherin (*Banffsh.*), a short straw rope.

Evil (*Cornw., Dev.*), three-pronged fork.

Ewe. White *ewe* is a shelly kind of earth in the fens.

Fack (*Ireland*), a long-handled spade.

Fag-water (*Linc.*), stale urine, or the liquid used for killing lice or 'ticks' on sheep.

Fan (*East Eng.*), wide, shallow wicker-basket.

Fare *or* **Farrow** (*Suff.*), a litter of pigs. In *Lanc.* **Farth.**

Farrow-cow (*Scotl.*), a cow giving milk the second year after calving.

[**Farth.** See **Fare.**]

Fauch (*Aberdeensh., Banffsh.*), see **Balking, Raftering,** &c.

Faugh (*Scotl.*), to fallow.

Faulter (*Yks.*), to hummel or take off the awns of barley.

Faultering (*Yks.*), hummelling barley.

[**Fawd-garth.** See **Garth.**]

Fawff (*Yks.*), to fallow.

Feal-dyke (*Scotl.*), a turf-dyke.

Fearow (*Sal.*), meadow.

[**Feg.** See **Fog.**]

Feir (*Scotl.*), to draw the first furrow in ploughing. In *Leic.* to *set* a land.

Fell (*Yks.*), a plough goes too *fell* when going deeper than is wished.

Fellying (*Yks.*), the first ploughing after a corn-crop.

Fettle (*Glouc.*), condition. [*Ches.*—R. H.]

Fey (*Wigtonsh.*), *fey*-land is that portion of the farm which, in olden times, was constantly cropped, and received all the manure of the stock—the best land on the farm. In *Lanc.* to *fey* is to uncover or remove the soil.

Fid (*Kent*), a thatcher's handful of straw.

Filler, the *filler* horse is the shaft-horse. [See **Phill-horse** in *Ellis*, p. 37. So *fill-horse* = thill-horse in Shakespeare.]

Filler-gear, cart-harness.

Fir-bill (*Notts.*), hedge-hook. [Probably *furze-bill.*]

Fire-fanged, overheated horse-dung.

Flachter-spade (*Scotl.*), a paring-spade or breast-plough. [A *flachter* is a flake or flag.]

Flakes, hurdles; sometimes those only made of closely-woven split wood.

Flash (*Suff.*), to flash a hedge is to cut off the brush which overhangs.

Fleeting (*Ches.*, &c.), cream from whey.
[Never used in the singular; always *fleetings.*—R. H.]

Flet (*Suff.*), *flet* milk is skimmed milk.

Flick, hog's lard.

Flights (*Linc.*), oat-chaff.

Flizzoms (*Norf.*, *Suff.*), small flakes. A crop of oats with more chaff than corn, is said to be 'nothing but *flizzoms.*'

Floating (*Leic.*), paring old turf-land.

Fog, grass not fed down in autumn, left to yield early spring feed; also aftermath. In *Worc.*, &c., **Feg.**

Fogger (*Hants.*, &c.), yard-man who feeds the pigs, &c.

Foison (*Suff.*), succulency in herbage—hence probably [certainly] **Fushenless** (*Scotl.*), dry and wanting in nourishment.

Foot-plough (*Ess.*), a swing-plough.

Fore-acre (*Kent*), head-land.

[**Fore-horse.** See **Horse.**]

Forelatch (*Ess.*), the leather attached to a horse's halter.

Forra-cow (*Scotl.*), [a cow] when she has missed calf.

Fossa (*Scotl.*), grass on stubble fields.

Foud (*Sal.*), a farm-yard.

Four-tooth, a sheep two years old.

[**Framwards.** See **Fromward.**]

Fraundy (*Fifesh.*), a small rick.

Freemartin, heifer incapable of breeding; the female of twin calves, when one is a bull: an hermaphrodite.

Fringel (*Suff.*), the part of the flail that falls on the corn; also called **Swingle.**

Frith (*West Eng.*), underwood.

Fromward (*West Eng.*), land is ploughed 'framwards' when the horses are turning to the right [pronounced fram-urd].

Frum *or* **Froom** (*West Eng.*), early, tender, growing, fresh, juicy. [See **Frim** in *Ellis*, p. 19.]

[**Fushenless.** See **Foison.**]

Fye *or* **Fey** (*Norf., Suff.*), to clean a ditch; to dress corn.

Gablock, Gavelock (*Nhumb., Norf., Suff.*), an iron bar for putting up hurdles with.

Gain (*Norf., Suff., Som.*), handy, convenient. In *Cumb.* short or near.

Gait (*Yks.*), pasturage.

Gaiten *or* **Gating** (*Nhumb.*), one sheaf set upright.

Galloway (*Scotl.*, &c.), a small saddle-horse.

Gambrel (*Heref.*), a cart with rails.

[**Gambril.** See **Cambril.**]

Gare (*Yks.*), same as **Gore.**

Garings (*Linc.*), same as **Gores**; in *Yks.* **Gairs.**

Garth (*Cumb.*), same as **Close**; **Fawd-garth** in *Yks.* is fold-yard.

Gast (*Suff., Norf.*), applied to a cow not seasonably in calf. [See *Gast-cow* in Hal.]

Gather, to plough continuously round a first furrow.

Gavel (*Suff., Norf.*), to rake mown corn or hay into rows; wheat reaped and not tied in sheaves is left in *gavel.* [See *Gavel* (1) in Hal.]

[**Gavelock.** See **Gablock.**]

Gaw (*Wigtonsh.*), see **Grip.**

Gee-ho (*Bucks*, &c.), horses when two abreast are harnessed *Gee-ho* fashion.

Geeing (*Scotl.*), turning horses to the left. [This seems to be a mistake; it should be the *right:* see under *HORSES.*]

Gelt-cow (*Cumb.*), a dry cow.

Gig (*Kent*), the apparatus to which the horses are fastened to draw a plough.

Gill (*Wilts.*), a low four-wheeled timber carriage.

Gilt, a young female pig. [*Ches.*, *Lanc.*, &c.—R. H.]

Gimmer (*North Eng.* and *Scotl.*), a female sheep between the first and second shearing. In *Linc.* **Gimber.**

Gisk (*Yks.*), pasturage.

Goaf (*East Eng.*), a rick of corn laid up in a barn.

Goaf-burned, corn heated in the barn.

Goak (*Yks.*), the inner part of a hay-stack. [Cfr. Hal. (2).]

Gore (*Bucks.*), a small land running to a point. [See Hal. (3).]

Gotch (*Norf.*, &c.), a coarse pitcher.

Gout (*West Eng.*), a covered conduit.

Gradely (*Ches.*), good, perfect, healthy.

Graft (*Heref.*), to dig; also the depth of a spade. [The latter in *Ches.*—R. H.]

Grafting-tool, a strong and narrow spade.

Grains, tines, or prongs of a fork; also spent malt.

[Different words. The former is Icel. *grein*, branch, arm, fork.—W. W. S.]

Graip (*Scotl.*), a dung-fork of three prongs.

Grait (*Scotl.*), harness.

Grassum (*Scotl.*), payment to landlord on entering to a farm.

[No connection with *grass;* it is M.E. *gersom*, a treasure, a payment: see Hal.—W. W. S.]

Gratten (*Suss.*), stubble.

Greeds (*Kent*), long manure in the straw-yard.

Green-fallow, land under turnips.

Greep (*Aberdeensh.*, *Banffsh.*), the gutter for cattle-urine.

[Commonly a *grip*, as in *Linc.* See **Grip.** In *Ches. Groop.*—R. H.]

Gret (*Beds.*, *Worc.*), *gret*-work, or great-work, is piece-work. (*Scotl.*) *greet*-work, *i. e.* ''greed,' or 'agreed upon.'

Grey corn (*Lothians*), light corn.

Grice (*Scotl.*), a young swine. [See Hal. (2).]

Grieve (*Scotl.*), an overseer on a farm.

Grig (*Sal.*), heath.

Grip (*West Eng.*), a surface drain.

Grom (*West Eng.*), a forked stick used by thatchers. [In *Norf.* *crome*. See Hal.]

Guessed ewes (*Linc.*), not seasonably in lamb. [Cfr. *Guess* (3) in Hal.]

Gurry (*Dev.*), a thing for carrying apples, carried by two men.

Gut (*Ess.*), the eaves of a stack.

Ha *or* **Hi year olds** (*Scot. Borders*), cattle eighteen months old.

[**Hack**. See **Heck**.]

Hacking, deep hoeing. In *Dev.* digging.

Hackle (*Warw.*), to gather hay into small rows.

Haddock (*Yks.*), see **Stook**. In *Cumb.* ten sheaves are a *hattock*, and twelve a stook.

Haft (*Scotl.*), the *haft* of a *bandwin* is the right-hand side.

Hag (*Fifesh.*), a stall-fed ox.

Haggard (*Ireland*), rick-yard.

Hained (*West Eng.*), a field of grass preserved for mowing. In *Scotl.* anything saved.

Hake (*Suff.*), the dentated iron head of a plough. [See Hal. (1).]

[**Hakes**. See **Hecks**.]

[**Ham**. See **Haugh**.]

Hames, the arms that hold the traces to the collar.

Handle, the touch of an animal [*i. e.* the condition in which an animal feels to the touch. A butcher judges of the condition of a beast and the quality of its flesh by *touching* or *handling* it, and says it '*handles* well or ill,' as the case may be.—R. H.].

Hanes (*Linc.*), awns of barley.

Harve (*Dev.*), harrow.

[**Hattock**. See **Haddock**.]

Haugh (*Scotl.*), level land by the side of a river. In *Dev.* **Ham**.

Haulm (*West Eng.*), the stalks of green crops, also of pease and beans; also the best unbroken straw for thatching.

[**Havel**. See **Avel**.]

Haver (*North Eng.*), wild oats.

Hawkit (*Aberdeensh., Banffsh.*), white-faced: applied to cattle.

Haze (*Dors.*)—ewe *haze*, cow *haze*—term for pastures. [Rather, *hays.*]

Hazed (*Norf.*, &c.), surface-dried.

Headgrew (*Sal.*), aftermath.

Heavle (*Heref.*), same as **Graip.**

Heck *or* **Hack** (*Nhumb.*), a rack.

Hecks *or* **Hakes** (*Lothians*), sparred boxes for holding fodder for sheep.

Heel-rake (*Warw.*), ell-rake, a large rake, with half-circular iron teeth, used in harvest.

Hemel, a small yard for cattle. [The first *e* is short: see *Hemble* in Hal.]

[**Hi years old.** See **Ha years old.**]

Hilt (*West Eng.*), a young sow kept for breeding.

Hind (*Lothians*), a married farm-servant.

Hinder-ends (*Linc.*, &c.), *hindrens* are 'tail corn.'

Hindle-bar (*Warw.*), an iron bar for driving stakes.

[**Hindrens.** See **Hinder-ends.**]

Hirsel (*Scotl.*), the number of sheep in one lot; or the place of gathering.

Hobbing (*Linc.*), mowing the high tufts of grass in a pasture. [Hal. has '*Hobbins*, rank grass, thistle, &c., left in a pasture by cattle. *North.*']

Hobble (*Suff.*), a kind of pig-stye.

Hod (*Warw.*), a wooden trough.

Hodding-spade (*Suff.*, *Linc.*, *Norf.*), spade used in the fens.

Hog, a one-year-old sheep.

Hogcolt (*Som.*), the foal of the horse.

Hogget *or* **Lamb-hog,** a young sheep before the first shearing; a one-year-old sheep.

Hogs (*Ches.*), are clamps or pits containing potatoes and straw within them [but raised into heaps above the surface of the ground and covered with soil.—R. H.].

Hogshead (*Cornw.*), nine imp. [imperial] bushels of oats.

Holl (*Norf.*, &c.), a ditch.

Homes (*Ches.*), same as **Hames.**

[I never heard *homes*, but *hawms* is common.—R. H.]

Horkey (*Norf.*, &c.), the harvest-supper. [See Bloomfield's Poems.]

HORSE (*Ess.*, &c.), *fore-horse, lade-horse, body-horse,* and *thirl-horse,* respectively, are the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and shaft-horse of a team.

HORSES—terms used in directing—

1. *Scotland.*—2. *Yorkshire.*—3. *Cheshire.*—4. *Gloucestershire.*—5. *Kent.*—6. *Hants.*

	To right.	To left.	Go on.	Stop.
1.	*Hupp*	*Hie*	*The name of the Horse*	*Wo*
	Gee	*Comeather*		*Stand*
	Haup	*Wynd*	...	...
	Hip	*Vane*	...	...
	Weesh	*Vine*	...	...
2.	*Gee*	*Half*	*Gehup*	*Wo-ho*
	Gee-back	*Half-back*	...	...
3.	*Gee-ho*	*Woa-beck*	...	...
	Height	*Come-agin*	...	*Whoi*
	...	*Haw*	...	...
4.	*Woot*	*Coom-yeh*	...	*Wey*
5.	*Woot*	...	...	...
	Gee-woot	*Woi*	...	*Woa*
6.	*Woag*	*Come-hither*	*Gee*	*Wey*

Hotch (*Linc.*), to dress and clean in a peculiar manner with a riddle. [See Hal.]

Hounces (*Ess.*), same as **Housings.**

Housings, high square leathern flaps upon horse-collars.

Hovel (*Warw.*), cow-shed. In *Leic.* a rick (?).

Hoven, swollen.

Howick (*Aberdeensh., Banffsh.*), a small rick.

Hulls (*Linc.*), husks of turnips, eaten close to the ground.

Hummelled (*Scotl.*), without horns. To *hummel* is to take off the awns of barley.

Hupp (*Scotl.*), to turn horses to the right.

Hutch (*Suss.*), a wooden trap for vermin.

Hutch (*Kent*), the body of a waggon.

Hypothec (*Scotl.*), the preferable seizure for landlord (before any other creditor) of the tenant's property.

Ings (*Yks.*), level land by river side.

Jigger-wheels (*Suss.*), wheels made to draw timber with.

Jill (*Norf., Suff.*), a timber-carriage.

Jim (*Suff.*), a two-wheeled timber carriage.

Jobbet (*West Eng.*), a small load. [Hal. has '*Jobbel* is an *Oxf.* word.']

Jog, a small load of hay or corn. [In *Ches.*, *Jag.*—R. H.]

Journey (*Eng.*), a day's work at plough, cart, or thrashing machine, &c.

Joyst (*Lanc.* and *Linc.*), to summer grass feed; to let out for another's stock: probably [certainly] from 'agist.'

Kain (*Scotl.*), duty paid in kind to landlord.

Kaling (*Scotl., Lanc.*), the first heaping of hay after swath.

Kebbit Ewe (*Dumfriessh.*), a ewe whose lamb is still-born.

Ked (*Scotl.*), a kind of sheep vermin.

Keel (*Scotl.*), red ochre for marking sheep.

Keep, food for cattle.

Kelter (*Suff.*), condition.

Kemp (*Scotl.*), to contend in reaping.

Kemple (*Lothians*), forty winlins: see **Winlin**.

Kerf (*West Eng.*), a layer of hay, &c. [In *W. Ches.*, *Kelf.*—R. H.]

Ketlocks, wild mustard (charlock). [*Sinapis arvensis*, L., and allied plants: see *Dict. of Eng. Plant-names.*]

[**Kew**. See **Cue**.]

Kibble (*Eng.*), to crush or bruise dry corn.

Kids (*Linc.*), faggots. [Also *Ches.* and *Lanc.*—R. H.]

Kilns (*Fifesh.*), same as **Bosses**.

Kiver (*Warw.*), large vessel for whey. [In *Ches.* a stook of corn. —R. H.]

Knacker (*Norf.*, &c.), harness-maker.

Krute (*Roxburghsh.*), the dwarf pig of the litter.

Kyle (*Scotl.*), a large haycock.

Kylo, West Highland ox.

Kype (*Glouc.*), a wicker measure about a bushel.

Lace (*Cornw.*), a perch of land.

Lade (*Dev.*), to *lade* and *steep* hedges is to lay them down and bank up with earth.

[**Lade-horse.** See **Horse.**]

Laid (*Mid. Eng.*), same as **Hained.**

Laid-wool (*Scotl.*), wool from sheep which have been smeared.

Lair (*Yks.*), the end of a barn.

Lairy (*Scotl.*), wet, swampy. In *Dev.* as applied to a cart, empty. Applied to meat, it means muscular. [Three different words. See *Lairy* in Jamieson; *Leer* (2) and *Lire* (1) in Hal.; and **Lyery** in *Ann. Agric.*, p. 105. *Lyer* is commonly used in Morton's *Cyclopedia of Agriculture* (sub v. *Meat*) as meaning the 'muscular portion of the flesh.']

Laith (*Yks.*), a barn.

[**Lamb-hog.** See **Hogget.**]

Land, a ridge between two water-furrows.

Landing-up (*Warw.*), see **Gather.**

Langet (*Heref.*), a strip of ground. [Diminutive of *linch* (2) in Hal.]

Lanner (*Norf.*, &c.), all of a whip but the whip-cord. [*Lanier* in Hal.]

Lannock (*West Eng.*), a long narrow strip of land.

Lash *or* **Lashy** (*Suff., Norf.*), wet, as applied to a meadow; or watery, as applied to grass feed.

Lay-down, to sow arable land with grass seeds.

Layer, sward.

Lea *or* **Leigh** (*Yks.*), a scythe; also a barn-end.

Lease (*Dev.*); a *lease* cow is a dry cow.

Leathe (*Cumb.*), see **Lair.**

Leazing, gleaning.

Led-farm (*Scotl.*), same as **Bytack.**

[**Leigh.** See **Lea.**]

[**Lent-crops.** See **Breach.**]

Lep (*Norf.*, &c.), a large wicker-basket. [*Lepe* in Hal.]

Limmers (*Berwicksh.*), cart-shafts. In *Heref.* **Limbers.**

Line (*Yks.*), flax.

Linhay (*Som.*, *Dev.*), a rough shed for cattle or implements, barn.

Loak (*Norf.*, &c.), a short narrow road. [*Loke* (2) in Hal.]

Loggin (*Yks.*), a bundle of straw about 14lbs.

Looms (*Ches.*), are wide lands, wider than *butts*.

Loy (*Ireland*), very long narrow spade.

Luckpenny, discount.

Lug (*West Eng.*), a pole in land-measure of $5\frac{1}{2}$ yards.

Lumps (*Norf.*, &c.), large bricks. ['Hard bricks for flooring.' Hal.]

Lurcher, a potato left in the ground.

Maggs (*Scotl.*), allowance to ploughmen when on duty from home.

Maiden (*Fifesh.*), harvest-home.

Malmy (*Norf.*, &c.), adhesive—applied to soil.

Manor (*Ess.*), earth from a bank or hedge-row.

Marfurrow (*Linc.*), same as **Merebath.**

Marshland, often means alluvial land.

Mart (*Aberdeensh.*, *Banffsh.*), an animal fed for the use of the farmer's family; kept in salt for use at *Martinmas*—hence its name.

Mashlum (*Scotl.*), same as **Muncorn.**

Mawn (*Heref.*), peat. (*Ayrsh.*), see **Fan.**

Meal (*Suff.*, &c.), as much milk as is taken at one milking.

Measure (*Lanc.*), a measure is a bushel [*i. e.*, a local bushel, varying in different districts: used in *Ches.*—R. H.]

Meat (*Linc.*), chaff; cut food for cattle, &c.

Melder (*Fifesh.*), 6 qrs. of oats sent to mill.

Mell (*Yks.*), harvest-home. [See Hal. (4).]

Mending (*Lanc.*), manuring.

Merebath (*Norf.*, &c.), an unploughed strip between open-field properties. [Corruption of *meer-balk*.]

Meslin, a mixture of different kinds of grain, or of their flour or meal. In *North Eng.*, a mixture of wheat and rye grown together.

Mewstead (*Cumb.*), same as **Bay.**

Midden, dung-heap.

MILL, terms for the different products of the :—*Meal* is undressed flour; it is separated into *flour* (the finest part), *seconds*, *middlings*, and even *thirds;* then *blues*, *boxings*, *sharps*, *gurgeons*, *scuftings*, *pollards* (fine and coarse), and *bran.*

Mistal (*Yks.*), a cow-house.

Mixen, a dung-heap.

Moan (*Kent*), a large basket used to carry chaff, &c.

Mock (*Dors.*), the root of a tree.

Moiled (*Heref.*, *Ireland*), without horns.

Monks (*Fifesh.*), stable halters.

Moor-band, a thin crust of hard mineral substance, separating the soil from the subsoil.

Moot, to root up.

Mooting (*Dev.*), the tillering [see **Tiller**] of growing crops.

Moots, roots of trees.

Moulter (*Yks.*), the miller's share for grinding.

Muck (*South Wales*), *earthen* compost; elsewhere, farm-manure.

Mudgeon (*Norf.*, *Suff.*), fine chalk. [Cfr. *Mudgin* in Hal.]

Muil (*Ireland*), cow without horns; (*Ayrsh.*), **Mullock.**

Mule (*Kent*), three-pronged pin, with plate at the bottom.

[**Mullock.** See **Muil.**]

Multure (*Scotl.*), mill-dues.

Muncorn (*Heref.*), a mixture of different seeds sown to come up as one crop. [*Mong-corn* = mixed corn; see *Piers Plowman's Creed*, l. 786, in *Specimens of English*, vol. iii. ed. Skeat, p. 11.]

Must (*West Eng.*), ground apples, either pressed or not pressed.

Nag *or* **Swath-rake** (*Yks.*), a stubble-rake.

Neb (*Suss.*), a pole to draw an ox cart by.

Nesh, tender [*North*].

Nickled (*Norf.*, &c.), tangled: applied to corn beaten down by rain.

Nidget (*Cornw.*, *Kent*), a kind of scarifier.

Nitch (*West Eng.*), a burden of hay, straw, wood, &c.

Not, applied to a cow without horns. [See Hal. (3).]

Off-corn (*Suff.*), inferior grain.

Olland (*Norf., Suff.*), arable land which has been laid down to clover or grass, for two years.

Onstand (*Yks.*), an acre-rate payable to the out-going tenant, supposed to be for parish rates.

[**Orl.** See **Aul.**]

Orra-man (*Scotl.*), farm-servant of all-work.

Orts, coarser uneaten stems of fodder.

Out-holl (*Norf.*), to scour a ditch. See **Holl.** [*Out-hawl* in Hal.]

Overwart *or* **Overthwart** (*Suff., Norf.*), crosswise.

[**Owler.** See **Aul.**]

Owsen (*Scotl.*), oxen.

Pallies (*Scot. Borders*), the inferior lambs of a lot.

Pan, same as **Moorband.** [See Hal. (2).]

Par (*Suff., Norf.*), an enclosed place for domestic animals.

Parrick (*Scot. Borders*), small enclosure. [A *paddock.*]

Par-yard (*Suff.*), the farm-yard.

Pea-esh (*Heref.*), pease stubble.

Pease-brush, pease stubble. In *Heref.* pease stubble harrowed or 'brushed' preparatory to sowing wheat.

Ped (*Norf.*, &c.), a lidded wicker basket. [See Hal.]

Peeler, a 'pitch' used in hop gardens. [See **Pitch.**]

Pelt (*Cornw., Heref.*), the skin of a sheep after the wool has been taken off. In *Suff.*, the skin with the wool on.

Pendicle (*Scotl.*), small piece of land.

Perkin (*Wilts., Glouc.*), the washings after the best cyder is made. ['Water cyder.' Hal. Cfr. **Pomepirkin** in *Ellis* (p. 38).]

Pick *or* **Pikle,** a hay-fork.

Picking-calf (*West Eng.*), abortion [in cows. Also *Ches.* and *Lanc.*]

Pie (*Suff.*), see **Clamp.**

Pig's-crough (*Cornw.*), pig-stye.

[**Pikle**, (1) see **Pick**; (2) see **Pitle**.]

Piley (*Warw.*), barley, which after being dressed, has a great many of the 'awns' attached to it, is said to be *piley*.

Piling (*Staff.*), a bundle of straight wheat straw, containing about three sheaves; also, the hummellings of barley.

Piling-iron (*Cornw.*, *Warw.*), a hand implement for hummelling barley.

Pilkings (*Fifesh.*), last drawn milk.

Pillum (*Cornw.*), dust. [Hal. has *pilm*; in *Ann. Agric.* (p. 106) it is *pelham*.]

[**Pin-aims**. See **Aims**.]

Pin-fallow (*Staff.*), winter fallow.

Pitch (*Ess.*, &c.), the iron bar used for putting up hurdles.

Pitle *or* **Pikle** (*Norf.*, &c.), a small enclosure. [*Pightle* in Hal.]

Plash, applied to mending a hedge; 'pleach' is correct English for intertwining the material of the hedge.

Pleck (*Monmouthsh.*), a small pasture.

Plough (*Dors.*), the team.

Plough-line, a line used for guiding horses when ploughing.

Plum (*Dev.*), soft, free, as applied to land.

Poddle (*Cornw.*), a quart.

Point of a 'bandwin' (*Scotl.*), left-hand side.

[**Pooks**. See **Pucks**.]

Powley [poll-y] (*Kent*), a hornless cow or ox.

Poy (*Linc.*), a float used for buoying up sheep's heads when swimming in the washing place.

Pritch (*Suff.*), a heavy pointed iron for making holes for stakes. In *Worc.* a stick, iron shod, hanging at the tail of a cart, and acting as a prop when resting on a steep road.

Proofy (*West Eng.*), nourishing.

Pucks *or* **Pooks** (*West Eng.*), are large heaps, little ricks of hay, corn, &c.

Pue (*West Eng.*), the udder.

Puggings (*West Eng.*), refuse from cyder press; [cfr. '*pug-drink*, water cyder, *West.*' Hal.] Also applied to chaffy corn.

Pulse (*Linc.*), the short straw taken out in dressing corn by the riddle.

Pundle-tree (*Norf.*, &c.), the long cross bar used in driving a *gang* of harrows.

Pur-lamb (*West Eng.*), wether-lamb.

Putt *or* **Butt** (*Som.*, *Dors.*), cart.

Quarters (*Glouc.*, &c.), the four teats of the cow.

Quey, a female calf, stirk, or two-year-old.

Quick, young black and white thorn for planting in a hedge.

Quicks, couch-grass.

Quinter (*Dumfriessh.*), a sheep from fifteen months up to four years old. ['A two-year-old sheep.' Hal.]

Raftering, is moving only every alternate furrow, thus laying it with the plough upon an equal breadth of fat land.

Raik (*Scotl.*), course or walk—hence cattle-*raik*, sheep-*raik*, &c.

Ramily (*West Eng.*), tall and rank, as grass; when applied to soil [as in *Ches.*—R. H.], same as **Brashy**. [*Rammily* in Hal.; the *a* is short.]

Rash (*Yks.*), dry and brittle.

[**Rassling**. See **Wrestle**.]

Ratch (*Heref.*), a subsoil of stones and gravel mixed with clay. In Cumberland, **Roach**.

Reasty, rancid: applied to bacon.

Ree (*West Eng.*, &c.), to *ree* is to clean corn in a fine riddle.

Reed, straw prepared for thatch.

Reen (*Heref.*), furrow. [*Ches.*—R. H.]

Reeze (*Cornw.*); grain *reezes*, when, owing to over-ripeness, it falls out of the ear.

Rein (*Norf.*, *Suff.*), to bend down, as corn when ripe.

Relly (*Suff.*), a large coarse sieve.

Resp (*Suff.*), fresh, succulent, juicy.

Ret, to macerate in water, as water-*ret*, dew-*ret*. [See Hal.]

Rhab (*South Wales*), shaly subsoil.

Ribbing, see **Raftering**.

Rid, earth removed from the top of a quarry.

Ridding (*Heref.*), tillering.

Ridge-stay (*Hants.*), back band in harness.

[**Ridge-worth.** See **Riget.**]

Rig (*Notts.*, &c.), an imperfectly castrated animal.

Riget (*Leic.*), back-band of a cart or waggon. In Lancashire, **Ridge-worth.** [Also in *Ches.*, pronounced *ridg'orth.*—R. H.]

Rigwelted (*Yks.*), a sheep is *rigwelted* when *cast.* See **Awelled.**

Rigwooddie (*Lothian*, &c.), the iron chain which supports the shafts of a cart over the cart-saddle.

Ringe (*Suff.*), a row of plants; a ridge. ['*Ring*, a row: *Kent.*' Hal.]

Ringle-eyed (*Scotl.*), wall-eyed.

Risbalking (*Glouc.*), see **Raftering.**

Rizzors (*Norf.*, &c.), poles for a faggot hedge. [See *Rizzers* in Hal.]

[**Roach.** See **Ratch.**]

Rocktree (*Yks.*), the chief draught-bar.

Rods (*Suss.*), cart and waggon shafts.

Rolling (*Cornw.*), putting corn into sheaves.

Rolly (*Wilts.*, *Glouc.*), to put grass, after being 'tedded,' into small rows.

Rook *or* **Ruckle of beans** (*Yks.*), four sheaves set up to dry in the field.

Roost (*Lanc.*), the upper part of a cow-house; loft over stable.

Ross (*Heref.*), a morass. [W. *rhos*, a moor, waste; hence *Ross* as a place-name.—W. W. S.]

Rotland (*Dev.*), land under fallow.

Roup (*Scotl.*, &c.), sale by auction.

Roves (*Ess.*), ridges of two furrows.

Roving (*Ess.*), a fallow operation for breaking and levelling land.

Rowen (*East Eng.*), 'Fog' or after grass; especially of sainfoin.

Rubber (*Suss.*), square sand-stone to sharpen a scythe with.

Ruck (*Heref.*, *Sal.*, &c.), a heap.

[**Ruckle.** See **Rook.**]

Ruddle, a red ochreous composition.

Rully (*Yks.*), a low waggon.

Rundle (*Heref.*), a hollow pollard tree.

Runt (*Scotl.*), an old milch cow; also an ox. In England, a steer.

Ruskey (*Lothians*), a straw basket for holding corn.

Rut (*Ireland*), smallest of a litter of pigs. [In *Ches.*, *Rit.*—R. H.]

Ryce (*Scotl.*), brushwood. [*Rice* (2) in Hal.]

Saddle (*Fifesh.*), that part of stall between manger and grip.

Sales (*Norf.*, &c.), same as **Hames**.

Salmon-bricks (*Norf.*, *Suff.*), bricks not burnt enough—hence *sammy* means soft.

[**Sammy.** See **Salmon-bricks.**]

Scaling (*Yks.*), spreading manure, &c.; (*Som.*), extracting the fibre from hemp; (*Norf.*), shallow ploughing.

Scollops (*Ireland*), the rods used by thatchers.

Scoring-rake (*Dev.*), for collecting corn together in the field.

Scrave (*Ess.*), a light harvest waggon.

Scuffle (*Dev.*), to pare, grub, or scarify.

Scuppet (*Norf.*, &c.), a shovel for loose earth. [See Hal.]

Scuttle (*Warw.*), feeding basket.

Seats (*Ess.*), same as **Hames**.

Seeds, clover, or sown grasses; strictly, the latter.

Seg (*Suff.*, *Yks.*, *Norf.*), any animal castrated when full grown; also called **Stag.** *Seg* also means urine. [The former *seg* is commonly *steg.*]

[**Set.** See **Feir.**]

Seugh, to cut water-courses. [To *sew* = to drain.]

Shagg (*Stirlingsh.*), tail corn. In *Linc.* the head of oats.

Shairn (*Scotl.*), cow-dung.

Shapes (*Norf.*, &c.), very light oats.

Sharavel (*North Sal.*), a dung-fork. [Also *share-evil;* see **Evil.** Hal. has *sharevil.*]

Shelts (*Nhumb.*), portion of field ploughed by itself.

Shelving (*Yks.*, &c.), cart-frame.

Sheuch (*Scotl.*), a furrow; also to put plants in the earth before planting out.

Shilpit (*Scotl.*), applied to ill-filled ears of corn.

Shim (*Suss., Kent*), horse-hoe.

Shippen (*Yks., Lanc.*), a cow-house. [*Ches.*—R. H.]

Shock-fork (*Suff.*), a large three-tined fork, used in gathering barley and clover into heaps for the pitchers.

Shoods (*Lanc.*), the shells of oats after they are ground. [*Ches.*—R. H.]

Shord (*Wilts., Glouc.*), gap in a hedge.

Shot (*Suff., Norf.*), a young half-grown pig; any rejected or inferior animal.

Shots, the refuse of a lot of cattle or sheep.

Shuppick (*West Eng.*), a hay-fork.

Sillanks (*Lanc.*), hames with chains instead of hooks on each side.

Six-quarter-cattle (*Fifesh.*), from eighteen months to two years old.

Skeith (*Linc., Yks.*), a kind of wheel coulter. In *Yorks.*, **Skief.**

Skelp (*Linc.*), to tilt a cart.

Skep, a basket without a lid, and with short handles. In *Scotl.* a beehive. [See Hal.]

Skid-pan, a waggon wheel-drag.

Skillin (*Wilts., Glouc.*), a pent-house.

Skirting (*Dev.*), skim-ploughing.

Skooty (*Norf.*), angular: applied to the shape of fields.

Slane (*Yks.*), *smut* in wheat, &c. [Commonly *slain.*]

Slinking (*Norf.*, &c.), *slinking* calf is abortion.

Slumpwork, piece-work.

Smock Mill (*Norf., Suff.*), a wind-mill, of which the upper part only turns round; in a *post* mill the whole mill rotates.

Snead (*Wilts., Glouc., Dumfriessh., Leic.*), the pole of a scythe; also called **Snaith.** In *North Eng.*, **Sned.**

Soam (*Scotl.*), a draught-chain for a four-horse plough.

Soft-corn (*Ess.*), barley or oats.

Soil (Swile) (*Glouc.*), manure.

Soughing (*Leic.*), under-draining.

Sowels (*Dors.*), hurdle-stakes.

Sowen and rowen (*Scotl.*), a pasture in summer, and fodder in winter.

Spean (*Nhumb.*), to wean young stock. In *Kent*, &c., the teat of the cow.

Spekes (*Glouc.*), poles used for carrying haycocks.

Spelks (*Cumb.*), same as **Broaches**.

[**Spike rods**. See **Broaches**.]

Spinny (*Kent*), a plantation. [A rather general term. See Hal.]

Spit, the depth of a spade in digging. In *Cornw.*, **Split**.

Spong (*Suff.*, *Norf.*), a long narrow strip of enclosed land. [See Hal. (1).]

Sprays (*Warw.*), thatching-pegs.

Spring (*Suff.*), young white-thorn; quick.

Springing (*Warw.*), applied to heifers in calf; beginning to show signs of milk. [*Ches.* and *Lanc.*—R. H.]

Spuddling (*Kent*), see **Broad-sharing**.

Squitch, couch-grass.

Stag (*Yks.*), a yearling colt. In *Scotl.*, **Staig**. **Bull-staig** is a castrated bull.

Stale (*West Eng.*), the handle of a prong, rake, &c. [*Ches.* and *Lanc.* —R. H.]

Stamping (*Som.*), thrashing flax.

Stand-heck (*Yks.*), a rack for straw in a farm-yard.

Stang (*Cumb.*), cart-shaft.

Stee (*Yks.*), ladder.

Steel-bow (*Scotl.*), produce of farm remaining from one tenancy to another.

[**Steep**. See **Lade**.]

Stell (*Yks.*), an open water-ditch. In *Scotl.*, a walled shelter for sheep.

Sten (*Ches.*), stretcher in trace-harness.

Stetch (*East Eng.*), a ridge; the ploughed land between two furrows.

Stilts (*Scotl.*), handles of the plough.

Stirks, young cattle.

Stitch (*Dev.*), same as **Stook**.

Stitle (*Cornw.*), the uprights to which cattle are tied.

Stocking (*Scotl.*), the tillering of grain crops in spring. The *stocking* of a farm is the crop, cattle, and implements.

Stong (*North Linc.*), a rood of land.

Stook (*Scotl.*, &c.), ten or twelve sheaves set upright in a double row.

Stooling (*Linc.*), wheat striking down new roots. See **Tiller.**

Stot (*Scotl.*), castrated oxen of the second year and upwards.

Stover (*East Eng.*), hay made of clover, sainfoin, and artificial grasses; winter food for cattle.

Stow *or* **Tray** (*Linc.*), a sheep-hurdle.

Stowls (*Wilts., Glouc.*), same as **Moots.**

Straik (*Dumfriessh.*), a piece of wood covered with grease and sand, and used to sharpen a scythe; also **Strickle.**

Strike-plough (*Suss.*), double-mould board plough.

Strong land, in Devonshire, is not clayey, but *rich.*

Stub (*Heref.*), an ox. In *Warw.* a castrated bull. To *stub* is to root out.

Studdy (*Scotl.*), an anvil. [A *stithy.*]

Suckling (*Suff.*), white or Dutch clover.

Sull *or* **Sullow** (*Som.*), a plough.

Summerland (*Suff., Norf.*), fallow-land ploughed and lying uncropped.

Swath-rake, see **Nag.**

Sweed (*Kent*), swathe.

Sweep, a sledge for carrying hay.

Swingle (*Linc.*), part of flail. [See **Fringle.**]

Swingle-trees, draught bars.

Swipple (*Yks.*), part of a flail—handstaff, coupling, and *swupple.* [*Ches.*—R. H.]

Sye-dish (*Fifesh.*), milk strainer.

Tack, hired pasturage.

Tacking out (*Worc.*), see **Joisting,** putting cattle upon hired pasturage.

Taft (*Scotl.*), the homestead or farm-house.

Tailings, 'tail corn,' *i. e.* the refuse grain.

Tallet, Tallent, Tallard (*West Eng.*), a space over a stable or cow-house. ['*Tallit*, a hay loft. *West.*' Hal.]

Tathe (*East* and *North Eng.*), manure dropped upon land by cattle pasturing upon it; also rank grass growing up round this manure. [*Teathe* in Hal.]

Team (*Linc.*), to lift the corn from the waggon to the stack. In *North Eng.*, to unload carts; a *team* is an empty cart. Scotticé, *toom*, *i. e.* empty.

[Some mistake; we all know a *team* is *not* 'an empty cart.' The verb *team*, better *teem*, to empty, is formed from *toom* by vowel-change, like *feed*, verb, from *food*, sb., or *meet*, verb, from *moot*, sb., an assembly. *A team* is quite a different matter.—W. W. S.]

Ted (*West Eng.*), to scatter hay.

Teen *or* **Tiver** (*Suff.*), red ochre for marking sheep.

Tegs, young sheep before first shearing.

Temper (*Cornw.*), land is in good *temper* when it pulverizes readily. [See Hal.]

Tetstick (*Notts.*, &c.), the stretcher in trace harness.

Thack (*Norf.*, &c.), waste corn left in the fields unraked.

Theaves (*West Eng.*), ewes that have been shorn once.

Thets (*Scotl.*), chains by which horses draw.

Thiller (*Suff.*, *Norf.*), same as **Filler.**

Thirlage, the bond on tenants to have their corn ground at a particular mill.

[**Thirl-horse.** See *HORSE.*]

Thram (*Warw.*), grain in a damp, raw condition is said to be *thram.*

Threave (*Scotl.*), twenty-four sheaves. In *Yorks.*, twelve loggins or bundles of straw is a *threave.* In *West Lothian*, fourteen sheaves of *wheat* is a *threave.* In *Fifesh.*, twenty sheaves of *wheat.*

Threep-tree (*Cumb.*), the chief draught bar.

Thrippoos (*Ches.*), harvest gear for cart or waggon.

Tid (*Scotl.*), the right season for performing any operation on the soil.

Tiddlin (*Wilts.*, *Glouc.*), a '*tiddlin* lamb' is one brought up by hand.

Tight (*Kent*), a long chain to which the fore-horses in a plough are attached.

Till, clay soil. In *Yorks.*, manure.

Tillage (*Yks.*), manure.

Tiller, to spread and sow [grow] vigorously.

Tillings (*Sal.*), all kinds of grain. ['*Tilling*, crop or produce. *West.*' Hal.]

Tilting (*Linc.*), ploughing land very shallow, in the autumn, after a corn crop.

Tine (*Scotl.*), harrow-tooth.

[**Tiver.** See **Teen.**]

Tod (*Suff.*), the head of a pollard tree.

Toff (*Kent*), the ears of wheat and other corn broken during threshing.

[**Tom-plough.** See **Double.**]

[**Toom.** See **Team.**]

Tore (*Fifesh.*), arm of side-saddle.

Torwooddie (*Scotl.*), iron draught-chain for harrow.

Toss (*Kent*), a heap of corn when stacked in a barn. [Correctly *Tass;* see Pegge.]

Tothe (*Aberdeensh., Banffsh.*), to manure exclusively by cattle droppings. [See **Tathe.**]

Tothe-fold (*Aberdeensh., Banffsh.*), an enclosure for the purpose of manuring.

Toward (*Wilts., Glouc.*), to the left.

Town (*Scotl.*, &c.), the homestead of the farm.

Town-place (*Cornw.*), farm-yard.

Trams (*Lothian*), shafts of a cart.

Trays (*Linc.*), hurdles.

Trolly (*Suff.*), a market-cart; a kind of sledge used in husbandry.

Trunking-tools (*Suss.*), draining-tools.

Tue (*Yks.*), corresponds nearly to try, struggle, test, &c. [See *Tew* (2) and (3) in Hal.]

Tumbril (*Yks.*), a rude cart. [In *Ches.* a small cart used for manure.—R. H.]

Tunning-Dish (*Heref.*), a wooden dish used in dairies and in brewing. [In *Ches.* a large wooden funnel used in filling barrels of beer is called a *tun-dish.*—R. H.]

Turnel (*Ches.*), large oval tub used in salting meat, &c.

Tup, a ram.

Tup-yeld (*Scotl.*), a barren ewe.

Twinter (*Staff.* and *North Eng.*), applied to cattle and sheep from two years old; also, a sheep that has been shorn once.

Twitch, couch-grass.

Tye (*Suff.*), an extensive common pasture.

Uncallow (*Suff.*), uncover.

Unicorn (*Berks.*, &c.), a *unicorn* team is two abreast and one in front.

Veer-cow (*Cornw.*), same as **Yule-cow.**

Vell (*Dev.*), to pare or plough thin.

Viskey (*Dev.*), a two-bitted pick.

Wad, a heap of beans or pease laid out to dry, previous to binding. In the county of *Devon*, applied to a handful of thatch.

Wadstaff (*Notts.*), guide-staff to plough by.

Wain (*Cornw.*), a two-wheeled waggon or long cart.

Wallis (*Norf.*, &c.), a horse's withers.

Wanty (*Hants.*), bellyband in cart-harness.

Warble *or* **Warblet,** a hard swelling in the hides of cattle.

Warp (*Yks.*), soil deposited by a river.

Warping, in the case of the ewe, means abortion.

Warps (*Suss.*), corn ridges.

Warth (*Heref.*), a flat meadow close to the river bank.

Water-ripening (*Som.*), putting flax under water in course of its preparation.

Wattles, sheep hurdles made of split wood.

Wave-wine *or* **Wither-wine** (*Wilts., Glouc.*), bindweed. [*Convolvulus sepium*, L.]

Way-tree (*Linc.*), the largest tree of the three 'swingle-trees.'

Wecht (*Lothians*), a barn basket for holding grain.

Welt (*Notts.*), same as **Fid.**

Wennel (*East Eng.*), a weaned calf; also **Weanling.**

Wether, a castrated ram.

Wether-horse (*Kent*), the last horse in the team.

Wetkirn (*Kent*), the harvest-home treat. [Better *whetkirn*; see *whetkin* in Hal.: *whet* = wheat.]

Whicks (*Yks.*), couch-grass.

Whipple-trees, same as **Swingle-trees.**

[**White Ewe.** See **Ewe.**]

White-victual (*Scotl.*), oats, wheat, and barley.

Whole-bodied-cart (*Berwicksh.*), one that has fixed shafts.

Whye (*Yks.*), same as **Quey.**

Winder (*Notts.*), to winnow.

Winlin (*Lothians*), same as **Bottle.**

Winnister (*Aberdeensh., Banffsh.*), a barn fan.

Win-row *or* **Wind-row,** a row into which hay is gathered during the process of 'making.'

[**Wither-wine.** See **Wave-wine.**]

Wong (*Suff.*), an unclosed division of an unclosed parish. [A.S. *wong*, a plain, field.]

Wrack, sea-weed.

Wreathes (*Dors.*), withes to keep hurdles and *sowels* together.

Wrestle (*Dors.*), 'rassling,' tillering out.

Wytch (*Heref.*), same as **Hutch.**

Wyzles (*Lanc.* and *Ches.*), the stalks of potatoes.

Yad (*Scotl.*), an old horse or cow. [Commonly *yaud;* a *jade.*]

Yan (*Yks.*), a company of four harvesters, namely, three shearers and a binder.

Yangle (*Suff., Norf.*), a yoke put round a pig's neck to prevent it from breaking fences. In Scotland, **Branks.**

Yarry-horse (*Ess.*), one that carries its head well.

Yat *or* **Yet** (*West* and *North Eng.*), a gate.

Yaval (*Aberdeensh., Banffsh.*), a second grain crop after lea.

Yeld (*Angus*), barren ewe, cow, &c.

Yell (*Staff.*), a three-pronged fork.

Yelm (*East Eng.*), to lay straw in convenient quantities to be used by the thatcher, or for the chaff-cutter.

Yelze (*Sal., Ches.*, &c.), a dung-hill fork.

Yeomath (*Wilts., Glouc.*), same as *aftermath.*

[**Yerning.** See **Yirning.**]

[**Yet.** See **Yat.**]

Yilt (*Ess.*), a sow.

Yirling (*Notts.*), see **Fid.**

Yirning (*Scotl.*), rennet. In *Derb.*, **Eirning.** In *Yorks.*, **Yenning.** [M. E. *ernen*, to run: see **Earn**, and *Earning-grass* in *Dict. of Eng. Plant-names.*]

Yolk (*Kent*), a spayed pig.

Yule-cow (*Aberdeensh., Banffsh.*), a cow not giving milk.

Yure (*Yks.*), udder.

VII.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

FROM

MORTON'S 'CYCLOPEDIA OF AGRICULTURE.'

(1863.)

VII. WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

FROM MORTON'S 'CYCLOPEDIA OF AGRICULTURE' (1863) (pp. 1123—1127).

THE following article is chiefly intended as an addition to the previous one on PROVINCIALISMS. The weights and measures indicated are given on the authority, in great measure, of private correspondence with the districts to which they refer, but also on that of the second report of the Commissioners on Weights and Measures.

The following is a condensed statement of such provincial customs, as regards weights and measures, as we have been able to ascertain.

Bag, of hops (*Kent*), is 2 cwt. 2 qrs. Of wheat (*Dev.*), 2 bushels. (*Sal.*), 3 bushels. Of oats (*S. Wales*), 7 heaped measures, or 8½ striked.

Barrel (*I. of Man*), of lime, 6 Winchester bushels. (*Channel Islands*), of charcoal and lime, 60 gallons. (*Wales*), of lime, in some counties, 3 provincial bushels of 10 gallons each, making 3¾ Winchester bushels. (*Cromarty* and *Ross*), of limestone, 32 gallons English. (*Kincardinesh.*), of flax, 18 pecks. (*Ireland*), of barley [and] rape, 16 stone of 14 lbs.; of beans, pease, wheat, and potatoes, 20 stone; of malt, 12 stone; of oats, 1 stone; of oatmeal, 8 stone; of bran, 6 stone; of lime, 40 gallons of $217\frac{6}{10}$ cubic inches each.

(Though the barrel is in each case a fixed weight, yet it was originally a measure of fixed dimensions, equal to 9981·864 cubic inches, or equal to 4½ imperial bushels of 2218·192 cubic inches exactly (each bushel being 8 gallons of 272·274 cubic inches); whence it appears that the above weights per barrel were calculated in the cases of wheat, oats, and barley, at the following average weights per bushel:—wheat, 62·22 lbs.; oats, 43·55 lbs.; and barley, 49·77 lbs.)

Basket (*Kent*), of cherries, 48 lbs.

Bat (*S. Wales*), 11 feet square.

Bay (*Derb.*), of slaters' work, 500 square feet.

Beatment (*Durh.* and *Nhumb.*), ¼ peck.

Billet of firewood, 3 feet 4 inches long; if single, about 7½ inches.

Boll (*Durh.*), 2 bushels. (*Nhumb.*, Alnwick), of barley and oats, 6 bushels; of wheat, 2 bushels. (Hexham), of barley and oats, 5 bushels; of pease, rye, and wheat, 4 bushels. (Newcastle), 2 bushels. (*Cumb.*, Wooler), 6 bushels. (Carlisle), 3 bushels. (*Westm.*), of rye, 2 bushels. (*I. of Man*), of barley and oats, 6 bushels; of pease, 4 bushels; of potatoes, 16 heaped pecks; of wheat, 4 bushels, weighing 64 lbs. each. (*Yks.*), 2 bushels. (*Scotl.*), of grain, the boll contains four firlots, nearly 6 Winchester bushels, or more accurately, 5·9626; of oatmeal 140 lbs. English = 8 Dutch stone, or 10 English = 16 pecks; of marl, 8 cubic feet. (*Aberdeensh.*), $1\frac{1}{9}$ boll of the Linlithgow standard; of barley, bere, or oats, 4 Aberdeen firlots = 136 pints of $60\frac{3}{4}$ oz. each; of coal, 36 stone = 630 lbs. English; of lime, 128 Aberdeen pints, each containing 105 cubic inches; of potatoes = 12 bushels imperial = $6\frac{1}{4}$ cwts. (*Angus*), of meal, 8 stone; of potatoes, 32 stone. (*Argylesh.*), of grain, at Inverary, 4 firlots, $7\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. above the standard, making 6 bushels, 1 peck, 9 pints, 10 cubic inches English; of meal, at Inverary, 8 stone; in some parts, 9; at Campbelton, 10. (*Ayrsh.*), of lime, 4 or 5 bushels, in some places more or less. (*Banffsh.*), of barley, 17 stone, or $17\frac{1}{2}$; of potatoes, 36 stone. (*Berwicksh.*), $6\frac{1}{4}$ Winchester bushels; of lime, about 6 bushels; of potatoes, 6 corn firlots striked, or 4 heaped, about 9 Winchester bushels = 476 lbs. English. In Berwick township, 560 lbs. English; of meal, 140. (*Caithness*), of beans, pease, and wheat, $\frac{2}{3}$ of the bere boll, about $4\frac{1}{4}$ bushels; of bere and oats, $6\frac{3}{8}$ bushels English; of bere meal, 9 stone; of oatmeal, $8\frac{1}{2}$ stone; of potatoes, 16 pecks of $1\frac{1}{2}$ stone each. (*Cromarty and Ross*), of grain, about $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. above the standard; of oatmeal, 9 stone. (*Hebrides*), from 16 to 20 pecks. (*Kincardinesh.*), of potatoes, 35 stone of 10 lbs. av. each = 5 cwts. (*Kintyre*), of grain, before Patrickmas, 17 pecks = 9 Winchester bushels, 1 quart; after it, 16 pecks; about $8\frac{1}{2}$ Winchester bushels. (*East Lothian*), of barley, nearly 6 bushels English; of wheat, a little more than 4 bushels English. (*Mid-Lothian*), of potatoes, 24 stone = 30 stone English. (*West Lothian*), of barley, from 17 to 18 stone = 4 bushels; of oats, 6 bushels; of potatoes, 3 or 4 cwts.; of oatmeal, 140 lbs. (*Moray*), nearly 5 bushels English. (*Moray* and *Nairn*), of barley meal, from 9 to 12 stone; of oatmeal, 8 or 9 stone. (*Nairn*), of grain, $6\frac{5}{8}$ standard bushels. (*Perthsh.*), of barley meal, 18 stone; of beans and pease, 13 to 14 stone; of oats, 14 to $14\frac{1}{2}$ stone; of wheat, 14 stone. (*Renfrewsh.*), of beans and pease, $4\frac{1}{2}$ Winchester bushels; of bere and oats, $6\frac{1}{3}$ Winchester bushels. (*Roxburghsh.*), of barley, malt, and oats, 5 firlots 10 pints; of beans, pease, rye, and wheat, 5 firlots $3\frac{3}{4}$ pints of the Scotch standard; of meal, 16 stone. (*Selkirksh.*), of barley, malt, oats, and potatoes, 5 firlots $1\frac{1}{4}$ Scotch pints; of beans, pease, rye, and wheat, 5 firlots; of meal, 16 stone. (*Shetland*), 5 bushels of 50 lbs. each. (*Stirlingsh.*), of wheat and beans, 4 bushels; of barley and oats, 6 bushels; of oak bark, 10 stone. (*Sutherland*), of oats, in some parts, 5 firlots; of bere, 16 to 18 stone; of potatoes, 24 stone. (*Wigtonsh.*), of meal, 16 stone of $17\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. each; of wheat, 4 bushels; of barley, 12 bushels; of potatoes, 16 bushels = 8 cwts.

Bolt, *or* **Boult,** of oziers. (*Berks.*), a bundle, measuring 42 inches

round, 14 inches from the butts. (*Ess.*), a bundle, of which 80 make a load. (*Hants.*), 42 inches round at the lower band.

Bolting, of straw (*Glouc.*), 24 lbs.

Brawler, of straw (*Som.*), a 7lb. sheaf.

Bunch (*Cambs.*), of oziers, a bundle 45 inches round at the band; of reeds, a bundle 28 inches round, formerly an ell. (*Ess.*), of teazles, 25 heads, otherwise a glean. (*Glouc.*), of teazles, 20; a glen; of king's teazles, 10. (*Yks., N. R.*), of teazles, 10.

Bundle (*Dev.*), of barley straw, 35 lbs.; of oat straw, 40 lbs.; of wheat straw, 28 lbs. (*Hants.*), of oziers, 42 inches round the lower band. (*Worc.*), of oziers, 38 inches round.

Bushel (*Beds.*), till lately was 2 pints above the standard. (*Berks.*), of corn, in some parts, 9 gallons. (*Ches.*), of barley, 60 lbs.; of oats, 45 to 50 lbs.; of potatoes, 90 lbs.; of wheat, 70 to 75 lbs. (*Cornw.*), 24 gallons. The double measure of 16 gallons is also used in the eastern parts, and runs occasionally to 17 or 17½; the triple in the western; of potatoes, 220 lbs. (*Cumb.*, Carlisle), 96 quarts = 24 gallons. (Penrith), of barley, oats, and potatoes, 20 gallons; of rye and wheat, 16 gallons. (*Derb.*), of potatoes, often 90 lbs. (*Dev.*), of barley, often 50 lbs.; of oats, often 36 or 40 lbs.; of wheat, the fourth peck heaped. (*Dors.*), of hemp seed, sometimes 9 gallons. (*Durh.*), of corn, generally 5 per cent. above the standard; in some parts, 8½ gallons. (Stockton), of oats, 35 lbs.; of wheat, 60 lbs. (*Glouc.*), commonly 9½ gallons, but varying from 9 and 9¼ to 10. (*Heref.*), of grain, 10 gallons; of malt, 8½ gallons. (*Lanc.*), of potatoes, generally, 90 lbs. not cleaned. (Liverpool), of barley, beans, and oats, 9 gallons, Winchester measure; barley is sold at 60 lbs. to the bushel; oats, at 45; of wheat, 70 lbs. (*Leic.*), of grain, 8½ to 9 gallons; of malt, 8 gallons; of potatoes, 80 lbs. (*Middx.*), of potatoes, 56 lbs. (*Oxf.*), of wheat, 9 gallons 3 pints. (*Sal.*), of barley, pease, and wheat, 9½ to 10 gallons; of wheat, weighing from 70 to 80 lbs.; of oats, at Shrewsbury, 3½ bushels, weighing about 93 lbs. (*Staff.*), of barley, beans, oats, and pease, 9½ gallons; of wheat, 72 lbs. (*Surr.*), of potatoes, 60 lbs.; of turnips, 50 lbs. (*Suss.*), of wheat, in some parts, 9 gallons. (*Westm.*), 3 Winchester bushels. (Appleby), of barley, 2½ bushels; of potatoes, 2 bushels. (*Worc.*), at Worcester 8½ gallons, at Evesham 9, in some parts 9½ or 9¾; of wheat, 9 gallons weigh 70 lbs., and make 56 of flour. (*Yks., E. R.*), farmers sell by a bushel above the standard; corn-merchants by the Winchester bushel. (*N. R.*), in the southern part 1 quart above the standard, in the northern 2, sometimes 10 per cent., or more than 3. (*North Wales*, Anglesey), of potatoes, 74 lbs. (*South Wales*), of oats, the Winchester bushel of the old kind of oats required to weigh 41½ lbs.; of the new, 45 lbs. (*Brecknocksh.*), 10 gallons. (*Monmouthsh.*), from 10 to 10½, and nearly 11 gallons. (*Montgomerysh.*), 20 gallons, called 2 strikes. (Welshpool), of malt, $\frac{2}{10}$ of the corn bushel = 18 gallons; of oats, 7 hoops of 5 gallons, heaped. (Fishguard), 2 Winchester bushels. (Caerphili), of wheat, the Winchester bushel, estimated to weigh 67¼ lbs.; at Aberthaw 64; at other places the

bushel of 10 gallons is required to weigh 80 lbs. (*Guernsey*), 6 gallons of wheat, to weigh 38 lbs. English; of barley, 54¼ lbs. English. (*Scotl.*, Ayr), 2 pecks. (*Galloway*), of barley, from 46 to 53 lbs.; of lime or potatoes, the Carlisle bushel.

(It is proper to add, that the imperial bushel is now almost universal, and that the above local measures are most of them obsolete.)

[I do not know what it may be in other counties, but in Cheshire the local weights above-named are by no means obsolete; in fact, the imperial bushel is unknown. The name *bushel* is also less commonly used than *measure*.—R. H.]

[**Butts.** See **Bolt.**]

Cabot (*Jersey*), of wheat, $\frac{8}{13}$ of an English bushel, weighing about 34½ lbs., 4 of which make 3 large cabots, used for barley, and all other corn wheat.

Cart Load, from 3 tons to 27 cwts. allowed at the bars on various roads, according to wheels and season.

Cask (*Glouc.*), of cider, usually 110 gallons.

Chalder (Scotch for chaldron), nearly 12 quarters Winchester measure; of corn, 16 bolls. (*Dumbartonsh.*), of lime, 64 bushels; of lime shells, 32 bushels. (*Renfrewsh.*), of lime, 32 bushels; of lime shells, 16 bushels. (*Stirlingsh.*), of lime, in some places, 24 firlots, each of 23 Scotch pints.

Chaldron (*Camb.*), of lime, 40 bushels. (*Derb.*), of lime, in some parts, 32 heaped bushels. (*Surr.*), of lime, 32 bushels. (*Yks., E. R.*), of lime, 32 bushels.

Chopin *or* **Choppin** (*Scotl.*), ½ a pint, 2 mutchkins = 52½ cubic inches, about 2 English pints.

Clove of Cheese, 7 lbs., sometimes 8.

Coom *or* **Coomb**, ½ a quarter = 4 bushels.

Cord, a measure for wood, properly a double cube of 4 feet = 128 cubic feet. (*Derb.*), 128, 155, or 162½ cubic feet. (*Suss.*), 14 × 3 × 3 feet = 126 cubic feet, elsewhere 8 feet × 3 feet 1 inch × 4 feet.

Curnock (*Worc.*), of barley or oats, 4 bushels; of wheat, 9 score 10 lbs. = 3 bushels.

Faggot, of wood, 3 feet long, 24 inches round. 43 Eliz.

Fall, $\frac{1}{160}$ of a Scotch acre, as the perch is of the English acre.

Fan (*Camb.*), of chaff, 3 heaped bushels.

Fandam (*Yks.*), a measure for hay stacks—the distance between a man's two hands when his arms are stretched out round the stack.

[A corruption of *fathom* (A.S. *fæðm*), the space covered by the extended arms; also, an embrace, grasp.—W. W. S.]

Firlot (*Scotl.*), of bere, nearly 1½ Winchester bushel, used for barley, bere, malt, and oats; of wheat, about 2 per cent. more than a Winchester bushel, used for beans, pease, rye, white salt, and wheat. (*Aberdeensh.*), of potatoes, 1½ cwt. = 3 half bushels.

Fodder *or* **Fother** (*Nhumb.*), of dung and lime, a two-horse cart load.

Forpet *or* **Forpit** (*Nhumb.*, Alnwick), the fourth part of a peck, about 3 quarts. (Hexham), 4 quarts, ¼ peck of wheat, ⅕ of barley and oats. (Wooler), 4 quarts, ⅓ peck, ⅑ bushel. (*Scotl.*), the fourth part of a peck, otherwise called a lippie. [Corruption of *fourth part.*]

Gate (*Yks.*), (on commons) pasturage for a cow; 5 sheep are a gate; a full-grown horse is two gates; 3 twenters (two year old heifers), are 2 gates; 2 stirks (one year old calf), are 1 gate; a stag (colt of two years old) is a gate and a half.

[**Glean** *or* **Glen.** See **Bunch.**]

[**Goad.** See **Lug.**]

Hobbit (*N. Wales*), of wheat, weighs 168 lbs.; of beans, 180; of barley, 147; of oats, 105; being 2½ bushels imperial.

Hogshead, of ale or beer, 1½ barrel. (*Cornw.*), of oats, 9 Winchester bushels. (*Dev.*), of lime, sometimes 36 level pecks, or 40; sometimes 11½ heaped bushels, Winchester. (*Dors.*), of lime, 4 bushels. (*Heref.* and *Worc.*), of cider, 110 gallons. (*Guernsey* and *Jersey*), of cider, 120 pots, 60 gallons.

Hoop (*Durh.*), ¼ peck. (*Sal.*), a peck. (*Montgomerysh.*), 5 gallons, called also a peccaid.

Hundred, of balks, deals, eggs, faggots, bunches, &c., generally 120.

Hundred Weight (*Camb.*), of cheese, 120 lbs. (*Ches.*), of cheese and hay, 120 lbs. the long hundred. (*Derb.*), of cheese, among dairymen, 120 lbs. (*Ess.*), of potatoes, 120 lbs. (*Hunts.*), of Leicester cheese, 120 lbs. (*Kent*), of filberts, 104 lbs. (*Lanc.*), 100, 112, or 120 lbs. (*Leic.*), of cheese, 120 lbs. (*Sal.*), of cheese, Bridgenorth 113 lbs., Shrewsbury 121 lbs. (*Staff.*), of cheese, at Wolverhampton, 120 lbs.

[I have never known hay sold by the long hundred-weight in Cheshire. It is uniformly sold now by the imperial ton, by the cwt. of 112 lbs., or by the stone of 14 lbs. In Liverpool, however, a stone of hay or straw is 20 lbs. The method of weighing hay for delivery in Cheshire is rather curious, and perhaps worth recording. The hay is cut into 40 trusses to the ton, each truss being supposed to weigh 56 lbs. The hay-cutter cuts them, in the first instance, as nearly 56 lbs. each as he can guess; and when the whole 40 trusses

are cut he begins weighing them on a steelyard (locally called 'drones'), which is furnished with two long hooks to hook into the bands around the truss. Of course it is very rarely that a truss happens to weigh 56 lbs. exactly; but whatever weight is under or over the 56 lbs. is recollected, and the under or over-weight of each succeeding truss is subtracted from or added to the previous total under or over-weight, until the whole are weighed. An example will best illustrate this. Suppose truss 1 weighs 59 lbs., this is 3 lbs. over-weight; truss 2 weighs 55 lbs., or 1 lb. under-weight, which subtracted from the 3 lbs. leaves 2 lbs. over-weight for the two. Truss 3 may weigh only 50 lbs., or 6 lbs. short, but there are already 2 lbs. over; the balance, therefore, is 4 lbs. short in the three trusses. If the balance begins to get much too high or too low, some hay is taken from or added to a truss to equalize it a little. When the last truss is weighed the whole ton may be a few pounds over or under, and this is rectified in the last truss. The process is called 'cutting it truss-weight.'—R. H.]

Hyle (*Hants.*), of flax, 10 sheaves.

Incast (*Roxburghsh.* and *Selkirksh.*), a pound in a stone of wool, and a fleece in a pack, usually given above measure.

Kemple, of straw (*Mid-Lothian*), 40 small bundles = 358 lbs. trone.

Kenning (*Durh.* and *Nhumb.*), ½ a bushel = 2 pecks.

Kishon (*I. of Man*), a peck.

Kiver (*Derb.*), of corn, 12 sheaves.

Knitch (*Scotl.*), a bundle of unbroken straw, 34 inches in girth.

Last (*Camb.*), of oats, 21 coombs = 10½ quarters. (*Hunts.*), of grains and seeds, 10½ quarters = 84 bushels; of oats, 1½ ton. (*Linc.*, Boston), 10¾ quarters. (*Norf.*), 20 coombs, formerly 21 coombs. (*Yks., N. R.*), of rape seed, 10 quarters.

Lippie (*Scotl.*), a quarter of a peck = ·0932 Winchester bushel, nearly a quarter and a half of an English peck.

Load, of hay, 36 trusses of 56 lbs. each; of wood, 50 cubic feet; of earth or gravel, 1 cubic yard; of lime, 32 bushels; of oak bark, 45 cwts.; of timber, round, 50 cubic feet; square, 40 cubic feet; of sand, 36 bushels; of Scotch coals, 1 cwt.; of lead, sometimes 175 lbs. (*Beds.*), 5 bushels; of wheat, when ground, 4 bushels, 2 pecks, 4 lbs. (*Berks.*), 5 quarters. (*Bucks.*), of wheat, 5 bushels; of straw, 11½ cwts.; of hay, 18 cwts. (*Camb.*), of oziers, 80 bunches; of wheat, 5 bushels. (*Ches.*), of oatmeal, 240 lbs. (*Dors.*), of wheat, 5 quarters = 40 bushels. (*Durh.*), of lime, 27 bushels. (*Ess.*), of chalk, a waggon load, 90 bushels; of clay, 40 bushels; of oziers, 80 boults. (*Herts.*), of chalk, in some places 22 buckets = 33 bushels; of wheat, 5 bushels; of other corn, 4

bushels; in the north of the county, 3 bushels. (*Hunts.*), of wheat, 5 bushels. (*Lanc.*, Lancaster), of barley, 6 bushels; of beans, pease, and wheat, 4½ bushels, the load of wheat weighing 280 lbs.; of oats, 7½ bushels; of potatoes, 2 cwts. (*Middx.*), of new hay, nearly a ton—properly 36 trusses of 60 lbs.; of old hay, 18 cwts. (*Oxf.*), of straw, 22½ cwts. (*Suff.*), of carrots and turnips, 40 bushels. (*Surr.*), of chalk, 30 to 35 bushels. (*Suss.*), of faggots, 100; of oats, 80 bushels; of wheat, 40 bushels. (*Westm.*), of potatoes, 4½ heaped bushels, but sometimes 7½ bushels measured by a bag. (*Yks.*, Wakefield), of wheat, 3 bushels; of malt, 6 bushels. (*Scotl.*, *Dumfriessh.*), of oatmeal, 20 stone Dutch, 25 English. (*Peeblessh.*), of meal, 2 bolls of 16 pecks; sometimes a peck over. (*Lothian*), of meal, 260 lbs. = 280 lbs. (*Dublin*), of hay, 4 cwts., or more commonly 4½. (*Mayo*), of potatoes, 24 stone.

[The load of wheat varies in Cheshire from 14 score (280 lbs.) to 15 score (300 lbs.), or 16 score (320 lbs.), according as the measure (bushel) is specified as 70 lbs., 75 lbs., or 80 lbs. A load of potatoes is 252 lbs., spoken of as 'twelve score twelve;' in reality, 12 long scores of 21 lbs. each.—R. H.]

Lug (*Dors.*), of land, 15 feet 1 inch; called also Goad, used instead of a pole of 16½. (*Heref.*), of coppice wood, 49 square yards. (*Herts.*), 20 feet. (*Wilts.*), a pole or rod of 15, 16½, or 18 feet.

Math (*Heref.*), mowing; a day's math is about an acre, or a day's work for a mower.

Measure (*Ches.*), of wheat, 38 quarts = 75 lbs.; of barley and oats, 38 quarts = 9½ gallons; of malt, 32 or 36 quarts = 8 or 9 gallons. (*Westm.*), of oatmeal, 16 quarts. (*Lanc.*), of potatoes, 90 lbs. (*Guernsey* and *Jersey*), of apples, about 3 bushels Winchester; of potatoes, 14 pots = 7 gallons.

[The measure by weight is now, however, substituted in Cheshire for that by capacity; and a measure of wheat weighs 70 lbs., 75 lbs., or 80 lbs.; a measure of oats, 45 lbs. or 50 lbs., according to locality; and a measure of barley, 60 lbs.—R. H.]

[**Mutchkin.** See **Chopin.**]

Pack, of teazles, 9000 heads of kings; 20,000 of middlings. (*Glouc.*), of teazles, 40 staffs = 1000 glens = 20,000; of kings, 30 staffs = 900 glens = 9000. (*Hunts.*), of wool, 240 lbs. (*Kent*), of flax, 240 lbs. (*Yks.*, *N. R.*), of teazles, 1350 bunches of ten each = 13,500. (*N. Wales*), of lamb's wool, 240 lbs.; but of Yorkshire and Lancashire lamb's wool, 44 lbs. (*Clydesdale*, *Dumfriessh.*, and *Selkirksh.*), of wool, 12 stone Scotch.

[**Peccaid.** See **Hoop.**]

Peck, ¼ bushel; of flour and salt, generally reckoned 14 lbs. (*Glouc.*), of potatoes and green vegetables, about Bristol, 2 pecks striked; at Gloucester, a heaped peck. (*Nhumb.*, Alnwick and Wooler), ⅓ of a bushel Winchester. (Newcastle), barley and oats,

5 forpits or quarterns. (*N. Wales*), of potatoes, 24 quarts. (*S. Wales*), 20 quarts. (*Scotl.*), ¼ firlot, nearly ⅜ Winchester bushel, except for wheat; of meal, 8 lbs. Dutch, 8¾ English. (*Aberdeensh.*), of ground malt, weighs from 12 to 14 lbs. Dutch; of potatoes, $\frac{1}{16}$ of a boll = ¾ bushel, imperial, about 40 lbs. (*Argylesh.*), of potatoes (Campbelton), of 9 wine gallons English, heaped, weighing 56 lbs. av. (*Banffsh.*), of potatoes, 2 strike = 32 lbs. Dutch. (*Berwicksh.*), ⅓ of a firlot, instead of ¼. (*Clydesdale*), of apples and pears, 6½ gallons Winchester, called a sleek; of meal, ½ stone = 8 lbs. Dutch. (Cunningham), of potatoes, reduced to 27 lbs. of 24 oz. each. (*Dumbartonsh.*), of potatoes, the water peck, nearly 42 lbs. (*Kincardinesh.*), of potatoes, 2 stone Dutch. (*Kintyre*), of barley, bere, malt, and oats, a measure 12 inches in diameter, $10\frac{1}{10}$ inches deep, containing $1142\frac{3}{10}$ cubic inches, a little more than half a Winchester bushel; formerly heaped, now striked. (*Lanarksh.*), of beans and peas, ⅓ less than of barley. (Glasgow), of potatoes, 42 lbs. av. (*Renfrewsh.*), of potatoes, from 36 to 37 lbs. av. (*Sutherland*), of potatoes, 28 lbs. Dutch.

Perch, Pole, *or* **Rod,** a measure of length, equal to 5½ yards = 16½ feet. The same measure squared is employed as the first element of the acre, which contains 160 square perches of 30¼ square yards each.

Perch (*Berks.*), sometimes 18 feet for rough work. (*Dev.*), of stone work, 16½ feet in length, 1 in height, and 22 inches in thickness; of cob work, 18 feet in length, 1 in height, and 2 in thickness. (*Heref.*), of fencing, 7 yards in length; of walling, 5½. (*Herts.*), sometimes 20 feet, sometimes called a lug. (*Lanc.*), 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 7½, or 8 yards, in different parts of the county. (*Leic.*), of hedging, 8 yards; sometimes 8 yards square for land. (*Oxf.*), of draining, 6 yards. (*Westm.*, near Lancashire), 7 yards. (*Worc.*), 8 yards. (*Guernsey*), 7 yards squared for land measure, making 1⅗ perches. (*Jersey*), 7⅓ yards = 22 feet, $\frac{1}{90}$ of an acre. (*S. Wales*), of land, sometimes 9 feet square, 10½ feet square, 11 feet, sometimes 11½ feet, sometimes 12 feet; of labourers' work, in some parts of Wales, 6, 7, or 8 yards. (*Scotl.*), 18¾ feet. (*Dumfriessh.*), a rod of 3 ells, or 9 feet 3 inches. (*Ireland*), of land, 7 yards in length or square.

Pint weight, of butter, in Norfolk and Suffolk, 1¼ lb.

Pocket, of wool, ½ a pack = 120 lbs.; of hops (*Kent*), 1¼ cwt.; of hops (*Surr.*), 1¼ cwt., measuring about 5¾ feet in circumference, 7½ long; 4 lbs. being allowed for the weight of the canvas.

Poke, of wool, 20 cwts.

Pot, of potatoes, apples, &c. (*Worc.*), 5 pecks.

Pound (*Bucks.*), of butter, sometimes 17 oz. (*Ches.*), 18 oz. (*Cornw.*), 18 oz. (*Derb.*), 17 oz. (*Dev.*), 18 oz. (*Dors.*), in some parts, 18 oz. (*Durh.*), in many parts, 22 oz. (Stanhope), 21 oz. (Stockton), 24 oz. (*Glouc.*), sometimes 18 oz. (*Heref.*), 18 oz. (*Lanc.*), 18 oz. (*Leic.*), a little more than 16 oz. (*Linc.*, Louth), 18 oz. (*Sal.*), 17 oz. (*Staff.*, Wolverhampton), 18 oz. (*Westm.*), 20 oz. (*Yks., E. R.*), 16 to 20 oz.; (*N. R.*), 16 to 24 oz.; (*W. R.*), 20

oz. (*Guernsey* and *Jersey*), a little more than 17 oz.; the same of bread, 1½ lb. av. (*N. Wales*), 18 to 21 oz.; of wool, 5 lbs. (*S. Wales*), 17, 18, and 24 oz. (*Westm.*), 12, 16, 18, and 21 oz. (*Scotl.*), trone pound, 1¼ lb. Dutch, 21¾ oz. av.; troy or Dutch weight, 1·0888 lb. av. = $17\frac{42}{100}$ oz. av. (*Aberdeensh.*), of butter and cheese, 20 or 26 oz. Dutch; of malt, meal, meal and corn, 24 oz. Dutch. (*Angus*), trone pound, 22 oz. av. (*Brechin*, *Forfar*, and *Montrose*), 24 oz. av. (Glamis), 26 oz. av. (Kirriemuir), 27 oz. av. (*Argylesh.*, Campbelton), 16 oz. av. (Inverary), 24 oz. av. (*Ayrsh.*), of groceries, 1 lb. av.; of butter, hay, and meat, 24 oz. av. (*Banffsh.*), of butter, cheese, hay, and wool, 24 oz. av.; of meal and meat, 17½ oz. av. (*Berwicksh.*), of meat, generally Dutch weight; of butter, at Berwick market, 18 oz. av.; in the country markets, 22½, which is the usual pound for cheese; that of wool is 24 oz. (*Dumbartonsh.*), 23 oz. av. (*E. Lothian*), of hay, hides, and tallow, 22 oz. av.; of meat, Dutch weight; of wool, avoird. (*Peeblessh.*), of butter, cheese, hay, and wool, 23 oz. av. (*Perthsh.*), of butter and cheese, 22 oz. av. (*Stirlingsh.*), of butcher's meat, 22 oz. av. trone weight; of pork, 17½ av., or troy weight. (*Wigtonsh.*), of butter, 16 or 24 oz.

[Until within the last few years the pound of butter at Northwich, Cheshire, used to be 20 oz.—R. H.]

Pwn (*N. Wales*), of straw = 160 lbs.

[Welsh *pwn*, a pack, a burden.—W. W. S.]

Quarter, 8 bushels; of salt, 4 cwts. (*Guernsey* and *Jersey*), of potatoes, 240 lbs. Dutch weight = 263 av. (*Yks.*), of chopped bark, in some parts, 9 heaped bushels; of oats, for bread, in some parts to be made up, 3 cwts.

Reel (*Hants.*), for flax, 2 yards round.

Rood, of land, properly ¼ acre, but often provincially used for rod. (*Ches.*), of hedging, 8 yards; of land, 8 yards square = 64 square yards; of marl, 64 cubic yards. (*Cumb.*), 7 yards. (*Derb.*), of bark, seems to be a pile 7 yards in length; of draining or fencing, 7 or 8 yards; of digging, 7 yards square. (*Durh.*), of wall-building, 7 yards. (*Norf.*), 21 feet. (*Nhumb.*), 7 yards. (*Sal.* and *Staff.*), of hedging, 8 yards; of digging, 8 yards square. (*Yks.*), in the moorlands, of fencing, 7 yards. (*Wales*), of ditching, draining, and hedging, 8 yards. (*Berwicksh.*), of labourers' work, 6 or 7 yards; of masonry, 6 yards square, 2 feet thick. (*Dumbartonsh.*), 6 yards square. (*Dumfriessh.*), of draining, 19 feet = 6 yards 1 foot. (*Wigtonsh.*), lineal, 20 feet. (*Fifesh.*), of fencing, 6 yards. (*W. Lothian*), of draining, 6 yards.

Rope, in some places, 20 feet. (*Dev.*), of cob-work and masonry, 20 feet in length, 1 foot high, and 18 inches thick. (*Som.*), of wall-building, 20 feet in length.

Sack, of coal, 3 bushels, the sacks to be 50 inches by 26; of flour

or meal, 280 lbs.; of meal, 5 bushels; of salt, 5 bushels; of wool, 2 weys, or 26 stone = 3¼ cwts. (*Beds.*), of corn, 5 bushels. (*Dev.*), of coals, in some parts, 1¼ cwt. (*Dors.*), of flour and grain, 4 bushels of 9 gallons each = 4½ Winchester bushels. (*Ess.*), of charcoal, 8 pecks. (*Glouc.*), of potatoes, 3 bushels, or 2½ cwts. (*Herts.*), of ashes, 5 bushels, 4 striked, 1 heaped. (*Kent*), of apples and potatoes, about 3½ bushels. (*Som.*), of potatoes, 240 lbs. (*Surr.*), of charcoal, 5 bushels; of oats, 4 bushels; of potatoes, 3 bushels of 60 lbs. each. (*Warw.*), of beans and wheat, 3 bushels of 9 gallons each. (*Wilts.*), of beans, pease, wheat, and vetches, usually 4 bushels; of potatoes, 36 gallons, or 2 cwts. (*Worc.*), of apples, 4 bushels. (*Yks., W. R.*), of potatoes, 14 pecks = 3½ bushels. (*N. Wales*), of wheat, 1½ hobaid, to weigh 260 lbs.

Seam (*Dev.*), of dung, 3 cwts.

Sieve (*Kent*), of apples and potatoes, about a bushel; of cherries, 48 lbs.

Sleek (*Clydesdale*), of apples or pears, a peck = 2½ gallons.

Square, frequently 100 square feet of slaters' work, of thatching, &c.

Staff, of teazles (*Ess.*), 50 bunches, or gleans of 25 each = 1250. (*Glouc.*), 25 glens of 20 = 500; of kings, 30 glens of 10 = 300.

Stone of hemp, or flax, 16 lbs.; of meat, 8 lbs.; of wool, 14 lbs. (*Beds.*), of butcher's meat in the south, 8 lbs.; north of the Ouse, 14 lbs. (*Cumb.*), of hay, tallow, wool, or yarn, and sometimes of meat, 16 lbs. (*Durh.*), of wool, 18 lbs. (*Ess.*), of beef, 8 lbs. (*Kent*), of meat, in some places, 8 lbs. (*Glouc.*), of beef, 8 lbs.; of wool, 12½ lbs. (*Heref.*), 12 lbs. (*Liverpool*), 20 lbs. (*Middx.*), of meat, 8 lbs. (*Nhumb.*), of wool, 24 or 18 lbs. (*Suff.*), of hemp, 14½ lbs. (*Suss.*), of meat, 8 lbs. (*Westm.*), 14, 16, or 20 lbs.; of butter, 16 lbs. of 20 ounces each = 20 lbs. (*Yks.*), of wool, 16 lbs., ¼ more being allowed for the draught or turn of the scale. (*W. Moorlands*), 17 lbs., and ½ more for the draught. (*E. Moorlands*), 17 to 19 lbs. (About *Darlington*), 18 lbs.; of wheat (W. R.), 22 lbs. (*N. Wales*), of wool, from 4 lbs. to 15 lbs. (*S. Wales*), of wool, 14 lbs., with 1 lb. ingrain, making 15 lbs. when sold to woolstaplers. In various markets, provincial weights of 4, 5, 6, 7, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 21, 22, 24, and 26 lbs.; of butcher's meat, commonly 12 lbs. (*Scotl.*), Dutch or French troy stone; 8½ stones Dutch are very near accurately 10½ English. (*Angus*), of potatoes, 16, 20, or 24 lbs. av. (*Argylesh.*), of butter, cheese, hay, lint, tallow, and wool, 24 lbs. av. (*Banffsh.*), of hay, 24 lbs. av. (*Berwicksh.*), of hay, at Berwick, 24 lbs. av.; in the country, 22½ lbs. English, or 16 lbs. trone. (*Caithnesssh.*), of wool, 24 lbs. Dutch. (*Dumbartonsh.*), of wool, sometimes 17 lbs. (*Fifesh.*), of flax, 22 lbs. av. (*Galloway*), of flax, 16 lbs.; of wool, 28 lbs. Dutch. (*Hebrides*), of hay, 17½ lbs. av., 1 stone Dutch; of wool, 24 lbs. Dutch. (*Dumfriessh.*), of butter, hay, tallow, and wool, and of cheese sold wholesale, 24 lbs. av. (*Invernesssh.*), of hay, 20 lbs. Dutch, or about 21 lbs. av. (*Kincardinesh.*), of hay, 20 lbs. Dutch. (*Peeblessh.*), of hay, 22 lbs. English av. (*Renfrewsh.*), of hay, 22½ lbs. av., 16 trone lbs. (*Ross* and *Cromartysh.*), of butter, cheese, flax, oatmeal, and tallow, 21 lbs. Dutch; of wool,

22 lbs. Dutch. (*Roxburghsh.* and *Selkirksh.*), of butter, cheese, hay, raw hides, lint, tallow, and wool, the trone stone of 20 lbs. Dutch. In Roxburghshire and Selkirkshire, 23½ lbs. av. (*Sutherland*), of butter and cheese, 21 lbs. Dutch; of wool, 24 lbs. av. (*Wigtonsh.*), of hay, 26 lbs.; of cheese, 24 lbs.; of wool, 24 to 26 lbs. (*Dublin*), of wool, 16 lbs. av.

Strike, a measure of corn, varying in its contents from ½ to 1, 2, and 4 bushels. (*Yks.*), 2 bushels.

Thrave, of corn (*Derb.*), 2 kivers or shocks, or 24 sheaves; of straw (*Glouc.*), 24 boltings or trusses, of 24 lbs. each = 576 lbs. See **Threave**.

Threave, of straw for thatching (*Westm.*), 24 sheaves. (*Yks., E. R.*), 12 bundles, not precisely limited in magnitude. Of corn in reaping (*Kincardinesh.*), 2 stooks of 12 sheaves each, the sheaves at the band to fill a fork 10 inches wide.

Tod, of wool, 2 stone = 28 lbs. 12 C. 2. (*Beds.*), 28 lbs., and sometimes a pound over for pitch-marks, making 29 lbs. (*Glouc.*), 28½ lbs. (*Suss.*), 32 lbs. (*Yks.*, Holderness), 28½ lbs. (*Guernsey* and *Jersey*), 32 lbs.

Ton, 20 cwts. = 2240 lbs. av. Of earth or gravel, a cubic yard is often reckoned a ton; of wheat, 20 bushels. Forty cubic feet of oak or ash is to be considered as a ton.

Truss, of hay, 56 lbs. if old; 60 lbs. if new. (*Bristol*), 7 lbs. (*London*), formerly 36 lbs.

Tub, of butter, 84 lbs.

Vergee (*Guernsey* and *Jersey*), of land, 40 perches; a little less than ½ an acre. See **Perch**.

Waggon-load, 8 tons to 3 on various roads, according to width of wheels, and the seasons.

Weight (*Dors.*), of hemp, 8 heads of 4 lbs., twisted and tied, making 32 lbs. (*Som.*), of hemp, 30 lbs.

Wey, of cheese, flax, lead, tallow, and wool, 14 stone, properly 5 chaldrons, or 40 bushels; of cheese, 2 cwts.; but in Essex 256 lbs. Otherwise 416, and in Suffolk, 3 cwts. of meal, 48 bushels of 84 lbs. each; of salt, 1 ton = 40 bushels of wool, 13 stone = 182 lbs. (*Dors.*), of wool, a weigh or weight is 30 lbs., and ½ lb. or 1 lb. over in some places.

[In *Piers Plowman*, B. v. 93, Envy is represented as being gladder at his neighbour's mishaps than if he had won a '*weye* of Essex chese.' The point of the remark lies in the extra weight of the

Essex *wey*. 'The weyght of Essex chese is in England ccc weyght; fyue score xij li. for the C. The weyghte of Suffolke chese is xij score and xvi. li.'—Arnold's *Chronicle*, ed. Ellis, 1811, p. 263. *I. e.* the Suffolk wey is 2 cwt. 32 lbs., but the Essex wey is 3 cwt.—W. W. S.]

Windle, of corn, in N. Lancashire, 3 bushels of 70 lbs., and 10 lbs., or 220 lbs. of wheat, beans, pease, and vetches, at Preston; of barley, 180 lbs.; of straw (*Mid-Lothian*), $\frac{1}{40}$ kemple = 5 or 6 lbs. trone weight.

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☞ *The Subscriptions for* 1881 *are due on January* 1, *and should be paid at once to* GEORGE MILNER, ESQ. *(Treasurer), Moston House, Moston, Manchester, by Cheque or Post-office Order (payable at the Manchester Post-office), or to the Society's account at the Manchester and County Bank, King Street, Manchester.*

☞ **No Publications for any year are sent to Members who have not paid their subscriptions for that year.**

Eighth Annual Report,

FOR THE YEAR 1880.

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§ 1. *Publications of the Year.*
§ 2. *Binding of the Publications.*
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§ 1. Three books and a pamphlet have been issued during the year 1880. The books include three original glossaries, namely, of Words in Use in West Cornwall, by Miss Margaret A. Courtney; of Words in Use in East Cornwall, by Mr. Thomas Q. Couch; and of Words and Phrases in Use in the Counties of Antrim and Down, by Mr. William Hugh Patterson. The Society is greatly indebted to the authors of these excellent contributions, which for thoroughness of execution and general excellence will bear comparison with any of our previous issues. By a specially fortunate coincidence the two Glossaries of Cornwall Words were ready at the same time, and it was thus possible to publish them together. For the other volume, *Old Country and Farming Words gleaned from Agricultural Books*, the Society is indebted to the tireless industry of Mr. James Britten. The words and phrases contained in these

two hundred pages have been gathered together from some seventy volumes, mostly books that are either inaccessible to ordinary readers, or are rarely seen by them. It may safely be said that no such collection of rural terms is elsewhere to be found. Considering the scarcity and the scattered nature of the sources from which the words have been drawn, this volume is fairly entitled to a place in the Original Series of the Society's publications, and its value has been enhanced by the notes of the Editor (Mr. Britten), Professor Skeat, and Mr. Robert Holland. The remaining publication of the year is an Early English Hymn to the Virgin in English and Welsh orthography of the fifteenth century, edited from two manuscripts of the Hengwrt collection by Mr. F. J. Furnivall, with notes on the Welsh phonetic copy by Mr. A. J. Ellis, F.R.S. This interesting pamphlet is a reprint from the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, secured to the Society at a comparatively nominal cost by the kindness of Mr. Furnivall. It forms one (the third) of the Society's *Miscellanies*.

§ 2. Renewed and pressing representations concerning the binding of the volumes having been received from some of the members, Professor Skeat has kindly prepared a paper of "Suggestions," embodying an arrangement whereby twenty-four of the Society's Publications can at once be bound, leaving six which must necessarily remain in their paper covers until other parts completing the volumes are issued. The scheme is distinctly offered as a suggestion only, and can be set aside by those members to whom the arrangement is useless, or who prefer to wait until the Society's work is finished. With Mr. Skeat's paper of "Suggestions" a set of title-pages for the ten volumes will be issued. These papers are already printed, and will be in the hands of the members in the course of a few days.

§ 3. The following shows the work in preparation, the paragraphs containing new information or reporting any changes being marked with an asterisk (*):—

Beds. A collection of words has been made by the Rev. W. F. Rose, who has, however, been compelled to relinquish the preparation of a Glossary. (See Seventh Report, p. 4.)

Berks. Contributions of some words have been received from the Rev. W. F. Rose. Sir F. Madden's MSS. also contain some notes of words.

**Cheshire.* Mr. Robert Holland has made great progress in the collection of materials. He has been fortunate in obtaining some special lists of salt-mining and salt-manufacturing terms, and of silk-manufacturing words, with promises of contributions from the Wirral Hundred, Northwich,

Macclesfield, and Mottram-in-Longdendale. It would greatly enrich the collection if some correspondents would kindly undertake to supply peculiar words, phrases, and terms used (1) in the hatting trade of Stockport and the north-eastern corner of Cheshire; (2) in the felt manufacture about Romiley; (3) in the fustian-cutting trade of Lymm, Latchford, and neighbourhood. Mr. Holland hopes to get his work ready for the press by the end of 1881 or early in 1882.

**Cumberland.* Miss Powley, of Langwathby, near Penrith, has promised to prepare for the Society her collection of Cumberland words, with notes on the old customs and old industries of the county on which the words throw light. Another supplementary list of Cumbrian provincialisms has been received from Mr. Dickinson.

Derbyshire. Dr. Pegge's MS. of Derbycisms has been transcribed for the Society, to be edited by Mr. Hallam, assisted by Professor Skeat.

**Devonshire.* A Glossary is being prepared by Mr. Shelly; to be printed for the Society. The Rev. John Davies has kindly sent a small list of Devonshire words transcribed from *The Country-Man's Conductor in Reading and Writing True English*, by John White, of Tiverton; printed in Exeter in 1701.

Dorsetshire. Some words have been contributed by the Rev. William Barnes, which are not to be found in his Glossary.

Essex. Professor Skeat has collected a considerable number of Essex words, from various sources.

**Hants.* The collections by Sir F. Madden and F. Wise, Esq., have been placed by Professor Skeat (with his own MSS.) in the hands of the Rev. Sir William H. Cope, who has kindly undertaken to prepare our Hants Glossary.

**Isle of Wight.* The promised Glossary by Mr. C. Roach Smith is completed, and in the hands of the printers.

**Lancashire.* A portion of the second part is already in the printers' hands, and it is hoped that the work will now go steadily forward to its completion.

**Leicestershire.* The Glossary of the late Rev. Dr. A. B. Evans has been revised and extended by his son, Dr. Sebastian Evans, who has added some valuable and interesting introductory chapters. The volume will form the first Publication of the Society for 1881, and will be issued at once.

Lincolnshire. Mr. Edward Sutton, of North Road, West Gorton, Manchester, has placed at the service of the Society a list of words in use, now or recently, in North

Lincolnshire. The precise locality is between Alford and Grimsby, with Louth as a centre.

Montgomeryshire. The Rev. Elias Owen, of Caersws, is engaged upon a Glossary.

Notts. Mr. R. White has a Glossary in hand.

**Oxfordshire.* Mrs. Parker has prepared a supplement to her former list (*A Glossary of Words used in Oxfordshire*, in No. 12 of the E. D. S. Publications, 1876), and placed it at the service of the Society.

Somersetshire. Mr. Elworthy is still engaged upon his Glossary of West Somerset words, which, with the essay and grammar by him already issued, will complete his work upon this important dialect. The Rev. W. F. Rose will prepare for the Society a Glossary of North Somerset words. (See Seventh Report, p. 5.)

**Staffordshire.* Mr. C. H. Poole has issued during the year, at an almost nominal price (1s.), a Glossary of Staffordshire words, incorporating a list of words in use in the northern parts of the county, contributed by Mr. Alfred T. Story. In his preface Mr. Poole says: "I trust that some Staffordshire member of the English Dialect Society will be so interested as to assist me in the revision of a new edition, and to add an introduction on the grammar and pronunciation of the dialect." The revised and extended Glossary will probably be included in the E. D. S. series.

**Westmorland.* Mr. Harrison, of Beckenham, has placed in the hands of the Society (through Mr. Britten) a M.S. list of provincialisms in use in Westmorland in the year 1797, collected by Mr. James Atkinson. This is now being transcribed for the press. It will probably be edited by Professor Skeat, who also has in hand the Westmorland Glossary of the late Mr. Just.

**Worcestershire.* The completed MS. of the Glossary of West Worcestershire words, by Mrs. Chamberlain, of Hagley, has been received by the Honorary Secretary. It is an extensive collection, compiled with great industry and scrupulous care, and well illustrated with colloquialisms. It will be sent to press as soon as possible.

**Yorkshire.* The Rev. Thomas Lees, of Wreay, Carlisle, has completed the late Rev. A. Easther's list of Huddersfield words, and it will be printed as soon as the funds of the Society will permit. Of Mr. Goodchild's Swaledale list and Mr. Leader's Sheffield Glossary there is nothing new to report.

Fish Names and Fishing Terms. Mr. Thomas Satchell (Downshire Hill House, N.W.) is engaged upon this work. He will be glad of the assistance of members.

Bird Names. The Folk-lore Society have announced the pending issue of a work on English Bird Names and Folk-lore, by the Rev. C. Swainson. It is anticipated that some arrangement may be made whereby the list of Bird Names will be available for issue to the members of the Dialect Society.

Animal, Reptile, and Insect Names. Mr. James Britten, F.L.S., is at work on a Dictionary of the English Names of Animals, Reptiles, and Insects, which, with the lists of birds, plants, and fishes already provided for, will render a complete natural history dictionary possible some day.

**Turner's "Herbes."* The text of this very rare black-letter book is already in type for the Society. The full title of the work is, *The Names of Herbes, in Greke, Latin, English, Duch, and Frenche, wyth the commune names that Herbaries and Apotecaries use. Gathered by William Turner.* 1547. It will be edited by Mr. Britten, who will endeavour to identify all Turner's plants, making a separate list of his English names with their modern equivalents, and adding such notes as may be needed.

**Fitzherbert's Book of Husbandry.* The text of this work is in type for the Society. It will be edited by Professor Skeat.

Paston Letters. Mr. Sidney J. Herrtage will prepare a complete Glossary of the dialectal words and forms in the Paston Letters.

Notes and Queries. Mr. J. Eglington Bailey, F.S.A., has undertaken to arrange and edit the Index to the list of Provincialisms mentioned in *Notes and Queries.* The index to the twelve volumes of the First Series has been completed by Mr. Satchell; and that to the Fourth Series by Mrs. Gutch. Mr. Bailey will himself compile the index to the Fifth Series, the twelfth and last volume of which was completed at the end of 1879.

Miscellaneous. Montgomeryshire words have been received from Mr. E. R. Morris; Herefordshire words (not found in Sir George C. Lewis's work), from Mr. J. C. Gregg, of Ledbury; some Cambridgeshire words, chiefly from the neighbourhood of Orwell and Royston, by Mr. J. D. Robertson; Gloucestershire and Cornwall words, from Miss Douglas, of Clifton; Worcestershire and Berkshire words, from the Rev. C. Wordsworth; Somersetshire words, from Mr. Shelly; Yorkshire and Shropshire words, from Mr. Munby; Sheffield, Oxfordshire, and Wiltshire words, from Mr. J. Theodore Dodd; various words from Mrs. Gutch and from Mr. Robert Charles Hope, of Cambridge.

§ 4. The following is a list of the counties for which editors are now provided, and such members as have but a few words to contribute should communicate directly with the workers here indicated, instead of sending them in to the Secretary. For addresses, see the List of Members.

Cheshire. Robert Holland, Esq.

Cornwall, East. Thomas Q. Couch, Esq., Bodmin.
Cornwall, West. Miss Courtney, Alverton House, Penzance.
Cumberland. William Dickinson, Esq.
Derbyshire. T. Hallam, Esq.
Devonshire. J. Shelly, Esq.
Hants. The Rev. Sir William H. Cope, Bramshill, Hartfordbridge, Hants.
Lancashire. J. H. Nodal, Esq.
Leicestershire. Dr. Sebastian Evans.
Lincolnshire. E. Peacock, Esq.
Nottinghamshire. Mr. R. White.
Somersetshire. F. T. Elworthy, Esq.
Somersetshire, North. The Rev. W. F. Rose.
Staffordshire. C. H. Poole, Esq.
Sussex. Rev. W. D. Parish.
Warwickshire. Mrs. Francis.
Westmorland. William Jackson, Esq.
Yorkshire. (1) *Swaledale*, J. G. Goodchild, Esq.; (2) *Whitby*, Mr. F. K. Robinson; (3) *Huddersfield*, Rev. T. Lees; (4) *Sheffield*, R. E. Leader, Esq.; (5) *Holderness*, F. Ross, Esq., or R. Stead, Esq.
Essex, Kent, Norfolk. Rev. Professor Skeat.
Isle of Wight. C. Roach Smith, Esq.
Wales (Montgomeryshire). Rev. E. Owen.
Scotland. Dr. J. A. H. Murray.
Ireland. Rev. Dr. Hume; or (for *Down* and *Antrim*) W. H. Patterson, Esq.

All information relating to any other counties, and everything of a general character, should be sent to the Honorary Secretary, J. H. Nodal, The Grange, Heaton Moor.

§ 5. The Publications for 1881 will probably be selected from the following:—

Leicestershire Words, Phrases, and Proverbs. Collected by the late Arthur Benoni Evans, D.D. Edited, with additions and an introduction, by Sebastian Evans, M.A., LL.D., Barrister-at-Law. *(Ready.)*
Turner's Names of Herbes (1547). Edited by James Britten, F.L.S.
Fitzherbert's Book of Husbandrie (1534). Edited by the Rev. Professor Skeat.
Glossary of Words in Use in the Isle of Wight. By C. Roach Smith.
Glossary of the Lancashire Dialect. Part II. By J. H. Nodal and George Milner.

Dictionary of English Plant Names. Part III. By J. Britten, F.L.S., and Robert Holland.

§ 6. The following books have been added to the English Dialect Library during the year:—

PURCHASED BY THE SOCIETY.

The Modern Husbandman. By William Ellis, Farmer, at Little Gaddesden, in Hertfordshire. Eight vols. *London*, 1750.

Legends, Tales, and Songs in the Dialect of the Peasantry of Gloucestershire. With several ballads and a glossary of words in general use. *Cirencester:* C. H. Savory. [*n.d.*, but pub. 1880.]

From J. P. BRISCOE, Esq., Nottingham.

The Sheffield Dialect, in Conversations "uppa are hull arston," with an introductory note on the Sound of the letters A and O. Written by a Shevvild Chap. *Sheffield:* Printed for the Author, 1834.

From G. W. BURTT, Esq., Newcastle-on-Tyne.

A Marine Pocket Dictionary, of the Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, and German Languages, with an English-French and French-English Index; being a collection of a great variety of the most useful sea-terms in the above idioms. By Henry Neuman. *London*, 1799.

From Mrs. GUTCH, York.

Specimens of the Original Yorkshire Dialect in prose and verse. *York:* C. L. Burdekin, 1879.

Saunterer's Satchel and West Riding Almanac for 1881. *Bradford:* James Burnley, 1881.

From J. H. NODAL.

Verbal Provincialisms of South-western Devonshire. By W. Pengelly, F.R.S. 1875. [Completing the dialect reports issued by the Devonshire Association for the Advancement of Science, Literature, and Art.]

From W. H. PATTERSON, Esq.

A Dictionary of the Scottish Language. *Edinburgh*, 1818. [Not mentioned in the E. D. S. Bibliographical List.]

From the Rev. Professor SKEAT.

Five Dialect Almanack and Pamphlets.

From W. SWAN SONNENSCHEIN, Esq., Wimbledon.

Asgard and the Gods. Tales and Traditions of our Northern Ancestors told for boys and girls. Adapted from the work of Dr. W. Wägner, by M. W. Macdowall. *London*, 1880.

Teutonic Mythology. By Jacob Grimm. Translated from the Fourth Edition, by James Steven Stallybrass. Vol. I. *London*, 1880.

From A. B. Taylor, Esq. (the Author.)

Billy Tyson's Coortin' and other Sketches in the Westmorland Dialect. By A. B. Taylor. *Kendal*, 1879.

§ 7. The Treasurer's financial statement shows that the receipts of the year (including the balance from 1879, and thirty-two payments of subscription in advance) have been £398. 10s., and the payments £206. 10s., leaving the sum of £192 in hand. The whole of this amount will have to be paid to the printers for the Publications of the past year. The list of members shows a diminution as compared with that appended to the 1879 Report, but it should be stated that the list has been more carefully revised than in previous years, and the names of all who were in arrear with their subscriptions have been omitted. About ten new members have been added during 1880, some of whom have subscribed for the whole of the Society's publications from the beginning. The sale of volumes to the general public continues to be considerable. It is almost needless to repeat the remark made in some former reports that an increase in the number of subscribers is extremely desirable; it would enable us to push on faster with the work, to issue more rapidly the books which are waiting to be printed, and to give to each individual member a greater return for the year's subscription. In the Fourth Report (for the year 1876), attention was called to the desirability of augmenting the list of public libraries. There were at that time twenty-six subscribing libraries, including three on the Continent (Berlin, Copenhagen, and Halle) and six in the United States. It is satisfactory to be able to report that we have now forty-two subscribing libraries, of which seven are Continental (Berlin, Copenhagen, Gottingen, Halle, Munich, Stockholm, and Strasburg), one in New Zealand, and eight in the United States. The number of members is 260, making, with the libraries, a total roll of 302 subscribers.

§ 8. Of publications outside the Society, mention may be made of the Second Part of Miss Jackson's Shropshire Glossary, and the appearance of *An Attempt towards a Glossary of the Archaic and Provincial Words of the County of Stafford*, under which modest title Mr. C. H. Poole, a member of the E.D.S., has brought together a very fair collection of Staffordshire words.

At a meeting of the Philological Society in December, Mr. A. J. Ellis, F.R.S., gave an account of his researches on the Dialects of the Southern Counties of England, containing all those south

of the Thames from Great Marlow, and south of Ludlow in Shropshire, and Stourbridge in Worcestershire, including the south of Warwickshire and Northamptonshire, south of Stratford-on-Avon and Banbury, the whole of Oxfordshire and Mid and East Monmouth, East Brecon and Radnorshire (in Wales). There are also the peninsulas of Gowerland and South-west Pembroke in Wales, and South-east Ireland by Wexford. The typical form of the dialect prevails in Wilts, Dorset, Gloucester, and Somerset, fading off eastwards through Hants, Berks, Oxford, Surrey, and North-west Sussex, and northwards in Hereford and Worcester, where it becomes tinged with Midland. This area is distinguished by a "reverted R," the tip of the tongue being directed towards the throat, with a few varieties, and other peculiarities of which the use of initial *v*, *z*, *zh*, *dh*, *dr*, for *f*, *s*, *sh*, *th*, *thr*, are most conspicuous. The greater part of Kent and East Sussex is distinguished by saying *de*, *dis*, *dat*, *dem*, *dere*, for *the*, *this*, *that*, *them*, *there*, which may also still be heard in Gowerland, where it was prevalent twenty-five years ago. The South-western counties, including West Somerset, Devon, and East Cornwall, separated from Somerset by the Quantock Hills and a line from Taunton to a little west of Axminster, are distinguished by a sound resembling the French *u*, replacing the *oo* of the rest of the South. This extends more or less distinctly to a line through the water from Falmouth to Truro, and then to just east of Perran Zabuloe on the Bristol Channel. West of this line, while a few Southern peculiarities of idiom remain and many curious words are used, the language more closely resembles ordinary English in construction, but is spoken with a most characteristic sing-song. Mr. Ellis's researches are based on more than fifty *viva voce* or systematically spelled original communications, and above two hundred and fifty other documents, mostly original and unpublished, and will form the first portion of Part V. of his *Early English Pronunciation.*

It may not be out of place, perhaps, to call attention here to M. E. Rolland's *Faune Populaire de la France*, a dictionary which aims to do for France much the same kind of work that Messrs. Britten, Holland, Satchell, and others are doing for the English Dialect Society in their Plant Names, Fish Names, Bird Names, and other similar works. Three volumes of M. Rolland's dictionary have appeared. An able review of the third volume in the *Field* of January 8th, 1881, says:—"Four more volumes—two devoted to domestic animals and two to domestic fowl and falconry—are needed to complete the fauna; and these are to be followed by the flora similarly treated, which is expected to occupy six volumes. There is no exaggeration in saying that this is the most important work of its kind which has yet appeared; the

collection of names from all parts of France is very extensive, and the list of foreign names appended to nearly every species, shows a comprehensive, if not an exhaustive study, of the literature bearing upon the subject."

In the Report for 1879, a table was given showing the places visited that year by Mr. Thomas Hallam, a member of the Council of the E.D.S., in order to obtain versions of the "Dialect Test" for Mr. A. J. Ellis, as well as separate collections of words and phrases. The following gives similar information for the year 1880:—

Places visited and Dialectal information recorded by Mr. Thomas Hallam during the year 1880:—

County.	Places.
Cheshire.....	Bollington, Macclesfield
Derbyshire.....	West Hallam, Duffield, Ashbourne, Kniveton, Brailsford, Derby.
Herefordshire ...	Leominster (procured at Tenbury, Worces.), Leintwardine (procured at Ludlow, Salop).
Lancashire.....	Heywood, Oldham.
Shropshire.....	Much Wenlock, Craven Arms, Ludlow, Clee Hills dist. (procured at Ludlow, &c.).
Staffordshire.....	Leek, Flash (twice).
Warwickshire ...	Leamington, Warwick, Kineton (procured at Warwick), Brandon (procured at Leamington), Stratford-on-Avon, Bulkington, Bedworth, Nuneaton.
Worcestershire...	Tenbury, Eldersfield and Powick (procured at Great Witley), Abberley, Dunley, Stourport, Bewdley, Saleway near Droitwich (procured at Stourbridge), Stourbridge; also a few words each for several other places.

The places in each county are named in the order in which they were visited.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR 1880.

THE ENGLISH DIALECT SOCIETY *in account with* GEORGE MILNER, *Treasurer.*

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
BALANCE, 31st December, 1879	72	3	4
MEMBERS' SUBSCRIPTIONS (including 60 payments for years previous to 1880, and 32 payments, in advance, for future years)	316	8	7
SALES OF BOOKS through Messrs. Trübner and Co.	8	11	8
BANK INTEREST	1	6	4
	£398	9	11

PAYMENTS.

	£	s.	d.
PRINTING	155	9	6
BINDING	14	7	1
COMMISSION (Messrs. Trübner & Co.) ...	14	13	0
POSTAGE (including postal carriage of books)	13	14	6
ADVERTISEMENTS	3	5	0
STATIONERY AND SUNDRIES	1	11	0
TO COPYIST FOR TRANSCRIPTS	3	8	0
BANK COMMISSION	0	4	3
BALANCE	191	17	7
	£398	9	11

Audited and found correct, February 5th, 1881,

(Signed) CHARLES HARDWICK.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

LIBRARY, Advocates', Edinburgh.
Berlin Royal (per Asher and Co.)
Birmingham Central Free (J. D. Mullins).
Bolton Museum and Library (per George Swainson, Treasurer's Office, Town Hall, Bolton).
Boston Athenæum, U. S. (per E. G. Allen, 12, Tavistock Row, Covent Garden, W.C.)
Bradford Literary Club (per Charles Behrens, Manningham Lane, Bradford).
Caius College, Cambridge.
Cambridge Free (per J. Pink, Librarian, Guildhall, Cambridge).
Canterbury College, New Zealand (per Trübner and Co.)
Chetham, Manchester (per James Crossley, F.S.A.)
Chicago, U. S. (per Mr. Trübner; Librarian, J. Robson).
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Gottingen University (per Messrs. Asher and Co.)
Halle University (per Asher and Co.)
House of Commons (per Trübner and Co.)
John Hopkin's University U. S. (per E. G. Allen, London).
Liverpool Free Public (Librarian, Peter Cowell, William Brown Street).
London Institution, Finsbury Circus, E.C.
Library Company, Philadelphia (per E. G. Allen).
——— of Congress, Washington, U. S. (per E. G. Allen).
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Strasburg University (per Messrs. Trübner).
Trinity College (per Messrs. Deighton, Bell, and Co., 13, Trinity Street, Cambridge).
Torquay Natural History Society (per W. Pengelly, Hon. Sec., Museum, Torquay).
Warrington Museum and Library (per C. Madeley, Warrington).
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