

rections. But Halliwell gives it as Westmoreland for an uproar, so that it is probably old English.

*Scred*, a piece or fragment. It seems the same as "shred," the Anglo-Saxon *screade*. Webster gives Provincial English *screed*.

*Seeming*, judgment or opinion. Given in dictionaries as obsolete, but used by the best writers of the past. Thus Milton has

The persuasive words impregnd

With reason to her *seeming*,—*Paradise Lost*, ix. 738.

And Hooker says, "Nothing more clear than their *seeming*."

In Newfoundland, the sled or sledge of the continent, the sledge of the English, is called a *slide*, but according to Wright this is the original form in old English. So *shard* is used as in Shakspeare's time and as still in some Provincial dialects of England to denote broken pieces of pottery.

*Spancel*, as a noun, denoting "a rope to tie a cow's hind legs" and as a verb to "tie with a rope." In the dictionaries it is given as Provincial English and an English gentleman informs me that the word is still in common use in Yorkshire.

*Spell* from Anglo-Saxon *spelian* means in old English, as a verb, to supply the place of another, or to take a turn of work with him, and as a noun, the relief afforded by one taking the place of another at work for a time. In a similar sense it is used in Newfoundland. A Newfoundlander speaking of seals as swiles was asked how they spelled the word, replied, "We don't spell them, we generally haul them." It is however specially used to denote carrying on the back or shoulders. "He has just *spelled* a load of wood out," meaning he has carried it on his back. It is also applied to distance, as "How far did you carry that load," Answer, "Three shoulders *spells*," meaning as far as one could carry without resting more than three times. In connection with this I may note that the word *turn* is used to denote what a man can carry. "He went into the country for a *turn* of good," that is as much as he can carry on his back. The Standard Dictionary mentions it as having the same meaning locally in the United States.

*Starve*, viz., with cold or frost. I have heard the same in Nova Scotia. Johnson gives it as a verb neuter, with one of its meanings "to be killed with cold," and as active with the meaning to "kill with cold" and quotes Milton's line,

From beds of raging fire to *starve* in ice.