











Carr, William

THE
DIALECT OF CRAVEN,

IN THE

West-Riding of the County of York,

WITH

A COPIOUS GLOSSARY,

ILLUSTRATED BY AUTHORITIES FROM ANCIENT
ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH WRITERS,

AND EXEMPLIFIED BY

TWO FAMILIAR DIALOGUES.

BY A NATIVE OF CRAVEN.

By the Rev. William Carr, M.A.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

Balton Abbey. VOL. I.

THE SECOND EDITION, MUCH ENLARGED.

“What a feaful girt gauvifon mun he be, at frames to larn'th' talk of
another country, afoar he parftly knaws his awn.”

ANON.

O little booke, thou art so unceonning,
How darst thou put thyself in prees for drede?
It is wonder that thou wexest not rede!
Sith that thou wort full lite, who shall behold
Thy rude langage, full boistously unfold?

CHAUCER.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR WM. CROFTS, 59, CAREY-STREET,
LINCOLN'S INN;

AND ROBINSON AND HERNAMAN, LEEDS.

1828.

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TO THE

REV. H. J. TODD, M. A., F. S. A. & M. R. S. L.

CHAPLAIN TO HIS MAJESTY,

And Rector of Settrington, County of York.

REV. SIR,

Though a humble gleaner in the field of Philology, in which you have exerted yourself with so much energy and success, I feel anxious to dedicate the Craven Dialect to you, who having been long engaged in similar pursuits, are so fully competent to appreciate its merits, if it possesses any, and, I trust, candid enough to criticis  with forbearance its numerous defects.

Gratified by your approval of the first, I have only to hope that I may not lose your good opinion in the second edition of this work.

I am,

Rev. Sir,

Your respectful and obliged Servant,

THE AUTHOR.

March 31, 1828.

3

PREFACE

TO THE SECOND EDITION.

The Deanery of Craven, the Dialect of which I have attempted to explain, is situated in the Northern part of the West-Riding of the County of York. Its length from North to South is upwards of 30 miles; and its breadth is nearly of the same extent. There are twenty-five parishes in the Deanery, containing, according to the last census, 61,859 inhabitants. It embraces a small portion of the wapentakes of Skyrack, Claro, and Ewecross, and the whole of the wapentake of Staincliffe. The name of this wapentake seems to be a mere translation of the compound Welsh words, *craigvan*, the district of rock, from which the Deanery of Craven evidently takes its name.

Though the Dialect of the whole of this district be somewhat similar, there are still shades of difference in its pronunciation; and many expressions and archaisms may be retained in one parish, which are unknown or nearly obsolete in another. In the Southern boundaries of this Deanery, the language partakes a little of the Dialect of Leeds, Bradford, and Halifax. Thus the true Craven pronunciation

of co-al, becomes coil, fo-al, foil. On the Western boundaries, the language is strongly impregnated with the Lancashire Dialect. The Craven Dialect, I think, is spoken in its greatest purity on the banks of the Wharf, in the parish of Skipton, to Langstroth or Strother, the language of which is so well, though briefly, described by Chaucer; and on the course of the Aere, from the parish of Skipton to the Northern boundary of the parish of Kirkby Malhamdale. At the distance of five or six miles from the Eastern boundary of the parish of Skipton, the pronunciation is entirely changed. Thus house, is pronounced hoose; and mouse, moose; cow, coo; as in the North and East Ridings of Yorkshire. I have attempted to make the second edition of the *Craven Glossary* more worthy of the reader's attention, by a large addition of words, and by numerous authorities, collected from ancient writers. Though this has been the most laborious part of my work, it has, at the same time, been the source of the greatest pleasure; for whenever I found a Craven word thus sanctioned by antiquity, I was more and more convinced, that my native language is not the contemptible slang and *patois*, which the refined inhabitants of the Southern part of the kingdom are apt to account it; but that it is the language of crowned heads, of the court, and of the most eminent English historians, divines, and poets, of former ages. I have not confined myself to English authors, but have frequently had recourse to various Scottish

writers, and to the copious and learned Etymological Dictionary and Supplement of Dr. Jamieson, in which many English words are still retained, though now nearly obsolete, except in the Northern counties. When I have not met with authorities to explain a Craven word, I have frequently introduced a familiar phrase, to give the sense of it. I have cautiously avoided the admission into the Glossary of any word which I or my friends have not heard used in the Deanery. If a classical word has occasionally been admitted, it is either become nearly obsolete, or it retains a dialectical meaning differing from its common acceptation.

Before I procured the authorities, I attempted to give the true pronunciation of the words by an appropriate combination of letters; but, I must candidly confess, that I occasionally found no little difficulty in giving the true sound.

Notwithstanding the richness of the Craven Dialect, abounding in varied, strong, and metaphorical expressions, I fear that the shrill tone of voice, though a little modulated by modern refinement, is still not perfectly melodious to the Southern ear, and that it is not yet entirely free from the censure of Trevisa, given in his translation of Higden's Polychronicon, in 1387.

“All the langage of the Northumbers and specialiiche at York, is so sharpe, slitting and frotynge and unschape, that we Southern men may that langage unnethe understonde. I trow that it is bycause that

they beeth nyh to strange men and nations, that speketh strongliche, and also bycause that the Kings of Englonde woneth alway fer from that cuntry. Hit seemeth a greet wonder how Englische men and her own langage and tonge is so dyverse of soun in this oon ilond, and the langage of Normandie is comlynge of another lande and hath oon maner soun amonge alle men that speketh hit arigt in Englonde."

Respecting the pronunciation of the Craven Dialect, I have to observe, that monosyllables frequently become dissyllables, as bread, bre-ad; lead, le-ad; stead, ste-ad; swear, swe-ar. O has generally the sound of oa, as no, no-a; so, so-a. But it is perfectly unnecessary to trouble the reader with a particular account of the sound of every letter, or combination of letters; as, by a reference to the annexed Glossary, he will observe what change takes place in the pronunciation of a word, particularly if the Craven word, now in use, be merely a corruption of the classical one.

The Lowland Scotch, notwithstanding the learned Dr. Jamieson strenuously contends that it is not a *dialectical* but a *peculiar* language, is nothing, in my humble opinion, and with deference to so great an authority, but a corruption of that which is now spoken in Craven and in the Northern counties of England. The faithful and spirited Translation of Virgil, by Gawin Douglas, first printed about the year 1513, is a sufficient proof that the Lowland Scotch and English languages were at that time

nearly the same.* My opinion is further confirmed by the great Lord Bacon. In certain articles or considerations touching the Union of the Kingdoms of England and Scotland, he intimates, that an *union* in language in the two countries was a favourable consideration for a general union.

“For the language, it is true, the nations are *unius labii*, and have not the first cause of disunion, which was confusion of tongues, whereby one understood not another. But yet the *dialect* is differing, and it remaineth a kind of mark of distinction. But for that “*tempori permittendum*,” it is to be left to time. For considering that both languages do concur in the principal office and duty of a language, which is to make a man’s self understood: for the rest, it is rather to be accounted, as was said, a diversity of *dialect* than of language; and, as I said in my first writing, it is like to bring forth the enriching of one language, by compounding and taking in the proper and significant words of either tongue, rather than a continuance of two languages.”†

A perusal of the ancient English authors, such as Langland, Brunne, Chaucer, Gower, Spencer, Fairfax, Wiclif, Verstegan, Elyot, Latimer, Ridley, Hoper, Hall, Bacon, Beaumont, Shakspeare, and other poets and historians corroborate my opinion.

* T. Warton.

† B. Montagu’s Edition of Bacon, vol. 5, p. 24.

Many of the words used by these celebrated authors, are now unintelligible to the inhabitants of the Southern part of this kingdom, though they are well understood by those who inhabit the Northern counties; and many expressions, now extinct, or obsolete here, are still common in Scotland, though I believe, they have been originally imported from England. I can, from my own knowledge and experience, testify, that many words and expressions in Craven, which were in constant use thirty or forty years ago, are either lost or imperfectly understood by the rising generation. This well known fact corroborates the opinion, that the seat of power, and the splendour of a court, have a wonderful effect in altering, and in polishing, a language. For what is deemed fashionable, all, whether literate or illiterate, generally attempt to imitate. Dr. Jamieson himself anticipates the reverse consequence, from the removal of the Court from Scotland. He may derive, what he calls, the Scottish language, from the Islandic, Danish, Swedish, Teutonic, &c. but the numerous etymons which he has collected and arranged with great zeal, judgment, and infinite labour, may, with equal propriety, be applied to the English language, and only prove, that the Scottish is a dialectic branch. On this occasion I may use the words of the learned Spelman, "*nec audaciæ videatur, Anglum me, et Danici idiomatis omnino inexpertum, de vocum Danicarum origine disputare. Intelligendum enim est, linguam nostram ex iisdem*

natam esse radicibus; et quadrupili mixtione Danicæ conjunctam. Primo, veterum è Germaniâ Saxonum. Secundo, Gothorum. Tertio, veterum ipsorum Danorum, Et quarto, Norwegiensum, qui tum cum Danis, postea cum Normannis introierunt Angliam. Res in confesso est, nec authorum eget laudatione.” Though the assertion of Spelman be correct in deriving the English language from those Northern nations, Dr. Jamieson is certainly not warranted thus to claim from them an *immediate* origin of the present Scottish Dialect, which Dialect, in 1385, according to Trevisa, did not actually exist. When the Saxons, after the expulsion of the Romans, invaded and took possession of England, they imposed upon the vanquished natives their language and their laws. Many of its aboriginal inhabitants, driven from the fruitful part of the country, precipitately fled into the rugged and mountainous district of Wales, where they preserved their lives and retained their language. In like manner, when the English took possession of Scotland, it may be supposed, that many of the hardy natives fled from the Southern districts “in has boreales partes quæ cæli inclementiâ rigent, confragosis locis horrent, et Oceani alluvionibus, paludibusque stagnant, se receperunt.”* It is not improbable, that the present inhabitants of the Highlands are descendants of those very Britons who

* Camden.

fled from the Saxon invaders, and are now speaking the language of their progenitors.

The learned author of *Caledonia* is decidedly of opinion, and contends, that previously to the establishment of a Saxon Monarch on the throne of Scotland in the person of Edgar, son of Malcolm Canmore, no other language but Gaelic was spoken in North Britain, except in Lothian, which may be considered as then an English settlement. He further declares, that the oldest document which he has met with in the Scottish (English) language, is a contract with the Magistrates of Edinburgh in 1387,* nearly thirty years after the birth of Chaucer.

When William the Conqueror took possession of the throne of England, Prince Edgar, the lawful heir to the English Crown, retired into Scotland with his mother and two sisters, Margaret and Christian, and was honourably received by Malcolm III., King of Scotland.

“With the Ladie Margaret, the elder of the two sisters, the said King maryed. As the English Court, by reason of the aboundance of Normannes therein, became moste to speak French, so the Scottish Court, because of the Queen and many English that came with her, *began* to speak English, the which language, it should seem King Malcolm himself had before that learned.”†

* See *Encyclopædia Brit.*

† *Verstegan.*

Now if the Lowland Scotch and the English languages were, in the time of William the Conqueror, as similar, as they are at present, what necessity was there for Malcolm to learn the English language, and whence could the assimilation of the languages of the two countries afterwards arise but from frequent intercourse? In 1385, Trevisa translated Higden's Polychronicon, from which I make the following extract:—

“As it is know how many maner peple beth in this Ilonde, ther beth also of so meny peple, langages and tonges. Notheless Walschemen and Scottes, that beth nougt ymeddled with othir natiouns, holdeth wel neig her *first langage and speche.*”

This very fact is the most convincing evidence to me, that the language of the Scottish Court and of the Northern part of Scotland, was Irish or Gaelic. Though fierce and bloody wars would frequently occur between the two nations, yet, in times of peace, and particularly in the reign of Richard I. when both nations fought under the same banner, and embarked in one common cause, the Holy Crusades, it is natural to conjecture, that party spirit would give way to friendly intercourse, and that the language of the Prince, under whom they fought in a foreign land, would gradually mix with and finally annihilate their own. The event, however, thus anticipated, was not realized till a very distant period.

Notwithstanding these observations, the learned philological work of Dr. Jamieson, which does so

much honour to his country and credit to himself, will be found a most useful and valuable performance, not only in explaining the Lowland Scotch, but also in throwing light on ancient English authors. But I cannot forbear remarking, that if the Doctor had not been so abstemious in making quotations from English writers of antiquity, his great work, highly respectable as it is, would have been much enriched by such authorities. Our great Lexicographer, Dr. Johnson, was not exempt from this national prejudice, nor from the neglect of referring to Scottish writers, who might have furnished him with words now obsolete or forgotten. Had the Dictionary of Dr. Jamieson contained those words of the early English writers of celebrity which have been omitted by Dr. Johnson, or his respectable Editor, Mr. Todd, this, and every other provincial and dialectic Glossary, would have been unnecessary.

In the progress of this work, I have perused and referred to many English and Scottish writers, ancient and modern; and I am now fully convinced, that if the Scottish Dialect were accurately analyzed, and if all the English words, found in our ancient authors, and words, now in use in the Northern counties, were extracted from that Dialect, the residuum would be a moderate portion of archaisms, and a large quantity of modern slang.

THE

INTRODUCTION.

“Collections of provincial dialects would often have been extremely useful; many words esteemed peculiar to certain counties, being remnants of the language formerly in general use. But these collections are, unfortunately, few and scanty. County histories, which have long received the most extensive encouragement, should always contain a careful compilation of this kind from certain and correct authorities. From these, digested together, the history of our language might ultimately receive important illustration.”

NARES' PREFACE TO HIS GLOSSARY.

It was the remark of the most learned philologist of modern times, that the language of the Northern Counties was not barbarous, though obsolete. Under the sanction of this great authority, the author has been induced to publish the Dialect of the Deanery of Craven, in the West Riding of the County of York.

Pent up by their native mountains, and principally engaged in agricultural pursuits, the inhabitants of this district had no opportunity of corrupting the purity of their language by the adoption of foreign idioms. But it has become a subject of much regret that, since the introduction of commerce, and, in consequence of that, a greater intercourse, the simplicity of the language has, of late years, been much corrupted. Anxious, therefore, to hand it down to posterity unadulterated, the author has attempted to express, in a familiar dialogue, the chaste and nervous language of its unlettered natives.

TO'TH CONNER O'MY BOOK.

AN this lile book'll gie the onny plezer efter a hard day's wark, I sall be feaful fain on't. Bud sud onny outcumlins ivver awn this outside, staany plat, it may happen gie 'em some inset into our plain mack o' talk; at they may larn, at our discowrse hes a meeanin in't as weel as theirs; at they mayn't snert an titter at huz, gin we wor hauf rocktons, but may undercumstand, an be insensed by this book, lile as it is, at ya talk's aqual to another, seeabetide it macks knaan yan's thoutes. Sud t'lads o' Craven yunce git a gliff o' what a seet o' words I've coud together, it'll happen mack 'em nut seea keen, at iv'ry like, o' luggin into'th' country a parcel of outlandish words, er seea shamm'd o' talking their awn. For, o' lat years, young foak are grown seea maacky an seea fceafully gien to knackin, at their parents er ill set to ken what ther barns er javverin about.

I's at thy sarvice,

T'SETTER-OUT O'T BOOK.

A

GLOSSARY

OF

THE CRAVEN DIALECT.

A

A, Has generally the sound of *ah*, and has various significations.

1. He, "an *a* come." *Shaks. 2 p. II. 4 A. 1 5.*
 "Here *a* comes." *Ben Jonson.*
2. Have, "you mud as weel *a* dunt as nut."
3. On, "I'll gang wi the *a* Tuesday."
 "Twouten Field is a three miles from Sherburne yn
 Yorkshire, and thereby renneth Cockbeck and goeth
 into Warfe River *a* this side Tadcaster."

Leland.

AAAD, Old.

AAK, } Oak. A. S. *ac*, *ac*, pronounced also *yak*. BELG.

AIK, } *acker*.

"Ane meikle *aik* that mony zeris that grew.

D. Virg. 2 b. 59 p.

"He set his back unto an *aik*,
 He set his feet against a stane."

Mins. S. B.

"Nane of your sharney peats but good *aik* timber."

Pirate.

AAKIN, Oaken.

"Over keld with *akin* trees and bewes rank."

D. Virg. p. 394.

AAN, }
 AWNE, } Owin.

“He says yon forest is his *awin*.”

Mins. S. B.

“The more to confirm his *awne*.”

Idem.

AATH, }
 AITH, } Oath.

ABACK, Behind, back.

“For fere they stert *abak*, and forth cam swak,

“The Duke Nipheus wyde apoun his bak.”

Doug. Virg. 59. p.

“Bot thay wyth all thare complices in feocht

War dung *aback*.”

Idem. 9 p. 302.

ABOONE, Above. BELG. *boven*.

“Our Scots nobles were richt laith

To weet their cork-heel'd shoone,

But lang owre a' the play wer play'd

Their hats they swam *aboone*.”

Sir Pat. Spence P. Rel.

“The powers *aboon* will tent thee.”

Burns.

“The laird, wha in riches and honour

Wad thrive, should be kindly and free;

Nor rack his poor tenants wha labour

To rise *aboon* poverty.”

Gentle Shepherd.

ABREED, }
 ABRODE, } Abroad.

2. Spread abroad, “t'hay's *abreed*.” BELG. *breed*.

“Admyt thou shouldst abyde *abrode* a yere or twayne.”

Romeus and Jul. 1587.

ACKER, A ripple on the surface of the water, *a-curl*.

ACKER, Fine mould. WELSH, *achar*, kind, good.

ACKERY, Abounding with fine mould. May not this word be derived from BELG. *aeckerigh*, belonging to an oak, or earth, congenial to its growth?

ACROOK'D, Crooked, awry. *G. Krok.* Hence crook timber.

ADAM'S ALE, Water.

ADAM'S-FLANNEL, White mullein, *Verbascum Thapsus. Lin.* It may have obtained this name from the soft white hairs, with which the leaves are thickly clothed on both sides.

ADAM AND EVE, The bulbs of *orchis maculata*, which have a fancied resemblance of the human figure. One of these floats in the water, which nourishes the stem, the other sinks and bears the bud for the next year.

ADDLE, To earn. *A. S. edlean*, a reward or recompence for labour.

“Where ivy embraceth the tree very sore,
Kill ivy, else tree will *addle* no more.”

Tusser.

ADDLE, { Labourer's wages, “He's i good *addle*.”
ADDLINS, { “His *addlins* er naa girt matters.”
“Saving's good *addlin*.”

ADGE, Addice.

ADMĪRABLĪST, Most admirable, accented on the antepenult; also, admirable.

AFEARD, Afraid.

“I am *afear'd* there are few die well that die in battle.”

Sh. H. V. iv. 1.

“Ich was *aferd* of hure face.”

P. Plou. Pass 2.

“So wise he was she was no more *afered*.”

Chauc. Tro. and Cress.

“In no thing be ghe *aferd*.”

1. C. Phil. Wiclif.

It also occurs in the Version of the Psalms by *Sternhold* and *Hopkins*, 1609.

“Then all the earth full sore *afear'd*.”

AFORE, Before.

“Now *afore* God, God forbid, I say tis true.”

Sh. Rich. II. iv. 1.

AFORE-LONG, E'er long.

AFORE'TUZ, Before thou hast.

AFTERLINS, The last milk of a cow. See *Strippings*.

AGAH, Ague.

AGAAN, Against, "he ran *agaan* him."

2. Again.

AGAIT, "To get agait," to begin.

AGAITARDS, "'To gang agaitards," to accompany.

AGAIT ON'T, At work upon it. *On* generally attends the verb, as "what's 'to agait *on*?"

AGE, 1. To advance in years, "my daam *ages* fast."

2. To affect with concern and amazement; because these passions, when violent and long indulged, are supposed to bring on grey hairs and premature old age. "Ah, Tibby! what wilt ward come tul! Ise fit to be maddl'd in't. Au barn! anto nobbut saa thur young flirts, aye an wed wives too, gangin to'th kirk, donn'd up, pren'kt and dizen'd i ther vales and ther ferly farlies, it wod varily *age* the!"

AGEE, }
AGUE, } Awry, obliquely, askew.

"And warily tent when ye come to court me
And come-nae unless the black yett be *agee*,
Syne up the back style and let nae body see
And come as ye were na comin to me."

Burns.

"Heaven kens that the best laid schemes will gang *agee*."

St. Ronan's Well, 1 vol. p. 257.

AGREEABLE, Assenting to any proposal, "I's partly *agreeable* tul't."

AGGY, Agnes.

AGAYNE, }
AGEEAN, } Against.

"And wha som evyr cum *agayne* yis ordinance and brek itt agayn, ye will o' yr' forseyde Chapitre have Goddes malyson & St. Peters."

Contract for building York Minster, 1371.

AGIN, As if.

AHINT, Behind, see behint, not in frequent use.

AID, Aid of a vein; of ore a lodge or vein going downwards, N. or S. out of the perpendicular line. This in Cornwall is called the *underley* of a Lode.

AIGRE, Sour. FR. *aigre*, hence ale-aigre, alegar. WELSH, *egri*. Mr. Todd derives it from LAT. *acer*.

“And with sudden vigor it doth posset
And curd like *eager* droppings into milk.”

Ham. i. 5.

“Kneden with eisell (vinegar) strong and *eagre*.”

Chauc. Romt. of the Rose.

“They their late attacks decline
And turn as *eager* as prick’d wine.”

Hudibras.

“Apples *eager*-sweet are tasteful unto us.”

Lodges Trans. of Seneca.

AILSE, }
AILCY, } Alice. “*Alee, maïdam.*” *The Tam. of a Shrew.*
ELSE, }

AIM, To intend, to conjecture.

AJAR, A door half opened. BELG. *harre*, *cardo*. Though this word is used in most parts of the kingdom, and is introduced into Dr. Johnson’s Dictionary by Mr. Todd, still as he has not given any derivation of it, I quote a passage from G. Douglas’s translation of Virgil, from the preface to the seventh book, where the expression is varied. SAX. *gyran*, to turn.

“Ane schot wyndo unschet ane litel *on char*.”

The author of the Glossary of Douglas’s Virgil explains *on char* on the hinges.

“Wi nevels I’m amaist fa’n faint
My chafts are dung *a-char*.”

Allan Ramsay.

AKARD, Awkward, morose, peevish. Sc. *acquart*.

ALABLASTER, Alabaster, per epenthesis.

ALANE, }
 ALAAN, } Alone.

“And band her him *alane*.”

Felon Sowe.

“E'en by yoursel *alane*.”

Gill Morice, P. R.

ALANTUM, At a distance. *Ir. da lontano.* To this word *off* is generally subjoined; *alantum off*.

ALATT, Of late, lately; a corruption of *alate*.

“Which axed me from whence I came *alate*.”

Hawes Tower of Doct. P. R.

“Then he retooke his tale hee left *alate*,

“And made a long discourse of all his state.”

Hudson's Trans. of Du Bartas.

ALEECOST, Costmary, *Tanacetum balsamita*; so called, because it was frequently put into ale, being an aromatic bitter. *Nares.*

ALL-I-BITS, In pieces or in rags. The double l is often pronounced au.

ALL-LANG OF, Entirely owing to. *Brockett* refers it to the *SAX. ge-langan*.

ALL-TO-NOUGHT, Completely. He bet him *all to nought*.

ALL, “for good and all,” entirely. “He's gaan for good and all.”

ALL, In spite of, “I'll doot for *all ye*.”

AND ALL, Also. *Dr. Johnson* says this phrase means *every thing*; though I think that the adverb *also* very frequently conveys the sense better.

“What think you of our Lady of Loretto, who was brought through the air and over the sea, and house, and all by Angels?”—*Southey Vind. Anglican.*

“Didius, Queene Cartismanduas friend,
 Venutius rival, Nero sends
 Veranius next, Silures fall
 Both aym'd at, but North-wales and all
 Paulinus foyld.”

Palæ Albion, p. 140.

ALL OUT, Entirely, quite.

“And destrude Kent *all-out* & London nome.”

Robt. of Glou.

“Is it *all out* sa wrechit thing to de?”

D. V. 12 b. 43 p.

ALL-PLAISTER, Alabaster.

ALLEY, The conclusion of a game at foot-ball, when the ball has passed the bounds. FR. *aller*.

AMANG, Amongst. A. S. *amang*.

AMANG-HANDS, Work done conjointly with other business. Between hands, of the same import, is used by *Allan Ramsay*.

2. Lands belonging to different proprietors intermixed, not in the sense of *Dr. Jamieson*.

AMANY, The adjective *many*, with the indefinite article prefixed, is frequently used as a substantive.

“If weather be fair and tidy the grain,
Make speedily carriage for fear of the rain,
For tempest and showers deceiveth *amanic*,
And lingering lubbers lose many a penny.”

Tusser.

AMERS, Embers, from the BELG. *ameren*. GAZ. ANG.

This, like the English word, is seldom heard in the singular.

AN, Is frequently used redundantly, “as such *an* a thing” for such a thing.

AN-AU, Also, “There’s Tommy come *an au*.”

AND, }
AN, } If, “an he were.”

“God geve me sorwe, but *and* I were Pope.”

Chauc. Monks. Fool.

“*An* a may catch your hide and you alone.”

Sh. K. J. ii. 1.

“But *und* it be a lie thou little foot page.”

Lady Barnard, Per. Rel.

AN, One. “Hes a bad *an*,” “that’s a good *an*,” probably a corruption of the Craven *yan*.”

ANANTERS, }
 ANAUNTRINS, } If so be.

ANDERSMAS, The mass or festival of St. Andrew.

ANENT, }
 ANENDS, } Opposite, like the Greek *εναντιος*.

“*Anent* Scottishmen.”

K. James Bas. Dor.

“The strait charge I gave my sonne not to hear nor suffer any irrevirent speeches or bookes *anent* any of his parents or progenitors.”

Idem preface.

“And soffre him some tyme to sulle *ayenst* the lawe.”

P. Plou 4 Pass.

“It: to Mr. Calverd my Lords Attorney for the matter *anends* the Dean of York xs.”

MSS. Household B. of H. L. Clifford, 1510.

Anend is not now used.

ANCHOR, The chape of a buckle. *Grose's prov: Gloss.*

ANLET, Annulet, a small ring. The mark on a stone, being an ancient boundary in this neighbourhood.

ANON, What do you say? Commonly used as an answer to questions not understood, or indistinctly heard. Perhaps from a repetition of Fr. *ain* noticed by le Roux as “Sorte d’interjection interrogative commune aux petites gens, et fort invincible parmi des personnes polies.” *Brockett*. I have heard this word in Craven, though very rarely.

2. Immediately. In the *Legend of St. Dunstane*, printed by W. Caxton, 1493, it is *an one*.

“Thenne he supposed that she was a wycked spirite, and *an one* caught her by the nose with a payre of tongues of yron brenninge hote, and then the Devyelle began to rore and crye and fast drewe awaye, but Saynt Dunstane helde him, tyll it was ferre within the nighte, and then he let her goo.”

Vid. Grose's Antiq. vol. 5, p. 33.

ANTERS, } Lest, probably. BELG. *Anders.* FR.
 AUNTERS, } *aventure*, abbreviated *auntre*.

“An eke per *aunter* this man is nice.”

CHAUC. *Legend of Good Women.*

ANTIENTS, Ancestors.

ANTOT'HED, If thou hadst.

ANTUL, If thou wilt.

ANPARSE, The character &. *Nares* shews that *a* per se, *a*,
o per se, *o*, and *i* per se, *i*, are used by our early
 English writers. The expression *and per se*, *and*,
 to signify the contraction &, and substituted for that
 conjunction, is not yet forgotten in the Nursery.
 And till within these few years, a child in spelling
 the word *abate*, for instance, would have said, a
 bytself a, b-a-t-e, *bate*, *abate*. This mode of teaching
 is now nearly obsolete.

APPERON, Apron. A. S. *aforan*. QU. CRAV. *afore yan*.

“A buttrice and pincers, a hammer and naile,

An *aperne* and sizers, for head and for tail.”

Tusser.

APPLE-PIE-ORDER, Any thing in very great order.

AR, Ascar, pockard. GOTH. *ar*, a cut, division. See
Thompson's Etymons.

AQUAL, Equal.

ARFE, Afraid; backward or reluctant.

ARGUFY, Argue.

2. To signify.

ARK, Chest. LAT. *arca*. WELSH, *arch*.

ARLES, See earles.

“An this is but an *arle-penny*

To what I afterwards design ye.”

Allan Ramsay.

AROVE, Rambling about.

ARRAN, A spider. LAT. *arana*. G. Doug. *aragne*.

ARRIDGE, An edge or ridge. "This staan tacks a fine *arridge*." The Scotch word *arras* seems to be a corruption of this term.

ARSERD, Backward. The derivation is obvious.

ARSY-VARSY, Head over heels.

ART, Quarter, "t'winds in an ill *art*." GAEL and IR. *aird*, a cardinal point. *Dr. Jamieson*.

"Thar is within ane Isle invironit on athir part
To breck the storm and walles (waves) on every *art*."

Doug. Virg.

"Sic as stand single, (a state sae lik'd by you!)
Beneath ilk storm frae every *airt* maun bow."

Gentle Shepherd.

"Altho a lad were e'er sae smart,
If that he want the yellow dirt,
Ye'll cast your head anither *airt*,
And answer him fu' dry."

Burns, Tibbic.

"Of a the *airts* the wind can blaw,
I dearly love the West."

Idem.

ARTO', Art thou.

ARVEL, Funeral, WELSH, *armyl*, funeral obsequies.

"Come, bring me my jerkin, Tib, I'll to the *arvil*,
Yon man's ded seny scou'n, it makes me marvill."

Yorkshire Ale, p. 58.

Dr. Whitaker, in his *History of Lonsdale*, p. 298, says
"the word *arval* is of unquestionable antiquity;
I have vainly sought for it in every etymologicon,
to which I have access." *Dr. Jamieson* derives
it from S. G. *arfoel*, *convivium funebre*, *arf*,
hereditas, *et oel*, *convivium*, hence the English
word *ale*.

AS, Which. "Whea's sheep's them, *as* I sa yuster-
neet?"

ASHLAR-WALL, The stones of which are built and hewn in regular course and size. FR. *echelle*, a scale. Sc. *estlar*.

“Braw towns shall rise with steeples mony a ane,
And houses biggit a’ wi’ *estler stane*.”

Ramsay’s Poems.

“A flight of arrows that harmed an *ashlar-wall* as little
as many hailstones.”

Abbot, Sir W. Scott.

Dr. Jamieson attempts to derive this word from the FR. *aisselle*, a shingle. But it does not appear to agree in signification.

ASKARD, }
ASKER, } A newt.

ASKINS, Publication of marriage by banns. See *Spurrings*.

ASS, Ask.

ASS, Ashes. A. S. *asca*.

“O ze cauld *assis* of Troy and flambis baith.”

D. Virg. 2 b. 53 p.

ASS-HOLE, The receptacle of ashes. SU. *askegraf*.

“Efter all was fallen in powder and in *as*.”

D. Virg. 6 b. 170 p.

ASS-MIDDEN, Heap of ashes.

“Puir is the mind, aye discontent,
That cannot use what God has sent,
But envious girns at a he sees,
That are a crown richer than he is,
Which gars him pityfully hane,
An hell’s *ass-midden* rakes for gain.”

Ramsay.

ASS-RIDDLIN, On the eve of St. Mark the ashes are riddled or sifted on the hearth. Should any of the family die within the year, the shoe will be impressed on the ashes. Many a mischievous wight has made some of the superstitious family miserable, by sliely coming down stairs, after the rest of the

family have retired to rest, and impressing the ashes with a shoe of one of the party.

ASSLE-TREE, Axle. LAT. *axis*. FR. *asseul*.

“ Under the brayand quikelis and *assiltre*,
The fludis strekis plane over al the see.”

Doug. Virg. p. 155.

AST, Asked.

ASTEER, Active, bustling; from a-stir.

“ My minny she’s a scalding wife,
Hads a’ the house *asteer*.”

Ritson’s Poems. Dr. Jamieson.

ASTITE, } As soon. A. S. *tīd*, time; still in use, as
ASTIT, } Shrove tide, Bingley tide. ISL. *till*, ready.

ASQUIN, } Obliquely. WELSH, *asswyn*.

ASWIN, } “ Dost thou *squiny* at me.”

AT, That.

Sh. Lear, iv, 6.

AT-AFTER, Afterwards, a redundant expression. “ I’ll finish my wark, and *at-after* I’ll gang wi’ the haam.”

ATHER, } Either.

AUTHER, } “ *Athir* way to assay thryis preissit has he.”

AYTHER, } *D. Virg. 10 b. 343 p.*

“ Eadmond and Edward, *ayther* where seyntes.”

P. Plou, 7 p. Dow.

ATWEEN, Between.

“ Sprinkled with pearl, and perling flowers *atween*.”

Spencer.

This word is not obsolete; see *Dr. Johnson*.

ATS, Who is, which is; “ that *ats* naught.” *i. e.* that which is naught, or the devil.

ATTERCOPS, Spider webs. A. S. *ater*, *venenum*, and *copp*, a covering.

ATTERMITE, A peevish, ill-natured fellow. A. S. *ater* or *ceter*, *venenum*.

AT YANCE, At once.

“ They ccisit all *atlanis* incontinent.”

AU, All.

D. Virg. 2.

AUD, Old.

AUD-FARAND, A respectable old person from *aud*, old, and *farand*, respectable. DAN. *erfaren*, experienced.

AUM, Elm.

AUMACKS, All sorts.

AUMAIST, Almost. "And lay *almaist* upon the dry sand."

AUMERD, Vid. oumer

AUMRY, Cupboard. LAT. *armarium*. FR. *armoire*.

"Ther averice hath *almaries*."

P. Plou.

AUMUS, Alms. A. S. *aelmes*. FR. *aumosne*.

"And in his *almus* he threw sylver."

Wintoun's Cron.

"Be righteous judge in saving thy name,
Rich do *almose* lest thou lese bliss with shame."

Chauc. Lenvoy.

"The silly friar behoved to fleech,
For *aumus* as he passes."

Abbot, Sir W. Scott.

AUND, Ordained. "I's *aund* toot"

2. Owned.

AUNDER, Afternoon. Nearly extinct in Craven.

AUNTER, Adventure.

"In the time of Athur an *aunter* betydd."

Sir Gawin P. Rel.

AUNTER, A romantic tale. "He's ollas tellin some girt *aunter*."

AUNTERSOME, Daring, courageous.

AUNTREDE, Adventured.

"And after *auntrede* God himself."

P. Plou.

I have never known this verb used here.

AUP, A wayward child.

AUT, }
AUTH, } All the.

AUTHORITY, Authority.

AUVISII, Silly, clownish.

AVELANG, Elliptical, oval. *Qu.* a corruption of oblong?

AVERAGE Winter eatage. *FR.* *hiver*, winter, and *ENG.* *eatage*. A learned friend, not approving of this *mongrel* derivation, thinks that it may with more propriety be derived solely from the French, as from the verb *badiner*, comes *badinage*, and from *hiver*, *hiverage*.

AVRIL, April. *FR.* *avril*. This word is nearly obsolete. *Dr. Jamieson*, in his *Supplement*, says that the following old stanza, though imperfect, is used in Fife.

“ In the month of *Averil*,
The gawk comes o’er the hill,
In a shower of rain ;
And on the — of June,
He turns his tune again.”

AWN, } Own.
AAN, }

“ This house, these grounds, this stock is all mine *awne*.”

Sad Shep.

2. To visit. “ He nivver *awns* us ;” *i. e.* he never visits nor calls upon us.

AWNS, Beards of corn. *S. G.* *agn*.

AWR, Our.

AX, To ask. *A. S.* *axian*.

“ If be *axe* a fish, wole he geve him an eddre.”

Matt. 7, Wiclif.

2. To publish banns in the church.

AX'D OUT, Published three times in the church.

AXETH, Asketh.

“ And in this wise his law taxeth,
That what man his daughter *axeth*.”

Gower.

“ But for thou *axest* why labouren we.”

Chauc. Fr. Tale.

AXING, Asking.

“And he *axyng* a poyntel.”

Wiclif.

“Be your *axyngis* knoween to God.”

Philip. Idem.

AXXLE-TOOTH, ASSLE-TOOTH, A grinder. ISL. *jaxle*, *dens molaris*, situated near the axis of the jaw. There is another word of the same signification, and probably more ancient than this, mentioned by Verstegan, though I do not recollect to have heard it in Craven. “The syd teeth, he remarks, are called wang teeth. Before the use of seals was in England, divers writings had the wax of them bitten with the *wang-tooth* of him that passed them,” which was also therein mentioned in rhyme, as thus,

“In witness of the foth,

Ich han biten this wax with my *wang tothe*.”

May not the expression be borrowed from the whang or thong to which the seal was generally attached?

AY, Yes. Pronounced *I* to rhyme with die, notwithstanding *Tyrwhit's* observation that “*ay* has quite a different sound.” See *Sh. Ric.* 2. iii. 3.

AZZY, } A wayward child. *asellus*.

AZZARD, }

AZZARDLY, Poor, ill thriven.

B

BAAD, Continued. A. S. *bidan*. BELG. *beyden*.

BAAD, To bathe. A. S. *badian*. WELSH *baad*. ISL. *bad*.

BAAL-HILLS, Hillocks on the moors, where fires have formerly been. ISL. *baal*, *incendium*. The custom

still remains in the West of Scotland, amongst the herdsmen and young people, to kindle fires in the high grounds, in honor of Beltan or Baal. Though the light of the Gospel has, from time immemorial, dispelled from this district the darkness of heathen and idolatrous superstition, yet, as there are many vestiges of their ancient rites still visible on our moors, it may not be uninteresting to give a particular account of them, selected from *Dr. Jamieson's* most excellent Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish language.

“The people of the parish of Callander, Perthshire, have two customs, which are fast wearing out, not only here, but all over the Highlands, and therefore, ought to be taken notice of while they remain. Upon the first day of May, which is called *Baltan* or *Bal-tien* day, all the boys in a township or hamlet meet on the moors. They cut a table in the green sod, of a round figure, by casting a trench on the ground, of such circumference as to hold the whole company. They kindle a fire, and dress a repast of eggs and milk, in the consistence of a custard. They knead a cake of oatmeal, which is toasted at the embers against a stone. After the custard is eaten up, they divide the cake into so many portions, as similar as possible to one another in size and shape, as there are persons in the company. They daub one of these portions all over with charcoal, until it be perfectly black. They put all the bits of cake into a bonnet. Every one, blind-fold, draws out a portion. He who holds the bonnet is entitled to the last bit. Whoever draws the black bit, is the devoted person who is to be sacrificed to Baal, whose favour they mean to implore in rendering the year productive of the sustenance of man and beast. There is little doubt of these inhuman sacrifices having been once offered in this country as well as in the East, although they now omit the act of sacrificing, and only compel the devoted person to leap three times through the flames, with which the ceremonies of this festival are closed.

“ Baltein signifies the fire of Baal. Baal or Ball is the only word in Gaelic for a globe. This festival was probably in honour of the sun, whose return, in his apparent annual course, they celebrated, on account of his having a visible influence, by his genial warmth, on the productions of the earth. That the Caledonians paid a superstitious respect to the Sun, as was the practice among other nations, is evident, not only by the sacrifice at Baltein, but upon many other occasions.”

Statist. Acct. of the Parish of Callander, Perth,
by V. Widdershins.

The following places on the borders of Craven, and at no great distance from each other, have probably, as observed by the respectable and learned *G. S. Faber, B. D.* received their names from these idolatrous rites, viz.—

Baildon, from *Baal*, and *dune*, a hill.

Idle, from *Idol*.

Bellinge, near Rawden, from *Bell*, and *ingle*, a fire, a fire dedicated to Bell or Baal. *Qu.* Is not *Baal-fire* the true etymon of the present bon-fire? Mr. Todd supposes that the primitive meaning of the word is “a fire made of bones;” but I think the other is much more probable.—The Craven pronunciation *baan* for bone, changing the letter *n* for *l*, exactly corresponds with *Baal*. On any public cause of triumph or exultation, it is not likely that a parcel of bones would be collected to make a fire. The quotation from Beaumont and Fletcher is more applicable.

“ This city would make a marvellous bone-fire,
’Tis *old dry timber*, and such wood has no fellow.”

BAAN, Bone. “What’s bred ith *baan’s* ne’er out o’t flesh,” shews the difficulty of eradicating innate vicious principles.

BAAN-FIRE, Abon fire, alias baal fire. ISL. *bein, bacl-fjyr, rognus.* See Mr. Todd's 2d Edit. of Johnson.

BAANS, Bones. "To mack naa *baans*," is to make no difficulty.

2. To pay no regard.

"There is good liklihood of that man, which is any ways scrupulous of his wayes; but he which makes *no bones* of his actions is apparently hopeless."

Bp. Hall's Contemp.

"The king bad him to tell this tale againe, which the other making *no bones* thereat, did with good will."

Dannett's Hist. of Philip de Comines, 1614.

"The Lord Cardinall makes *no bones* to maintain."

King James I. Works.

BAAN-CART, The body. "I'll rattle thy *baan-cart*;" threatening of a violent beating.

BAATH, }
BATH, } Both.
BAITH, }

"Gud captains *bath*."

Sh. H. V. iii. 2.

"Or like a torch at *baith* ends burning."

Ferguson's Poems.

"What ever betide, ane welfare or ane skaith,
Sall be commoun and equale to us *baith*."

D. Virg. 62 p.

"Thoroue lyvar and longs *bathe*."

Chery Chase.

BAB, }
BABBY, } Baby.

"And tyl ane *bab* commit the battellis charge."

D. Virg. 10 B. 251 p.

"In the first cirkill or the uttir ward,
Young *babbies* saulis weping sare they herd."

D. Virg. 6 B. 178 p.

"How the first monstres of his stepmoder she
Ligging one *bab* in creddil stranglit he."

D. Virg. 251 p.

BACCO, Tobacco.

BACKARDS-WAY, Backwards. "To fall *backards-way* ou'r;" to fall backwards.

BACK-BAND, An iron chain passing in a groove of the cart saddle to support the shafts.

BACKBOARD, A thin board on which meal is *riddled* for oat cake dough.

BACKEN, To retard, "This pash o'rain 'ul *backen* our potatoes."

BACKENING, Relapse.

2. Hinderance.

BACK-END, Autumn.

BACK NER EDGE, *i. e.* I can make nothing of him, neither head nor tail.

BACK O' BEYOND, Of an unknown distance, of the same signification as that of *Shaks. Cymb.* iii. 2,

"For mine's *beyond* beyond."

"You whirled them to the *back of beyont* to look at the auld Roman camp."

Antiquary, I. 37.

"*Back o' beyond*," whear't mear foaled't fiddler."

Dr. Jamieson has *filed* for defiled, which is a common occurrence. Our reading is more correct; for a country little known is generally replete with wonder. This evidently is a corruption of the English phrase. Though I would most willingly indulge the learned doctor in every parental fondness for his numerous offspring, I think he must candidly allow that they have not all come *North about*, but that they have frequently sprung from an English stock. These, travelling and halting in different English counties in their way to Scotland, have retained the sound but have sometimes lost the sense.

BACK-STITCH, An ornamental mode of sewing wristbands and necks of shirts, &c. in which the needle having advanced two threads on the cloth is made to pass back again.

BACKSTONE, Formerly a slate, but now a plate of iron on which oat cake is baked.

BACK'S-UP, "His back's up," that is, he is offended, an expression, says *Grose*, taken from a cat, when angry, always raising its back.

"Weel, Nelly, since my *back is up*, ye sall tak down the picture."

St. Ronan's Well, Vol. I. 65 p.

BACK WATTER, Water dammed up in the goit impeding the revolution of the wheel.

BADDER, The comparative of bad, though not in frequent use.

"Than they can in hir lewednesse comprehende
They demen gladly to the *badder* end."

Chaucer.

BADE, Continued præter. from bide.

BADJER, A cornfactor, most probably a corruption of cadger. TEUT. *kats-en, discurrere*. IT. *bastaggio*. GR. *βασταζω*. *Thompson*. *Wilbraham* derives it from the A. S. *bycgean, emere*, but this seems far fetched.

BADGER, To bait, to give trouble; probably borrowed from the animal so frequently exposed to barbarous treatment.

BAG, Udder. ISL. *bagge, sarcina*.

BAILEY, Bailiff, hence bum-bailey, a bailiff's attendant.

BAIT, BATE, To lower a bargain; "thou mun *bate* summat;" from abate. Per *aphæresin*.

BAITH, Both.

BAKED, Incrusted.

—————"Troilus lies *embaked*
In his cold blood."

Heywood's Iron Age. Nares.

BALDERDASH, Trifling or obscene language. I cannot assent to the etymon of this word given by *Dr. Johnson*. A. S. *bald* and *dash*; that of *Dr. Jamieson* appears much more probable from the

ISL. *bulldur*, the prating of fools. A *bilder* is an instrument in common use in Craven. It is a mallet with a long handle, used by the peasants to break clods of earth. Hence *balderdash* may with propriety be called dirt spread by the *bilder*, alias *bilderdasher*. *Mr. Todd*, in his second edition of *Johnson*, derives it from WELSH, *balddardhy*, talkative.

BALD-FACED, White-faced. Thus a horse with a large portion of white hair on his face is called a bald fac'd horse. "If the mare have a *bald* face, the filly will have a blaze." See *Dr. Jamieson under Barsand*.

BALL'D, White-faced. FR. *baillet, celui qui a une tache ou une étoile blanche, au front. Pelletier Dict. See Bell in Dr. Jamieson's Supplement.*

BALK, } "To be thrown out' *balk*," is to be published
BAUK, } in the church. "To hing out' *balk*," is marriage deferred after publication. Before the Reformation the Laity sat exclusively in the nave of the church. The *balk* here appears to be the rood beam which separated the nave from the chancel. The expression therefore means, to be helped into the choir, where the marriage ceremony was performed.

BALL, } The palm of the hand. *Qu.* The *bowl* or hollow
BAW, } of the hand. "A bee tang'd me reight i'th' *baw* o' my hand."

BAM, A false tale or jeer.

BAMBOOZLE, To threaten or to deceive. *Todd's Johnson.*

BAN, *v. n.* To curse. ISL. *bannu.*

"Let them maligne, curse, and *banne*."

Smith's Letters, 1553.

BAND, Bond, a cow-band.

2. The iron hinges of a door, called door-bands.

"Without a roof the gates fall'n from their *bands*."

Gentle Shepherd.

BAND, Praet of bind.

“Exotinus prepar’d his cleansing gear,
And with a belt his gown about him *band*.”

Fairfax. Tasso.

BAND, A space of ground, containing twenty yards square.

BANDISH, Bandage.

“It is impossible that my *bandish* or ligature should have started.”

Crusaders, 2 vol. p. 17.

BANDY-BALL, A game with a crooked bat and a ball, the same as doddart at Newcastle and Golf in Scotland, in Latin *Cambrica*, so called from the crooked club or bat with which the game is played.

BANE, Bone.

“Hit hath strekene the yerle Douglas,
In at the brest *bane*.”

Chevy Chase.

BANE, Near, convenient. BELG. *bane*, a path. ISL. *beinn, rectus*.

“And have reward for love and so get *bene*
Unto these women courtly.”

Chaucer C. L.

Bane is not used to make ready, as in *Bishop Douglas*.

“Thither returnyng *agayne*,
To seik your auld mother mak zou *bane*” (ready.)

D. Virg. 3 B. p. 70.

BANEST, Nearest,

BANGER, Large. “Shoe’s a *banger*.”

BANGING, Excelling, beating.

“Of a’ the lasses o’ the thrang
Nanc was sae trig as Nelly;
E’en onny Rose her cheeks did *bang*,
Her looks were like a lilly.”

Davidson’s Seasons Dr. Jam.

BANGS, Beats, excels. ISL. *banga*. “*Bang* er amang er een.” Beat her between her eyes.

BANGS, To depart hastily and with violence. "Shoe
bangs out at door."

BANNOCKS, Loaves made of oatmeal. SAX. *bunna*, a
cake. GAEL. *bonnach*.

"For me I can be weel content
To eat my *bannock* on the bent."

A. Ramsay.

BAR, Bare, naked.

BAR, To bear. "And sche *bar* a son." *Wiclif*. GOTH.
bairan, *ferre*, *procreare*.

"The swane fethars that his arrow *bar*
With his hart bloode the wear wete."

Chevy Chase.

BARRING OUT, The Saturnalia enjoyed by school boys
at the approaching holidays, when they presume to
prevent their master from entering the school.

BARFOOT, Barefoot.

"Barfoot and breedless."

P. Plou. 10 pass.

BARF, }
BARGH, } A hill, hence Stainsforth under Bargh. GOTH.
BERG, } *baireg*. WELSH. *brig*, per metathesis.

BARGHEST, } A sprite that haunts towns and populous
BAR-GUEST, } places. BELG. *berg* and *geest*, a ghost.

A. S. *burge*.

"And walke the roundes ; when the *barr-guest*
Comes tumbling out of his smoakye nest."

Dr. Whit. Hist. Yorke p. 168.

"Thou art not, I presume, ignorant of the qualities of
what the Saxons of this land call a *Bahr-geist*."

Tales of the Crusaders, 1 vol. p. 294.

BARKED, }
BARK'D, } Covered with dirt like bark.

"With *barknyt* blude and powder."

D. Virg. 2 B. 45 p.

"But whare their gabs they were ungear'd

They gat upon the gams ;

While bluidy *barkeu'd* were their beards

As they had worried lambs,
Maist like that day."

Allan Ramsay.

BARKHAM, } A collar, formerly made of bark, hence
BARKUM, } Barkhaams. See *Hams*. In the
highlands of Scotland they are frequently made of
straw. GAEL. and IR. *braighaidain*.

"Ever haims convenient for sic note
And raw silk *brechamis* our thair halsis linges."

Pal. of Honour. Dr. Jam.

BARLEY, A temporary cessation from play, probably a
corruption of the French *parler*.

2. To bespeak. *Brockett*.

BARLEY-SEED BIRD, The yellow water wag-tail.

BAR-MAISTER, A superintendant of mines. TEUT.
Berg-maister. Skinner.

"Sixpence a load for cope the Lord demands,
And that is paid to the *Berghmaster's* hand."

Manlove's Treatise on the Mint.

BARN, A child, known to all the Teutonic tribe.
Rev. Dr. Whitaker.

"Then *barnes* may not be spared."

King Jas. Demonologie."

"Then spake a *berne* upon bent
Of comfort that was not colde ;
And sayd, We have brent Northumberland
We have all welthe in holde."

Battle of Otterbourne.

2. "Daddy's *barn*," a child resembling his parent no
less in features than in conduct.

3. "Fray *barn* lile," from early infancy.

BARNISH, Childish, silly.

BARNISH-LAKE, Child's play.

BARN-LAKINS, Toys.

BARON, Rump, frequently the pudendum of a cow.
SAX. *berende*. From this word a *baron* of beef is

probably derived, consisting of the rump and the loins. Sc. *birn*, matrix, or rather pudendum, allied to. ISL. *brund-ur*. WELSH, *bry*. Vid. *Birn* in *Dr. Jamieson's Supplement*.

BARREL-FEVER, A violent sickness occasioned by intemperance.

BARREN, It is proper to apologise for introducing into a dialectical Glossary a word of such general import. I know not by what *analytical* process the word *barren* has obtained in our language a general signification expressly contrary to its original derivation. The translation of the Gospels by *Wicliff* proves how long this has been the acceptation of the word which he writes *bareyn*. In the Saxon translation of Luke's Gospel, I chap. 3 v. Elizabeth is properly said to be *unberende*, from the negative *un*, and *berende*, fruitful, of the same import as *fœcunda* and *infœcunda*. But I am totally at a loss how to account for the abstraction of the negative part of the word; and why *baryn* or *barren*, signifying bearing or fruitful, should apply to animate and inanimate objects, which are unproductive and unfruitful. *Dr. Johnson*, making no comment on this improper use of the word, attempts to derive it from the Saxon word, *bare*, naked. *Horne Tooke*, not satisfied with the Doctor's derivation, contends that it is the past participle of the word *bar*, and converts barren into barred, stopped, shut, from which there can be no fruit or issue. *Mr. Todd*, acquiescing with neither, asserts that it comes from the old French *brahaigne*, meaning sterile and unfruitful, exactly corresponding with our own word. With humble submission to such great authorities, may I be allowed to conjecture, that the old French word

braluigne, so nearly corresponding with our own word *barren*, may have originally been derived from the Saxon or Teutonic, and that both the French and the aboriginal Britons may have retained an imperfect knowledge of the language imposed upon them by the Saxon conquerors.— Thus the Saxon word *unberende* may have lost its prefix or first syllable by aphæresis, in the same manner as the antient word *let*, hindered, loses the first syllable of the Saxon *gelette*, *impeditus*, and the word *like* also parts with the first syllable of the Saxon *gelic*, and *born* drops the first syllable of the Saxon *geboren*.

Various etymons have been assigned for Britain, without any advertence to the word *bro*, so universal among the Celts of our Islands, and of Gaul, where it is also pronounced *bru* or *broed*; which, like the Persian *bar*, Syriac *baro*, Gothic *byr*, signifies a fruitful or populated country.— See *Preface of Thompson's Etymons of English Words*, 4to. 1826.

BASTER, A heavy blow.

BASS, Matting made, not as supposed by *Mr. Todd*, of rush, but of the inner bark of birch. The derivation from the Teutonic *bast*, bark, according to *Dr. Jamieson*, is very probable.

BARTLE, Bartholomew.

BAT, Blow or speed. A. S. *bat*, *fustis*, here transferred to the stroke, "Onny way for a *bat*."

2. "At the saam *bat*" is in the same manner, "he gangs on at saam *bat*."

BATE, To abate, or lower the price.

"You *bate* too much of your merits."

Sh. Tim. 1. 2.

“No leisure *bated* (immediately).”

Hamlet iii. 3.

BATE, The fibres of wood, *cross-bated*, that is the fibres are twisted and crooked.

BATTLE-LAND, Good and fertile land. Minshen, Rider, and Cotgrave.

“Unto ane pleasand grund cumin ar thay
With *battil* gerse, fresche herbis and grene swardis.”

D. Virg. 6 B. 137.

Ruddiman explains *battill*, thick, rank, like men in order of battle.

“He swam our the same River with his beistis to refresh thaim ith the *battle* gers thaereof.”

Bellenden's T. Livius Dr. Jamieson's Supplement.

“We turn pasture to tillage, and barley into aits, and heather into greensward, and the poor yarpha, as the benighted creatures here call their peat-bogs, into *baittle* grass land.”

Pirate, 3 vol. p. 132.

BATTER, To build a wall with great inclination to the bank.

BATTER, Inclination. “Let't'wau hev plenty o' *batter*.”

BAW, Ball. It may here be remarked, that words ending in double L, cast off the L's, and take W in their place: as ball, baw; fall, faw; call, caw.

BAW'D, Bawled.

BAWK, A ridge between two furrows.

2. A hay loft or room intersected.

3. A headland by the bawks.

“A rose-bud by my early walk
Adown a corn-inclosed *bawk*
Sae gently bent its thorny stalk
All on a dewy morning.”

Burn's Rose-bud.

BAWME, Balme.

“I finde their *bawme* of no great scarcity.”

Lydgate.

“Defecate impure blood with the infusion of sine, Savory,
Bawme-water.”

Burton's Anat. p. 327.

“And the physicians *embaumed* Israel.”

Gen. xlix. 2.—Geneva Edit. 1542.

BAWSIN, } An imperious, noisy fellow. TEUT. *bauch*,
BAWSAND, } *venter. Skinner.*

“————— and his creist on licht bare he
With *bawsand* face ryngit the further E.”

D. Virg. 146 p.

BAY, The space between the main beams of a barn.
Hence we say of any thing valuable, “It’s worth a
bay of wheat.”

BE, By. “Be this,” an elliptical expression for “by this
time,” used by *Gavin Douglas*.

“The schippis are harbryt in the havyn, I wys
Or with bent sail enteris into the port *be thys.*”

Virg. p. 25.

“*Be* that it drewe to the oware of none
A hundrith fat hartes ded there lay.”

Chery Chase.

BE-NOW, By this time. “What hezto done *be now?*”

BEAK, To bask in the heat. Sc. *beck*.

“She an her cat sit *becking* in her yard
To speak my errand, faith, amaist I’m fear’d.”

Gentle Shepherd. Ramsay.

“And *becking* my cauld limbs afore the sun.”

Idem.

BEAK, Iron over the fire, on which boilers are hung;
from *beak*, in the form of which, I suppose, they were
originally constructed.

BEAL, }
BELL, } To roar, to bellow.
BELLIN, }

BED, The horizontal base of a stone, inserted in a wall.

“Let it hev plenty o’ *bed.*”

BEAM-FILLED, The vacancy between the wall where
the timbers rest, and the slates within filled up tight

with stones and mortar. *Isl.* *beima, domus*, and *fyll-a, implere*. This, with all deference, appears much more likely than *Dr. Jamieson's* interpretation of the word in his supplement, having the eye filled with a beam.

BEATEM, The conqueror. "Hees *t'beatem* of au."

BEATER, This instrument is used to beat clay on the powder in a hole previously bored in rocks or mines, to make the explosion stronger.

BEB, To sip.

BECK, A brook, universal in the Northern dialects.

"From this bridge I ridd a mile on a stony and rocky bank of the Tees to the *beck* called Thursgylle."

Leland's Itin.

BECK-STANS, The strand of a rapid river from *beck* and *staan*.

BED, "Thou's gitter out at wrang side o'th' bed," *i. e.* thou art peevish and ill tempered.

BEE-BEE, A nurse song. *Gr.* *bauban*, to sleep. *Skimmer*.

"Utrumque convenit carmini illi sopitorio nutricum Anglicarum, quod alumnis suis decumbentibus solent occinere, *by by*, identidem repetendo."

Mr. Casaubon de quatuor Ling; 12mo.

BEANT, Be not.

BEE-BAND, A hoop of iron which incircles the hole in the beam of a plough, where the coulter is fixed.

BEE-BREAD, A brown acid substance within the combs.

A. S. *beo-bread*. *Lyc.*

BEOSS, Cattle. "I sa a seet o' *beeos* gang t'oth fair."

BEOST, A beast. "Its a vara fat *beost*."

It rarely happens that a substantive plural is shorter than the singular.

BEESTLING PUDDING, A pudding made of *beest*.

It is a custom for a farmer to make a present of *beest* to his poor neighbours when a cow calves.

BEEST,
 BEESTNING, } First milk after a cow calves. BELG.
 BEESTLINGS, } *biest*, curdled milk. SAX. *byst*. *Lye*.

“So may the first of all our fens be thine,
 And both the *beestning* of our goats and kine.”

B. Jons. Nares.

2. “To give *beest* of a business or undertaking,” is to relinquish it.

BEET, To help, to assist.

“And no man *beet* his hunger.”

P. Plou.

“Shame fa you & your trade baith.”

“Canna *beet* a good fellow by your mystery.”

Bor. Min.

BEET THE FIRE, Mend the fire.

“Wi virtue *beets* the haly fire.”

A Ramsay's Pastorals.

“And stirin folk to love & *beeten* fire.”

Chauc. Ct. of Love.

“Its plenty *beets* the lover's fire.”

Burns.

“*Betan*, emendare, *betan* fyr.”

Lye Dict.

“Kest in caldrons and uthir sum *bet* the fire.”

D. Virg. p. 19.

“Hinc in veteri nostro *idiomate*, “to beat the fire,”
 pro ignem excitare.”

Spelman. Gloss.

BEET-NEED, Assistance in the hour of distress. A. S.

bitan, to restore. The following verb is not in use.

“He *botneed* a thousand.”

P. Plou: pass 9.

Dr. Whitaker says this should be *bottoned*. The verb derived from the Craven word is more appropriate.

BEHINT, }
 AHINT, } Behind.

“Lift ye the pris'ner on *ahint* me.”

Min. S. B.

“And now *ahint* the brechans stand.”

M. S. B. 3 vol.

BEILD, Shelter from the cold. Expressly for this purpose the farmers erect walls to protect cattle from tempestuous weather in large pastures. *Isl. boele, domicilium.*

“But thou beneath the random *bield*
’O clod or stane.”

Burns.

“Hard lucks, alate! when poverty and eild
Weeds out of fashion and a lanely *bield*
With, a sma cast of wiles should in a twitch
Gie ane a hatefu name a’ wrinkled witch.”

Gentle Shepherd.

“This is our *bield* the blustering winds to shun.”

Fairfax’s Tasso, Bk. 2

“Hecuba thidder with her childer for *bield*
Ran all in vane.”

D. Virg. p. 56.

BEILD, To build.

“At last to fortunes power (quoth he) I yield
And on my flight, let her her trophies *beild*.”

Fairfax T.

BEILD, A handle, a rake *bield*, also the *bield* of a boiler.

BEILDY, Affording shelter.

BELDER, To roar.

BELDERER, A roarer.

BELIVE, In the evening.

2. By and by, immediately, abbreviated by *Chaucer, blive.*

“*Beliffe* Ædeas membris schuke for cauld.”

D. Virg.

“They gan arme *bylive*.”

Spenser F. 2.

“From Asie to Antioge bit miles ten or five
For to slen Christene men, he hiede him *belive*.”

MSS. of Marg. Anglo Norman, Trin Coll. Hiekes.

“Fast Robin hee hyed him to Little John

He thought to loose him *belive*;

The Sheriffe and all his companye

Fast after him did drive.

Robin Hood and Guy of Gisbourne.

“ In everie greene, if the fense be not thine,
 Now stub up the bushes, the grasse to be fine,
 Least neighbour do daily, so hacketh them *belive*,
 That neither thy bushes, nor pasture can thrive.”

Tusser Redivivus.

The commentator, supposing that *belive* signified *evening*, groundlessly accuses *Tusser* of using it merely for the sake of the rhyme.

BELK, To belsh.

BELL, To roar. A. S. *bellan*.

BELL-KITE, A protuberant body from bell, and Isl. *kwidr*.

BELL-WEDDER, A fretful, bellowing child.

BELLONED, Afflicted with an asthma, to which smelters of lead are frequently subject. It is a painful disease, seldom admitting of a cure; the same as the colic of Poictou.

BELLY-BAND, A girth to secure a cart saddle, made formerly of hemp or straw, not of leather.

BELLY-GO-LAKE THIEE, Take thy fill, indulge thy appetite.

BELLY-PIECE, A thin part of a carcass near the belly.

BELLY-TIMMER,

“ I read this verse to my ain kimmer,
 Wha kens I like a leg o' gimmer,
 Or sic an' sic guid *belly-timmer*.”

Ramsay's Poems.

BELLY-VENGEANCE, Weak, sour beer, of which he that gets the most, gets the worst share.

BELLY-WARK, The colic.

BELSH, Small beer, the cause of eructation. A. S. *beallcettan*.

BELT, Præc. of build.

“ And *belt* the city fra quham of nobil fame
 The Latine peopill taken has thare name.”

D. V. 1 B.

BEND, Strong ox leather, tanned with bark and other ingredients, which give it a blue cast.

BENK, Bench.

“Under a brode *benk* by a bourne side.”

P. Plou.

BENSEL, To beat. **TEUT.** *benghelen.*

BENT, Short grass, growing on high and moorish land.

Triticum junceum.

“Upon the bent sae broun.”

Battle of Otterbourne. Min. S. Bord.

“He cared not for dint of sword nor speere
No more than for the stroke of straws or *bents.*”

Spenser F. Q.

BERRIN, Burial, probably a corruption of *berying*.

“She cam before to anoynte my body into *berying.*”

Wiclif, 14th Mark.

Wiclif uses also *beriels* for graves.

“*Beriels* weren opened.”

27th Matt.

BERRINER, A person attending a funeral.

BERRY, Gooseberry; a *berry-pye*.

BESSY-BAB, One who is fond of childish amusements.

BETHINK-YOU, Recollect yourself, a reflected verb.

BE-THIS, An elliptical expression, signifying by this time.

“Bessy *be-this* began to smell

A rat, but kept her word t’ hersell.”

Allan Ramsay. Miller’s Wife.

BETS, *Darkening for bets.* A person in company is said to do this when he takes little or no part in the conversation, and is all eyes and ears, with a view of slyly catching some hint or observation, which, in making a bet, he may turn to his own profit. In this sense, it seems nearly equivalent to *Cotgrave’s* expression, “*Contrefaire le loup en paille,*” which, he says, is to lie “*scomking* and leering in a corner,

and to take no notice, what persons do *passé*, or what things be done round about him." The following proverb in Miegé further illustrates the meaning of our Craven expression, "*Reculer pour mieux sauter*," to stand off for advantage, to withdraw in order to make his return the more effectual.

BETTER, More, in reference to number, as, *better* than a dozen. *Dr. Jamieson* remarks in his *Supplement*, that this sense of the word is unknown in English writing, though it corresponds with the Gothic tongues. It is with us in daily use, and *Mr. Todd* has also illustrated it with examples.

BETTERNESS, A state of improvement. *Sylvester*, in his translation of *Odet de la Nove*, has *betterment*.

BETWEEN, This preposition is often used to express elliptically the present time, as "thou may lite omme *between* and Martlemas," *i. e.* between this time and Martinmas.

BETWEEN-WHILES, In the interval, between the completing of one business and the beginning of another.

BEZZLE, To drink, to tipple.

BID, To invite.

"*Bid* to the marriage."

Matt. xxii. 9.

"I am not *bid* to wait upon this bride."

Sh. Tit. An. i. 2.

BIDDEN, Required, taken. "This job hes *bidden* a seet o' doin."

BIDDY, A louse.

BIDE, Abide. Per *aphær*.

BIDIN, Bearing, abiding. A. S. *bedan, manere*.

BIG, To build. *Isl. byg, habitatio*.

BIG, Barley, with four sides or rows. *Isl. bygg*.

BIGGIN, A building.

“Amang *bigginis* stude desolate and waist.”

D. V. p. 54.

BIJEN, Truly. BELG. *be-jaen*, to affirm.

“He turn’d her owre and owre again,
O Gin, her skin was whyte.”

Edom O’Gordon, Per. Rel.

“*O Gin* they lived not royally,
O Gin, he did not become them weel.”

Min. S. B.

The *bijen* and *O Gin* appear to be synonymous.

BILDER, A mallet to break clods. BELG. *buydelen*.

BIN, Been.

BIND-WEED, Wood-bine.

BINNOT, Be not. “I wish ye *binnot* bown to cheeat me.”

BIRDEN, Burden, pure Saxon.

BIRK, Birch. TEUT. *Berck. Brockett.*

BIRTLE, A summer apple.

BISHOPP’D, Pottage burnt at the bottom of the pan.

Thomson supposes that *Bishop-pot* is derived from FR. *bis-chauffè*; but perhaps contracted from *boisson-chauffè*, drink warmed. FR. *bis*, however, was toasted or scorched bread; and the jingle of *pot* and *foot*, may have been the origin of calling a burnt taste a *bishop’s foot*. “*Bishop’s i’t’h pot.*” *Grose* supposes that in former times, whenever a bishop passed through a town or village, all the inhabitants ran out to receive his blessing. This frequently caused the milk on the fire to be burnt to the vessel.

“Bless *Cisley* (good mistress) that *bishop* doth ban,
For burning the milk of her cheese in the pan.”

Tusser.

BIT, A while, “stop a *bit.*”

2. A diminutive, “a lile *bit* of a fellow.”

BITCH-DAUGHTER, Night mare. There is no tradition to explain the meaning of this curious word.

BIT LEDDY, By the Virgin Mary.

BITMESS,
BITMESKINS, } By the mass.

BITE, A mouthful, "gimme a *bite* o' breed," a word in daily use, though *Dr. Jamieson* in his *Supplement* says, it is not used in English in this sense. ISL.
bite, bucca.

BLAA, Blue, hence blaa-berries. *Dr. Willan.*

BLAAT, } To bleat.
BLATE, }

BLACK-AVIZED, Dark countenanced.

"A *black-avized* and dapper fellow
 Nor lean, nor overlaid wi' tallow."

A. Ramsay.

BLACK-BITCII, A gun.

BLACK AND BLUE, Excessively, "he caud me *black and blue.*"

BLACK-FROST, Frost without rime.

BLACK-OUSEL, Black bird.

BLACK-WATTER, Phlegm or black bile on the stomach.

2. A disease in sheep, very rapid, and frequently fatal.

BLACK-SETTERDAY, The first Saturday after the old twelfth day, when a fair is annually held at Skipton. I believe the name is confined to a portion only of this Deanery. On this day also many parishes, of which the Prior and Canons of Bolton Abbey were the impropiators, pay their tithe rent. It is not improbable but that, from this circumstance, the day has received its appellation, particularly as the Receivers were *black* Canons of St. Augustine.

BLACK-SPIGE, The fruit of the bramble.

BLACK AND WHITE, Put it down *i black and white*, a common phrase for writing it down.

BLAIN, To blanch, to whiten.

BLAKE, Yellow. BELG. *bleeck*, *pale*. "The butters feaful *blake*." The yellow bunting (*emberiza citrinella*) is in some places called a *blakeling*. ISL. *blar*.
"Blake autumn."

Chatterton vid. Brockett.

BLANCH-FARM, An annual rent paid to the Lord of the Manor, by various possessors of land in this Deanery. *Spelman* thinks it was so called to distinguish it from Black-mail (hoc est census vel firma nigra.) The blanch farm argento quasi censu albo reddebatur. Firma autem (Saxonice feorme) licet hodie pro censu utimur annonam tamen proprie significat; mutataque tunc est ejus significatio cum prædiorum domini annonarios redditus in *argentum* verterent, nam hi inde dici cæperunt *albæ firmæ*. Hinc etiam in Dominiis, quibus dicimus censum antiquum pecuniarium *album redditum*, vocant Angli *the white rent*, ut ab aliis discriminetur, qui vel frumento vel animalibus, vel operibus præstantur. Quin et hoc idem esse conjicio, quod Anglo-Normanica appellatione, alias, *Blanch Fearm* nominatur.

BLASH, To throw dirt.

BLASHMENT, Weak liquor.

BLASHY, Wet and dirty.

BLAST, To blow up with gunpowder.

BLATTER, Puddle.

BLATTERY, Dirty.

BLAYBERRIES, Whortle berries. *Vaccinium myrtillus*. In Hampshire Hurts. ISL. *blaber*.

"Nae birns, or bines, or whins, e'er troubled me
Gif I cou'd find *bluc-berries* ripe for thee."

Gentle Shepherd.

BLEA, A pale blue color. A. S. *blea*.

BLEARING, Crying.

BLEAZ, A blaze.

BLEB, A bubble, a blister.

BLEEANED, } Half dried. *Qu.* from *Isl. blaasa, flare* ;
 BLAANED, } linen exposed a little to the wind.

BLEED, Yield, applied to corn. *A. S. bled, fructus.*
 Thus when corn is full in the ear and is productive,
 it is said to *bleed* well.

BLEND-WATER, } An inflammatory disease of the
 RED-WATER, } kidneys in cattle, causing bloody
 urine ; for which two oz. of nitre is deemed by some
 an infallible cure.

BLETHER, Bladder. *S. Bladr. WELSH, pledren.*

“And bid him burn this cursed tether
 An, for thy pains, thouse get my *blether.*”

Poor Maile. Burns.

BLIND-MAN'S-HOLYDAY, Darkness, in which a
 blind man has as much, if not more enjoyment, than
 he who is blessed with vision.

BLINND, A blind, a cloak.

BLOAZ, Blaze.

BLOAZING, Blazing. The mode of blazing for salmon
 in Craven was this:—A torch was made of the dry
 bark of holly, besmeared with pitch. The water was
 so transparent that the smallest pebbles were visible
 at the bottom of the river. The man carried the torch
 (in the dark evening) either on foot or on horseback ;
 another person, advancing with him who carried the
 torch, struck the salmon on the red (the place where
 the roe is deposited) with an harpoon, called in Craven
 a *leister*.

BLOB, A bubble.

2. Water blob, the globe ranunculus.

“Her e'n the clearest *blob* o' dew outshines ;
 The lily in her breast its beauty tines.”

Gentle Shepherd. Ramsay.

BLOCKER, A broad axe used in squaring timber.

BLOTHER, To make a great noise to little purpose.

BLOTHER'D, Foamed, bellowed. S. G. *bladdra*.

ISL. *blaudur*.

“At Scales great Tom Barwise gat the ba’ in his hand
And t’wives au ran out, and shouted and bann’d;
Tom Cowan then punch’d and flang him mangt’ whins,
And he *blether’d* ‘od white te’ tous brokken my shins.”

Hutchinson Hist. of Cumberland. Brand. Pop. Antiq.

BLOWN-MEAT, Meat impregnated with the eggs of flies. Dr. Jamieson in his *Supplement* says, that *blowen meat* is a name given to flesh or fish dried by means of wind passing through dry (Qu. without mortar) stone houses, and he derives it from ISL. *blaasin, exsiccatus*. It has not that signification here. When *hung* meat, not sufficiently salted, begins to puff up, and, in consequence of that, becomes not sweet, it is then said to be *winded*.

BLUE, To look *blue* is to be disconcerted.

BLUE-MILK, Old skimmed milk.

BLUME, Blossom. GERM. *blum*.

BLUSH, Resemblance.

BO, Hobgoblin. WELSH, *bo*.

BOADLE. Half a farthing. Dr. Jamieson says, it is only one third part of a penny.

BOAKEN, } To belsh, to vomit.
BOKE, }

“He carvis (falls) ower, forth *bokk* and streams of blood.”

D. Virg. p. 336.

“Gea some will spue and *bock* and spit.”

Cleland’s Poems.

“Benedicite he by gan wit a *bolke*.”

P. Plou. p. 8.

This substantive is obsolete.

BOAL, The stem of a tree. S. G. *boll*. *Brockett*.
Sw. *haol*.

BOB, A bunch. FR. *bube*.

BOB, To balk, to disappoint, to *bob* a hare.

2. To fish with a short line in shady pools in hot weather.

BOBBLE, To bubble.

BOBBEROUS, }
BOBBERSOME, } Elated, in high spirits.

BODDILY, Entirely, wholly.

“I seem like a water-logged ship going down *boddily*.”

Dr. E. D. Clarke's Life.

BODDUM, Principle, “naabody hes a better *boddum*.”

2. Bottom.

“Some pynis furth ane pan *boddum* to prent fals plackkis.”

D. Virg.

“Had chosen so ententifely

The *bothum* more unto my pay.”

Rom. of the Rose.

“The *boddome* of ane awld herp.”

Laying of a Gaist. Minst. S. B.

“Furth of the *boddum* of his breist full law.”

D. Virg. 48 p.

BODDUM-CLEAN, Thoroughly neat and clean.

BODDUM, To bottom. “To *boddum* things *boddumly*,”

i. e. thoroughly to investigate.

BODDUMMOST, Lowest.

BODDUMS, Dregs.

BOG-BEAN, Marsh trefoil. *Menyanthes trifoliatum.*

Linn.

BOGGARD, A goblin. WELSH, *bwg.*

“Thou shalt not nede to be afraied for any *bugs* by night.”

Ps. xci. 5. Matthew's Bible.

BOGGARDLY, Liable to take fright or take *boggle*, or *boggart*.

BOGGLE, To take fright. WELSH, *bwg.*

“Nor wyth na *logill* nor browny to debate.”

Douglas' Pref.

BOIL, The state of boiling. “Put it ith pan and gee it a *boil*.”

BOILING, “The *haal boiling*” signifies the whole party.

BONE, "What's bred ith *bone's* nee'r out ot' flesh."

This proverb shews the great difficulty, if not impossibility, of totally effacing innate or early impressions.

"He values me at a crackt three farthings, for ought I see; it will never out o'th flesh that's bred ith *bone*."

Ben Jonson.

BONNILY, Pretty well. "How'st wife?" "Vara *bonnily*, 'blig'd to the."

BONNY, Pretty. Frequently used ironically, as "Thou's a *bonny* fellow."

BONNY-DEAL, A great deal. Synonymous with *sum* as "Smyling *sum* deal."

D. Virg. 20 p.

BOOK. Bulk, bigness. S. G. *bolck*.

"Said the Chevin to the Trout

"My head's worth all thy *bouk*."

Ray.

"Twenty fed Oxin, large, grete and fine,
And ane hundrith bustuous *boukes* of swyne."

D. Virg. 33 p.

BOOK, To say off *book*, to repeat.

BOON, Service done to the landlord by his tenant, or a compensation made in lieu of that service. LAT. *bonus*.

BOORDE, Board.

"It to iii. gromes for a weke *boorde* iiis."

II. Lord Clifford's Hous. B. 1510.

BOORLY, } Rough. TEUT. *boer*, a boor: in *Chaucer*,

BURLY, } *borel*, coarse cloth.

"With bran as bair and briest *burly* and braid."

D. Virg.

"But, Sires, because I am a *borel* man."

Chaucer. F. Prolog.

BOOS, Boughs.

BOOSES, Stalls. LAT. *bos*. A. S. *boseg*. ISL. *bas*. The Scotch word *bowis* has a more extensive signification.

"Five *bowis* of ky unto his hame repairit."

D. V. p. 226.

BOOT, Something given to effect an exchange.

BOOTED-BREAD, Flour mixed with bran. *Qu.* Bolted or sifted. *BELG.* *buydelen, cribro cernere.* *Skinner.*

BOOTLESS-BENE, This was the question proposed by the Forester to Lady Rumelli on the death of her son. *See Dr. Whitaker's History of Craven.* The Doctor interprets it "unavailing prayer." May it not be derived from *bootless bale*, irremediable sorrow, from *bale*, dolor, and *boot auxilium*, *A. S.* from *bote*. If taken in a literal sense, as bootless bean, it will be, what is good for a bean deprived of its boot or pod? or what happiness remained to a mother deprived of her son, her only comfort and protection? *ISL.* *bœn* and *boon preces.* *Ion:* βωθεῖν. *Junius.*

"*Bootless-prayers.*"

Mer. of Ven. iii. 3.

—————"And bad God on her vew,
And with the death so do *bote* on her bale."

Chau. Tro. and Cr. B. A.

"God send every good man *bote* of his bale."

Chau. C. Yem Tales.

"For hit is a *botless bale.*"

P. Plou.

BORN-DAYS, *Life.* "I' au my *born days*, I niver sa' sike a rascad." An expression nearly similar is used by *Froysart*,

"I knowe not in all my *lyfe-days* how to deserve it."

BOSKY, Woody. *LAT.* *boscus.*

"My *bosky* acres."

Shak. Temp. iv. 1.

"Pro *bosc.* prostrat. per ventum."

Bolt. Comp. MCCXCVIII.

See Busky.

BOSOM, To eddy. *A. S.* *bosm, sinus.* "'T' wind *bosoms.*"

"It is generally in these *sinus*' that bosoming winds are felt."

Bacon.

BOUD, Bold. *BELG.* *boude.*

BOUGHT, } Joint of the knee or elbow. BELG. *bout*,
 BUFT, } bolt of the bone, generally pronounced buft.
 BOUK, To wash. BELG. *buychen*.

“And *bouketh* them at his brest.”

P. Plou.

BOULDER, }
 BOOTHER, } A hard flinty stone.

BOUN, Going, *alias* bound. In *Bishop Douglas* the participle is used as derived from an active verb; in *Craven* it is used in a neuter sense only.

“*Bowning* me furth, quhen lo! about my fete.”

D. Virg. p. 61.

“And yet againward shrieked every nonne
 The pange of love so straineth them to crie,
 Now, wo the time, quod they, that we be *boun*
 This hatefull ordre nise well done us die.”

Chaucer Ct. of Love and in Fran. Tale.

“And boldly brent Northumberlande
 And haryed many a towyn;
 Then dyd our Ynglish men grete wrange
 To battell that were not *bowyn*.”

Percy Reliq.

“And whan our parish-masse was done,
 Our kynge was *borne* to dine.”

Idem. Sir Cauline.

“This steid also leve we, and to sail made *boun*.”

D. V. 73.

“And serve God there this present day,
 The knight then made him *boun*;
 And by the miln-house lay the way
 That leadeth to the town.”

Hist. of Sir John Elland. Dr. Whit. Yorkshire.

Boun, to make ready, is not often used here.

BOUNDER, A boundary or limit.

“For thec, O Saviour, the gravestone, the earth, the coffin, are no *bounders* of thy deare respects.”

Bishop Hall.

BOUSE, Ore, as it is drawn from the mines.

BOUSE-SMITHEN, Small ore as it is washed by the sieve. In Cornwall it is called hutch-work.

BOUT, Without. A. S. *butun*. This word explains the difficult passage in Shakspeare, mentioned by Mr. Archdeacon Nares, in his Glossary,

“*But* being charged, we will still by land,
Which, as I take it, we shall.”

Anth. and Cleop. iv. 10.

It is evident that the *but* here is the Craven *bout*, without. “Touch not a cat *bout* gloves.” Dr. *Jameison* remarks that the A. S. *butun* is the same as the Sc. *but*.

“They that had eaten were about five thousand,” *butun*, *wifum*, and *cildum*, “besides women and children.”

Matt. xiv. 21. *Wiclif.*

“For *but* I be deceived.”

Shak. Tam. of a S. iii. 1.

“For *but* she come all woll be wast.”

Chaucer's Dream.

“For *but* (bout) thou change thy mynde, I do foretell the end.”

Romeus and Jul.

“So vair heritage, as ich habbe, it were me grete shame For to habbe an loverd, *bote* he had an to-name.” (Surname.)

Dial Robt. Glonst. Hickes.

“I say treuthe to you, *but* ye be turned and maad as litill children, ye schul not entre into the kyngdom of hevenes.”

Matt. xviii. *Wiclif.*

BOUT, except. *But*, in the sense of privation, answering to except, occurs in our common expression “all *but* one;” *i. e.* all, be out one; all, if one be out.

“What is there in paradis,
Bot grasse and flure, and greneris.”

Dise. of Cockayne, Vul Ency. Metrop.

**BOUT, }
BOGHT, }** Purchased.

“Paid for harness *boght* beyond the see, that ys to say vi. corsetts with sallets and gawntellets and all for our man of armes bot the leg harness xlviij. mks. It a crosse 5s. lxxii. gorgetts of mayll iiiij*li* iv. mks; viij pare of brygandorres l*s.* viij*d.* It a furr of foynes for my Lord's black velvet gowne and the laying on of the same vi*li.* xv*s.* It 10 doz. of lyvereyes xiii*li.* xiii*s.* iii*d.*

It. lyvereyes to the gentlewomen and the chapelyns
iii. l. vs. iii. d. It. *bout* vii score motons yat was *boght* at
 Appletrewyk fare *xli iis.* It. for one ymage of our
 Lady, *iiis.*

H. Lord Clifford's Household Book, MSS. 1510.

Motons, the common name for sheep, is now obsolete.

BOUTEN, *p.* of *bout*.

“And drav him all out yat there *bouten* or sold.”

Wiclif.

This *p.* is not used.

BOUT, Bolt.

“When a *bout* flew out of our goodly ship.”

Sir P. Spence, Min. S. B.

BOUT, An entertainment. “We’ll have a merry *bout*.”

BOW-BRIDGE, An arched bridge. Of this ancient word, from the national, though pardonable, pride of enriching his own language, *Dr. Jameison* seems desirous of depriving us. *Franck*, in his description of Nottingham, says, that there stanes a *bow* (or a fair port), opposite to Bridle Smith-gate. The learned Doctor supposes that *Franck* had *picked up* this word during his travels in Scotland. Now, to commit such a flagrant theft, poor *Franck* was not under the least temptation, having so many specimens of it in his own country. When architecture began to improve, it is natural to suppose that stone arches were turned on piers which before, most probably, had supported huge timbers or trees. These erections *κατ' ἐξοχην*, were first distinguished by the name of Bow Bridges. Hence Stratford le Bow, &c. &c. A bridge in my own immediate neighbourhood is so called. I merely mention this as a caution, not exclusively to appropriate to one country what undoubtedly belongs to another.

BRAA,

BRAY,

BREA,

} A bank or brow. WELSH, *bre*, a hill.

2. Bank of a river. A. S. *bracan conterere*.

“Thidder to the *bray* swermyt all the rout.”

D. V. p. 174.

BRE, Eye-brow.

“Moving na mare his curage, face, nor *bre*.”

D. V. p. 180.

BRAAD, }
BRAIDE, } Broad. A. S. *brad*.

BRAAD-BAND, Corn laid out in the field in band to dry.

2. To be in *braad-band* is also applied to a house, when the furniture is in disorder and confusion.

BRAAD-CAST, Corn sown by the hand, not drilled.

BRABBLEMENT, Wrangling. BELG. *brabelen*.

BRACK, Brine. “As saut as *brack*.” BELG. *brack*.

BRACK, Præf of break.

“Till yat he blesside here bred, and *brack* hit by twayne.”

P. Plou.

“While they ceten, Jhesus took breed and blesside and *brack*, and gaf to him and seyde, take ye, this is my body.”

Wic. Mark xiv.

“And brack the bands that keep them in their border.”

Trans. of Du Bartas, by Hudson.

BRACK-BREEOD, “I nivver *brack-breeod*,” I never tasted.

BRACKEN, Fern. Sw. *stolbraacken*, en in Gothic denoting feminine gender. *Pteris aquilina*. Linn.—See *Dr. Jamieson*.

BRACKEN-CLOCK, A small brown beetle, commonly found on brackens.

BRADE, To resemble. S. G. *breyd*. ISL. *breyda*.

“Ye *broid* of the miller’s dog, ye lick your mouth before the poke be open.”

Ray.

BRADE, To desire to vomit. *Dr. Willan* derives it from *abraid*.

BRAGGIN, The crowing of the moor-cock. This word may be of the same signification as *brokking*, used by *Chaucer*.

“He singeth *brokking* as a nightingale.”

WELSH, *bragal*, to vociferate.

BRAINS, "You have no guts in your brains;" you are completely ignorant, you are quite destitute of skill or cunning.

"Quoth Ralpho, Truly that is no
Hard matter for a man to do,
That has but *any guts in's brains*,
And could believe it worth his pains."

Hudibras.

BRAND, A branch of a tree.

BRANDER, The end-irons on which wood was usually burnt, consisting of two horizontal bars, and two uprights, which were formerly figures, are rarely seen here. Two flat plates, at the sides of the fire, are now called end-irons.

—————"Her andirons
(I had forgot them) were two winking cupids
Of silver, each on one foot standing, nicely
Depending on their brands."

Shaks. Cymb. ii. 4.

BRANDRITH, An iron to support boilers. A. S. *brander*.

BRANDED, A striped mixture of black and red.

"They stealed the brocked cow and the *branded* bull."

Min. S. B.

BRAND-NEW, Quite new. BELG. *brandt nieun*. See *Span-new*.

BRANDY-SPINNER, Spirit merchant.

BRANLINS, Worms cleansed in moss or bran, preparatory to fishing, called also *Bramlins*.

BRANT, Steep. ISL. *brattur*, *arduus*. Sw. *brant*.

BRASH, Impetuous.

BRASH, }
BRASHMENT, } Twigs.

BRASHING, Preparing ore for bucking by hand, or grinding by a machine.

BRASS, Money, half-pence. "He's plenty o'brass;" that is, he is very rich.

BRAST, Burst.

“Till at last he *brast* out at ones.”

Lydgate. Story of Thebes.

“Striving in vain that nigh his bowels *brast*.”

Spenser.

“His heart, I wis, was near to *brast*.”

Heir of Linne. Per Rel.

Here used in the infinitive mood, as also in the primer of H. 8. “*my hearte is almost lyke to brast*.”

“They never saw in any child more tears, than *brast* out from him (Cranmer) at that time.”

John Fox.

“My heart waxt hote within my breast,
With musing thought and doubt,
Which did increase and stirre the fire,
At last these words *brast* out.”

Ps. xxxix. Stern. and Hopk.

“Like the new bottles that *brast*.”

Job xxxii. 19. Geneva Edit. 1562.

BRATT, } A child, not used always with contempt
BRATCHIET, } as Dr. Johnson supposes.

“Of you, and of our brother, and our *brats*.”

Virgins blush. Translated by Sylvester.

2. An Apron. WELSH, *brat*.

BRATCHIET-CLOTHES, When a young man has arrived at maturity, he will exultingly say, “Now I’ve gotten out of *bratchett-clothes*.” It seems to be synonymous with Cotgrave’s *hors de page*, or *sorti de page*, which he renders *adultus*, past breeching, &c.

BRAUNGING, Pompous.

BRAVELY, Finely, “thou’s *bravely* donn’d.”

2. In good health, “I’se *bravely*.”

BRAWN, A boar.

“That valiant Greek who, aboute dawne
O’th’ day, did put to death a *brawne*.”

Dr. Whit. Richmondshire.

BRAZE, To acquire a bad taste, as victuals standing too long in brazen vessels.

BRAZZEN, Impudent, a *brazzen* jackanapes.

BRAY, To bruise.

BREE, Brow, "ea-brees," eye-brows.

BREAN, To perspire. ISL. *brenne*, *uror*.

BREAR, }
BREERE, } Briar.

"Thro' hills and dales, thro' bushes and thro' *breres*,
Herself now past the perill of her feares."

Spens. F. Q.

"The little window dim and darke,
Was hung with ivy, *breere*, and yew."

Heir of Linni. P. Rel.

BREK, To break.

"To *brek* the storm and watters in every art."

Douglas' Virg. p. 18.

BREK, Breaking.

2. A gap or breach.

BREK-OF-A-STORM, A thaw.

BREOD, Bread.

"Yet may he his *brede* begging."

Rom. of the Rose.

2. Employment ; hence "out of *breod*," out of employment, without the means of attaining it.

BREDE, }
BREEDE, } Breadth.

"All painted was the wall in length and *brede*."

Chaucer.

"And all the Lordship of Lechiry, in length & in *brede*."

P. Plou.

"That yhe rooted & grounded in charity may comprehend,
with all seyntis, which is the *breede*, &c."

3 *Ephes. Wiclif.*

"I have sent Harry Alsbrecke to commune with your
Lordship, and he wol not make you an house of lxx. of
lengthe, and xx*ti*. fote of *brede*, to fynde al maner of
stuff longyng to the same, less than xxx*ti*. pounds."

Chandler's Life of Waynflete.

ISL. *breyda*. A. S. *braed*.

BREEKS, Breeches. A. S. *bræc*. ISL. *broof*.

BREET, Bright.

BREOTH, Breath.

BREWARD, } The tender blades of springing corn.

BRUARD, } A. S. *brord*.

2. The brim of a hat. Sc. *breard*.

BRUARD, *Dr. Jamieson* observes that a metaphor is transferred from the word *breard* (a cognate expression), to the first appearance of the seed of the word, after it has been sown in the Ministry of the Gospel.

“If left free, the *brard* of the Lord, that begins to rise so green in the land, will grow in peace to a plentiful harvest.”

R. Gilhaize.

BREWIS, *See Browis.*

BREWSTER, A brewer. Hence, Brewster sessions, when magistrates grant licences to inn-keepers, *vid. Brocket.*

BRICKLE, Broken, unsettled, brittle. “Its feaful *brickle* weather.” A. S. *brica*, ruptor.

“For why a *brickel* thing is glasse, and frayle is frayless youth.”

Romeus and Jul.

“As *breckyll* yse in little pieces lap.”

D. Virg. p. 438.

Chaucer, in *Personnes' Tale*, uses *brotle*.

BRIDE-ALE, Immediately after the performance of the marriage ceremony, a ribbon is proposed as the prize of contention, either for a foot or a horse race, to the future residence of the bride. Should, however, any of the doughty disputants omit to shake hands with the bride, he forfeits all claim to the prize, tho' he be first in the race. For the laws of the Olympic games were never more strictly adhered to, than the bridal race by the Craven peasants.—Even the fair were not excluded in the horse race from this glorious contest.

Whoever had the good fortune to arrive first at the bride's house, requested to be shewn to the chamber of the new married pair. After he had turned down the bed clothes, he returns, carrying in his hand a tankard of warm ale, previously prepared, to meet the bride, to whom he triumphantly offers his humble beverage. He may go some distance before he meets her, as nothing is deemed more unlucky than for the bride and bridegroom to gallop. The bride then presents to him the ribbon as the honourable reward of his victory. Thus adorned, he accompanies the bridal party to their residence.

BRIDE-CAKE. The bridal party, after leaving the church, repair to a neighbouring inn, where a thin currant-cake, marked in squares, though not entirely cut through, is ready against the bride's arrival. Over her head is spread a clean linen napkin, the bride-groom standing behind the bride, breaks the cake over her head, which is thrown over her and scrambled for by the attendants.

BRIDE'S-PIE. The bride's pie was so essential a dish on the dining table, after the celebration of the marriage, that there was no prospect of happiness without it. This was always made round, with a very strong crust, ornamented with various devices. In the middle of it, the grand essential was a fat laying hen, full of eggs, probably intended as an emblem of fecundity. It was also garnished with minced and sweet meats. It would have been deemed an act of neglect or rudeness if any of the party omitted to partake of it. It was the etiquette for the bridegroom always to wait on this occasion on his bride. *Verstegan* supposes that the term *bride-groom* took its origin from hence.

BRIDE-WAIN, A waggon laden with furniture, given to the bride when she leaves her father's house, the horses decorated with ribbons, now obsolete in Craven.

BRIDLE, To bite on the *bridle*, to suffer great hardships, to be driven to straits.

“Tirer le Diable par la queue; manger de la vache enragée.”

Miege.

“Tho he puts off a sinner for a time, and suffers him to bite on the *bridle* to prove him, yet we may not think that he hath forgotten us and will not help us.”

Latimer's Sermons.

BRIDLE-STY, A road for a horse but not for a carriage.

Qu. bridle per metonym: for a horse, and A. S. *stiga*, a path. BELG. *breyden*, to ride. This has the same signification as the Suffolk word, *whapple* way, as mentioned by *Ray*.

BRIDLING, A bitch, *maris appetens*.

BRIGG, A bridge. A. S. *brigg*.

“For an offrand at *Wakefeld Brigg*.” vid.

H. L. Clifford, MSS. 1510.

“And so goth forth by the bok, a *brygge* as hit were.”

P. Plou. p. 7.

BRIGGS, Irons to set over the fire to support boilers, also made of wood to support sieves, &c.

BRIM, The heat in sows. ISL. *brenne, uror*.

BRISKEN-UP, To be lively. This verb is both active and passive.

BRIST-HEIGH, Violently and impetuously.

“By pulling one and all wolde cum downe *brist highte* in rabbets.”

Leland's Iter.

BROAD-SET, Short and bulky.

BROACH, A wooden spindle used in winding yarn.

BROACH, To dress stones in a rough manner with a pick, not with a chisel.

BROCK, A badger, a pate, pure Saxon. "He sweats like a *brock*."

"Marry hang thee, *brock*."

Shaks. Twelfth Night, ii. 5.

"To bores & to *bockes* yat breketh adoune menne heggis."

P. Plou.

"Thei went about in *Brok* skynnes."

xi. *Heb. Wiclif.*

"Traquair has written a privie letter

And he has seal'd it wi his seal

Ye may let the auld *brock* out o poke

The lands my ain, and a's gain weel."

Minst. S. B. 3 Vol. p. 161.

BROCKEN, Broken. "It's *brocken* weather."

BROCK-FACED, A white longitudinal mark down the face, like a badger.

BROO, Brother.

BRODDLE, To make holes, to goad.

"*Broddis* the oxin with speris in our hands."

D. Virg. p. 299.

BRODE, Broad.

"Full large he was of limb & shoulder *brode*."

Spens. F. Q.

"He kembeth his locks *brode*."

BRODER, Broader.

"The measure thereof is longer then the earth, and it is *broder* then the sea."

Job. x. 9. Geneva Edit.

BROG, To crop. GR. βρωσκω.

BROGGLE, To grope or fish for eels.

BROKE, Sheep are said to *broke* when laid under a broken bank of earth, where they often collect together.

2. To *broke* over, to cover with wings.

BROO-CHIP, A person of the same trade, or a chip of the same block.

BROSTEN, }
BRUSSEN, } Burst.

"For with the fall he *brosten* has his arm,"

Chaucer.

BROTH, Is always used in the plural number. "I think thur er vara good *broth*."

BROTT, Shaken corn. A. S. *gebrode*, fragments.
ISL. *brot*.

BROUTE, Brought.

BROWN-LEEMING, A ripe, brown nut, from brown and BELG. *leeminge*, *lime*. Ripe nuts having, when they are separated from the husk, a white circle of fine powder, resembling lime. *Brockett*, in his *Glossary of North country words*, derives this word from brown, and the French *les meurs*, the ripe ones.

BROWIS, Pieces of bread soaked in water and afterwards saturated with fat. WELSH, *brywis*.

"Ale, Sir, will heat them more than your beef *browis*."

Wits o Play. Nares.

"When they sup beef *brewis* in lanten kail."

Abbot. Sir W. Scott.

BRUFF, To cough or breathe violently through the nostrils.

BRUFF, Proud, elated.

BRULE, }
BROOL, } To broil. FR. *brule*.

"Else on a brander, like a haddock

He *bruled*, sprowling like a paddock."

Allan Ramsay.

BRUSH, To splash or trim hedges with a bill or hook.

2. To clear the ground with a bush of thorns, &c.

BRUSLE, To dry hay. *Ray* derives it from FR. *brusler*, to scorch or burn.

BRUST, Per metathesis, for burst; hence to *brust* muck or to spread dung.

BRUZZ, To bruise.

BRUZZ'D, Bruised.

"But all is *brusd* and broken."

Spenser.

BUBBLY-NOSE, The bubbling of an *impure fountain*.

BUCK, }
BOWK, } To wash. BELG. *buyken*.

“She washes *bucks* here at home.”

Sh. II. VI. iv. 2.

Bowk is more in common use. The substantive I have not heard, as used by Shakspeare.

BUCKET, To kick the *bucket*, an unfeeling phrase for to die.

BUCKETS, Square pieces of moorish earth, below the flah or surface.

BUD, But. This adverb frequently concludes the sentence, as “an he will do it *bud*,” instead of “an he will *bud* do it.”

BUDDLE, To cleanse ore. BELG. *buydelen*.

BUDGE, To bulge.

BUFF, The skin. “They stripped into *buff* and began a worclin.”

BUFF, To bark gently.

“God have mercy upon his soul; and now when he should have comforted Christ, he was asleep, not once *buff* nor balf to him ga.”

Latimer.

BUFFET, A stool.

BUFT, Elbow, or bending of the arm, from BELG. *boge*, a bow.

2. The twisting of a snake. I never heard it used in this sense in Craven.

“And wrapt his scaly *boughts* with fell despight.”

Spencer. Virg. Gnat.

BULL, When cattle throw up the fences, they are said to *bull* them up.

BULL, *s.* An instrument used for beating clay into wet holes, before powder is introduced, in order to make the holes water-tight.

2. A sandstone to sharpen scythes.

- BULLACE, A common plum; *prunus insititia*. *Skinner* derives it from its resemblance to bulls' eyes. LAT. *bullā*, to which it bears a more striking resemblance than to bulls' eyes.
- BULLISH, Partaking of the appearance of a bull, frequently applied to a coarse heifer.
- BULL-FRONTS, Tufts of coarse grass; *ara cæspitosa*.
- BULL-HEAD, A small fish, a miller's thumb.
- BULL-BEEF, A ludicrous expression applied to one who has a proud haughty look. "He looks as big as *bull-bcef*."
- BULLING, A term used by mowers, when the scythe is blunted.
- BULL-NECK, "To tumble a *bull-neck*," is by placing the hands under the thighs, and the head on the ground between the feet, and tumbling over.
- BULLOCK, To hector, to bully.
- BULLOCK, An ox, not a bull, according to *Dr. Johnson*. Is it not so called from *testiculis, abscissis, rel abstractis*? from A. S. *beallucas, testiculi*.
- BULLOKIN, Imperious; corruption of a *bully*.
- BULL-STONE, A rough sand stone for whetting scythes.
- BULLS AND COWS, } The flower of the *arum*
 LORDS AND LADIES, } *maculatum*.
- BULLY-RAG, To rally in a contemptuous way. *Qu.* from *bully* and *rage*. *Dr. Jamieson* says that the Scotch word *rag* signifies reproach.
- BULT, To sift. *Ray* uses *boulted* in his proverbs, which is also more generally used here: sometimes *booted*.
 "Fancy may *boult* bran and think it flour."
Ray.
- BUMBLE-BEE, Humble bee. *Dr. Johnson* improperly derives this insect from *humble*, supposing, though incorrectly, that this bee has no sting. This appella-

tion, in like manner, is here given to a cow without horns. *Mr. Todd* thinks it comes from the *LAT. bombus*, on account of the deepness of its note.

“And as a bitore *bumbleth* in the mere.”

Chaucer W. of Bath.

See Nares and Moor.

BUMMELKITES, Bramble-berries. *Qu.* from *bramble*, and *BELG. kriecken*, black cherries; these are often called *black spice*.

BUMP, A stroke. *ISL. bomps.*

BUMP, A punishment well-known by school boys.

2. To run *bump*, or *full-bump* against a person.

BUN, Bound, a *bun-hedge*. *A. S. bunden, ligatus.*

BUN, } A common name for a rabbit. The word is
BUNNY, } used for calling them to their food.

BUNCH, } To kick, or strike with the feet. *SWED.*

PUNCH, } *bunka, cum sonitu ferire. Dr. Jamieson.*

BUNCH-BERRIES, The fruit of the *rubus saxatilis*, of which poor people often make tarts.

BUR, The sweetbread of a calf.

BUR, Wood or stone, put under a wheel to stop its progress.

BUR-WALL, A wall battered or inclined against a bank, from *wall* and *SAX. beorg*, mountain. *WELSH, brig.*

BUR-TREE, Elder; *bore-tree*, as hollow as it had been bored. *Sambucus nigra.*

“This Lord Dacres, as the report goeth, was slayne by a boy, at Towton Field, which boy shot him out of a *bur-tree*, when he had unclasped his helmet to drink a glass of wine.”

Dr. Whitaker, the learned historian of Leeds, who quotes this passage from *Glover's Visitation*, candidly declares that “he does not know what is meant by a *bur-tree*.” This is another instance, amongst many, of the advantage of local glossaries.

BURL, To pour out ale to labourers. “Whaa *burls* ;”
who pours out the drink? SAX. *byrcle*, *pincerna*.

BURLEY, Rough. See *Boorly*.

BURN-CANLES, “To *burn canles* at baith ends” is
to spend profusely. WELSH, *cannyll*.

BURN-DAY-LIGHT, To light candles before dark.
“Come, we burn day-light.”

Sh. Rom. and Jul. i. 4.

BURN-HIS-FINGERS, Is when a person has failed or
been over-reached in any attempt.

BURTHENSOME, Productive. “T’land’s feaful *bur-*
thensome.”

BUSH, An iron hoop.

BUSH, To inclose iron in the nave of a carriage, to pre-
vent its wearing by constant friction.

BUSHEL, “You measure me a peck out of your own
bushel ;” you judge of my disposition by your own.

BUSK, A bush. ISL. *buske*. BELG. *bosch*. IR. *bosco*.
“In tyl hys hand a *busk* take than.”

Wyntoun’s Cron.

“That all things ’ginneth waxen gay,
For there’s neither *buske* nor hay.”

Chau. Rom. of Rose.

BUSKY, Bushy.

“Above you *busky* hill.”

Sh. 1st Part Henry IV. iv. 5.

BUTCH, To do the office of a butcher.

BUTT, To border upon, from *abut*.

BUTTER-CAKE, Bread covered with butter.

BUTTER-CUPS, The flowers of the common pile-wort ;
ranunculus ficaria. Lin. They seem to have obtained
their name from a vulgar error, that butter is improved
in colour and in flavour, though it is well known, that
most kinds of cattle avoid this plant, it is so extremely
acid. *Withering* observes that beggars are said to

use the *ranunculus sceleratus*, to ulcerate their feet in order to excite compassion.

BUTT, Strong leather, next to bend, made of the best cow or ox hides, the neck and rump, the inferior part, being cut off square or *butt-ended*; hence the name.

BUTTER-FINGERED, He who is afraid of touching any heated vessel or instrument. It is not used in this sense by *Mr. Brockett*.

BUTTER-BOAT, A small vessel for holding melted-butter.

BUTTER, "He looks as if *butter* wadn't melt i' his mouth;" spoken of a dissembling villain, who, while he speaks plausibly, is plotting your destruction.

"Ovem in fronte, lupum in corde gerit."

"These fellows which use such deceitfulness and guile, can speak so finely that a man would think *butter* should scarce melt in their mouths."

Latimer's Sermons, p. 411.

"Ye look as if *butter* wad na' melt in your mouth, but I shall warrant cheese no choak ye."

St. Ronan's Well.

BUTTS, Short lands in a ploughed field.

BUTTY, "To play *butty*," is to play unfairly, by purposely losing at first, in order to draw on the unsuspecting competitor to his own ruin.

BUZ, } A kiss. **WELSH**, *bus*, the lip.

BUSS, }

BUZZARD, A coward.

2. A general name for moths which fly by night.

BY, The point or mark from which boys emit the marbles or taws.

BY, Of. To know nothing *by* a person, means to know no ill of him, nothing injurious to his character. *St. Paul* uses the word in this sense in reference to himself.

“I know nothing *by* myself, (I am not conscious of any neglect,) yet am I not hereby justified.”

1 Cor. iv. 4.

Οὐδὲν γὰρ μαντῶ σὺνοιδᾶ.

BY FAR, much.

BY JEN, By St. John.

BY-PAST, Past, “its some days *by-past*.”

“To put the *by-passed* perils in her way.”

Shaks. See Todd.

BY-WIPE, An indirect sarcasm.

C

CAAD, Cold.

CAAS, Cupboard or shelves for glasses, &c. Glass-caas.

CAAS, Case.

“If love have caught him in his laas
You for to beye in every *caas*.”

Chaucer. Rom. of the Rose.

“As the law narrow sette his charge,
As for this *caas* he came first to Arge.”

Idem. Thebe.

“Having his brother suspect in this *caas*.”

Idem.

“In *caas* be that ther be any personne of our college
under your rucle.”

Waynflete's Letter.

CADE LAMB, A domesticated lamb. *Blount* derives it from the LAT. *casa*. *Skinner* from an old F.R. word *cadeler*, to breed tenderly.

CADGED, Filled. A. S.

CAFF, Chaff. BELG. *kaff*.

“Quhy the corne has the *caff*.”

D. Virg. p. 239.

“As whicill unstable, and *caff* before the wind.”

Poems 16 Century. Jamieson's Supplem.

CAFF, }
CAFFE, } To cavil or run off a bargain.

2. To *caff* of a journey, to abandon or give it up.
3. To *caff* of a business, to be weary of it and relinquish it.

CAFFING, A participle of the same verb.

“Ah, if I now put in some *caffing* clause
I shall be called inconstant all my days.”

Harris Ar. See Nares.

CAIND, Having a white scum on the top, or filament called *mothery*. LAT. *canus*. BELG. *kaen*. WELSH, *caaned*.

CAITIFF, This word in Craven has a sense very different from that in common use. It denotes a person who is lame or disabled in his limbs, whether he be born in that state or it is the effect of an accident. “Poor lad, he’ll be a *caitiff* all his life;” that is, he’ll be a cripple all his life.

CAKE, To cackle like geese, with the *a* sounded as in far.

CALF-LICK, Hair which does not lie in the same direction as the rest, appearing as if *licked by a calf*.

CALF-TRUNDLE, The entrails of calf. These, I am told, were formerly in great request. They were boiled and minced small, and with the aid of a little seasoning, were made into *trundle* pies.

2. The ruffle of a shirt or flounces of a gown.

CALF-BED, The matrix of a cow.

CALL, The outlet of water from a dam called also a *by-wash* and *dam stones*. BELG. *kal*, babbling. *Caw* of the water, the motion of it in consequence of the action of the wind. *Dr. Jamieson*. Not in common use.

CALL, }
CAW, } To abuse or scold.

2. When sounded like *kal*, to run tattling from house to house.
3. Call. “*Caw* me and I’ll *caw* thee”
 “On to the Justice himself loud can *caw*
 Let us to borch our men fra your fals law.”

Walluce MSS. D. Jam.

CALLET, To rail.

“To hear her in her spleen

Callet like a butter quean.”

Braithwait.

CALLETIN, Pert, saucy, gossiping.

CALLOT, A Drab.

“Contemptuous *callot* as she is.”

Sh. 2d pt. of II. VI. i. 3. Othello iv. 2.

CAM, Camp or bank near a ditch, “*dyke cam.*”

CAMEL-RIGG’D, Any animal with a high crooked back.

ISL. *upphriggiadur.*

CAMMEREL, A crooked piece of wood with three or four notches at each end, on which butchers hang the carcasses of slaughtered animals. Its use is to keep the legs considerably expanded. *Ray* uses *gambrel* in the following proverb. “Soon crooks the tree that good *gambrel* would be,” and derives it from the Italian *gamba*, a leg.

CAMMEREL, Hock of a horse. FR. *cambre*, crooked.

WELSH, *cam*, crooked.

“But he’s a very perfect goat below

His crooked *cambrills* arm’d with hoof & hair.”

See Nures.

“This is clear *cam.*”

Shaks. Cor. iii. 1.

CAMPLE, To talk, to contend. A. S. *camp*, to contend.

CAN, A milk pail.

CANKER, Rust.

CANKERED, Cross, peevish.

CANLE-BARK, Candle-box, which formerly might have been made of bark.

CANLE COAL, A species of coal found in Lancashire, and in some parts of Yorkshire, which burns very brilliantly and swiftly. Some derive it from the Saxon, *cene*, quick, lively, and *alan* to kindle. The Craven word *canle* (a candle) is no inapt etymon, though certainly more homely. This coal is frequently burnt by the poor in winter, to supply the place of a candle. **WELSH**, *canwyll*, a candle.

CANNY, } Pretty. The Welsh *can* and *cain* signify
CONNY, } white, fair, beautiful.

2. "To be at lang *canny*," is to be distressed for want of food. "I's at lang *canny* for summat to itt."

CANT, } Lively. S. G. *gante*, "He's vara cant of his
CANTY, } years."

"He grew *canty* and she grew fain."

Gaberlunzie in P. Rel.

"There are three *cant* old men, whose ages make 256 years."

Thoresby's Leeds.

CANT, To recover from sickness.

2. To take off an edge or a corner the same as *cantle*.
 "A monstrous *cantle* out."

Sh. II. IV. iii. 1.

CANTING, Splaying off an angle.

CAPE, The coping of a wall. **TEUT.** *cappe*, summit.

CAPPER, A person or thing that excels.

CAPPEL, To mend or top shoes.

CAPS, Puzzles, excels.

CAP-SCREED, The border of a cap.

CAR-CROW, A carrion crow. Probably derived from the **LAT.** *caro*.

CARE FOR, "I dunnot *care for* the." I'm not afraid of you.

CAR, A marsh; also, according to *Grose*, and my own knowledge, a wood of alder and other trees, in a moist, boggy place.

2. Uncultivated ground, abounding with bogs and rocks. A. S. *carr, rupes*.

CAR-WATER, Red or chalybeate water, springing from iron shale.

CARL-CAT, A male cat. SAX. *carl*, a male, and cat.

CARRIED, "Carried-on bonnily," recovering well from sickness, or exempt from painful suffering.

CARRY, To drive, "I'll *carry* t'oud cow to't fair."

CART A—SE, The loose end of a cart.

CASE, "In case." *If* it should happen. IT. *in caso*, "upon the supposition that," a form of speech, says Dr. Johnson, now little used. It is very common here. The simple *if* conveys the same meaning, it may be a corruption of *percase*, an old word, which I have heard occasionally.

CASE-HARDENED, A villain, impenetrable to all sense of virtue or shame.

CAST, Warped, "t'board is *cast*, or he's gotten a *cast*."

2. Swarmed, "the bees are *cast*."

CASTEN, } *p. p.* of cast, cast off, as "*casten* cloaths,"

CASSEN, } or *cassen* claihs."

"By the divills means, can never the divill be *casten* out."

King James' Dæmonologic.

2. *Cassen* iron, cast iron.

CASTER, } A little box, a pepper *caster*. *Brockett*.

CASTOR, }

CAT-STAIRS, Tape, &c. so twisted, that by its alternate hollows and projections, it resembles stairs.

CATER-CORNER'D, Diagonally.

CATER, OR } *Quatre-Cousins* or intimate

QUATRE-COUSINS, } friends, or near relatives,

being within the first four degrees of kinship. *Blount*.

CAT-TAILS, The catkins of the hazel.

CATTON, To beat, to thump.

CAUD, called.

“Nea archir ver as hie sae geud,
An people *kaud* im Robin Heud.”

Epitaph of Rob. Hood, at Kirklees, in Yorkshire.

CAUD, Cold. TEUT. *kaud*. *Brockett*.

CAUF, Calf.

“An twa quey *caufs* I’ll yearly to them give.”

Gentle Shepherd.

CAUF-LEG-DEEP, The water or snow so deep as to reach up to the calf of the leg.

CAUM, Calm. *Rider, caulme*.

CAUSE, Because. “*Cause-why*,” the reason is.

CAVY, Peccavi.

CAWING, Calling.

CAWKINS, The hind part of a horse’s shoe, turned up.

LAT. *calx*. TEUT. *kauken, calcare*.

“To turn back the *caukers* of your horses shoon.”

Minst. of S. B.

CEILING, Wainscot. *Cooper, seeling, materiaria incrustatio. Vid. sealing.*

CHAFEIN, Fretting or rubbing.

CHAFF, Jaw, jaw-bone, alias chaw-bone. ISL. *kiaffur*.

CHAFF-FAUN, Low spirited, the same as down ith’ mouth.

CHAMBERLIE, Urine.

“*Chamberlie* breeds fleas like a leach.”

Shaks. 1st Part Henry IV. ii. 1.

CHAMFER, The plain splay in wood or stone. FR. *champs-faire*. Of this *Mr. Nares* gives not the etymon. *Skinner* derives it, I think, improperly, from *chambre, sulcatus*. *Mr. Todd* quotes *chamfret* from *Sherwood* in the same sense that I have given. *Cotgrave* makes *skue* and *chamfret* synonymous, viz. to slope the edge of a stone as masons do in windows, for the gaining of light.

CHANCE-BARN, An illegitimate child.

CHAP, Fellow, a purchaser. S. G. *kaeps*, a person of low condition.

CHAPS, Jaws.

“With reeky shanks and yellow *chapless* skulls.”

Rom. and Jul. iv. 1.

“With several sawers all his *chaps* are smeard.”

Man-hater. Thos. Heywood.

2. Wrinkles.

“But if my frosty signs & *chaps* of age.”

Tit And. v. 3.

CHARĀCTER'D, } Spoken long on the penult.
CHARĀCTER, }

“Are visibly *charācterd* and engraved.”

Shaks. Ham. i. 3.

“And these few precepts in thy memory

Look thou *charācter*.”

Hamlet, i. 3.

CHARK, To crack.

CHARKT, Chopped, having the skin ruptured by cold.

CHATTER, To tear, to make-ragged. “Nobbud see how't rattons à *chatter'd* t'lad's book.”

CHATTER-BASKET, A prattling child.

CHATTER-BOX, An incessant talker.

CHATTER-CLAW, To scold, abuse or clapperclaw.

CHATTER-WATTER, Tea.

CHATTERY, Stony or pebbly.

CHATTS, The capsules of the ash sycamore, &c. called also *keys*.

CHAWDER, Chalder.

CHAUFE, To fret or be uneasy.

“But gan to *chaufe* & sweat.”

Spenser F. Q.

“Lest chestre (debate says Dr. Whitaker) *chaufe* ous so.”

P. Plou. p. 5. Dow.

CHAUFED, Heated.

“Being *chaufed* & in a more fervent contencion.”

Sir Thos. Elyot.

“And *chaufed* inly.”

Spenser.

2. Rubbed, “the thread is *chaufed*.”

CHAUMER, Chamber.

“Tuk hym out quhare that he lay of his *chaumyre* before day.”

Wyntown. Dr. Jamieson.

CHAUNST, Chanced.

CHAWE, }
 CHOW, }
 CHAVLE, } To chew.
 CHIGGLE, }

“As good as tooth may *chawe*.”

Argent & Curan. Per Rel.

CHEATRY, Fraud, villany. “It’s evven down *cheatry*.”

CHECKSTONES, Small pebbles with which children play.

CHEEP, To chirp like a chicken.

CHERCOCK, Mistletoe thrush, which gives the cheering notes of spring. *Mr. Todd* says it is called *shirlcock* in Derbyshire.

CHEEKS, The sides of the doors, or the veins of a mine, which in Cornwall are denominated the *walls* of a lode.

CHESS, To pile up.

CHESS-FAT, A cheese vat.

CHEVEN, A blockhead having a large heavy head like a cheven or chub, which are synonymous.

CHEZ, In the following and similar expressions, this word seems to be a corruption of choose. “He’ll niver do weel, *chez* whariver he gangs.” “I can’t git him to come, *chez* what I say.” In *Stimulus Conscientiæ* it occurs as the præterite of choose, where, speaking of the incarnation of Christ, it is said—

“For he *ches* hur to be his moder dere
 And of her toke flesche and blode here.”

“ Eke three in one and soveraine Lord of pees
Which in this exile, for our sake *chees*
For love onely our troubles to termine
For to be borne of a pure virgine.”

John Lidgate. Monk of Bury.

CHICKENCHOW, A swing or merry-totter. I find no very satisfactory derivation of this word. The Scottish expression seems the nearest, *shuggie-shue*. There he played at swaggie, waggie, or *shoggieshou*. *Urquharts. Tig-tow*, to put backwards and forwards. *Rabelais*. “Cheeke for chow, and sidie for sidie.” *Vide Dr. Jamieson’s Supplement.*

“ On two near elms the slacken’d cord I hung,
Now high, now low, my Blouzalinda swung.”

Gay. See Strutt’s Sports.

In Latin it is called *Oscillum*, and is thus described by an old writer. “*Oscillum est genus ludi scilicet cum funis dependitur de trabe in quo pueri et puellæ sedentes impelluntur huc et illuc.*” *Vide Brand.*

CHIEVE, To thrive, to succeed. “Thou’l niver *chieve*.” *Ray* says “it *chieves* naught with him,” from *achieve*, *per apharesin*, or perhaps from the FR. *chevir*, to obtain.

CHIG, A quid of tobacco.

CHIG, To chew.

2. To ruminate upon, as “Iv’e geen him summat to *chig*.”

CHILDER, Children.

“Hence I pray God to remember towards your *chylterne*.”

Bradford’s Lett. 1525.

“I wot that it was no *chylde* game.”

Turnat. at Tottenham.

CHILDERMAS, Innocent’s Day.

CHIMLEY, Chimney.

“Her stool being placed next to the *chimley*
For she was cauld & saw right dimly.”

Pennicvik’s Poems.

CHIMLEY-PIECE, Mantel.

CHIMLEY-NOOK, Chimney corner.

CHIP, To crack as an egg before the protrusion of the young.

CHIST, Chest.

“When he could not finde them within the *chist*.”

P. Holland's Translat. of Suetonius.

CHITTERLINGS, The small guts minced and fried.

BELG. *Schyterlingh.* *Blount.*

“His warped ear hung o'er the strings
Which was but souse to *Chitterlings*.”

Hudibras.

2. The ruff or frill of a shirt.

CHITTY-FACED, } Baby-faced. FR. *chiche, siccus,*

CHICHE-FACED, } *aridus præ macie.* *Skinner.*

SPAN. *chico, parvum.* *Minshew.*

CHOP, To exchange.

2. To meet by chance, *improviso intervenire.* *Ainsworth.*

CHOP-IN, To put in, to introduce.

“Here the Ld. Cardinall *chops* in the example of
Philip King of France.”

King James I. Right of Kings.

CHOPPED, *p. part.* of chop.

“For wicket Juno, the auld Saturnus get,
Choppit by the shaft and fixit at the zet.”

D. Virg. 304.

“And some that wald have hyt his corps in hy
Venus, his haly moder, *choppit* by.”

D. V. 327.

CHOWL, The part under the lower jaw, from *jowl*.

CHOWL-BAND, The strap of the bridle under the jaw.

CHRIST-CROSS, The alphabet. The ancient horn-books having generally a cross before the first letter.

2. The signature of one who cannot write.

CHUCK, } A hen. BELG. *hwyken,* a chicken. *Dr.*

CHUCKIE, } *Jamieson.*

2. A name of endearment. What promise, *chuck*.
Shakespeare.

CHUNTER, To complain, to murmur. Sc. *channer*.
According to *Mr. Wilbraham*, the Cheshire word is
chunner, which he derives from the A. S. *Cconiau*,
obmurmurare.

CHURCHILLED, Hogged-name, probably from the
Churchill family.

CHURCHING, Thanksgiving after child-birth. It was
the ancient custom for the female returning thanks-
giving to be dressed in a white napkin.

“Let not their *white veil* and thankless *churching* fright
you out, but join your heart with the congregation,
in the public prayers for them, and afterwards thank
God for his mercie to them and their children, de-
siring his blessing for both.”

Wm. Herbert's Careful Father, &c. 1643.

CHURN-MILK, Butter milk.

CHURN-SUPPER, An entertainment on finishing the
harvest. BELG. *kermise*, a feast. Sc. *kern*, Qu. *quern*.

CIRCUMBENDIBUS, A round-about way.

CLAAS, Close, tight.

CLAATH, Cloth.

CLAES, Clothes.

“O wrathfully he left the bed
And wrathfully his *claes* on did.”

Minst. of S. B.

“The twa appear'd like Sisters twin
In feature form & *claes*.”

Burn's Holy Fair.

CLAG, To stick, to adhere.

CLAGGY, Adhesive, clammy.

CLAM, Adhesive matter, moisture. “Ise au of a *clam*.”

BELG. *klam*. To draw *clam*. To yield a viscous
matter from the teat after a certain period of gestation.
This is spoken of a heifer that never had a calf. In

order to ascertain whether she be with calf, the farmer will try whether she draws *clam* or not, and if she does, he will confidently pronounce her to be with calf.

CLAMBE, }
CLAM, } Præter of climb.

“The fatal monstoure *clam* over the wallis there.”

D. Virg. p. 46.

“Unlock’d the barn; *clam* up the mow.”

A. Ramsay.

“Thence to the circle of the moone she *clambe*.”

Spenser F. Q

“And mine unwitting that ever I *clambe* so hie.”

Chau. Man & V.

“Elde *clam* toward the crop.”

P. Plou. Dob. pass. 2.

CLAM, To daub, to glew together; to pinch. GOTH.
klamma. A. S. *clamian, oblimare.*

“*Clamour* your tongues and not a word more.”

Shaks. W. Tale, iv. 3.

Should not this be *clam* your tongues; that is, glew your tongues, or be silent? When a person says his tongue is *clammed*, he means his tongue is so parched that he is unable to articulate. When bells are at the height, *Dr. Warburton* remarks, it is called *clamouring* them. To clamour or make a noise appears a strange mode of causing silence. *Dr. Johnson's* explanation of the word *clamour* is more in point, to cover the clapper with felt to hinder the sound.

“Peace wilful boy or I will *charm* your tonge;” (that is, I will *compell* your silence, I will *clam* your tongue.)

Shaks. II. VI. v. 5.

“Go to, *charm* (*clam*) your tongue.”

Othello, v. 2.

“I will not *charm* (*clam*) my tongue, I am bound to speak.”

Charm may be more poetical, but *clam* is more *ad rem*.

Cleave, to adhere, in its neuter sense, has the sam

signification as *cleave*, in the Psalms, "my tongue *cleaveth* to the roof of my mouth."

CLAM, To hunger, to starve, both in the active and neuter sense. Thus a person who had not a sufficient quantity of food allowed, would say, "Do you mean to *clam* me to death." And in giving fodder to a cow, which she refuses to eat, the keeper would say, "Eat that or *clam*."

"If ye stay upon the heath
Ye'll be choked and *clammed* to death."

Clare's Poems, p. 71.

GOth. *klammen*, to pinch.

CLAMMED, } Starved with hunger. Under this word
CLEMMED, } *Ray* says, by famine the guts and
bowels are, as it were, *clammed* or stuck together. Sometimes it signifies thirsty. In Craven it is also common in the latter sense as the former; and a person coming to a house on a hot day, will say, "Can ye gi me oughte to drink, for I's vara near *clammed*."

"My entrails are *clammed* with keeping a continual fast."

Rom. Actor by Massinger.

"Hard is the choice, when the valiant must eat their arms or *clem*."

Ben Jonson. See Todd.

"Now barks the wolfe against the full cheek't moone
Now Lyons half *clammed* entrails roare for food."

Marston's Works, 1633. Brand's Pop. Antiq.

CLAMMERSOME, Greedy, rapacious.

CLAMP, To tread heavily. Sw. *clampig*.

CLAMS, A kind of forceps or pincers, with long wooden handles, with which farmers pull up thistles and other weeds. A very effective instrument also to silence a noisy tongue. BELG. *klemmen*.

CLAP, To fondle, to pat.

2. To apply, "shoe *clapped* her kneaves to her huggans."

Pope reads this *clasp*, which *Ritson* converts to *clip*, but there seems no doubt but *clap* is the proper word.

“And *clap* their female joints in stiff unweildy arms.”

Sh. Rich. II. iii. 2.

CLAP-CAKE, Cake made of oat, alias *havver* meal, rolled thin and baked hard.

CLAP-BENNY, Infants, in the nurses arms, are frequently requested to *clap-benny*, i. e. to clap their little hands, the only means they have of expressing their prayers. *Isl.* *klapper*, to clap, and *bæne*, prayer.

CLAPPER, The tongue, by a metaphor taken from the clapper of a bell.

“She has an ee, she has but ane
The cat has twa, the very colour,
Five rusty teeth forbye a stump

A *clapper* tongue wad cleave a miller.”

Burns. *Sic a Wife*, &c.

CLART, To daub with mud or dirt. *S. G.* *lort*.

CLART, A flake of snow, especially when it is large and sticks to the clothes.

CLARTY, Dirty.

CLASH, To dash or splash about from place to place.

CLASHY, Wet and muddy, splashy, “t’roads vara *clashy*.”

CLAT, to tattle, to tell tales.

CLAUCHT, Scratched, clawed.

“And some they *claucht* & lappit in thare armes
This quene, that founderant was for her smert harmes.”

D. Virg. p. 394.

The corruption of this word seems generally appropriated to the feet of birds or beasts, armed with claws or sharp nails, a lion, cat, hawk, &c.; but when we speak of the claw or hoof of a cloven footed animal, or even of a dog, whose claws are not very sharp, we call it a *clea*, pronounced like most of the other diphthongs in two distinct sylla-

bles. *Clawks* is also used in a burlesque sense, for hands, as "keep thy *clawks* off me."

CLAVVER, Clover, pure Belgic.

"They make it a piece of the wonder, that garden *claver* will hide the stalke, when the sunne sheweth bright."

Bacon, p. 103."

CLEA, A claw.

—————"His royal bird
Prunes the immortal wing and *cloys* (cleas) his beak."

Sh. Cymb. v. 4.

"And as a cattle would ete fishes
Without wetyng of his *elees* "

Gower Confess. Amant.

See *Stevens'* note on this passage of Shakspeare.

CLEA, One fourth part of a cow gait in common pastures, one *claw* denoting a quarter.

CLEAM, To spread or daub.

2. Leaned, inclined. A. S. *clawian*. To daub with clammy, viscous matter, GAZ. ANG. *oblinere*. *Skinner*. *Ray's* example, "he *cleamed* butter to his bread," is applicable to Craven.

3. To stick or adhere. "See how't barn *cleams* to't 'mam."

"And throw a candle *cleaming* in a cursed place."

P. Plou. pass. 4.

CLEANIN, } The comings of the secundines. *The*
CLEANSIN, } *after birth* of a cow. A. S. *claens-ian*
mundere. *Dr. Jamieson's Supplement*.

CLEAP, To name or call. A. S. *clypion*. *Wiclif* uses *clepite*, called: also

"I am not to *clepe* rightful men, but sinful men."

Wiclif.

"And thou shalt *clepe* his name Jhesu."

Wiclif.

"We sholde not *clypic* knights y'to."

See Tyrwhit.

CLEAPED, Called. A. S. *cleoped*.

“He had as antique stories tell
A daughter *cleaped* Dowsabel.”

Drayton's Past. Stevens.

CLEAT, Butter bur. *Tussilago petasites*. *Lin.* Cheshire
clot.

“He had ay pricked as he wor wode
A *clote* leaf he had laid under his hode.”

Chau. C. Tales.

CLECKING, Said of a fox, *maris appetens*.

CLAD, } Clad, clothed. *BELG.* *kledder*. *ISL.* *klæde*,
CLED, } *vestis*. “Hes weel fed and weel *clad*.”

“Howbeit that he may be purely *clad*,
“And *clad* into the spottit linke's hyde.”

D. V. 23 p.

“Is any man weel *clad*.”

Romt. Rose.

“And made the horses of the Sun to stay,
To th' end, the night should not with cloud be *clad*.”

Judith by du Bartas, translated by Hudson.

CLEG, A gad fly, that species which is so troublesome
to horses. *Ostrus equi*. *Lin.*

“Hee earthly dust to lothly lice did change
And dim'd the aire with such a cloud so strange
Of flies, grasshoppers, hornets, *clegs* and clocks
That day and night thro' houses flee in flocks.”

Judith by Du Bartas, translated by Hudson.

CLEPT, Called. *GR.* *κελεπται*, per *aphærisin* and
Apocopen, clept.

“And aho was he *clipe*de and cald.”

P. Plou.

CLETCIT, A brood of chickens. *ISL.* *klek-ia*.

CLETS AND SHIVS, Particles of husks in meal or grain.

CLETHING, Clothing.

“Also I wyl that my daughter Lore have a tyre of
double roses of perle, and Robert Fitzhugh, my
son, a rynge with a relyke of St. Petre finger, and
Geg a pair of bedes of gold, and my servants my
clething.”

Will of Lady Fitz-Hugh, 1427. Dr. Whit. Richmond.

CLICK, To snatch, to seize. GR. κλιπτα.

CLICK, A snatch. "Thou's miss'd thy *click*, lousy Dick."

CLIM, To climb, *prat. clam. p. p. clum. A. S. climan.*

"Then all the rest into their coches *clim*."

Spenser.

"*Clym* not over hie nor zit owerlaw to lycht."

D. V. 271.

CLIMMIN, Climbing.

"Ne cannot *climben* over sa high a stile."

Chau. S. T.

CLING, To shrink, to be thin and emaciated for want of food, mostly applied to cattle, half famished.

CLINKER, A smart heavy blow with the fist.

CLIP, To cut.

"And sleeping in her barne upon a day

She made to *clippe* or shere his heres away."

Chaucer.

2. To shear sheep.

CLIP, *s.* The quantity of wool shorn in one year.

"We've a good *clip*."

CLIP, *v. n.* To shorten. "The days begin to *clip*." "To *clip* the King's English." To speak affectedly or broken, alias corrupt language.

CLIP, To embrace. A. S. *clýppan amplecti.*

"To whom whanne Paul cam down he lai on him and *biclippide* an seide, nyle ghe be troubled, for his soule is in hym."

Acts xx. Wiclif.

CLIPPING, Embracing.

"Then worries he his daughter with *clipping* her."

Sh. Wint. T. v. 2.

CLIPPING, Shearing.

"For *clýppyny* *xxiii.* wedders *viii.*"

H. Ld. Cliff. Household Book, 1510.

CLIPT, Shorn.

"With ane rouch twinter schepe samyn in fere

Quhais woll or fleis was never *clepit* with schere."

D. Virg. iv. 13.

CLIT-CLAT, A talkative person, to whom a secret cannot be safely trusted. A very common reduplication.

CLOCK, To make a noise like a hen. **TEUT.** *kluck-henne*. This noise is made when she has laid her *lafter* eggs, and wishes to sit, not to hatch, as observed by *Dr. Willan*.

CLOCK-DRESSING, A mode of obtaining liquor on fictitious pretences, the same as *shooling*, which see.

CLOD, To throw stones.

CLOD-HOPPER, A low peasant, not a thick skull, as explained by *Todd*.

“Jack, are ye turned *clod-hopper* at last?”

St. Ronan's Well, 1st vol. p. 259.

“A *clod* you shall be called, to let no music go afore your child to Church.”

Ben Jonson's Tale of a Tub. *Brand's Pop. Antiq.*

CLOG, To cloy, to satiate.

CLOGGY, Heavy, fat, “shoe's a feaful *cloggy* beast.”

CLOGSOME, Deep, dirty, adhesive.

CLOIS, Close. Also an adjective.

CLOMBE, } Præet. of climb.
CLUM, }

“Tho to their ready steeds they *clombe* full light.”

Spens. F. Q.

“Who *clombe* an hundred ivory stairs first told.”

Fairfax Tasso.

CLOMP, To make a noise. **BELG.** *klompen*.

CLOMPERTON, A person who walks heavily.

CLOSE-BED, A shut-up bed.

CLOT, To spread dung or earth, or to pulverize the clods in the operation of fallowing. *Latimer* has the word in this sense in the following passage. Applying these various agricultural operations, in a spiritual sense, to God's husbandry, he remarks, “that the preacher's work among his flock consists in new weeding them by telling them of their faults, then *clotting* them by breaking their stony hearts.”—*Lat. Serm.* p. 42.

CLOT, Clod.

“When the earth groweth into hardenes and the *clótes* are fast together.”

Job. xxxviii. 38. Geneva Edit. 1562.

CLOT-HEAD, A clod-pate, a blockhead.

CLOUD-BERRY, }
KNOUT-BERRY, } Rubus chamæmorus.

CLOUT, }
CLOUTER, } A blow, a heavy stroke.

“And so there goth,
Betwene them both,
Many a lusty *clout*.”

Sir Thomas Moore.

“Robs party caus'd a general route
Foul play or fair, kick, cuff and *clout*.”

Mayne's Siller Gun. Dr. Jam.

2. A rag. “There's more *clout* than dinner,” more shew than substance. *Mr. Todd* has got the verb though not this substantive.

CLOUT, To shake, to beat.

CLOUTS, Plates of iron used about carts, from the barbarous *LAT. cluta*.

“Let cart be wel searched without and within
Wel *clouted* and greased, yer hay time begin.”

Tusser.

CLOW, A floodgate. *LAT. claudo. per apocopen.*

CLOW, To work hard, to do any thing with might and main. *Miege*, under the article *claw*, has a similar phrase. “I *clan'd* it off to day,” that is, I worked very hard. *J'ai bien travaillé adjourd' hui.*

CLOWSOME, Soft, clammy, said of pastry which is not sufficiently baked, and sticks to the teeth.

CLUM, Daubed.

CLUM, *p. p.* of climb.

“High, high, had Phebus *clum* the lift
And reach'd his Northern tour.”

A. Scott's Poems. Dr. Jam.

CLUMPST, Benumbed with cold.

———“ Eet this when ye hungreth
Othr wenne thou *clomsest* for cold.”

P. Plou.

CLUNG, Hungry or empty, emaciated. In *Gaz. Ang.* and other Etymological Dictionaries, it is derived from the A. S. *clingan*, to stick fast to; and it is a common saying in Craven of a beast in this state, that the belly clings or sticks to the back. *Ray* in his Northern words says, that it is usually applied to any thing that is shrivelled or shrunk up.

“Till famine *cling* thee.”

Shaks. Macbeth, v. 5.

2. Daubed.

3. Closed up. *See pinned.*

CLUNG'D, Stopped.

“They open their guts, which otherwise were *clunged* and growne together.”

Phil. Holland's Plinie.

CLUNGY, Adhesive. A. S. *klingan*.

CLUNTER, In disorder, confusion, BELG. *klonter*.

CLUNTERLY, Clumsy, clownish. “A great *clunterly* fellow.” Un homme grossier. *Cotg.*

CLUTHER, } In heaps. WELSH, *cluder*. In *Miege*

CLUTTERS, } a great *clutter*, “*une grande foule.*”

“But phiz and crack, upo' the bent

The whigs cam on in *cluthers.*”

Davidson's Seasons. Dr. Jamieson's Sup.

CLUTHER, To collect together.

“If the ashes on the herth do *clodder* together of themselves, it is a sign of rain.”

Wilsford on Natural Secrets, p. 120. *Vide Brand's*

Pop. Antiq. 2d vol. p. 505.

CNAG, A knott. Nodus arboris. *Junius.*

CO-ALS, Coals. In the Southern part of this Deanery they are pronounced coils. *ao* is generally converted to *oi*, as *foals*, *foils*, *co-als*, *coils*.

COAT, The hair of cattle or wool of sheep. Hence we hear it said of a cow, "she's a good *coated* an." This, among graziers, is always accounted a good criterion of fattening well. "To cast the *coat*," is to lose or quit the hair.

COATE, } House or cottage. A. S. *cote*. GR. *κοίτη*.
COTE, } *cubile*. *Miushew*.

"No sooner sat he foote within the late deformed *cote*
But that the formal change of things his wond'ring eyes did note."
Warner, Albion's Eng. Todd.

It is commonly used as a shed.

COBBLE, A globular stone.

COBBLE, *v.* To throw stones.

COBBY, }
COCKET, } Brisk, lively.

COB-COAL, A large coal.

COB, Chief, conqueror. "He'est *cob* on em au."

COB-NUT, A childish game with nuts. A. S. *koppe apex*. BELG. *kop-not*, *nux capitalis*. *Miushew*.

COCK, To walk lightly or nimbly about, applied to a child.

COCK, A piece of iron with several notches fixed at the end of the plough-beam, by which the plough is regulated.

COCK-OTH-MIDDEN, A presumptuous fellow in his own little circle.

COCK-A LEGS, "To ride *cock-a legs*," is to ride astride on the shoulders of another.

COCK-O-MY-THUMB, A little diminutive person.

COCKER, To indulge. WELSH, *cocru*.

"I have not been *cockered* in wantonness."

Quentin Durward, 2d vol. p. 67.

Dr. Johnson derives this word from FR. *coquelinier*.

COCKERS, Gaiters.

"I oke for my *cockers*."

P. Plou.

COCKIN, }
 COCKY, } Pert, active ; “ a little *cockin* fellow.”

COCKERING, Indulging.

“ The *cockering* of parents is the very cause that divers children come to the gallows.”

Commentary on Prov. xxiii. 14, by P. M. 1596.

COCKET, Lively, cheerful. This word is generally applied to a person recovering from sickness.

COCK-EYE, A squinting with one eye.

COCKINS, Cock-fighting.

COCKLES-O'-TH'-HEART, *Qu.* Stomach. “ A sope o' Gin will warm't *cockles o' yan's heart.*” *Grose* has a similar expression in his *Classical Dictionary*. It remains to be explained what the *cockles* of the heart are.

“ Don't the cockles of your heart rejoice ?”

Abbot.

COCK-LOFT, A burlesque denomination of the *brain-pan*.

COCKLETY, } Unsteady, tottering. “ What a *cocklin*

COCKLIN, { waw thou's belt.”

COD-BAIT, A caddis or *cad bait* ; a small insect enveloped in a sheath lying at the bottom of the water, which is food for fish. A larva, a species of *Phryganea*.

Dr. Jamieson's Supplement.

CODDLE, To indulge with warmth. *FR.* *cadeler*, to treat tenderly. *Todd.* *Qu.* to supply with *caudle* ?

CODDLE-UP, To recruit, to invigorate.

CODDY-FOAL, A childish name of a young foal, probably a diminutive of colt.

CODGER, A mean, covetous person. *SPAN.* *coger*.
Minshew, vide Todd.

CODLINS, Limestones, partially burnt.

COIL, Noise. “ There's a girt *coil* to night.” *TEUT.* *kollern.* *Sh.* *Much ado*, §c. iii. 3.

——— “ What a loud *coil* he kept,
 He only singing while the other wept.”

Charon and Minippus. T. Heywood.

COIT, A coat.

“His tergate peirsand, and his armour lycht,
And eik his *coit* of goldin thredis bricht.

D. Virg. p. 349.

COKE, The core of an apple.

COLD, “To catch cold by lying in bed barefoot,” is said of one who is extremely careful of himself.

COLD, Could. The pronunciation of this word is nearly obsolete.

“Neverthelesse, because God and good will hath so joined you and me together, as we must not only bee the one a comforth to the other in sorrowe, but also partakers together in any joye, I *cold* not but declare unto yow what just cause I think we both have of comforth and gladnesse by that God hath so graciously dealte with us as he hath.”

*R. Askam's Letter to his Wife on the
Death of their Child.*

COLD-FIRE, Fuel made ready for lighting.

COLD-COMFORT, Any thing said or done to disappoint our hopes or aggravate our sorrows.

COLLIN, } Running about idly. BELG. *kol*.
CALLIN, }

COLLOCK, A pail with one handle: a great piggin.
Ray and Bailey, haustellum. Holyoke.

COLLAR-BEAM, The upper beam of a barn. *Moor's Suff. Words.*

COLLOGUE, To whisper or to plot together. *colloquor.*

COLLOP, A slice of meat. GR. *κολλοςος, offula. Skinner.*

OLD FR. *colp.* To cut off, *Todd.* “To cut into *collops*,” is a most violent castigation.

“Had ye not better that the Dollopps
Had long since cut ye into *collops*.”

Maro, 109.

COLLOP-MONDAY, The day preceding Shrove Tuesday, on which it is usual here to dine on eggs and collops. On this day the children of the poor

generally go from house to house, to beg collops of their richer neighbours.

COLT-ALE, } Ale claimed as a perquisite by the black-
COUT-ALE, } smith on shoeing a horse for the first
time. "To shoe the colt" is also a quaint expression
of demanding a contribution from a person on his first
introduction to any office or employment.

COM, }
COME, } Præt of come.

"And *come* and asked cause and why
They rongen were so stately."

Chauc. Dream.

Leland uses the præ. *cam*.

"And or ever I *cam* to West Tanfield."

COME, Also denotes the future, as "Monday *come* a
se'nnight."

"To morrow *come* never,
When two Sundays *come* together."

Fox's Book of Martyrs. Vide Wilbraham.

COMED, *p. part.* of come.

"The tone of only Fader bliss,
Nout shapen ne made, but *kumed* is."

MS. Antiq. Bod. Hickes

"This memory I gladly use of your goodnesse, which
hath privately *comed* to me."

Roger Ascham's Letter to Lord Chancellor.

COME-THY-WAYS-WI'-THE, Come forwards.

"Then off again they bravely *come their wayes*."

Panæctus translated by Sylvester.

COMELINGS, Strangers. This word is not now used
without the preposition *out*, but I do not find that
Wiclif ever adds the preposition.

"The parties of Libie that is above Cyrenen, and
comelingis Romayns, &c. we han herd hem spekyng
in our langagis the greet thingis of God."

Dedis ii.

"A *comlyng* of another land."

Trevisa.

We generally say *out-comelings*. TEUT. *ankomling*.

COME, To curdle, to coagulate, as milk after receiving the rennet.

COME-THANKS, To give thanks. "We'll *come* you naa thanks for your pains."

COME-AGAIN, To appear after death.

COMING-ROUND, Recovering from sickness.

2. Returning to terms of reconciliation.

COMINGS, The sprouts of barley in process of fermentation for malt. ISL. *keima*, *germinare*. Dr. Jamieson.

COMMANDIMENTS, Commandments.

COMMEN, Coming.

"And passing little further *commen* were,
Where they a stately palace did behold."

Spenser.

COMPETE, To come in competition, hence competitor. This word is seldom used in Craven; 'tis of Scottish extraction.

COMPLIN, Impertinent. GERM. *campen*, to contend.

CON, To fillip with the finger and thumb.

CON, To acknowledge thanks, used by Shakspeare.

"I *con* him no thanks for't."

"Do so therein that I may *con* you thanke."

Froysart's Cronycle.

CON, } To learn, to know. "Hesto *conned* thy

CONNE, } lesson?" A. S. *connan*, *cognoscere*.

"And to have *conde* as well or better,
Peraunter either art or letter."

Chauc. Dutchesse.

"And plaid thereon for well that skill he *cond*."

Spencer.

"Set in a note book, learn'd and *conn'd* by rote."

Sh. Jul. Cas. iv. 3.

CON, A *searching* mode of knowing whether a hen is with egg.

CONNER, Reader.

CONNYY, *Vid. Canny.*

CONSATE, To imagine, to fancy.

CONSATE, Fancy, opinion. "I've nobbut an ill *consate* on him." "Hes a feaful *consate* of hissel." "To be out of *consate* with," is to be prejudiced against a person; also be disgusted with.

"Neptune (quod she) the fell ire and *consate* of Queene Juno."

D. V. 154 p.

CONSTER, To construe, to comprehend.

"With that she drew out her Petrarke, requesting him to *conster* her a lesson."

Lylies Ephues.

It is also used in a sense of discriminating, as
"I cannot *conster* him."

CONSTANT, The adjective used as a substantive; "he did it wi' a *constant*," or constantly.

CONTRĀRY, To contradict; to act in opposition. The penult is pronounced long, as well as the adjective *contrāry*.

"You must beware, howsoever you do, that you do not *contrāry* the king."

Latimer's Sermons.

"In all the court ne was ther wif nor maid,
Ne widews, that *contrāried* that he saide."

Chau. Wife of Bath.

"Had falsely thrust upon *contrāry* feet"

Sh. K. John.

"In forse therefore and in *contrāre* my mind."

D. Virg. p. 44.

"Least corn be destroyed *contrāry* to right,
By hogs or by cattle, by day or by night."

Tusser.

"Thus, quite *contrāry* to the law,
My hurt they do procure."

Ps. cxix. 85. *V. Sternhold.*

CONTRIVED, "*Ill-contrived*," perverse, peevish.

"He's an *ill-contrived* barn."

COOL, Coil, which see.

COORDE, A cord.

COPE, A custom or tribute of sixpence due to the Lord of the Manor for each piece of lead smelted at his mill, independent of every sixth piece (paid by the miners to the Lord), of lead raised within the manor.

“Egress and regress to the king’s highway,
The miners have, and lot and *cope* they pay.”

Manlove’s Treatise on the Mint. Vid. Cunningham’s Law Dictionary.

COPPET, Saucy, impudent, heady; from *cop*, the head.

COPPIN, A piece of worsted, &c. taken from the spindle. WELSH, *copyn*.

COPT, Convex.

“*Copp’d* hills towards heaven.”

Sh. Pericles, i. 1.

CORF, A basket. BELG. *corf*. LAT. *cophinus*.

“Thei token the relefis of broken gobetis twelve *cofyns* ful.”

Wielif, Matt. xiv.

Though these words are somewhat dissimilar, they may spring from the same root.

CORN, Oats; “gee my horse a feed o’ *corn*.” “Can’t carry *corn*,” this expression is applied to one who is too much elated by prosperity.

CORN, A corn of salt, a pepper corn, a grain of salt. Grain de sel, brin de sel. *Cotgrave*. Probably from the verb to season with salt, to corn, hence *corned*, that is, salted beef.

“That art which hath reckoned how many *cornes* of sand would make up a world, could more easily compute, how many drops of water would make up an ocean.”

Bishop Hall, 139.

CORN-CRAKE, Land-rail or Daker hen.

COS, }
COZ, } Because.

COST, “More *cost* than worship,” *i. e.* more expense and trouble than the acquisition is worth.

COSTRIL, A small barrel. It was formerly used here instead of a bottle, by labourers who took milk and beer in it. It is also called a stoop, containing, according to *Bailey*, two quarts. See *Tim Bobbin*.

COT, A man who is fond of cooking for himself.

COTE, }
COSH, } A village, a cottage. A. S. *cote*. *Skinner*.

2 A hovel, a fold, a pig cote. WELSH, *cwt*.

COTT, A fleece of wool matted together. These are sometimes dyed and converted into matts. *Cowell* calls it a *cote*, which is a kind of refuse wool clung or clotted together.

COTTERD, Entangled, *colt*-hair'd, like a wild colt. It is applied to blood when coagulated; and also to rocks, when the strata are twisted and irregular.

COTTERILL, An iron pin to secure the ferel, a different signification given by *Ray*. When used in the plural it is a droll expression for money, as "Hes'to onny *cotterils* i'thy pocket."

COUD, }
CAUD, } Cold. BELG. *kaud*.

COUD-TOGITHER, Collected.

COUD, "To flay't *coud* off," is to make a liquid luke-warm.

COUF, Cough. "A kirk-garth *couf*" is a cough which is likely, in a short time, to consign its victim to the church yard.

COUK, The core of an apple.

COUKS, Small cinders, cokes.

"Bind fast his *corky* arm."

Sh. Lear, iv, 7.

This passage would be no less forcible by the insertion of *couky* for *corky*, denoting the dry, husky, withered state of the arm. Of the same signification as that in the Psalms, "My bones are burnt

up as a fire brand." In the more Northern Counties, according to *Grose*, *couks* are now called *corks*.

COUL, } To rake or scrape together, to clean roads. In
COW, } the præt. *cowd*.

"All that ich wiste wickede by ev'ry of oure covent
Ich *cowede* it up in our cloistre."

P. Plou. pass 7.

COUL-RAKE, }
COW-RAKE, } A scraper.

COUM, A valley. WELSH, *cwm*.

"Louder then Nile rushing from rocker *coomb*
Or then Enclade when he shakes his toomb."

Bethulias Reseuc. Sylvester.

COUNSEL, To gain the affections, "he has *counselled*
her at last."

COUNTRY-SIDE, Neighbourhood in a hilly district.

"He fled the *country-side* altogether."

St. Ronan's Well, 1st. vol. page 95.

"And shook baith meikle corn and bear
And kept the *country-side* in fear."

COUNTRYFIED, Rustical, clownish.

COUP, To exchange. BELG. *koop*, a sale. GOTH.
koupan.

COUP. An exchange, "naa fair *coup*." In Scotland
horse-dealers are called horse-*coupers*.

COUP, A cart, the sides of which are made of boards,
not of staves.

"The deponent saith, that in resorting to the said
monastery, he hath divers times seen thirty or forty
carriages called *coups* of the tenants of the said manor,
at one time, in which they did take and carry certain
worthing or dung from the said monastery, and
bestowed it on their own farm holds."

Dr. Whitaker Par. of Dalton.

COUPLING, The junction of the bones.

"Piercing his rybbis throw at the ilk part
Quhare been the cupling of the rig bone."

D. Virg. 329.

COUSIN-BETTY, A deranged woman. Cousin Tommy is applied to a man in that melancholy situation.

COUTER, }
COOTER, } The coulter of a plough.

COVE, A cave. A. S. *cofa* or *cofe*, *antrum*, *fovia*.

COVER, Recover.

COW, To scrape. See *coul*.

COWARSE, Coarse.

COW-BERRIES, Red whortle berries. *Vaccinium Vitis-idaea*. Linn.

COWERS, Stoops, bends, squats. IT. *covare*. FR. *courber*.

“The splitting rocks *cover'd* in the sinking sands.”

Sh. 2d p. II. VI. iii. 2.

COW-JOCKEY, A beast dealer.

COW-LADY, }
LADY-BIRD, } A beautiful small scarlet beetle with black spots. *Coccinella-bi-puncta*, or *septem punctata*. Linn. It is also called *Lady-Cow*. In France it has the name of *bête a Dieu*, *Vache a Dieu*, and *bête de la Vierge*, in which, as well as in our name of this beautiful though diminutive insect, there seems to be a reference to some superstition of which I have met with no account.

“*Lady-bird, lady-bird, fly away home,*

Your house is on fire, your children do roam.”

COWL, A circular swelling on the head, occasioned by a blow. SWED. *kull*.

COW-PRESS, }
COW-PRISE, } A lever, from FR. *prise* and ENG. *crow*, a purchase by the crow. See *purchase*.

COW-SHUT, A wood pigeon. A. S. *cusceate*, from *cusc*, chaste, from the conjugal fidelity of the bird. BELG. *kuysheyt*. ENG. *coo* and *shout*, *coo-shout*.

“The *kowschot* croudis and pykkis on the rise.”

D. Virg. Prol. 12th B.

“While thro the braes the *cushat* croods

Wi wailfu cry.”

Burns.

COW-SHARD,
 COW-SHEARD,
 COW-SHARN,
 COW-CLAP,
 COW-SKARN,
 COWS' EASINS, } Cow dung. A. S. *searn*. ISL. *skarn*.

COWS, Fine pulverized ore that comes from former washings and caught in pools made for that purpose. In Cornwall and in Derbyshire it is called *slime* ore.

CRAALIN, Crawling.

“Ten thousand snakes *cralling* about his bed.”

Spenser. Virg. Gnat.

CRAAP, Crept.

CRACK, To crack or restrain, when applied to a dog.

CRACK, To boast.

“And to set the sonne to impugne the Father, but you must also *crake* of it.”

Dial. between a Priest and a Papist.

“Tho' all the world should *crake* their duty to you.”

Sh. II. VIII. iii. 2.

CRACK, To crack as milk, to curdle in boiling; also when milk and cream are kept too long in warm weather.

CRACK, In a trice, immediately.

“Then from the hedge, he in a *crack*
 Brings a tough willow with him back.”

Tim Bobbin.

CRACKS, Boastings, “vain glorious *crakes*.” *Spenser.*

It is also used in the Homilies.

“Thereby it ariseth, that some men make their *cracks* that they, maugre all men's heads have found purgatory.”

Latimer's Sermons.

2. News, “what *cracks*?” *Brockell.*

3. “Naa girt *cracks*,” nothing to boast of.

CRADLE, “To be rocked in a stone *cradle*,” an odd expression applied to a dull, half witted person. An ingenious friend has referred me to a parallel passage

in *Homer*, "the putting on a stone cloak," *λαϊνον εσσο χιτωνα*, i. e. being either stoned to death or buried.

CRAKE, A crow, as black as a *crake*, hence crake berries, the fruit of the *empetrum nigrum*.

CRAMMLE, To walk lamely or stiffly; from *cramp*, or Fr. *crampe*.

CRANCHIN, Crackling, to grind the teeth."

"To *cranchen* us and all our kind."

P. Plou.

2. To make a crackling noise under the feet, as breaking ice, frozen grass, &c.

CRANKLE, Weak, shattered.

CRANKS, "*Cranks* and hods," pains and aches.

CRAP, Præter. of creep.

"The uncouth dred into their breistis *crap*."

D. Virg. 46 p.

CRAPS, The refuse of the fat of pigs, after being thoroughly melted and drained from the lard. These, after the operation, are crisp, and are eaten in the farm houses and cottages in Craven, called tallow *craps*.

CRATCH, A frame of wood to lay sheep upon during the operation of greasing, &c.

2. A pot cratch.

CRATE, A wicker basket. LAT. *crates*. BELG. *kratte*, a pot crate.

CRAW, To crow.

CRAW, A crow.

"With ane foule laik, als blak as ony *craw*."

D. Virg. 171 p.

CRAW-FEET, *Sec* *crow* *fect*.

CRAW-OUR, To tyrannize, to triumph."

"Then gan the villein him to over-*craw*."

Spens. F. Q.

CRAWL, In the following and similar expressions it signifies to abound. "He *crawls* wi lice," "the bed *crawls* wi fleas."

CRAZY, Infirm, "my good man's oud and *crazy*."

"Being both old and *craisie*."

Jupiter and Cupid. T. Heywood.

CRAZIES, "Cramps and *crazies*," aches and pains and infirmities.

CRAZLED, Just congealed; "t'watter's nobbud just *craz'd* our."

CREAM, To froth, to mantle.

CRECKET, A little stool. Fr. *criquet*, a little mean pony.

CREE, To seethe, hence creed rice.

CREEL, An ozier basket.

"And *creelit* up the flowre of poetry."

D. Virg. Prolog. iv. Bk.

"Ane pair of coil *crelis* bare."

Wyntoun. Dr. Jam.

N. B. The verb derived from the substantive is used by *Douglas*.

CREEPINS, Chastisement. "I'll gi the thee *creepins*."

CRUITIN, Recruiting, recovering from sickness, derived from *recruit*. *Creuten* is also used in the same sense.

Up is frequently added to it; "as I think as how t'-lad'll *creuten up* ageean."

CRIB, To steal, to purloin.

"May I be hang'd by some bell-rope

If e'er I *cribb'd* an ounce of soap."

Quæ Genus, p. 77.

CRIB-BITER, A horse that bites his manger and draws in his breath instead of eating his food.

CRIPPLE-HOLE, A hole made in a wall for the passage of sheep from one field to another, a *creeping-hole*.

A. S. *crýpel*.

CROB, To tyrannize, to crow or triumph over one.

CROCK, An old ewe. In Scottish *crok*, an ewe that has given over bearing. *Dr. Jamieson*. This words occurs in *Lord H. Clifford's MSS. Household Book*.

"Drawen of *crokke* yowes and solded ^{xx}iiij. for *xd.* apece.
Sm *iiij. vis. viiid.*"

“The captains gear was all new bought
 Wi cash his hogs and *crocks* had brought
 And ewes milk cheese besides.”

Lintoun Green. Vide Dr. Jamieson's Supplement.

CROCKES, Two crooked timbers, of a natural bend, forming a Gothic arch. They generally rest on large blocks of stone. Many roofs of this construction are still remaining in ancient farm-houses and barns. *Su. G. krok.*

“Strive not as doth a *crocke* with a wall.”

Chaucer.

I know many instances where the declining *crocke* has pushed out the wall from the perpendicular.

CROM, To cram, to crowd.

CROMMED, Crammed.

“With boxes *crommed* full of lies.”

Chaucer. House of Fame.

CRONK, To croak like a frog or raven. “A *cronkin* taad ;” a croaking toad.

2. To perch.

CROOK, The *crick* in the neck ; a painful stiffness, the effect of cold.

2. Sheep are frequently attacked with a disease called the *crook*, both in their necks and limbs, so that their heads are drawn on one side.

3. A chain, suspended in the chimney for hanging boilers on. This is terminated by a hook for the purpose of raising or lowering the boilers.

4. A large bend or curvature of a river.

“Bathes some fair garden with her winding *crooks*.”

Sylvester's Trans. of Du Bartas, p. 55.

CROOKEN, To bend, to turn any thing out of a right line.

CROOKS AND BANDS, The hinges and iron braces of a door. *See door-checks.*

CROON, } To roar like a bull. BELG. *kreunen*. A. S.
 CRUNE, } *runian*. LAT. *grunio*. It seems to have
 some affinity to the old word *crool*, to growl or mutter,
 and to *croyn*, as the fallow deer in rutting time.—
Vide Cotg. reer.

“Can all redly with hornes *crunyn* and put
 And scraip and scatter the soft sand with his fut.”
D. Virg. 300

“The *croonin* kie the byre drew nigh.”
Walter Kelpie. Dr. Jamieson.

“She can o’ercast the night, and cloud the moon,
 And make the deils obedient to her *crune*.”
Gentle Shepherd.

“Now Clinkembell, wi rattlin tow,
 Begins to joy and *croon*,
 Some swagger home, the best they dow,
 Some wait the afternoon.”

Burn’s Holy Friar.

CROOPY, Hoarse. From FR. *croupe*, a complaint in the
 throat, in which a rattling noise is heard.

CROOT, To murmur, to grumble.

CROP OUT, A vein of ore is said to *crop-out*, when
 it appears on the surface; it is synonymous with
 breck-out.

CROPPEN, *p. p.* of creep.

“Sire, I release thee thy thousand pound,
 As thou, right now, was *croppen* out of ground.”
Chaucer F. Tale.

“After infirmitie and coldnesse have *croppen* into the
 church, then shall God redouble his former plagues.”
King James on Revelutions.

“Thus causeless had *croppen* into you.”
Chaucer Tro. and Cres.

“They are not *cropin* upon us without knowledge
 and foirsight.”

J. Knox’s Letter to his Wyfe.

CROSS, “I’ve neither cross nor coin;” that is, no money
 at all; an expression equivalent with “cross nor pile,”
 “je n’ay croix ny pile.” *Cotg.*

CROSS-MORGANED, Peevish, ill-natured.

CROSS-PATCH, A peevish child.

“The *patch* is kind enough.”
Shaks.

CROSS-VEIN, One vein of ore crossing another at right angles.

CROWDY, } Meal and water, sometimes mixed with
CROODY, } milk; almost forgotten here.

CROW-BERRY, A small black berry on the moors, less than the whortle berry. *Empetrum nigrum. Lin.*

CROWNER, Coroner, derived from the English *crown*, rather than from the Latin *corona*.

“Is this law?”

Ay marry is it, *crowners* quest law.”
Shakspeare, Hamlet.

CROWSE, Brisk, lively.

“As *crowse* as a new washen louse.”
Ray.

CROWS'-FEET, } Deep wrinkles on the temples, at the
CRAW-FEET, } corners of the eyes, which are compared to crows'-feet, and are supposed to make their appearance, in general, at the age of forty.

“The Kinges foole is wont to crie aloud
When that he thinketh that a woman berith her hie
So long mote ye liven, and all proud
Till *crowes-feet* growen under your eie!”
Tro. and Cres. Chaucer.

This word, with the same authority, I had prepared for the press before I saw *Mr. Todd's* second edition of *Johnson*.

2. Wild hyacinth.

CRUD, Curd, by metathesis.

“Thou hast put me together, as it were milke; and hardened me, to *cruddes* like chese.”

Primer of Henry VIII. MDXLVI. and in Geneva Edit. 1562.

“Thou mad'st mee chere as *crud* became.”

Job by J. Sylvester.

CRUDDLE, To curdle.

“ You must drinke a good draught, that it may stay lesse time in the stomach lest it *cruddle*.”

Bacon's Nat. History.

2. To crowd or huddle together.

CRUMS, “ To pick up his *crums*,” to recover from sickness; *remplumer. Cotg.*

CRUMPY, Short, brittle.

CRY, The giving mouth or the music of hounds. *Dr. Johnson*, and the various commentators on Shakspeare, produce authorities to prove, that *cry* means a pack of hounds, though the very example produced militates against such a supposition. They give metonymically the effect for the cause. We say the dogs, or the pack, are in full *cry*.

—————“ A *cry* more tuneable
Was never hearken'd to or heard with horn.”

Shaks. Mid. N. D.

The ignorance of the learned commentators on such a subject is very pardonable. They were probably like the friend of Sir Roger de Coverley, who could not hear the music for those cursed hounds.

CRYING-OUT, An accouchment; in Northumberland groaning.

CRYZOM, Weakly.

CUCKOO-SPICE, Wood sorrel. *Oxalis acetosella. Linn.*

CUCKOO-SPIT, } A frothy matter, commonly in spring,

CLEGG-SPIT, } adhering to the branches and

leaves of plants, and vulgarly supposed to be the spittle of the cuckoo. This is discharged from the bodies of the larvæ or grubs of the black-headed frog-hopper, *Cicada spumaria, Linn.* in the midst of which they reside, to defend themselves from stronger insects, which might otherwise prey upon them, or to protect them from the scorching beams of the sun. If this froth be removed, the grub will soon emit a fresh quantity, which again hides it from observation.

Toad-spit is another name common in Craven for the foam, from a vulgar notion, that it is the saliva of that animal.

CUCKOO-TIME, Spring.

CUDDLE, To embrace.

CUDDY, A corruption of Cuthbert.

CULLAVINE, Columbine.

CULVERT, A drain or a small arch. *Qu.* BELG. *kul*, a circle or arch and Latin *verto*, to turn, or from the Old English word *culvert*, or *culvers*, a dove, the opening resembling a pigeon hole. These are sometimes made under a road as a passage of communication between two fields. A. S. *culfer*.

“Corn that the *culver* eat.”

P. Plou.

“Right as the lambe that of the wolfe is bitten,
Or as the *culver*, that of the egle is smitten.”

Chaucer Leg. of G. Women.

“And he turnede upso down the bourdis of changeris
and the changeris of men that soulden *culveris*.”

Matt. xxi. Wiclif.

CUPBOARD, My belly cries *cupboard*, an old proverb for being very hungry.

CUNLIFF, }
CUNDIE, } A conduit.
CUNDITH, }

“I mind whan neighbour Hewie’s sheep
Thro’ Watties *cundie* holes did creep,
An eat the corn an’ tread the hay
That Hewie had the skaith to pay.”

Ruickbie’s Way-side Cottager. Vide Dr. Jamieson’s Sup.

CUPOLA, A furnace for smelting lead, &c.

CUR, Used as a person, “a ketty *cur*,” a vile fellow.

CURCH, Kirk, church.

“M. Chaūcelor standing by said I was a Maister of
Arts when my I.d. made to my charge my not
coming to the *church*.”

Glover’s Letters, 1556.

CURCHIE, Curtsey. *Vide hop.*

CURRAN-BERRIES, Currants.

“Thou has not goven to me a *cosse*.”

Luke vii. Wiclif.

CUS, } Kiss. WELSH, *cus*. BELG. *kussen*. GR.
KUSSE, } *κυσω κυσω*.

—————“A maiden of goode

Hue might *cusse* the king.”

P. Plou.

CUSHY-COW, }
CUSH-LOVE, } A term of endearment applied to a cow.

CUTE, Active, clever. A. S. *cuth, expertus*. Dr. Jamieson.

CUTTERIN, Talking low and privately. BELG. *kouten*.

D

DAABING, Dawbing.

DAAM, Dame, wife.

DAB, Master of his business, an adept, “he’s a *dab* at it.” LAT. *adeptus*. Mr. Todd derives this word from the Arabic *adab*.

“Frae me an auld *dab*, tak advice

An train (save) them baith, if ye be wise.”

A. Ramsay.

DABBISH-IT, An exclamation of disappointment or deprecation.

DAB-HAND, Expert at any thing.

DACENT, Decent.

DACITY, Activity, vivacity, an abbreviation of audacity.

The negative adjective is generally applied, as “that lad’s naa *dacity* about him.”

DAD, }
DADDY, } Father, nearly the same in a variety of Northern languages. *Dad* is also used for one that excels in any thing, but chiefly in a bad sense.

“He’st *dad* of au for mischief.”

“Was wont to cheer his *dad* in mutinees.”

Sh. II. VI. 3d pt. i. 4.

DADDIE, Father, a common term used by children, though *Dr. Jamieson* expresses some doubt that it is an English word, as neither *Dr. Johnson* nor *Mr. Todd* have given an example.

“My *daddie* is a canker’d carle
He’ll nae twin wi his gear
My minny she’s a scalding wife
Hads a the house a steer.”

Herd’s Collection.

DADDLE, To do any thing imperfectly.

DAFF, A coward. This substantive is rarely used.

Homo ineptus, ignavus. Junius.

“Thou doted *daffe*, quath hue, dolle aren thy wittes.”

P. Plou.

“When this jape is told another deye
I shall be halde a *daffe* or a cockenaye.”

Chaucer.

“An Herod’s the *daffe*.”

P. Plou. 2 pass.

DAFFODOWN-DILLY, A daffodil.

“*Daffadowndillies* are new come to town
In a yellow petticoat and a green gown.”

Daffadilleys is used by *Spenser*.

DAFFAM, A silly person.

DAFT, Daunted, timid. This word simply is not used in the sense of foolish, as by *Mr. Todd*. We generally combine *fondlin* with it, and say “a *daft fondlin*,” a cowardly blockhead. King James in his *Dæmonology* says:—

“Such kind of charmes as commonly *daft* wives use for healing ferspoken goods (cattle) for preserving them from evil eyes, by knitting roan trees or sundrie kind of herbs to the haire or tailles of the goodes by curing the worme by stemming of blood.”

Vide Brand’s Pop. Antiq.

“Yere aye sac *daft*, come tak it, an hae done.”

A. Ramsay’s Pastorals.

DAFTISH, Rather timid.

DAGGLEY, Wet, showery, drizzly. "Here's a *daggly* mornin."

DAKER-IEN, The land rail. *Rallus crex*. Linn. Is this a corruption of the hen of the acre or inclosed grounds which they generally frequent? The Danish *dyker hen* appears to be a different bird.

DALL'D, Wearied.

DAM-STAKES, The inclined plain over which the water flows from a dam, which may have originally been constructed of wattles and stakes.

DAMMING AND LADING, A disgraceful and destructive mode of obtaining fish in brooks by diverting the stream and lading out the water from the pools.

DANDY-COCK, A bantam cock, a diminutive species of poultry, probably from *dandy prat*, a dwarf.

DANG, Præter of ding. GAEL. *ding*. *Od dang*, or *od ding*, a mutilated oath. This and similar *fancied*, but disgraceful ornaments of discourse, are but too commonly heard; and what is more grating to a devout ear, are uttered with consequential exultation.

DANNOT, An idle girl, "a *do-naught*."

"Jannet thou *donot*,
I'll lay my best bonnet."

Minst. of S. B.

DAR, } More dear. This local comparative of *dear*
DARER, } is only used when it has a reference to the
price of any thing. In the sense of beloved the comparative is regularly formed.

DARN, To mend stockings. BELG. *garen*. WELSH, *darn*.

DARK, Blind. "Shoe's quite *dark*."

DARK, To watch for an opportunity of injuring others for his own benefit. *See bets*.

DARKLING, }
 DARKENING, } Participles of the same signification.

DART-GRASS, *Holcus lanatus*. When the flowers of this plant are stripped off, boys frequently bind a number of the delicate fibres together, in the middle of which is fixed a pin, representing an arrow. This being inserted in a hollow kex is blown off at a considerable distance.

DASH, To confuse, to make ashamed.

“Ye *dash* the lad in constant slighting finde
 Hatred for love is unco sair to bide.”

Gentle Shepherd.

DASH, An imprecation.

DASH'D, Confused, ashamed, from *adash*. *Sh. Love's Lab. Lost.* v. 2.

DAUBER, }
 DAABER, } A plasterer.

“The Mayor of Attringham and the Mayor of Dover
 The one is a thatcher the other a *dau'ber*.”

Grose P. Die.

DAUD, George.

DAUDLE, To trifle, or to do any thing ineffectually.

DAUT, A speck or spot.

DAWKIN, A slut; a woman who is tawdry and dirty in her dress. *Ray* gives *dargos* as synonymous with *dawkin*; and *daffock*, as in *Coles*, is another form of the word.

DAWL, To tire, to fatigue. “I'se sadly *dawled* wi' my journey to day.” Also to weary with importunity or ceaseless applications. It is further used in the sense of to loathe, or to be nauseated with any kind of food.

DAW, To thrive. *TEUT. dauwen. S.G. dogu.* “He neither dees nor *dows*.” *Ray.* He neither dies nor mends.

“Unty'd to a man,
 Do whate'er we can,
 We never can thrive or *dow*.”

Ramsay's Poems.

DAY, “*Day* in and *day* out,” all the day long.

DAY, Surface. A rock or vein of coal, lead, &c. lying near the surface, is said to be “near’t *day*.”

DAY WARK, Three roods of land.

2. The labour of a day.

DAY-LIGHTS, The eyes.

2. To burn day light.

“Why burn we *day-light*? Hence with fear and sloth.”
Maiden’s Blush. Trans. by Sylvester.

DAY-NETTLE, Dead nettle or archangel. I believe both the *lumium album* and *purpurium* are indifferently called *day-nettle*, in Craven.

DAYTAL, A day labourer, one who works by the day, not by the great; from *day* and *tale*: because his wages are reckoned by the day, in contradistinction to him who is hired by the year.

DAYTAL-WARK, }
DAY-WARK, } Work done by the day, not let.

DAZZ’ED, }
DAZ’D, } Not well baked, heavy, doughy.

2. “A dazz’d dull look,” a sickly appearance. Hence a sheep is said to be *dazz’d* in its coat, or wool.

“Assotted had his sense or *dazed* was his eye.”

Spenser.

“Thou sittest at another booke,
Till fully *dazed* is thy look.”

Chaucer. House of Fame.

“And through his vental pierst his *dazeled* eies.”

Fairfax Tasso, 342.

DEAD-HORSE, “To pull the *dead-horse*,” is to labour for wages already received.

DEAD-MAN, }
OLD-MAN. } When miners have got into some old works, of which they had previously no knowledge, they say they have got into *an old man* or *dead man*; or “’toud man’s been there.”

DEAD AND GOAN, A redundant expression, instead of simply saying a person is dead. "My poor husband is *de-ad and goan, de-ad and low laid.*"

DEAD, Very, exceeding.

DEAD-LIFT, The moving of a lifeless or inactive body. Thus, when a sickly or a drunken person is to be raised up, we say he's a *dead lift.*

DEAD-RIPE, Completely ripe, so that the fruit begins to collapse. I do not discover this word in *Johnson.*

DEAF, Unproductive, whether applied to land or corn. S. G. *dauffjord, terra sterilis.* Jamieson. A. S. *deaf-corn.*

DE-AF, To make deaf.

"Last many a braw wooer cam down the lang glen,
And sair wi' his love he did *deave* me."

Burn's Scot. Ballads.

DEAF-NUT, A decayed nut. TEUT. *doove*, rotten.

DEAFFE, Deaf.

"But that tormentor *deaffe* with ferventness, made no end of his bochery, tyl the chylde was almost in a sounde."

Shyrey's Trans. of Erasmus, 1550.

DEAN, A valley. A. S. *den.*

DEARY, An adjunct to little and equivalent to *very.*
"This is a *deary* little bit."

DEARY-ME, Alas! woe to me!

DEEATH, Death.

DECK, To select or cast out, probably from the French, *decouper per apocopen.* Mr. Nares says that a *deck* of cards is a pack. The verb is only used here.

"The king was slyly fingered from the *deck.*"

Sh. H. VI. v. 1.

"I'll deal the cards and cut you from the *deck.*"

Two Maids of more Cluck. Steevens.

DEE, To die. "We mun ayther oud be, or young *dee*."

ISL. *dey-a*.

"The Perse leanyde on his brande,
And sawe the Duglas *de*."

Chery Chace.

"I am right sorry Troilus will *dey*."

Chauc. Troilus and Cress.

DEED, Died.

"And ther *deiede* that doctour."

P. Plou.

"The man *deed*."

Froysart's Cronycle.

DEED, Doings; "There's sad *deed*, I'll uphodto."

DEET, Dirtied. This word has two senses diametrically opposed to each other. This *Ray* remarks, viz. *dight*, *dressed*; and the Cheshire word, the same as in Craven, to dirty.

DEET, } To dress, to cleanse; "he's *decting* corn," that
DIGHT, } is, winnowing, from the old English word
dight.

"Defiled his douhtres he *dighte*."

P. Plou.

DIGHTED, Cleansed.

"I led him ben but ony pingle,
And beek'd him brawly at my ingle,
Dighted his face, his handies thow'd,
Till his young cheeks like roses glow'd."

Allan Ramsay.

DEFT, Decent. BELG. *deftig*. A. S. *dæfe*, pretty.

"We carry not so *deft* a page to our chamber alone."

Abbott. Sir W. Scott.

This word is in daily use, though called obsolete by *Dr. Johnson* and also by *Dr. Jamieson*.

"I know him not, is he *deaft*, barber."

Promos and Cassandra. Moor.

"He's dead and gone' long since, but left,
His scholars some so queint and *deft*."

Palæ Albion, p. 105.

DEFTLY, Decently, pretty well, gently. A. S. *dæfe*,
accommodus. Skinner.

“So prosper’d the sweet lass, her strength alone
Thrust *deftly* back the dislocated bone.”

Vide Mill’s Chivalry, Vol. 1, p. 133.

“Thyself and office *deftly* show.”

Sh. Macbeth, iv. 1.

“*Deftly* repressed a certain flatterer.”

Molles Trans. of Camerarins, 1621.

“Indeed, gude-wife, the lad did weel enough,
Was cident ay, and *deftly* held the plough.”

Tannahill’s Poems.

“Though Robin Hood, liel John, Frier Tucke, and
Marian *deftly* play.”

Warner’s Albion’s England.

DEG, To sprinkle. A. S. *deagan*. ISL. *deig-r*.
Sw. *dagga*.

“When I have *deek’d* (Qu. *degged*) the sea with drops
full salt.”

Shaks. Temp. i. 2.

To *deg* clothes is to sprinkle them with water pre-
vious to ironing. See the various comments on
this word in *Reed’s Shakspeare*. The poet’s ex-
pression is very obvious to a Cravenite.

DEGGIN, The act of sprinkling clothes with water.

DEG-BOWED, When cattle are swollen, they are said
to be *deg-boived*. I have frequently known a farmer
strike a sharp knife through the skin, between the
ribs and the hips, when the cow felt immediate relief
from the escape of air through the orifice, so that the
distended carcase instantly collapsed, and the excre-
ments blown with great violence to the roof of the
cow-house. Sc. *bowden*, swollen.

DEGGY, Drissly, foggy.

DELF-CASE, Shelves for crockery, or *delf*.

DELLIT, Day light, break of day.

DEM, A dam.

DEM-IN, When the clouds begin to collect, or are obstructed, they are said to *dem-in*.

DENCH, Nice, squeamish. Sc. *douch*.

DARBY, { Ready money; "pay down *darby*." Qu. Is

DAROY, } this phrase a corruption of thereby, at the instant?

2. Party or company. "I do'nt care a pin for't haal *deroy* on em."

DERSE, Havock.

DERSE, To dirty, to defile, *per metathesin*, from *dress*.

2. To cleanse, to prepare.

"*Dresse* ye the way of the Lord."

Wiclif. John i.

3. To "*derse* muck" is to spread dung.

4. To beat. "I'll *derse* thee thy hide for the."

DESPERATE, Great. "Shoe's a *desperate* tacker o'snuff." It is also frequently joined to another adjective, in which case it forms a superlative. "That's a *desperate* little woman."

DESSALLY, Regularly, constantly.

DESSES, Cuttings or trusses of hay. This is plainly the *taas* mentioned in antient MSS. GAEL. *tass*. BELG. *hoy-lassen*, to gather hay. It may also be derived from BELG. *dissel*, a chopping knife, or, probably the instrument by which the hay was cut.

"To ransack in the *tas* of bodies dead."

Chau. K. T.

"And as they come, the Queene was set at *deis*."

D. Virg. B. 1.

"Under a canopy and upon a *dais* of three degrees."

Quentin Durward, vol. ii. 84.

"Thus they drevelen at the *deyes*."

P. Plou. Translated by Dr. Whitaker.

2. High table.

"A doughty dwarfe, to the uppermost *deas*."

King Ryenees Challenge.

"Ne crouding for to mock prees

But all on hie above a *dees*."

Chauc. House of Fame.

The word may have been derived from the French word *dais*, which was the canopy at the upper end of the ancient hall. The principal table was always placed on the *dais*. It was so in the time of Matt. Paris, 1070. "Priore prandente ad magnam mensam, quam *Dais* vocamus." See *Tyrwhit's Glos. of Chaucer*. In College Halls, at the present day, the High Table is generally raised on steps or *dais* above the common floor.

DESS-UP, To pile up in order.

DEUR, Door. A. S. *dure*. This pronunciation is more general in the south part of this district.

DEVILMENT, Roguery, wantonness, mischief. "He's as full o' *devilment* as an egg's full o' meat."

DEVIL'S-DUNG, Assafoetida.

DEVIL'S-BIT, The *scabiosa succisa*, the end of the root is so obtruncated as if it were bitten. *Coles*, in his introduction to the knowledge of plants, tells us,

"There is one herb, flat at the bottome, and seemeth as if the nether part of its root were bit off, and is called *Devil's-bit*, whereof it is reported that the Devil, knowing that part of the root would cure all diseases, out of his inveterate malice to mankind, bites it off."

Vide Brand's Popular Antiq.

DEWBERRIES, Cloud berries; *rubus chamæmorus*. They are also called knout berries.

"Marie Magdalene by mores livede and *dewes*;" that is moist places (as explained by the *Rev. Dr. Whitaker*, the learned editor of *P. Plouhman*), where these berries generally grow.

DIALOGUE, An eighth part of a sheet of writing paper.

DIB, To dip or incline.

DIB, A valley. A. S. *dippan*. WELSH, *dib*.

2. A dip, as a *dib* of ink.

DICKENS, "*Odds dickens*," a kind of a petty oath. *Bailey* considers it a corruption of *Devilkins*, i. e. little devils. The Scotch *daikins* is a cognate term.

DICKY-BIRD, A name given by children to all small birds; also to a louse.

DICKY-WITH-HIM, }
 DISHED, } All over with him, ruined.
 DONE-UP, }

DID, To hide, a corruption probably of *hid*.

DIDN'TO, Didst thou not.

DIE, "As clean as a *die*." *Qu.* Whence this comparison?
 "In ridding of pasture, with turfs that lie by,
 Fill everie hole up, as close as a *die*."

Tusser.

DIFFICULT, Peevish, fretful, not good to please.—

"Shoe's a sad time wi' her husband, he's saa *difficult*."

DIFFICULTER, More difficult.

DIKE, To ditch. "Down in the *dike*," signifies sick, diseased. "As fast as *dike-watter*," a proverbial simile used of any person or thing that wastes or consumes fast away. GAEL. *dyk*.

DIKE, To make a ditch. This *Mr. Todd* says is obsolete; but it is a common expression here.

"He wold thresh and thereto *dike* and delve."

Chaucer.

DIKE-CAM, A ditch bank, a corruption of camp, like the mound of an encampment.

DILL, To soothe pain. ISL. *dylla lalare*.

DILT, }
 DIT, } To stop up. A. S. *dyttan, occludere*.

"The rivaris *dittit* with stede corpsis vox rede."

D. Virg. p. 155.

"Should have *ditted* the mouth of the most envious monus."

K. James. Basil. Doron.

DING, To throw down. GAEL. *dingam*, to press.

“Of bewte and of boldness I ber evermore the belle,
Of mayne and of might I master every man,
I *dyng*e with my dwtiness the devyl down to helle.”

Coventry Plays, Cott. MSS. See Malone.

“Will help to *dinge* him down.”

Rob. of Portingale. P. Rel.

“And thy fell race hers on the head shall *ding*,
Thine, thine again, hers in the heel shall sting.”

Sylvester's Trans. of Du Bartus.

“But you and I conjoin'd can *ding* him
An by a vote to reason bring him.”

Allan Ramsay.

TEUT. *dringen urgere*; *elisa propter euphoniā asperima illa Canina litera. See Gloss of D. Virg.*

“*Salias* got up as mad as weesel
Dings a good dust at Nisus' muzzle.”

Mar. p. 61.

DINGE, To bruise, to indent by a fall.

DINMAN, Scotch wedder, a shearing of two years old.

Qu. FR. *deux ans*. Sc. *diumout*, or from the Sc. word *dymenen*, diminished, or deprived of its fleece.

In *Cooper diudens*, a hoggrel.

DINNLE, To thrill, to tingle. BELG. *tintel-en*.

DINTLE, Leather used in making the soles of slender shoes. It is inferior in price to the but, having the neck and rump part attached to it.

DIPNESS, Depth. ISL. *dyb*.

“But I am certeyne that neither deeth, neither lyf,
neither heighth, neither *depness*, neither noon other
creature mai departe us fro the charite of God.”

Wic. Rom. viii.

“And thei caste down a plomet and foundun twenti
paasis of *depness*.”

Wielif, Acts xxvii.

Depeness casteth upon *depenes*, with the noise of the
water courses.”

Ps. xli. Primer II. viii.

DIRL, To move quickly. A. S. *thirlan*, to turn like an auger. Sv. G. *drilla*, hence the common English word to *drill*. This seems to be of the same signification as the Scottish word *birl*, as quoted by *Sir W. Scott* from *G. Doug.*

“She kepit close the house and birlit at the quhele,
And *tirled* at the pin.”

Minst. of S. B.

“Quhare as the swelth had the rokkis *thirlit*.”

D. V. p. 87.

“So *thorted* with the point of remembrance.”

Chauc. Comp. of Ansel.

“It just played *dirl* on the bane

But did nae mair.”

Death and Doct. Hornbook. Burns.

“Meg Wallet, wi her pinky een

Gart Lawries heartstrings *dirle*.”

A. Ramsay.

DIRLER, A light-footed, active person.

DISGEST, To digest; almost universally used amongst the lower orders, and of which innumerable examples might be quoted from old writers.

“They are ever temperate heats that *disgest* and mature.”

Bacon's Nat. Hist. p. 72.

“Nothing is so hardly *disgested* as contempt.”

Dr. Lodge's Trans. of Seneca.

DISH, A cup, a dish of tea or coffee, une tasse de cafe. *Miege.*

DISH, To make hollow, “mind to *dish't* wheels out,” to make the outer rim overhang the spokes.

DISH'D, A vulgar term forruined, “the fellow is quite *dish'd*.” Is not this word a corruption of the word *dishier*; from *dis* and *heir*, disinherited.

“Sword, I durst make a promise of him to thee;

Thou shalt *desheir* him, it shall be thine honour.”

Tourneur. Revenger's Tragedy. See Ency. Metro.

DISSAIT, Deceit.

“Quhat slight *dissait* quentlie to flat & fene.”

D. Virg.

DIT, *See dilt.*

DIT, To stop up.

“Your brains go low, your bellies swell up high,
Foul sluggish fat *dits* up your dulled eye.”

More's Poems.

DITHER, } To shake with cold or fear. *Skinner* derives

DIDDER, } it from the BELG. *sittern*. TEUT. *zittern*.

præ frigore tremere, a stridulo sono, quem frigore horrentes et trementes dentibus edimus. Barboter de peur on de froid. The teeth to shake or quake for fear; to chatter or didder for cold; to say an apes' pater noster Colg.

DITHERING, Shaking.

“Needy labour *dithering* stands
Beats and blows his numbing hands.”

Clare's Poems, p. 47.

DITED, Indited.

“The whole scripture is *dited* by God's spirit.”

K. James Bas. Dor.

DIVIL, Devil.

“The child of damnation and of the *divil*.”

Homily of the Passion.

“Defie that *divil* which hath mock't you with this mad opinion that treacherie is holiness.”

Bishop Hall's Letters.

DIZEN, To dress.

“I put my clothes off and I *dizen'd* him.”

Beaumont and Fletcher. Vide Todd.

Ray includes this amongst his North country words.

DO, } Deed, action, contest. A fete, “a feaful
DOOMENT, } grand *do*.”

“Renowned much in arms and derring *do*.”

Spenser.

“Full desirous in that sodain heate,

Polimite in the field to mete,

Singularly with him to have a *do*.”

Chaucer. Story of Thebes.

DOAF, Dough.

DOALD, Fatigued. *Vide dawd.*

DOCKAN, Dock, a species of *rumex*. When children have nettled themselves, they frequently apply *docks* to mitigate the pain, repeating during the operation these words, "in dockan, out nettle," till the pain has subsided. A similar account is given of this incantation by *Dr. Willan*, whose Glossary of the West Riding I had not seen before the first edition of this work.

"And though I might, yet would I not do so,
But canst thou plaien racket to and fro,
Nettle in, dock out, now this, now that Pandare."

Troilus & Cressida.

"Wad ye compare yoursel to me
A *dockin* till a tansie."

Ritson's Songs. Dr. Jamieson.

DODDED, Without horns, an abbreviaton of *doe-headed*, of which the word *doddered* is most probably a corruption. The derivation of *doddered* in *Johnson* is far fetched. When trees have lost their branches through age, they may properly be called not *doddered*, but *dodded*. It appears from *Brockett's Glossary* of North Country words, that *dod* signifies to lop, but we have no such expression here.

DOFF, Do off, to undress, to throw off. *Dr. Johnson* says that this word in all its senses is obsolete.

"To *doff* their dire distresses."

Shaks. Much Ado, &c. iv. 3.

"Romeo *doff* thy name."

Rom. & Jul. ii. 2.

DOG-LOUSE, "It is'nt worth a *dog louse*," it is mean and worthless. *Cotgrave* has a similar expression, "*chose de chien*," a trifle, trumpery.

DOG-STANDARD, Rag-wort. *Senecio Jacobaea. Linn.* In Scotland *Dr. Jamieson* says that this plant is still viewed by the vulgar as a subject to magical influence.

Though I have not heard that such qualities are appropriated to it in Craven, it is not improbable that the word dog may be corrupted from the WELSH *bwg*, a hobgoblin.

“Let warlocks grim and withered hags
Tell how wi you on *ragweed* nags
They skim the meurs or dizzy crags
Wi wicked speed.”

Burns.

DOG-EARS, The twisted or crumpled corners of leaves.

“Into the drawers and china pry
Papers and books a huge umbroglio
Under a tea-cup he might lie
Or creasd, like *dog-ears*, in a folio.”

Gray.

DOG, A toaster made of wood or iron, in the form of a dog.

DOLLY, A slattern.

2. A washing tub.

DON, To put on, to do on. This word, though common, *Dr. Johnson* says is obsolete.

“Then up he rose and *don'd* his clothes.”

Song in Hamlet.

DON, Do. This word is not often used except on the borders of Lancashire.

“They walve as *don* two piggies in a poke.”

Chaucer.

“As *done* the pots that long retain their taste.”

Judith by Du Bartas. Trans. by Hudson.

“They *don* him grit comfort.”

P. Plou.

“And some of the Farisees seyen to him, what *don* ye that is not leeful in the Sabotis.”

Wiclif, Luke vi.

DONE, Exhausted, worn out. “I’s *done* to’t bone.”

DONE, Cease, be quiet, “hev *done* wi ye.”

“The men badde them have *done*.”

Froysart's Cronycle.

DONK, } Wet, poetically dank, originally from the
 DONKY, } Runic. BELG. *doncker*. SU. G. *dunken*.
 “And now the hevin overquhelmys the *donk* nycht.”
D. Virg.

DONN'D, Dressed, from *do-on*.

“This amorous surfeiter would have *donn'd* his helm.”
An. & Cleo.

“Then up he rose and *donn'd* his clothes
 And dupp'd the chamber door.”

Shaks.

I never heard dup made use of here.

DOODLE, “Cock-a *doodle-do*,” a childish word for imitating the crowing of a cock.

“Cock-a *doodle-do*
 My daddy's gaan to ploo,
 My mammy's lost her pudding poke
 And knaws nut what to do.”

DOON, Done. BELG. *doen*. *Wiclif*, *doon*. *Alexis*, *doen*, of which this word is evidently a corruption, and is frequently used by *Chaucer* as a monosyllable.

“He waited many a constellation
 Or he had *doen* his operation.”

Chaucer.

“And so it behoveth to be *doon*.”

Wiclif, 1st Cor. vii.

“But I commit my cause to God, whose will be *doone*
 whether it be by life or death.”

Bp. Hooper's Letters.

“For whan they knew the batayle was *doone*.”

Froysart.

“We *doon* thankyngis to God.”

Wiclif, Colos. i.

In this last quotation *doon* is synonymous with *do*.

DOOR-CHEEKS, Door posts, pronounced as in *Shakspeare* *do-er*. “Les jambs d'une poste.” *Cotgrave*. It occurs in the old translation of the Bible, *Ex. xii. 22*.

“And take a bunch of hyssope and dip it in the blood that is in the basin, and strike the lintell and the *doore-cheeks* with the blood that is in the basin.”

“Down bet *checkys* and bandis all to fruschit (pieces).”

D. Virg. p. 55.

“To his *dore cheek* I kept the cleck.”

Water Kelpie.

DOOR-SILL, The threshold of a door. *Sueil de l'huis.*

Colg.

DOOR STAANS, The flags or paving before the door.

“To mak you a bet room on the *door-stane*.”

St. Ronan's Well, 1st vol. 275 p.

DOOR-STEAD, The space occupied by the door.

DOS, Joseph.

DOSK, } Dusky, dark. It is sometimes used as a

DOSKY, } substantive for twilight. “I gat haam
just at *dosk o't' evenin*.”

“The grund stude barren *dosk* and gray.”

D. Virg.

DOSSEL, A wisp of hay or straw to stop up any aperture of a barn, &c. from the old French *doisil, dousil*, a spigot.

DOTTERILL, An old doating fellow.

DOUBLE, To clench, “he *doubled* his kneaf.”

DOUBLE-RIBBED, Pregnant.

DOUBLER, A large plate or dish. WELSH, *dwbler*.

Dobeler, Minshew.

“Disches and *dobeleres*.”

P. Plou.

DOUBTSOME, Doubtful, uncertain.

“Horrible ansueris, ful *doutsome* to consave.”

D. V. p. 166.

DOUGHTER, Daughter.

“The sayde Mamma was *doughter* of a woman called Mesa.”

Sir Thos. Elyot.

“Where's the beautye of the King's *doughter*, the Church of Christ.”

Bradford's Letters, 1550.

“The fader, when he understood that thei his *doughter* thus besought.”

Gower.

DOUK, To bathe, to duck. A. S. *doucan*. BELG. *ducken*.

“This beand sayd, this ilk God of the flude
Under the depe can *douk* down quhare he stude.”
D. V. p. 242.

“Gar *douk*, gar *douk*, the king he cried
Gar *douk* for gold and fee ;
Oh ! wha will *douk* for Earl Richard’s sake
Or wha will *douk* for me.”

Minst. of S. B. 2d vol. p. 419.

DOUSE, A blow. Sc. *doyst*. BELG. *dousen*.

DOUTER, Extinguisher, or a *do-outer*.

DOUT, To do out, to extinguish.

“And *dout* them with superfluous courage.”
Sh. II. V. iv. 2.

“Doth all the noble substance often *dout*
To his own scandal.”

Hamlet, i. 4.

Though the substantive *douter* is common I have not heard this verb used here.

DOUVE, To sink, to lower, to dip. “Let staan *douve* a bit.”

DOUV’N, } Slumber. BELG. *douwe*, perspiration. Sc.
DOVEN, } *dover*. ISL. *dor*. LAT. *dormio*.

DOWEL, To secure floor boards with nails driven in at the sides, so that they do not appear on the surface.

DOWLY, Melancholy, from *dule*, sorrow. WELSH, *dulyn*. FR. *deuil*. When *dowly* is applied to a person’s look it signifies melancholy ; but when applied to situation it means lonely or retired. “Ye look vara *dowly*.” “This is a *dowly* place to live at.”

“Doun to the goistis in campe Elysee
Sall wend, and end his *dolly* dayis and dee.”
D. Virg. p. 473.

“Lasses are lonely and *dowie* and wae.”
Minst. of S. B.

DOWN, Sickly. “My husband’s quite *down* ;” *i. e.* very ill.

“I pray God keep me from a fever, of which three are *doun*.”
Rome’s Masterpiece.

DOWN-COME, }
DOWN-FAW, } A fall of rain.

2. A fall in the market.

DOWN-LIGGING, Lying in.

DOWN-ITH'-MOUTH, Dispirited.

“ I'd nae be laith to sing a sang,

But I've been *down-ith-mouth* sae lang.”

Pickin's Poems. Dr. Jum. Sup.

DOWP, A carrion crow ; “ a midden *dowp*.”

DOZZIL, A nauseous potion ; *hysteron proteron*, for
ill dose.

DRAAV, Proet of drive.

“ Upon the first encounter *drape* them.”

Ant. and Cleo. i. 2.

DRAB, A light gray colour ; from the FR. *drap*, cloth,
woollen cloth being nearly of that colour, before it be
scoured or fulled.

2. A small debt. “ He's gain away for good and he's
left some *drabs*.”

DRABBED, }
DRAGGLED, } Dirtied. BELG. *drab-mire*.

“ *Dragleit* through dirty dubs and dykes,

Tousled and tuggled with town-tykes.”

Montgomerie. Watson's Coll.

DRABBLE-TAIL, A woman, whose petticoats are wet
and dirty.

“ Oh ! drabbl'd tail'd Doroty, Oh !”

In *Cotgrave, Draggletail. Mistrouille*.

DRAFF, Grains. A. S and BELG. *drabbe fœx*.

“ Still swine eat all the *draff*.”

Sh. Merry Wives of Windsor.

“ *Draff* were then levere.”

P. Plou. pass 2. de Dowell.

“ As the sow fills the *draff* sours.”

Ray.

DRAKE, “ To shoot a *drake* ;” to fillip the nose.

DRAPE, A barren cow. A. S. *drepan*, to fail, the cow
having failed to give milk.

DRATE, To drawl, to talk slowly.

DRAUGHT, A team of horses.

DRAWING-AWAY, Dying; drawing the last breath.

DREAP, The same as drate.

DREARISOME, Dreary, solitary.

DREE, To undergo with difficulty. To accomplish, but not without fatigue. A. S. *drecogan*.

“So is he up to England gane
And even as fast as he may *dree*.”

Minst. of S. B.

“My Pandarus (gd. Troilus) the sarow
Which that I *drie*, I may not long endure.”

Chaucer.

“A stepull then the Ladye sye
Sche thought the wey thider full *drye*.”

Ritson. See Ency. Metro.

DREE, Tedious.

“Why have ye kept me in attendance dis *dree* nights.”

Quentin Durward, 2d vol. p. 154.

“And *dreich* the gait to *gae*.”

Jam. Pop. Ballads.

It also signifies slow when applied to a person who is long in finishing his work. “He’s *dree* about it.”

DREELY, Slowly, though continuous. “It rains *dreely*.”

DRESSER, A long chest of drawers. TEUT. *dressour*.

FR. *dressoir*, or side board; *fortè a thresour* thesaurus.

Minshew. Upon the *dresser* is generally placed the glass or pot case, or pewter case, as it is indifferently called.

DRIBBLE, A servant, generally conjoined with the epithet *true*. “He’s a *true dribble*,” that is, one who is truly laborious and diligent.

DRIDGE, To sprinkle flour on any thing, as on meat when roasting, &c. from *dredge*.

DRIFT, A drove of cattle; from the BELG. *drifte* armentum, a driven, agere In *Bishop Hall’s Con-*

temptations it is applied to birds as well as cattle ; “ he that brought armies of frogs and caterpillars to Egypt can as well bring whole *drifts* of birds and beasts to the desert.” p. 848.

DRINK, Beer. “ Thin *drink*” is small beer.

DRINKINGS, Beer given to labourers before and after dinner.

DRIP, Any thing that falls in drops. “ As wet as *drip*” is a common phrase, when a person’s clothes are so soaked with rain that it falls off in drops. A. S. *drype, gutta*. BELG. *druyp*. Under the word *dripple*, *Dr. Johnson* says this word is *somewhere* used by *Fairfax* for weak or rare. I therefore quote the authority :

“ Then love will shoot you from his mighty bow
Weake is the shot that *dripile* falls in snow.”

Fairfax. Tasso, 20 B.

DRISS, To cleanse, to beat.

DRISSING, Dressing, also beating.

DRIVE, To procrastinate, “ thou begins to *drive* it.”

DROP-BOX, A box in which children deposit their money ; the same as thrift-box mentioned by *Brockett*.

DROPPINGS, Dung of birds.

“ Do you tell of springing a pheasant and a partridge
and finde them out by their *droppings*.”

Metamorphosis of Ajax.

“ He wad save the vara *droppings* of his nose,”
spoken of a penurious person. “ Il ecorcheroit
un pou, pour en avoir le peau.” Fr. Prov. *Cotgrave*.

DROPPY, Wet, rainy, “ We’ve hed a vara *droppy*
time o lat.”

DROPS, “ To take one’s *drops*,” to drink hard, applied
to one who drinks spirits.

DROUP, To droop, “ a *droup*-headed cow.”

DROUTH, Drought, thirst.

“Theyl be more welcome, now, good sooth
Then showers in harvest after *drouth*.”

Mar. p. 122.

DROWNED, Drowned.

“Then rising up he cried amain
Helpe, helpe, or else I am *drownded*.”

Baffled Knight.

“This groans & weeps, when he his sword streight *drownds*
within his throat & steps both groans and cries.”

From the Ital. of Cavalier Marino, 1675.

DRUBS, Slates amongst the cinders.

DRUCKEN, Drunken.

“Ive been at *drucken* writer’s feasts.”

Burns.

DRUM, The cylindrical part of any machine.

DRY, To dry a cow, to leave off milking her. “It’s time
to *dry* the cow, shoe gives lile milk.”

DRY, Genuine, unadulterated, “he wars his brass wi
nout bud *dry* drams.”

2. Not sweet, as “*dry* wine.”

**DRY-MEAT, When cattle are fed on hay they are said
to be at *dry* meat.**

**DRY-SALTER, A person dealing in various articles for
dyeing, not in *pickles*, according to *Mr. Todd*.**

DRY-WALL, A wall without lime.

DU, Do.

“What kan I less *du* than her luv therfor.”

Spenser, by Dr. Gill.

**DUB, A pool of water. MÆSO. G. *diep*. WELSH, *dwr*,
water. GAEL. *duba*.**

“O ye wha leave the springs of Calvin
Fort gumfie *dubs* of your ain delvin.”

Burns’ Poems.

“The plane stretis and every hie way
Full of fluschis, *dubbis*, myre and clay.”

D. Virg. prol. 7th B.

“Dragled thro dirty *dubs* and dykes
Tousled and tuggled with town tykes.”

Montgomerie. Watsou’s Collection.

“A snug thack-house, before the door a green,
Hens on the midden, ducks in *dubs* are seen.”

Gentle Shepherd.

“It never darted thro clefts of limestone, nor forms
dubs of frightful depth beneath.”

Dr. Whitaker's Richmond.

2. The sea. “He’s gaan ourt’ *dub*.”

DUB, “To *dub* a cock,” to cut off his comb.

2. To dress flies for fishing.

DUBBING, A kind of paste made of flour and water boiled together, used by cotton weavers to besmear the warp.

2. A mixture of oil and tallow for making leather impervious to water. *Qu.* from *daub*.

DUCE, “The *duce* take you,” a profane expression from ГОТИ. and A. S. *ducs*, a spectre; equivalent to the Latin “*Abi in malam rem*,” or male vertat. *Dusius* was the ancient popular name amongst the Gauls for a dæmon or devil, so that this saying, the meaning of which so few understand, has, if nothing else, antiquity to recommend it. *Vid. Brand's Pop. Antiq.*

DUCKS AND DRAKES, A stone thrown on the surface of the water in such a manner, that it may skim along for a considerable time without sinking. From this pastime has doubtless arisen the expression which we apply to a thoughtless spendthrift, “he macks *ducks* and *drakes* of his money;” that is, for a while he smoothly skims on the surface, regardless of the deep that is soon to swallow him up; he squanders his money idly away, and to as little purpose, as if he cast it into the water. This game was called by the Greeks *εποστρακισμος*. *Strutt.*

“What figur’d slates are best to make,
On watry surface Duck or Drake.”

Hudibras.

“ Neptune, it being long vacation
 For want of better recreation,
 With oyster shells and rocky flakes
 Was busie making *ducks and drakes*.”

Maro. p. 138.

There is another odd phrase in use. “ There’s more
 ner a *duck* to muck,” *i. e.* something of importance
 to do, no trifling business to manage. This curious
 answer is made to an inquisitive person, “ what is
 to’ doin ?” “ Muckin *ducks* wi an elsin.”

DUD, Præf of do. This is not a very common expression
 in the interior of Craven.

DUD, A rag. GAEL. *dud*. ISL. *dude*. The plural
duds is applied to clothes in general. “ What thou’s
 gitten thy better *duds* on to day.”

DUDDY, Ragged.

“ But little love or canty cheer can come
 Frae *duddy* doublets an’ a pantry toom.”

Gentle Shepherd. Ramsay.

DUDDLED, Made lukewarm.

DUFFEL, Light rough cloth.

DULBARD, A blockhead. SC. *dowhart*. GERM. *dob-cu
 insanire*. It is *dullard* in *Shakspeare*.

“ What maks’t thou me a *dullard* in this act.”

Shaks. Cymbeline.

DULE, The devil. “ Talk o’th *dule* an he’l put up
 his horns,” is said when a person spoken of, unex-
 pectedly makes his appearance.

“ Speak of a person and he will appear,
 Then talk of the *dule* and he’ll draw near.”

Also of a penurious, covetous person we say, “ he
 wad flea two *dules* for ya skin.”

2. An engine with iron teeth for separating wool.

DULE-CROOK, An ill disposed person, suspected to
 have the qualities of the devil.

2. A fly, called also by anglers the Great or March Brown.

DULL, Hard of hearing.

DUMMY, A silent person.

“Auld gabbi Spec wha was sae cunning,
To be a *dummie*, ten years running.”

A. Ramsay.

2. A person playing two hands at whist; the one is called *dummy*.

DUMPLING, A little fat child or person, as broad as long, probably from some resemblance to the pudding of that name.

DUMPS, “To be down i’th *dumps*,” is to be in a sad pensive mood.

“—————In doleful *dumps*,
When his legs were cutted off he fought upon his
stumps.”

Chevy Chase.

“My Lord, to step out of these dreary *dumps*.”

Sh. Tit. And. i. 2.

“I from my cot this Christmas-eve,
Write with a troubled mind, believe,
And wife in doleful *dumps*.”

Tim Bobbin.

DUMPY, Short and fat, of the same signification as *dumpling*. ISL. *doomp*.

DUNDER-HEAD, A blockhead.

DUN-HORSE, “To ride the *dun-horse*,” is to dun a debtor.

DUNG, *p. p.* of ding, thrown down.

“*Doung* down in housis, fey thay fell al nycht.

D. Virg. p. 51.

“The strong Numanus thus has *doung* to dede.”

D. Virg. p. 301.

“Bot thay wyth all thare complices in fecht,

“War *dung* abak.”—————

D. Virg. p. 302.

2. Reflected on.

“But she wad not be *dung* by any of them.”

St. Ronan, vol. i. p. 22.

“ I have had my ears so oft *dung* through with these objections.”

Bishop of Winchester's Preface to K. James I. Works.

“ Let me tell thee, I'll niver be *duug-up* wi' thee.”

DUNNO, Do not. This word is not common except in that part of Craven bordering on Lancashire.

“ Though he should to the bottom sink,
Of poverty he *downa* think.”

A. Ramsay.

DUNNOT, Do not.

DUNT, Done it.

“ Had he not resembled
My father as he slept I had *done't*.”

Sh. Macbeth, ii. 2. Moor.

DUNTY, Stunted.

DURDUM, Noise, uproar. WELSH, *dwrddh*.

“ Then rais the mickle *dirdum* and deroy.”

King Hart. Jamieson.

DUST, Tumult. “ To kick up a *dust* ;” to make a riot or disturbance. SU. G. *dyst, tumultus*.

2. The small particles separated from the oats in the act of shelling. Farine folle. *Cotgrave*.

DUSTO, Dost thou.

DWINE, To faint, to pine, to disappear. BELG. *dwijnen*.

ISL. *duyn*. A. S. *dwinan*.

“ When death approaches, not to *dwine* but die.”

Nicols' Poems. Dr. Jamieson.

“ Kindly he'd laugh when sae he saw me *dwine*,
And tauk o' happiness like a divine.”

Ramsay's Pastorals.

This word is also used by *Chaucer*.

DWINED, Fainted.

“ All woxen was her body unwelde,
And drie and *dwined* all for eikd.”

Chauc. Rom. Rose.

E.

E Is frequently used for I, as "all *e* or *i*' pieces."

EA, A corruption of *in a*.

2. Yes, in the South of Craven.

EALAND, Island. A. S. *calond*.

EALING, A lean-to. Craven, a saut-pye.

EAM,

EME, } Uncle. A. S. *came*, nearly obsolete.

NEAM, }

"Whilst they were young, Cassibalane their *eme*."

Spencer's Fairy Queen.

"All this drede I, and eke for the manere,
Of thee her *eme*."

Chaucer, Tro. and Cres.

EAR, "I sent him away with a flea in his *ear*;" that is, in a fit of anger or in disgrace.

EARAND, An errand. ISL. *erende*. *Dr. Hickes.*

EAR-BREED, The prominent part at the end of a cart.

EARLES, } The earnest money for service or perform-
ARLES, } ance of a contract. WELSH, *ernes*.

"An *arles* penny unto you of his love."

K. James Bas. Dor.

The same expression occurs in *Saunders' Letters to the Professors of the Gospel, 1555*.

"Before you had taken *arles* in his service."

Abbot.

EARELY, Early.

"And *earely* e'er the dawning day appear'd."

Spenser.

"Full *earli* they camen to the grave."

Wiclif, Luke xxiv.

"Then will him *earely* to harken."

Bradford's Letters.

EARN, To coagulate milk. A. S. *yrn-an*.

EARNING, Rennet.

“ Since naething awa, as we can learn,
The kirns to kirn and milk to *earn*,
Gae but the house lass, and waken my bairn,
And bid her come quickly ben.”

Gaberlunzie Man.

EARING-BAG SKIN, A calf's stomach, from which rennet is made.

EARTHLY, Rough, austere.

EARTH-FAST-STONE, A stone appearing on the surface, but fast in the earth.

“ The axe he bears it hacks and tears,
’Tis formed of an *earth-fast* flint.”

Min. S. B. vol. 3, B. 291.

“ When each his utmost strength had shown,
The Douglas rent an *earth-fast* stone.”

Lady of the Lake.

EASIFUL, Placid, indolent.

EASILY. Slowly. “ My daam mends *easily*.” *Vide Piper's Sheffield Words.*

EASINGS, Eaves of houses.

“ Isycles in *evesynge*s.”

Picrs. Plou.

The Craven word is evidently a contraction per *crasin* of the above.

2. Dung, as cows' *casings*; *casement* is something similar.

EASY-BEEF. Cattle, not perfectly fat, are said to be *easy-beef*.

EASY-END, Cheap. “ I gat it at an *easy-end*.”

EAT OUT, “ To *eat him out*,” to undermine by false insinuations.

2. “ To *eat out* of house and harbour,” to injure a person by partaking too liberally of his hospitality.

EDDER, Adder. This term is not confined to vipers only, as *Nares* supposes; for all snakes are so designated here. *SAX. æter.*

“When Poule hadde gedered a quantite of kittings of vynes and leide on the fier, an *edeer* sche cam forth fro the heete, and took him bi the hond.”

Wiclif, Acts xxviii.

EDGE, Edge ye, stand aside, make way.

“As he thus spoke he *edged* his horse sideways.”

Quentin Durward, vol. 2, p. 91.

EDGE, The summit or edge of a hill, as *Coln-edge*, *Blackston-Edge*. *Edge* is used in a sense somewhat similar by *Shakspeare*.

EDGE-O'-DARK, Evening.

“*Edge* of hazard.”

Shakspeare.

“*Edge* of all extremity.”

Sh. Tro. and Cres.

EE, Eye.

“Some shedd on their shoulder

And some on their knee;

He that could not hitt his mouthe,

Put it in his *ee*.”

Boy and the Mantle. P. Rel.

“The knights she set upon the shore all three,

And vanish'd thence in twinkling of an *ee*.”

Fairfax Tasso.

“Be not over studyous to spy and mote in myne *E*,

That in zour awin ane ferrye bot can not se.”

Doug. Pref. to Virg.

Richard de Hampole, describing the signs of approaching death, among others says,

“Also the lyfft *ee* of hym schal seme the lasse,

And narrower than the tother or he bennis passe.”

Stimulus Conscientie.

EED, I had. “If *eed* done soa, it wad sartainly hev been better.”

EEN, Eyes. *Eyne* occurs in the Psalms by *Sternhold and Hopkins*.

“For I do know my faults, and still

My sinnes are in mine *cync*.”

“An my *ee* and Betty Martin,” is an odd expression signifying a mere fabulous report. This is supposed to be a corruption of the Latin prayer to St. Martin, “*O mi Beate Martine.*”

“And cast her *eyen* downward fro the brinke.”

Chaucer's Fairy Tale.

Shakspeare uses *eyne*. *Tam. of a Shrew*, Act v., and Wiclif *yghen*.

“And they have closed their *yghen*.”

Mat. xiii.

“Lifteth up your *yghen*.”

Luke iv.

“Myne *eyen* daselled with lookynge on high.”

Primer II. VIII, MDXLVI.

EE-SAAR, An eye sore, scar or blemish.

EEVER, Quarter of the heavens. “The wind's in a coud *eever*,” that is in a cold quarter. *Ray.*

EFTIR, After. A. S. *after*. RUN. and DAN. *eftir*.

“Some *eftir*.”

Wintown's Cronykil.

“And he prechyde sayande a stalworther thane I schal come *eftar* me of whom I am not worthi downfallende or knelande, to louse the thwonge of his chawcers.

Mark i. 7. From an ancient MSS. Vide an Account of Saxon and English Versions, by Rev. H. Baber.

“And at the last, *efter* full lang musyng.”

D. Virg. p. 214.

“At *eftir*,” afterwards, a pleonasm.

EFTIR-TEMSIN-BREOD, Bread made of coarse flour or refuse from the seive or tems. BELG. *temsen*. IT. *temisare*.

EFTIRT, After the.

EGG-BERRY, or }
HAG-BERRY, } The bird cherry. *Prunus Padus. Lin.*

EGG-WIFE-TROTT, An easy jog trot, such a speed as farmer's wives carry their eggs to the market.

EGGS AND COLLOPS, Toad-flax. *Antirrhinum Linaria. Linn.*

2. Fried eggs and bacon.

EGODLINS, Truly. The etymon is obvious.

EIGH, } Yes. *Mr. Brockett*, in his *Glossary of*
 EYE or EY, } North Country words remarks, "that
 AYE, } the use of this adverb is perhaps more
 characteristic of a Northern Dialect than any other
 word that could be named, as it is nearly universal
 and uniform. So far as I remember, it does not occur
 in *Chaucer*, nor am I aware that it is to be met with
 in any publication older than the time of *Shakspeare*."
 If *Mr. Brockett* will refer to *Chaucer* he will find *eigh*
 in *Tro. and Cress.*

"Quod tho Cresseide let me some wight call
Eigh! God forbid that it should so fall."

Also,

"*Ey* maister, welcome be ye by Saint John."

ELBOWS, To be out at *elbows*, to be in difficulties ;
 are alieno pressus, as explained by *Ainsworth*. There
 is another common expression very similar, "hee's
 gitten his land out at *elbows*;" that is, his estate is
 mortgaged.

ELBOW-GREASE, Persevering exercise of the arms,
 exciting perspiration.

"*Elbow grease* will make an oak table shine."

Grose.

"It had no *elbow grease* bestowed upon it." "Nec
 demorsos sapit unguis."

Ainsworth.

"These were the manners, these the ways
 In good Queen Bess's golden days ;
 Each damsel ow'd her bloom and glee
 To wholesome *elbow-grease* and me."

Smart. Fable 5.

ELDER, Udder of a cow.

ELDIN, Fuel, commonly called fire *eldin*, from the A. S. *æld*. Isl. *eldur*, or from *walan* to kindle. "Fomes, ignis alimentum." *Ainsworth*. In Craven it always means fuel, which is procured from the moors; hence it is known by the name of *moor-eldin*.

"Cauld winters bleakest blasts we'll eithly (easily) cower,
Our eldins driven an' our har'st is ow'r."

Ferguson's Poems. See Dr. Jamieson.

ELEMENT, The air or visible compass of the heavens.

"I loked about and saw a craggy roche
Farre in the West near to the *element*."

Tower of Doctrine.

Mr. Nares cites a passage from Jul. Cæsar, in which the word is used in this sense.

"And the complexion of the *element*
It favours like the work we have in hand
Most bloody, fiery and most terrible."

i. 3.

It is a very common expression here, "*l'element* looks feaful heavisome."

ELF-LOCKS, Hair supposed to be entangled by an elf.

"*Elf* all my hair in locks."

Shaks. Lear, ii. 3.

"And bakes the *elf-locks* in foul sluttish hairs."

Sh. Rom. & Jul. iv. 4.

"He had other features which might have been pronounced handsome but for the black *elf-locks*."

Quentin Durward, 2d vol. 121.

"Hang up hooks and sheers to scare,
Hence the hag that rides the mear,
Till they be all over wet
With the mire and the sweat,
This observed the manes shall be,
Of your horses all *knot free*."

Herrick's Hesperidus, 2d vol. p. 123.

ELLER, Alder. *Betula alnus*. *Linn.* A. S. *ellarn*.

"And afterward he hing him lyve on an *ellerne*."

P. Plou. pass 2.

From *Mr. Brockett's* account this tree is held in great veneration in the North. There are no superstitious notions attached to it here.

ELLERD, } Swoln with felon, as the dugs of cows
HELLERD, } frequently are.

ELLICK, Alexander.

ELLIKER, Alegar.

ELSEN, An awl. BELG. *elssen*.

“Nor hinds wi *elsen* and hemp lingle
Sit soleing shoon out o’er the ingle.”

Ramsay.

ELT, To knead, or perhaps, more properly, to reduce the dough, previously kneaded, to a proper consistence for baking. When *oat-cakes* are baked, it is a common practice to knead the dough the preceding evening, which ferments during the night. Sometimes yeast is used in the process of fermentation; but very frequently the fermentation is made by the remainder of the dough of a former baking left in the vessel for that purpose. In the morning, previous to baking, if the mixture be too thin, more meal is added, but if too stiff, milk and water or butter-milk are applied to reduce it. This is to *ell* the dough, or, as it is frequently called *elling*. A piece of superstition in this operation is still prevalent in Craven. Both in kneading and *elling*, the person performing it never fails, on the completion of the work, to make a cross with the finger on the surface of the dough, doubtless as a charm to prevent the witches from approaching the knead-tub. This is called *crossing* the witches out. If this should be neglected, the servants or matrons are convinced that some evil influence would cause the cakes to stick to the back-board, or, in some other way, render the operation difficult or impossible. Sometimes every finger of the operator is crossed in rotation.

The back-board is a flat board, with intersecting notches cut on the surface, on which the *elled* oatmeal is shaken into a thin substance before it be cast on the bake-stone or iron plate placed over a fire or stove. To prevent the dough adhering, the back-board is previously sprinkled with oatmeal. The excellence of the cake often depends on the energy with which the dough is whirled on the bake-stone.

ENAUNTER, Lest. *Ne, Ainsworth.*

“*Enaunter* his rage mought cooled be.”

Spenser. Nares.

END, “A girt *end*,” many.

2. Rate or price. Thus, “to buy a thing at the highest *end*,” is to buy it at the dearest rate.
 3. “I care not which *end* goes first ;” an expression of a thoughtless, inconsiderate person ; one who is careless in the conduct of himself or in the management of his affairs.
 4. “Most *an end* ;” continually.

“He sleeps most *and end*.”

Massinger.

“Wash sheep for the better whare water doth run,
And let him go clenly and dry in the sun,
Then share him and spare not, at two daies *an end*,
The sooner the better his corpse will amend.”

Tusser.

“I have been often here for months at *an end*.”

Abbot of Sir W. Scott.
 5. Part ; as “a *girt-end* of his time.”
 6. “Reight *an end*,” straight forward. Also upright.

“I sat up reight *an end*.”
 8. “At a *louse end* ;” in a state of thoughtless untroubled dissipation.
 9. “At an *idle end*,” has the same signification as the preceding.
- END, To erect, or set upright ; “Come my lad, *end* this stee.”

ENDAYS, Forward, end-wise. "I gat gaily *endays*,"
I got on pretty well.

END-IRONS, Irons on each side the fire.

END-LANG, Along, directly forward.

"We slyde in fluddes *endlang* feil (many) coystes faire."

D. Virg. p. 71.

"Her walke was *endlang* Greta syde."

Felon Sowe.

END AND EVVEN, To make all ends meet.

ENEW, } Enough, applied to numbers, not to quantity.

ENOW, } *Dr. Johnson* makes *enow* plural of enough.

Is there any other word in the English language ending in *ough* in the singular number, which takes *now* in the plural? "I've cake *enif*, an apples *enew*." Since the first edition of this work, I am happy to see that the intelligent author of the *Suffolk Dialect* entirely coincides with me in the explanation of this word. To prove that this word is not obsolete, he cites *Sir William Jones*,

"Bones *enow* to fill a cart."

Inst. of Menu.

"*Ynew* of poore schollers woulde watch you in these languages."

Basil: Doron.

"Thare bene *enew* utheris be my fay."

D. Virg. p. 433.

"Yet waies *enow* I know to stop this winde."

Fairfax Tasso, B. 20.

Piers Plouhman is the only writer I have observed, who applies this word to quantity, as,

"Alle the people had p'don *ynow*."

p. 10. Dr. Whitaker's Edit.

"I on Mauncelle the clerke, and an Erle Richere,
And other knyghtes *enowe* of beyond the see."

R. Brunne. Ency. Metro.

ENOUGH, This word is often used elliptically, as
"t'beefs *enough*;" *i. e.* *enough* boiled or roasted.

ENOW, By and by, presently. This seems to be a contraction of *even*, or *e'en now*.

ER, }
OR, } Before.

“Or bairns can read they first maun spell,
I learn'd this frae my mammy,
An coost, a legen-girth mysell,
“Lang or I married Tammy.”

Allan Ramsay.

ER, Are.

ESH, Ash. TEUT. *esch*.

“The hie *eschis* soundis thare and here.

D. Virg. 365.

ESHED, Asked.

ESHLAR, Ashlar. Polished stones walled in course or by scale. FR. *echeler*.

ESP, The asp or aspen tree. *Populus tremula*. Linn. from the A. SAX. *Æspe*, *espe*.

“He trembled like an *espin* leaf.”

ESTEEAD, Instead.

ETHER, }
EDDIR, } Adder.

“O ye generation of *eddris*.”

Mat. xii. Wicklif.

“Ane great *eddir* slippand can furth throw.”

D. Virg. p. 130.

“Frae fertile fields where nae curs'd *ethers* creep,
To stang the herds that in rash-busses creep.”

A. Ramsay.

ETHER, To twist long flexible rods of hazel on the top of a hedge to make it more firm. This word is pronounced to rhyme with weather.

ETHER, A long slender rod of hazel, sometimes called *yether*. In *Tusser* it is written *edder*.

“In lopping and felling, save *edder* and stake,
Thine hedges as needeth to mend or to make.”

ETOW, In two. "To fall *etow*," to be brought to bed.

"She fell *in twa* wi little din,
An hame she's gettin carry'd,
I' the creel that day."

Picken's Poems. Vide Dr. Jamieson's Sup.

"And craked i' *two* here legges."

P. Plou.

"Hire thought hire cursid herte brast *atwo*."

Chaucer.

"A short saw and long saw to cut *a two* logs."

Tusser.

"All *etow*," or all in pieces. A person is said to be
"all *etow*," when he is in bad health.

ETRAATH, Truly, indeed; a corruption of *in troth*.

ETTLE, To deal out sparingly, to distribute in small
portions. *Mr. Todd* refers to *Ray* and *Grose*. In
both these authors this word has a different significa-
tion, viz. "to intend."

EUGHT, The præter. of *owe*. "He *eught* me five shillings."

EVER AND A DAY, } "For ever and a day," a redun-
IVVER, } dant expression for eternity.

"In modum perpet perii."

Cooper.

"A tout jamais."

Cotgrave.

"What is his goodnesse clean decay'd,

For ever and a day."

Ps. lxxvii. 8. Sternhold and Hopkins.

"It will ruin the callant with thekingfor *ever and a day*."

Quentin Durward, vol. 2, p. 102.

"Hath Peter now, *for ever and a day*,

Renounc'd his master and fled quite away?"

Prynne's Pleasant Purge, p. 29.

2. Or ever; before. *Avant que. Miege. LAT. ante-
quam, priusquam.* The phrase occurs several times
in the authorized version of the Bible, viz. *Ps. xc. 2*;
Prov. viii. 23; *S. Song, vi. 12*; *Dan. vi. 24*. In the
edition of 1608, *before* is used in the first and second

of the above cited texts ; in the third it is entirely omitted, and in the fourth *for ever* is used as in the subsequent editions.

3. *For ever*; in great quantity. "There's apples for *iever*."

EVERLASTING, American endweed. *Gnaphalium Margaritaceum*. Linn.

EVVEN, Even. "I'll be *evven* wi' him," I will requite him, or render like for like.

EVVEN-DOWN, Direct, orevident. "An *evven-down* lie."

2. Perpendicularly down.

"But now it turns an eident blast,
An *ev'n down* pour."
Harvest Rig.

3. "An *evven down* honest man ;" a downright honest man. *Vide Burn's Twa Dogs.*

"In *evven-down* earnest there's but few,
To vie with Ramsay dare avow."
Familiar Epistles. A Ramsay.

EVVEN-FORRAD, Directly forward. A. S. *efen*, not having, as remarked by *Dr. Jamieson*, in his copious *Supplement*, an inclination to any side, and thus is equivalent to straight.

2. In continued succession, synonymous with "*most an end*."

EXPECT, To suppose. "I *expect* ye're boun to be wed."

EY, Aye, yes. "To give an *ey* or a nay," to assent or refuse.

EYE, "Black's my *eye*," no one can impute blame to me.

"Who can spot me, say *black is my eye*,
I wrong no man in all my life, not I."

Husnance Eng. Monitor, 1689.

Of a miser it is common to say, "You may put what he will give you in your *ee*, and see naa warse for't."

"What Eryx got by't, truly I
Think he might well put in his *eye*."

Mar. p. 73.

“His *eyes* are bigger than his belly ;” spoken of a glutton, who, measuring his appetite by his eyes, cannot gorge so much as he anticipated.

EVIL-EYE, A malicious eye. Superstitious people suppose that the first morning glance of him who has an evil eye is certain destruction to man or beast. If the effect were not instantaneous, it was eventually sure. If, however, he who had this unfortunate influence was well disposed, he cautiously glanced his eye on some inanimate object, to prevent the direful consequences. Some years ago, a poor person who was suspected by his neighbours to have this dreadful propensity, was pointed out to me. Though respected for his kind feelings and good qualities, he was, nevertheless, dreaded. My sage informer said, “Look, Sir, at that pear tree, (opposite the house of the unfortunate man who had an *evil eye*) it wor some years back, Sir, a maast flourishing tree. Iv’ry morning, as soon as he first oppens the door, that he may not cast his ee on ony yan passing by, he fixes his een o’ that pear tree, and ye plainly see how it’s deed away.” The tree was certainly dead, though it was in vain for me to dispute the cause of it with my sage companion.

EYE-BITE, To bewitch with a malign influence whatever the eye glances upon. The dread of this malign influence was not unknown to the Romans.

“Nescio quis teneros oculus mihi fascinat agnos.”

Virg. Ecl. iii.

EYNE, Plural of ee, eyes.

“While flashing beams do dare his feeble *eyen*.”

Spencers’s F. Q.

EYTHIER, Either.

“When the ungodly *eyther* rage in cruelty or flourish in prosperity, the godly are often moved into sore passions, and exercised with wonderful temptations.”

Commentary on Prov. by P. M. 1596.

“Nothing groweth more soone into hatred then grieffe; which being new, findeth a comforter, and draweth some unto him to solace him, but being inveterate is derided, and not without cause, for *eyther* it is fained or it is foolish.”

Lodge's Trans. of Seneca, 1614.

F

FA, }
FAY, } Faith. “By my *faith*,” ecastor, mehercule.

“Tou sayst full soth, quod Roger, by my *fay*.”

Chau. Cokes P.

“By my *fay*, that is somewhat you say.”

Ajax.

FAAT, Fault.

FABBIN, Flattering.

FACE, “To make or pull *faces*,” to distort the countenance in a contemptuous manner.

FADDER, Father. ISL. *fadir*.

“And fro themns aftir his *fadir* was deed, he translatide him into this lond in which ghe dwellen now.”

Wic. Test. Dedis vii.

“Sir Robard de Fitzhaim, my *faders* name was.”

Rob. Cloc.

FADED, Tainted, decayed, “the cheese is *faded*.”

FADGE, A bundle.

FADOM, Fathom.

“Twenty *fadom* of brede.”

Chaucer.

“Full *fadom* five thy father lies.”

Sh. Tempest.

“Full many a *fadom* in the sea.”

Sr. Andrew Barton.

FAFT, *p. t.* of fight.

FAIN, Glad.

“He’s twice *fain* that sits on a staan.”

Ray.

Dr. Johnson remarks that this word is *still* retained in Scotland; it is in daily use here.

“Yea man and birds are *fain* of climbing high.”

Sh. II. VI.

“And of another thing they were as *fayn*

That of hem alle was ther non yslain.”

Chaucer. Kn. Tale.

“My lips will be *fain* when I sing unto thee.”

Ps. lxxi. 21.

“Fayre words make fools *faine*.”

Heywood’s Epig. Vid. Steevens.

ISL. *feigenn, feyne.* A. S. *fægan, lætus, hilaris.*

FAIR, } To appear, “t’ cow *fairs* o’ cavvin,” to give
FAR, } symptoms of. A. S. *faran, obire.*

FAIR, Very, “its *fair* shamful.”

FAIR-FAW, May they prosper, may it fall out fair or well.

“That *faire* hem by *falle*.”

P. Plou. p. 6.

“Whom *fair* *befal* in heaven mongst happy souls.”

Sh. Ric. II. ii. 1.

“But sire, *faire* *falle* you for your tale.”

Chauc. N. P. Tale.

“Kind Patie, now *fair-fa’* your honest heart

Yer’e ay sae cadgy, an hae sic a heart.”

Gentle Shepherd. Ramsay.

FAIRISH, Tolerably good, “shoe’s a *fairish* beost.”

FAIRY-BUTTER, *Tremella arborea*, or *albida*. A gelatinous substance found on fallen trees or dead sticks

FAIRY RINGS, Green circles of luxuriant grass in pastures, round which the fairies are said to dance by moonlight. *Dr. Wollaston* has ascertained that they

are occasioned by a species of expanding mushrooms.

Moore.

—————“Ye demi puppets, that
By moonlight do the green sour *ringlets* make,
Whereof the ewe not bites.”

Tempest, v. 1.

FALL, A yearning of lambs. “I’ve a fairish *fall* of
lams to year.” *Crop* is also used in the same sense.

2. “To try a *fall*,” to wrestle.

“No sooner borne but Cupid he did dare
To try a *fall* with him and threw him faire.”

Mercury & Apollo T. Heywood.

FALL, “Fall back,” “fall edge,” at all adventures, let
what will happen.

FALLEN, Slaked, “i’st lime *faun* or *fallen*,” or reduced
to powder.

FALLEN-WOOL, Wool pulled off a sheep that has
died of a disease or accident. There is a supersitious
idea in Craven, that blankets, flannel, &c. manufac-
tured of such wool, are apt to breed lice.

FAMILIOUS, Relating to a family, “its a *familious*
complaint.”

FAND, Præet of find.

“They shall thee tell, how they thee *fand*.”

Romt. Rose.

“This while Godfredo and his people *fand*
Their lives to greater harms and dangers thrall.”

Fairfax Tasso.

“Searching about on a rich throne he *fand*.”

Fairfax Tasso.

“There Dunkaneys Sownys thre he *fand*.”

Wintoun’s Cronycle.

“My ain judgment *fand*.”

Gentle Shepherd.

FAR, Often used in the way of imprecation, or as a
substitute for a grosser word. “I’ll be *far* an I do.”

“I’ll see you *farther* first.”

FAR-AWAY, By much, greatly in preference. "My yaud's better nor yowers, *far away*."

FAR-BY, Compared with, in comparison of. "To day is fine *far by* yesterday."

FARDEN, A farthing. "He hesn't a *farden* to bless hissel withau."

FAREWHEEL, Taste or relish. "This drinks a bitter *farweel* weet."

FARLEY, Something strange or wonderful. SAX. *faerlic*.

FARN-TICKLES, Freckles on the skin resembling the seeds of the fern, freckled with fern. Qu. like small ticks, to which they are not unlike. Ferns are frequently the receptacle of ticks, of which *tickles* may be considered a diminutive.

FARRANTLY, Decent, respectable. Sw. *fara agere*.

FARISH ON, Advanced in years.

2. Nearly intoxicated.

FARROW-COW, A cow that yields no milk, synonymous with *geld*. BELG. *Vare-koe*.

FARST, Farthest, of which it is a contraction, as "ferrest from fer" in *Chaucer*.

FASH, To trouble, to vex, to tire. *Fasheree*, a substantive nearly the same in sound, and quite so in sense, is used by *Archbishop Spottiswood* in his *History of the Church of Scotland*, "which put him in great *fasheree*," that is, gave him much trouble. FR. *fasher*. Rev. Dr. *Whitaker*.

FASHION, State of health. "How isto?" "I's i my better *fashion* at prisent." This expression is generally used by one who does not enjoy good health.

FASHION, To presume. "How canto' *fashion* to doot."

FASHIOUS, Troublesome, vexatious. FR. *fucheux*

"For where all such light plaies (cards, dice, &c.) are ordained to free mens heads for a time, from the

fashious thoughts on their affaires, it by the contrarie filleth and troubleth mens heads, with as many *fashious* toys of the play, as before it was filled with thoughts on his affaires."

Basilicon Doron, p. 125.

FASTNESS-EEN, Shrove Tuesday, the eve of the great fast. *Fast-mass-even*.

"On *Fasten-cen* we had a rockin
To ca the crack and weave our stockin
And there was muckle fun and jokin."

Burns.

"Wee will han a seed-cake at *Fastens*."

Lancashire Lovers, a Romance, 1640.

Brand's Pop. Antiq.

FAT-HEN, Wild orache. *Chenopodium album*. It has, according to *Mr. Moore*, been derived from *fat Henry*, or *bonus Henricus*.

FATHER, To impute any thing to another. "Don't *father* it o'me."

FATHOM-TAIL-BARGAIN, Mines let to drive or work by the fathom.

FATTERS, } Tatters. IT. *fellare*. FR. *fendre*.
FITTIRS, }

"All cut and mangled in a thousand *fitters*."

Harris' Ariosto. *Nares*.

"If you strike a solid body that is brittle as glasse, it breaketh all about into shivers and *fitters*."

Bacon's Nat. Hist. p. 3.

Minutim contundere. *Skinner*.

FAUF, A fallow. ISL. *faaga*. SU. G. *feia*, to cleanse, hence the Craven word *fey*; which see.

"The Lothian farmer he likes best

To be of good *faugh* riggs possesset."

A. Ramsay.

2. An adjective.

FAUF, To fallow.

FAUN, Fallen.

FAUSE, Cunning, from the Old English *fouse*, a fox, an animal proverbially noted for craftiness.

“A *fause* Knight ca ye me.”

Battle of Otterburne. Minst. of S. B.

“Hadst thou *fox ship*.”

Sh. Coriolanus, iv. 2.

FAUTE, Fault.

“I have opened my *faute* unto the, and have not hid my unrighteousness.”

H. VIII. Primer xxxi. P. MDXLVI.

“And tho thou seest a *faut* right at thine eye.”

Chaucer. Ct. of Love.

“Haynouse *faut*.”

Skyry's Trans. of Erasmus.

“According to the appointment of the priests that are at Jerusalem, that there be no *faute*, let Richard of Bourdeaux be taken and sette in the towre of London, and all his *fautes* put in writyngge.”

Froyssart's Cron.

FAVVOUR, Resemblance. This substantive is rarely used.

“He was like King Richard in *fauor*.”

Froyssart's Cron.

FAVVOR, To resemble. The verb is very common.

FAVVOR'D, Resembled.

“And the complexion of the element

Is *favourd* like (resembles) the work we have in hand.”

Sh. Julius Cæsar, i. 3.

FAW, A fall. “To shack a *fan*,” to wrestle.

FAWTER, To thresh off the awns of barley. The Scotch word is *fatter*, which *Dr. Jamieson* derives from **WELSH**, *fat*, a smart blow.

FEAFUL, Very, exceeding. “It's a *feaful* coud day.”

FEAR'D, Afraid, timorous, cowardly; an abbreviation of the participle *affear'd*, from *affear*. “A *fear'd* buzzard,” coward. I know not that the buzzard is less courageous than any other species of hawks.

FEATHER-EDGED, A stone thicker at one edge than the other.

FEATHER-FOWL, Feverfew. *Matricaria Parthenium.*
Linn.

FEBRUARY.

“*February* fill dike, either with black or white.”

Prov.

“*Fevrier* le court pire de tous.”

Prov.

“Because it is commonly the foulest, therefore we call it *fill dyke*.”

Cotg. Art. Fevrier.

“*February* fire lang, March tide to bed gang,” a Craven proverb, which seems to have eluded the researches of *Ray*.

FEEAL, To hide. A. S. *fealdian*. ISL. *fel*, *oculto*.

“He that *feals* can find.”

Prov.

FEED, To fatten. It is also used as a substantive.

“We’ve plenty o’ good *feed*.”

“In woodland, old farmer to that will not yeeld,
For losing his pasture and *feed* of his field.”

Tusser.

FEEDING-STORM, A continuance or succession of snow, daily feeding or adding to what is already on the ground.

FEEL, To smell, in a reduplicative sense, as “I *feel* a bad smell.”

FEIGHT, Battle.

“Bad drive his hors and chare al fordwert streicht,
As he that him addressit to the *feicht*.”

D. Virg. p. 339.

FELKS, Felloes. TEUT. *felge*.

FELL, A hill. A. S. *feld*. ISL. *fell*, *acclivitas*, frequently denoting a rocky hill. The authority from *Ben Jonson*, given by Mr. Todd, is, as Mr. Moor observes, irrelevant,

“So shall the first of all our *fells* be thine.”

The *fell* here mentioned is synonymous with the Craven word *fall*, or a crop of lambs. The following line confirms the supposition, as it relates solely to cows and goats.

“And with the beestning of our goats and kine.”

FELL, To knock a person down, a metaphor taken from felling timber. *Pegge.*

2. "I'll be *felled*," an exclamation similar to *hang me.*

FELL, To sew down the inside of a seam.

FELLON, A disease in cows, occasioned by cold air immediately succeeding hot weather. Cattle depas- turing high grounds, where the air is of a more equal temperature, are not so liable to this violent disease as in low vallies on the banks of rivers, the cold vapours of which, after a very hot day, are apt to check the perspiration. *Skinner* says it is derived from the SAX. *felle*. IT. *fellone*, cruel, on account of the anguish the complaint occasions. Is it not derived from BELG. *felen* or *feylen*, to fail; because milch cows, which are subject to it, fail of giving their milk; or from DUT. *hellen*, to bow or hang down, as the udders of cows are frequently enlarged by this disease.

FELLON WOOD, Bitter sweet. *Solanum dulcamara.*
Linn.

FELT, A skin.

2. Coarse cloth; not common in Craven. Pannus crassior ex pilis proprie coactus non textus. IT. *feltro*. SAX. *filt*. *Spelman's Glossary.*

FELTER'D, Entangled, *felt-haird*, or matted like a felt or skin.

"His *felter'd* locks that on his bosom fell."

Fairfax Tasso.

FEND, To be industrious, "he *fends* hard for his living."

"Say wad ye ken my gate o' *fending*
My income, management and spending."

Allan Ramsay.

"An' *fen'* up'on a frugal stock."

Idem.

"To *fend* my men and me."

Battle of Otterburne.

"But gie them good cow milk their fill
Till they be fit to *fend* themsel."

L.

Poor Maile. Burns.

FEND AND PROVE, To argue and defend. To stand fending and proving, “frustrà ratiocinando tempus terere.” *Ainsworth.*

FENDIBLE, Laborious, plodding.

FENNY, Mouldy; in *Todil*, *fenowed*, from the SAX. *finigean*, to decay.

FENT, A remnant of cotton, &c.

FER, To free pastures. A. S. *far*, *vacuus*.

FEST, To put out to grass, to *feast*. BELG. *feesteren*. “*Festeth* them each day.”

P. Plou. 7 pass.

“That she might han the Christen folk to *fest*.”

Chaucer.

2. To put out apprentices by indenture. ISL. *fest-a juramento confirmare*. *Dr. Jamieson.*

“Sic wedlock to contract and spousal *feyst*.”

D. Virg. 7 B. 227 l.

FESTING-PENNY, Money given as an earnest, or arles, to a servant on hiring him.

FET, To fit.

2. To be a match for one. “I’ll *fet* him.”

FETTLE, Condition, used by *Ascham* in his *Toxophilus* for preparing the string of a bow. It is applicable either to a state of health or dress. “I’s i’ sad *fettle*.” I am not well, or my dress is in a disordered state. “To be out o’ *fettle*” has the same signification.

FETTLE, To dress, to trim, to put in order. “I’ll *fettle* myself up a bit.” “Gang and *fettle* t’horse.”

ISL. *fitl-a adparare*. *Dr. Jamieson’s Supp.*

2. To beat or chastise. “I’ll *fettle* the reight.”

FETTLED, Prepared, dressed.

“They to their long-hand journey *fettled* them Leaving Samaria and Jerusalem.”

Maiden’s Blush. Sylvester’s Translation.

“Then John bent up his long bende bowe
And *fetteled* him to shoot,
The bow was made of a tender boughe
And felle down to his foote.”

Robin Hood.

FETTLED, Put in order.

“He hastened him to the Queens Court at Whitehall
strunge and *fetled* an archers of the guard liverye bow.”

Memorial of R. Rokeby.

“Beaumont and Quarmby saw all this
And Lockwood, where they stood
They *fettled* them to fence, I wis
And shot as they were wood.”

See Whit. Vale of Calder.

FETTLE-ON, To begin.

“For hee that knoweth well himself how to employ
Will *fettle* thereunto and follow it with joy.”

Molles Translat. of Camerarius.

FEW, A small quantity, of which *Mr. Brockett* gives an example; “a *few* broth.” Broth, however, is generally used as a noun of number, as “theeas are very good broth.”

FEY, Loose earth. S. G. *feia*. In Cheshire, *fay* or *faigh* is the soil before you reach the marl. *Wilbraham's Gloss.*

FEY, To cast up, to remove earth. Su. G. *feia*, to cleanse.

2. To cleanse. Under *escurer*, *Cotg.* has to *fey*, rinse, cleanse, or make clean.

“By *fieing* and casting that muck upon heaps
Commodities many the husbandman reaps.”

Tusser.

3. To discharge blood. “Shoe *fey's* a seet o' bloode.”

FICK, To kick, to struggle with the feet. BELG. *ficken*.

FIDGET, Restless, impatient. Now added to *Johnson's Dictionary* by *Todd*.

FIDDLE, A word often used to express contempt of what is told him by another. The application of *fiddle faddle* is made on similar occasions.

FIDDLE, "Scotch Fiddle." I carefully examined *Dr. Johnson's Dictionary*, with *Todd's* learned additions, for an explication of this curious compound word. My researches being ineffectual there, I immediately had recourse to the *Dictionary of Dr. Jamieson*, who, I did not doubt, from his general and local knowledge, would give a most entertaining description of this hitherto non-descript musical instrument. How great was my surprise, when I could not discover in that copious and highly celebrated work, any mention whatever made of the Scotch fiddle. Being so well known, and so much played upon in his own country, the Dr. most probably thought it a matter of superegration even to mention the instrument. I at length made application to an intelligent neighbour, who occasionally visits Scotland, to describe to me particularly that delightful instrument, on which I supposed so many beautiful Scotch airs were played. My friend, after making some apology that he had not been much used to this instrument, though he had frequently seen it played upon in Scotland, attempted to describe it. And judge of my astonishment when he told me, that the fore-finger was the fiddlestick, which played between the thumb and the fingers of the other hand: but, added he, the Scotch fiddle has a double advantage over the English fiddle, because you have but one stick, but they have two; so that they can almost instantaneously change the sticks, and produce, by those alternate movements, lively variations and fueses; which never fail to excite the most agreeable sensations. Modern refinement has given this instrument a more classical name, the *Caledonian Cremona*; but I could not have supposed that the Scotch, whose nationality is proverbial, would ever

have allowed its introduction into their country; but
 “ita verborum vetus interit ætas.” The common and
 vulgar name, still retained, is the *Itch*.

FIDDLER'S FARE, Meat, drink, and money. *Grose*.

FIG, To apply ginger to a horse, to excite him to carry a
 fine tail, probably from A. S. *fægan*, to exhilarate.

FIGURE, Price, value. “That cow's to heigh a *figure*.”

FILLY-TAILS, } Long white transparent clouds, gene-
 MARE-TAILS, } rally denoting rain or wind.

“Whene'er ye spy *hen-scrats* and *filly-tails*
 Be sure ye mind to lower your topsails.”

In Devonshire these clouds are called *horse tuils*.

FINEER, To venerate.

FINKLE, Fennel. BELG. *fenchel*. LAT. *feniculum*.

TEUT. *Fenchel*, *Anethum Faniculum*. Linn.

“A ferthing worth of *fynkel* seede.”

P. Plou. 7 pass.

“The *finkle* faded in our green herbere.”

See Dr. Jam.

FINNDS, Finds. ISL. *finn*.

“This John goth out and *find* his horse away.”

Chaucer.

FIND, To provide victuals.

“What shall a poore man do, which can scarce *fynde*
 their children, much lesse hyre a master to teach
 them.”

Skyrrey's Translation of Erasmus.

FINDS-HIMSELF, Provides for himself, finds his own
 victuals. When a farmer's servant performs his labour
 on those conditions, he is said to receive *dry wages*.
 This reminds me of a rustic bon mot. A poor
 labourer being asked respecting a piece of work which
 he had in hand, answered, “that he *fun* hissel, and
 vara oft” added he, with a rueful countenance, “I
finnd now't but mysel.”

FINNIKIN, Particular in dress, trifling. See *Todd's* second edition.

FIR-APPLES, The cones of firs.

FIRE-EDGE, "To take off the *fire-edge*," is to use any thing for the first time. Thus in grinding a new scythe, the edge given by the friction of the stone is distinguished from the less acute edge of the forge, viz. the *fire-edge*.

FIRE-FANGED, Oats or malt too hastily dried in the kiln, whereby it obtains as it were a *smatch* of the fire. A. S. *fyre and fengan*, to take hold off.

"And forthir this Chorineus als fast
Ruschit on his fa, thus *fyre-fangit* and unsaucht
And with his left hand by the hare him claucht."

D. V. p. 419.

FIRE-POIT, A poker.

FIRLY-FARLY, A wonderful thing. A. S. *ferlic repentinus*. A. S. *faerlic*, strange. See *Nares and Dr. Jamieson*.

"Whilst thus himself to please, the mighty mountains tells,
Such *farlies* of his chuyd, and of his wondrous wells."

Drayton's Polyolbion.

"Attend my people and give eare,
Of *firly* things I will thee tell."

Sternhold and Hopkins.

FIRM, To confirm.

FIRR'D, } Freed. A. S. *fær. vacuus*.. Land not de-
FIRDED, } pastured by cattle. ISL. *fird, tranquillitas*.

FIRST, In colloquial language, this word, when used adverbially, has *in* frequently subjoined to it, which is wholly redundant, as "I went to Silsden *first in* and then to Keighley." "I'll gang back, but let me hev my dinner *first in*."

FIRST-END, The beginning of a book, &c.

FIRSTER, First.

FIRTH, } A field taken from a wood. WELSH, *ffrith*,
 FRITH, } a plantation. *Todd*. *Skinner* derives it
 from A. S. *frid*, peace, being such a place as the
 ancient Saxons were accustomed to retire to as a
 sanctuary.

“ Ill hang his merrye men, payr by payr
 In any *frith*, where I may them see.”

Outlaw Murray. Minst. of S. B.

FISH, “ I will not make *fish* o yan and fowl of another,”
 an expression by which a person declares that he will
 shew no partiality. “ I’ve other *fish* to fry,” I have
 other affairs to attend to. *Aliud mihi est agendum.*

“ But as it seems they were more wary
 They’d other *fish* to fry then tarry.”

Maro. p. 62.

FISHIATE, To officiate ; in Suffolk *fisherate*.

FISHING TAUM, An angling line.

FIT, Feet.

“ Some rade upo a horse, some ran a *fit*.”

Gaberlunzie.

“ But oft the Eagle striving with her *fit*
 Would fly abroad to seek some dainty bit.”

Sylvester’s Trans. of Du Bartas.

FIT, }
 FET, } Disposed, “ they’re *fit* to differ.”

2. Inclined. “ I’s *fet* to think,” “ I’s *fit* to boken.”

FIT, To match, to be equal with.

“ Nay I’ll *fit* you.”

Sh. All’s Well, ii. 1.

FITCHES, Vetches. BELG. *vitse*. *Minshew and Rider*.

This word is still retained in the authorised version of
 the Bible.

“ When he hath made plain the face thereof, doth he
 not cast abroad the *fitches*.”

Is. xxviii. 25.

“ The May weed doth burn, and the thistle doth fret,
 The *fitches* pull down both the rye and the wheat.”

Tusser.

FITTINGS, Footings or impressions of the feet in sand, &c.

FIXFAX, The tendon of the neck. GERM. *flacks*.
Jamieson.

FIZ, To make a slight hissing noise, which is also called *siz*. ISL. *fisa*.

FIZ-GIG, A wild flirting wench. Under the word *trotiere*,
Cotgrave has *fisgig* or *fisking*. *Todd*.

FLAAT, Scolded. A. S. *flitan*. Præt of *flite*.

FLACKER, To flicker, to flutter.

2. To palpitate. "My heart *flackers*."

FLACKERIN, A rapid motion of the wings. BELG.
fliggeren. TEUT. *flackern*.

"Above hire hed hire doves *fleckering*."

Chaucer.

FLAG, A flake of snow.

FLAGEIN, Flattering. TUET. *fletzen*. *Bishop Douglas* uses *fleichand* in the same signification: and *Dr. Jamieson* in his *Glossary*, *fleich*.

"Bot eftir that by invy an haitrent
Of the fals *fleichand* Ulixes sa quaint."

D. Virg. p. 41.

"In blyth braid Scots, allow me, Sir, to shaw
My gratitude, but *fleeching* or a flaw."

Allan Ramsay.

FLAH, Turf for fuel. A. S. *flean*, to play off. ISL.
ad flaa, cutem detrahere.

FLAIDE, Affrighted, frayed, afraid.

"They came very fearful to her and *flaid* her very sair."

Minst. of S. B.

"I'd be oblig'd t' ye a' my life
An offer to the Deil my wife
To see if he'll discreter mak her
But that I'm *fley'd* he winna tak her."

Allan Ramsay.

FLARIN, Shewy, gaudy.

FLANG, Præt of fling.

“The monly miller, haff an haff,
 Cam out to shew good will,
Flang by his mittans an’ his staff
 Cry’d gie me Paties mill.”

Allan Ramsay.

FLANGE, }
 FLANCH, } A projection, the same as skew.

FLANNEN, Flannel.

FLAY, “To *flay* the cold off,” is to make any liquor lukewarm.

FLAY, }
 FRAY, } To frighten.

FLAY-BOGGARD, A hobgoblin.

“The flesh fantasieth forsoth much fear of *fray* bugges and were it not for the force of fayth pulling it forwards by the bridells of God’s most sweet promises, & of hope pricking it on behinde, great adventure there would be faynting by the way.”

M. Saunder’s Letter to his Wife. 1555.

FLAY-CRAW, Something to frighten crows; a *scarecrow*.

FLAYED, Frightened.

“I hope I shall not be *flayed* out of it.”

Winter’s Tale, iv. 3.

FLAYSOME, Frightful.

FLAYSOMER, More frightful.

FLEA, To strip off the skin, to *flay*.

“Now they kitt and *flea* the sheepe, they dispell peace and concord from the earth.”

Dial: between a Protestant and Papist,
black letter, sans date.

“A bear’s skin rapt about his groins,
 As it was *flead* from the bear’s loins.”

Mar. 10.

FLEA, “I sent him away wi’ a *flea* in his ear,” *i. e.* I dismissed him with a good scolding, or made him uneasy.

FLEA-BITE, A matter of indifference; “it’s a mere *flea-bite*.”

“What *flea-bitings* were these, in comparison of those inward torments.”

Bishop Hall. Contemp.

FLECK, A crack or defect, a spot. GERM. *fleck*. Dr. Johnson has not this substantive. A potter commending his earthenware will say, "there is neither *fleck* nor flaw in it."

FLECK'D, Spotted. "A *fleck'd* cow," a very common phrase, not confined to Scotland.

FLEEK, A bread rack, consisting of staves or cords for drying oat cakes upon.

2. A hurdle, or flood-gate. BELG. *flack*. Rider, *cratis*. TEUT. *vlechte*.

"The painful pioneers wrought against their will,
With *fleaks* and fagots ditches up to fill."

Du Bartas' Judith, by Hudson.

FLEET, } A flat bog. SAX. *fleot*. It cannot be deemed
FLETE, } an æstuary here, except it be from the
resemblance of a bay, when the flat *flet* is nearly
inclosed by hills. Skinner says *fleotan, vero a* LAT:
fluitare quis dubitet. In Suffolk this word signifies a
shallow piece of standing water.

FLEET, } To skim milk, or take off the cream.
FLETE, } SAX. *fliete, flos lactis*. Todd. B. *vlieten*.
In Chaucer, *flete* seems to imply to swim on the
surface.

"So sore ywis that when I on him think,
Naught wete I wel, whether I *flete* or sink."

Assembly of Fowles.

"For she that doth me all this wo endure,
Ne receeth never, whether I sinke or *flete*."

Idem. Knight's Tales.

"If they be witches in deed they *flect* upon the water,
and are in no wise able to sink."

Verstegan.

FLEETINGS, Curds, which are made here in the following manner. After the curd for making new-milk cheese is separated from the whey, it is set over the fire, and when it almost boils, a quantity of sour butter

milk is poured into the pan, and the mixture is gently stirred. In a few minutes, the curd rises to the surface, and is carefully skimmed off with a fleeting-dish into a seive, to drain. What remains in the pan is called green whey, or more commonly whig, which is sometimes seasoned with aromatic herbs and used as a beverage. *Cotgrave's* is the only Dictionary which I have had the opportunity of consulting, where the word occurs nearly in the Craven sense. The article *Sarasson* he renders *fleerings*, or *hasty curds* scummed from the whey of a new milk cheese, then thickened with little milk, or the yolk of an egg, and boiled on a *soft* fire.

FLEETING-DISH, A shallow dish for skimming off the cream.

FLEPPER, To pout or hang the lip.

FLEPPER, The under lip. "Look what a *flepper* shoo hings."

FLICK, A fitch of bacon. A. S. *flice*. DAN. *flycke*.

FLIGG, To fledge. "He's *fligg'd* and flown;" said of a person who has absconded. *Mr. Nares* is very correct in his conjectures about the meaning of this word, which is here in common use.

"Kill bad chickens in the tread,
Fligge, they hardly can be catched."

R. Southwell's Poems.

ISL. *flcigur*, hence fliggurs.

FLIGGURS, Birds just fledged, and prepared for flight, a term often applied to perchers or young rooks.

TEUT. *fliggeren*.

FLING, Unrestrained pleasure, pettishness. "I'll tack my *fling*."

"For gin we ettle anes to taunt her,
An dinna calnly thole her banter,
She'll tak the *flings*."

A. Ramsay.

FLING, To defraud, to cheat. "I've let him *fling* me out of my money."

FLIPE, The edge of a hat.

2. Flake of snow.

FLIPE, To pull off.

"Thair laithlie lynyng furthward flypit,
Quhilk hes the muk and midding wypit."

Lindsay. Dr. Jam.

"And ten sharp nails, that when my hands are in,
Can *flyp* the skin o' ye'r cheeks out-owre your chin."

Gentle Shepherd.

FLIPPERING, Crying, causing the lower lip to *flepper*.

FLIRTIGIG, A wild flirting girl.

FLISK, To bounce, frequently applied to a skittish horse.

FLIT, To remove. BELG. *flitzen*. SAX.

"Alas! that cannot be, for he is *flit*
Out of the camp."

Fairfax's Tasso.

"Would never *flit*, but ever were stedfast
Till that their lives there asunder *brast*."

Chauc. Flow. and H.

"Tis also used in an active sense. "Ill *flit* thee."

FLITE, To scold. A. S. *flitan*, *contendere*. BELG. *fluyten*.

"So far he chowpis, I am constrenyt to *flite*,
The thre first bukis he has ouerhippit quyte."

Pref. to Doug. Virg.

"Quha cannot hald thare pece ar fre to *flite*."

Doug. Virg.

"Oh! Bell, why dost thou *flyte* and scorne."

Take thy auld Cloke. P. R.

FLIZZ, To fly off, to make a noise. ISL. *fysa*.

FLIZZEN, To laugh sarcastically.

FLODDER-UP, }
FLUDDER-UP, } To overflow, to stop up a water course.

"Wepand he went for women might have sene
With grete teris *fodderit* his face and ene."

Douglas Virg.

FLOITY, A flag thick at one end and small at the other.

FLOOD, Is spoken long, so as to rhyme with mood, as in *Sh. Pericles*, iii. 3.

“—————Their vessel shakes
On Neptune’s billow ; half the *flood*
Hath their keels cut, but fortune’s mood,
Varies again.”—————

This pronunciation appears to have staggered the commentators. *Foot* and *soot* are in like manner pronounced to rhyme with *boot*.

“In his right hand a rod, and on the *flood*,
Against the stream he marcht and drie shod yood.”

Fairfax. Tusso.

FLOOKS, } Animalcula in the liver of diseased sheep,
FLEUKS, } resembling flocks or flounders.

FLOOK, A kind of pleas, place. FR. *lymande*. *Palsgrave*. *Vid. Dr. Jamieson’s Supp.*

FLOSSY, }
FLOWSY, } A slattern.

FLOUTER, A fright.

FLOUTER’D, Frighted, confused, distracted.

FLOUTERSOME, Frolicsome; generally applied to a horse.

FLUBSY-FACED, Plump or full in the face.

FLUE-FULL, Brimful, running over. A mongrel compound of the LAT. *fluo*, and ENG. *full*.

FLUNG, Deceived. “I wor sadly *flung* by that rascad.”

FLUSK, To fly out.

2. To quarrel.

FLUSK, Debate, contention. “There wor a bit of a *flusk* between em.”

FLUSTER, }
FLUDDER, } Hurry, impetuosity. TEUT. *flugs*.

“ But while he spak, Tom Lawrie slic
 Cam wi an unco *futher*,
 He ’mang this sheep like fire did flee,
 An’ took a stately wedder.”

A. Douglas Poems. Vid. Dr. Jamieson’s Supp.

FLUZZ’D, Bruised, blunted.

FLYBYTHSKY, A haughty, unsteady, volatile person.

FOAL-FOOT, Colt’s foot. *Tusselago Farfara. Linn.*
Pied de poulain. Cotgrave.

FOAL-KELL, The amnion. The finè membrane by which the fœtus is covered, the cell of the foal. *Todd* derives it from the Greek ἀμνιον, *membrana fœtum involvens.*

FOG, After grass, aftermath, not in the sense of *Ducange*, in *v. fogagium*, or winter eatage, or in that of *Ray*. See *Junius*.

FOG, This word is used when farmers take the cattle out of their pastures in autumn; they say “they are boun to *fog* them.”

FOGGY, Fat, gross. A *foggy* body. *Corpus obesum. Holyoke. Chargè de graisse. Miede.* One is reported to have been so fatte and *foggie*, that he could scarce lift his hand to his mouth. *Fertur quidam tam obesò et pingui fuisse corpore. Withal.*

FOIL, To soil, to dirty, to sully.

2. To trample, as meadow grass is said to be *foiled* when trampled or trodden down by hares. In this sense it is probably derived from the Fr. *fouler*.

FOIL, “To run the *foil*,” a phrase in hunting, used when a hare runs over the same track a second time in order to puzzle or elude the hounds. *Mr. Todd* has introduced into *Johnson’s Dictionary* the substantive *foiling*, denoting the mark where deer have passed over the grass. Hounds, in general, pursue not by

the visible mark, but the scent. In Craven *oud* is added to this word, as “shoes gaan *t'oud foil*.”

FOLLER, A flat circular piece of wood used in pressing a cheese when the curd is not sufficient to fill the vat. *Bailey* has *vallor* or *vallow*, which he marks as a country word, but it means the vat itself. “A hollow mould in which a cheese is pressed, called also a *vate*.” This is very probably a corruption of *follower*, as the wood closely follows the curds.

FOLIO, “In full *folio*,” in full dress; probably a corruption of foliage.

FOLK, Family. “How’s yowyer *folk*.”

FOLLOW, To court, to pay addresses. “He’s *followed* her lang.”

2. “To *follow* one’s nose.” Though *Dr. Johnson* has given many examples on the word nose, he has omitted this elegant one, signifying to go straight forward. *Qua te via ducit dirigere gressum. Ains.*

FOLLY, A building erected for ornament, not for use, which, by a worldly minded man may be deemed the greatest act of folly; or it may be an appropriate term for a ridiculous structure.

FOMARD, } A pole cat, a foul or fetid mart. A. S.
FOMART, } *ful, immundus.* O. FR. *ful.* WELSH,
Phwlbart. In contradistinction to a sweet mart.
Foomart, the pole cat or wild cat. *Tim. Bobbin.*

“*Fumart* come forth and face my flyting.”

Stewart Evergreen. Jamieson.

FOND, Silly, weak. ISL. *fuane, fatuus.*

“Whether God hath not made the wisdom of this world *fonynd*.”

Rom. i. Wiclif.

“Idle and *fond*.”

King Lear, i. 2.

“Thou art so *fond*.”

Merchant of V. iii. 4.

FONDLIN, An idiot.

“ Or to allure such *fondlings* whom she trained.”

Spenser.

“ But since such *fondlings* in their harms delight
Rather deplore than heed their oversight.”

Complimentary Verses to Verstegan.

FONTLE, To fondle.

FOORDE, A forde. WELSH, *ffor*.

“ A lambe may easily wade thro that *foorde*.”

Jas. I. on Lord's Prayer. Spenser.

FOODY, Fertile, full of grass.

FOORE, A furrow. A. S. *fore*, a gait. WELSH, *ffore*,
ISL. *foor*. DAN. *fur*. BELG. *vorre* and *vore*, a
voren, *sulcare*. *Minshew*. “ Rig and *foore*,” ridge
and furrow.

FOOTE, Foot. Pronounced long, and rhymes with boot.

“ He can no other boote

And of malice they trade him under *foote*.”

Thebes, by Lydgate.

“ The foresaid Peter covenanteth promyttith & graunteth to hym & hys Executors by these pr^{nts} byndeth to make work or doo to be made wrought wele clenly wark made curiously and substaneyally ffoure base-ments of blake marble square of the gretenesse every square oon *foote* half.”

Exors. of H. VII. Will.

FOOTE-BRAAD, The breadth of a foot.

“ Charge them to stop nor move a *foot bracd* more
Or they shall at their peril cross the score.”

Ross' Helenore.

FOOTE-IHOT, } Immediately. Statim calido pede
FOOTE HAAT, } . festinante. *Skinner*. Also near
at hand, hard by.

“ Under the montane law there stude *fute hot*,
Ane bing of erthe.

D. Virg. p. 394.

“ And Custance have they taken anon *fote hot*.”

Ch. Man. of L. Tale.

“ Samys of Douglas, at the last
Fand a little soukyn bate
And to the land it drew *fut hate*.”

Barbour MSS. Dr. Jamieson.

And forth she drew the Trojane sword *fute hate*.”

D. Virg. p. 122.

“ And forthwith all anone *fote hote*,
He stale the cow.”

Gower.

The learned writer of grammar in the *Encyclop. Metrop.* quotes *Mr. Tooke*, but whether, he observes, *hot* means *heated*, as *Tooke* supposes; or, *Warton* suggests, “*hit* against the ground,” that is, *stamped*, may be a matter of doubt. “In the twinkling of an eye,” “at a glance,” are expressions used to denote the shortest lapse of time; and “a stamp of the foot” (observes the contributor of this article in the *Encyclopædia*), may well be supposed to convey a similar idea of brief duration. Notwithstanding these remarks I still retain my opinion, that the phrase has been borrowed from the chase, and that *foote-hote* has originally no other signification than the strong warm scent left on the ground by the animal of which the dogs are in *immediate* pursuit. The scent of a hare, &c. which has got a considerable distance before the hounds, is said to be a *cold* scent, in contra-distinction to *foote-hote*.

FOOTING, Liquor or money given by a person to his fellow labourers when he enters on a new office or employment.

FOR, Because.

“ Yet *for* I lov'd thee
Take this along.”

Sh. Coriolan. v. 3.

“ And *for* I am richer.”

Cymb. iii. 4.

FOR, For fear of.

“Yet here they shall not lie *for* catching cold.”

Gent. of Verona, i. 2.

2. From.

“These cheeks are pale *for* watching.”

II. VI. iv. 7.

“And take her up in thine armes twaine

For filinge (defiling) of her feet.”

Child. Waters. Per. Rel.

For, in these last three quotations, is evidently *metathetically for fro*, now in common use.

FOR-AU, Notwithstanding.

FORBOWS, The breast of an animal; hence the *bow* or breast of a ship.

FORCE, A waterfall. *ISL. fors, vehementia.*

FORE,

FOORD,

FORESTEAD,

} A ford. *WELSH, ffor*, a passage.

“Ne wist which way he thro the *foord* mote pass.”

FORE, Before.

Spenser.

FORELDERS, Ancestors. *A. S. forealdian. ISL. forelli, majores. Dr. Jamieson.*

2. In the singular number, the fore udder of a cow.

FOR-END, The fore-hand of a horse.

2. The beginning, as the *for-end* of summer in contradistinction of back-end, the autumn.

3. The early part of life, “the *for-end* o’ my time.”

FORGAI, The start, from *fore* and *gait*. “He did not start fair for he gat *forgaits* omme.”

FORGIT, Forget. *Bishop Jewell* uses *forgeate*.

“In gard’ning niver this rule *forgit*

To sowe dry and set wit.”

FORMILL’D, Ordered, bespoke. *A. S. formæl*, a bargain, a treaty, a covenant.

“Formel vel formall quasi dicas paciscenda, vel jam pacta desponsata.”

Junius.

Ray is inclined to derive it from *fore* and *mal*, signifying, in the ancient Danish, sermo, a word.

“And eche of them yded his busie care
Benignely chese, or for to take
By her accorde his *formell* or his make.”

Chaucer.

The verb is in frequent use, but the substantive I never heard.

FORRAD, Forward. ISL. *foraad*.

FORRADISH, Rather forward.

FOSS, A waterfall. ISL. *fors*.

FOTCH, To fetch.

FOTHER, A fodder. A. S. *fother*. The weight of the *fother* varies in different places, and even in the same county. The Craven *fother* consists of 19 pigs or pieces of lead, each pig weighing 123 lbs.

“That cost largely of gold a *fother*.”

Chaucer.

FOTHERAM, A heck, in which hay is put for cattle.

FOUD, A fold, also a farm yard.

FOUGHTEN, }
FOFFEN, } p. p. of fight.

“And when Edward the Bruyss, the bauld,
Wyst at the King had *focktyn* seea.”

Barbour. Dr. Jamieson.

“This batayl that I treate of nowe was one of the
sorest and best *foughten*.”

Froysart's Cronycle.

“King Vortimer no sooner advanced to the crown and
dignitie of his father began open hostilitie against the
Saxons & had with them fower battails or *foughten*
fields.”

Verstegan.

FOUK, Folk.

FOUL, An ulcerous sore in a cow's foot. FR. *ful*, fetid.

TEUT. *faul*, putrid. This etymon is very applicable

to the disease which is frequently very offensive, and believed to be infectious.

FOURUM, } A bench. GR. *φορμος*. A. S. *firmitha*,
FOURME, } *sella*. Skinner. *Fourme, banc*. Colgrave.
“Right in the self same *fourme*.”

Romens & Juliet.

2. Form, seat or bed of a hare.

“Thise wedded men, that lie and dare
As in a *fourme* setteth on every hare.”

Chaucer. Shipman's Tale.

FOUSE, A fox; *fouse*, cunning.

FOUTE, An indulged child. LOT. *fautus*.

FRA, From, pure Saxon.

FRAM, } Tender, brittle, “as *fram* as an iseshackle.”

FRIM, } The etymon of this word given by *Arch-*
deacon Nares and *Mr. Todd* does not accord with the
Craven acceptance of the word. What grows with
luxuriance is generally tender. It is daily used in
this sense.

“Thro the *frim* pastures, freely at his leisure.”

Drayton's Moses.

FRAMATION, The mode of contriving, or cunning in performing any thing. “Youv'e no *framation* in you.” Also a beginning. “He's making a *framation*.”

FRAME, To attempt. “He *frames* weel.” “To *frame* off,” to prepare to move off. “Let's *frame* off to bed.”

A. S. *fremman, efficere et formare*.

“So faint and feeble were, that they ne might
Endure to travell nor one foot to *frame*.”

Spenser F. Q.

“That yarely *frame* the office.”

Sh. An. & Cleop. ii. 2.

FRAP, To brag, to boast.

FRAP, A bragger.

FRAPS, Noise, tumult.

FRATCH, A quarrel, a brawl.

2. A playful child.

FRATCH, To quarrel.

2. To sport or frolic.

FRATCHED, Restive, or that has vicious tricks in harness, applied to a horse.

FRAUNGE, To fling, to wince.

FRAUNGE, A frolic.

FRAY, From.

FRAY'T, From the.

FREEAT, To lament.

“*Freate* not thyself because of the wicked men, neither be envious of the evil doers.”

Ps. xxxvii, *Geneva Edit.* 1561.

“Let the world *freate*, let it rage never so much, be it never so cruel and bloody, yet be sure, that no man can take us out of the Father’s hands.”

Bp. Ridley’s Letters, 1555.

“And piece meale wearies away the greefe,
That earst his hearte did *freate*.”

Romeus & Juliet.

FREAT, Damage, decay. “There’s nayther hole nor *freat* in’t.”

FREATS, The iron hoops about the nave of a cart wheel.

FREET, A fright.

“Take no heed to *frees* either in dreames or any other things.”

Basil. Doron.

FREMD, Strange, not related. A. S. *fremd*, *fremilling*, a stranger. *Verstegan*. A stranger or alien. *Ray. Vide Skinner and Nares.*

“And makes them *fremd*, who friends by nature are.”

Sydney.

“By *fremyt* werde full mony zeris tharby.”

D. Virg.

“A faucon peregrine seemed she of *fremde* lond,”

Chaucer’s Sq. Tale.

“Better kind *fremit*, then *fremit* kindred.”

Quentin Durward. Sir W. Scott.

FRESH, A gentle swelling of a river.

2. Topsy.

FRESH, A cold brisk air. *Grose* says, though erroneously, that it means rainy.

FRESHEN, To enlarge in the udder, &c. previous to calving.

FREV, From, used instead of *fra*, when the next word begins with a vowel, to prevent an hiatus.

FRIDGE, To fray, to wear away by rubbing.

FRIENDS, "To be *friends* with one," to be on good terms. This, says *Dr. Jamieson*, is a Scottish idiom, though it is good Craven.

FRINE, To whine or whimper.

FRO, A contraction of *from*, which *Dr. Johnson* says is not used, though here in frequent use.

"Far be it from your thought & *fro* my will."

Spenser F. Q.

Nares supposes that this word is only used in *to* and *fro*. "Tack it *fro* him." "*Fro* day to day."

Chaucer.

"And rise again *fro* death."

Luke xxiv. Wiclif.

FROG-SPIT, } The frothy matter on plants. *Major*
 CUCKOO-SPIT, } *Moor.* The nidus of *cicada spu-*
 TAAD-SPIT, } *maria.* *Frog-spit* is not in common
 use. *See Cuckoo-spit.*

FROSK, A frog. TEUT. *frosch.* *Minshew.*

FROST, "To be born in a *frost*," to be blockheaded, to be dull of apprehension. "Don't thee think to put Yorkshire o' me, I warn't born in a *frost*." The expression has, doubtless, arisen from the generally received opinion, that the natives of cold regions are more obtuse than those who inhabit warmer climates.

"Non obtusa adeo gestamus pectora Pœni
 Nec tam aversus quos Tyriâ Sol jungit ab urbe."

Virg.

FROSTING, Turning down or sharpening the hinder part of a horses shoe to prevent them slipping on ice.

FROUGH, Brittle, tender. "That timber which grows in gravel is subject to be *frow* and brittle." *Evelyn*.
Vide Todd. *Tusser* uses *froth* in a similar sense.

"Who eateth his veale, pig and lambe, being *froth* (tender)
Shal twise in a weeke, go to bed without broth."

FROW, }
FRUGGAM, } A dirty woman. BELG. *vrowe*. Sw. *frodig*.
FROWDIE, }

—————"Ungodly fears
He put the *froes* in, seiz'd their God."

Chapman's Version of 6 Iliad. Steevens.

"Halifax is a mongrel, begot by a Leeds merchant and
a Lancashire woman, and nurs'd by a Dutch *frow*."

Tim Bobbin.

FRUMMETY, Frumenty, wheat boiled in milk and seasoned generally with cinnamon, sugar, &c. The wheat is previously prepared by an operation called hulling it, which is performed by steeping it for some time in water, and afterwards beating or pounding it with a stick in a bag, which causes the tough, outer covering to slip off.

"Remember, thou therefore, tho' I do it not
The seed cakes and pasties and *furmenty* pot."

Tusser.

"Take a handful or two of the best and biggest wheat
you can get, boil it in a little milk like as *frumitie*
is boiled."

Walton's Angler, p. 230.

In *Cooper*, *furmentie*.

FRUMP, To rebuke, to treat with rudeness. BELG.
frumpelen, exprobo, convitior. Ainsworth.

"Being now far stept in years Caius was wont to *frump*
and flout in most opprobrious terms."

P. Holland's Trans. of Suctonius.

FRUMP, A sarcastic jeer, a biting taunt.

“Lucilla not asham'd to confesse her folly answered
with this *frump*.”

Lylics Euphues.

“For who can merry be thats wise
While what he wants in Lerpo lies
And vex'd with jeers and *frumps*.”

Tim Bobbin.

FRUMPLE, To wrinkle, to ruffle or disorder. *Cotgrave*
acknowledges this word under *plionner*.

FRUTTA, } A fritter. LAT. *frigere*, to fry. *Blount*.

FRUTTACE WEDNESDAY, Ash-Wednesday, when
fritters were generally eaten.

FRY, The pluck of a calf.

FRY, “To shoot one’s *fry*,” to lose the good opinion of
others which he had once possessed. Though this is
a common phrase I know not how to derive it or even
to explain it properly. Is it derived from a female
salmon, which, having shed its spawn, ceases, for a
time, to be useful or productive?

FUD, To kick with the feet, a corruption of foot.

“I’ll knock her back, *foot* (fud) her home again.”

Cymb. iii. 5.

FUDDIN, A kick. “I’ll githe a good *fuddin*.” *Sc. thud*.

FUDDLE, To drink to excess, so that ale is the chief
food; hence *food-ale*, fuddle.

“Oh the rare virtues of this barley broth,
To rich and poor its meat and drink and cloth.”

Praise of Yorkshire Ale.

Mr. Todd, in his second edition of *Dr. Johnson’s*
Dictionary, does not approve of this derivation;
which, with many other words, *Mr. Brockett* has
done me the honour to admit, though not to
acknowledge, in his *Glossary*. I am sorry that I
cannot supply *Mr. Todd* with a better etymon.

FUDDLE, To intoxicate fish. *Brockett.*

FUDGE, Fabulous. A. S. *fagan*. According to *Skinner* a merry story. This is not a dialectic word; but as *Mr. Todd* supposes that it was introduced by *Goldsmith*, I beg leave to remark, that it is an old word, or rather a corruption of *fage*, from *fabula*, used by *John Lidgate*.

“And called him Edippus as I rede
Which is to saine platly no *fage*.”

History of Thebes, by Lydgate.

FUDGE, A diminutive fat person, a little *fudge*.

FUDGE, To walk slowly, though with considerable exertion.

FUFF, To blow or puff.

“Can bysse (hiss) and quhissel, and the hate fire
Doith *fuff* & blaw in bleissis (blazes) birnand schyre
(bright).”

Douglas Virg. p. 257.

GERM. *pfuffen*. See *Todd's* second edition.

FUFFLY, } Light, soft, spongy.
FUFFY, }

FULL, Very.

“To be *full* like me.”

Winter's Tale, i. 2.

FULL, Drunk. “He's quite *full*.”

2. “*Full* of emptiness,” a jocular phrase for quite empty.

3. “*Full* wi't' short'st,” a little too short.

FULL-BANG, } With the greatest violence and im-
FULL-BUTT, } petuosity.
FULL-DRIVE, } “The goats run *full-but* with their heads.”
FULL-PASH, } *Miege.*
FULL-SMACK, } Frontibus adversis concurrere. *Ains-*
FULL-SPLIT, } *worth.* Plano impetu. *Willan.*

He fell with violence, or *full-smack*.

FULL-BETTER, Much better.

FULL-LITTLE, Too little.

“*Full little, God knows.*”

Sh. II. VIII. iii. 1.

“*Full litle wanted.*”

Spenser F. Q.

FULL-SOON, Very soon.

“*Full soone.*”

Chaucer.

FULL-SORRY, Very sorry.

“*And was full sorry.*”

Mark x. Wiclif.

FULLOCK, A term among school boys in playing at taw. It means an unfair motion or effect with the whole hand in projecting the taw instead of doing it with a jerk of the thumb only. When a boy is thus observed to *fullock*, his play fellows will immediately call him to order.

FUMLER, A fumbler.

FUN, } Found, the *p.* part of find. “As good lost as

FUND, } *fun.*” *Lucrum malum æquali dispendio.*

“When it is *fund* thou haynt (held) it in thine hand.”

Douglas Virg. p. 163.

FUNTE, Font.

“If you ye lond wille geld, yerof is to speke,
And si yen if you wild ye lay forsake and breke,
And take our bapteme of *funte*, as childre ging
I sall gyve ye a reame, & do ye coroun kyng.”

R. Brunne.

FUR, Furrow.

FUR, Far.

“For thei may not fleo *fur.*”

P. Plou. p. 5, Dowcl.

FURLONG, A corrupt pronunciation of furlough.

FURST, First.

“The maister was not made to sitte *furst.*”

P. Plou.

FURTH, Forth.

“A rodde shall come *furth* of the stocke of Jesse.”

Primer II. VIII.

FUSSMENT, A bustling, uneasy person.

FUSSOCK, A large, gross woman.

FUTTIT, Danced.

“Athir throw uther reland on thare gyse
Thay *futtit* it so.”

Douglas V. p. 476.

FUZZBAW, A fungus, puff ball. *Lycoperdon bovista.*

Linn. This is frequently collected by the peasantry and used as a styptic in recent wounds. The opinion which, according to *Linnæus*, universally prevails in Sweden, that the dust of this fungus causes blindness, is equally prevalent in Craven; or at least, that it is injurious to the eyes; and instances, *Mr. Bingley* says, have occurred of persons who, having had it blown into their eyes, have been deprived of their sight for a considerable time, and have also been affected with violent pain and inflammation.

FUZZY, Light and spungy. TEUT. *voose torven*, fuzz or fozy turves. *Dr. Jamieson.*

G

GAA, }
GAE, } Go.

“*Gae* bid her take this gay mantel.”

Gil. Mor. Per. Rel.

GAAN, }
GANE, } Gone.

“And ane small burn half *gane* dry alsua.”

D. Virg. p. 79.

GAB, Volubility of tongue, idle conversation. This and the verb are now added by *Todd* to *Johnson's Dictionary*. “He's the gift of the *gab*,” from the ISL. *gabba*.

GAD, A long stick.

2. A tall, slender person. "To be all at *gad*," to spend his time in rambling idly about the country.

A. S. *gad*.

"Their horsemen are with jacks for most part clad,
Their horses are both swift of course and strong,
They run on horseback with a slender *gad*,
And like a speare, but that it is more long."

Harris' Ariosto. Narcs.

The *gads* are sometimes sharpened with iron.

GAD, To run madly about like cattle stung by a gad-fly.

GAFF, Gave.

"*Gaff* to offre to seynt Willm. xvd.

MSS. of H. Ld. Clifford the Shepherd, 1510.

"How greet is this man to whom Abraham the patriark *ghaf* tithis."

Heb. vii. Wiclif.

GAGE, A measure of slate, being one yard square, and supposed to contain one ton in weight.

GAGER, An exciseman, of obvious derivation.

GAIN, Ready, convenient, when applied to things.

2. Near or short when applied to a road or way. *Ray* says it is used in many parts of England to express active, expert. It has not that sense here. S. G.

Gen, utilis. ISL. gagn.

"Wherefore it were better for the thing itselpe and more profitable to the learned, to understand how he may best come to that, which he ought most necessarily to have and to learn the *gainest* way of obtaining it."

Pref. to Lily's Accidence.

"At o posterne forth they gonne to ride
By a *gein* path."

Thebes, Lydgate.

GAIN, Against. "He raad *gain't* nooking."

GAINER, Nearer. *Tim Bobbin.*

GAINEST, Nearest.

“She ran and screamed and roove out at her hair
And to the glen the *gainest* gait can fare.”

Ross's Helenore. Dr. Jamieson.

GAINLY, Easily. “He com *gainly* toot.”

GAIT-CORN, To set up sheaves of corn on the end in wet weather to dry; probably from ISL. *gata*, *perforare*, *i. e.* to cause the air to pass through it.

GAIT, A right of stray in a common field for cattle.

GAIT, } A road. A. S. *gate*.

GATE, } “Whom naught regarding they kept on their *gate*.”
Spenser.

“His further *gait* herein.”

Hamlet, i. 2.

“Go your *gait*.”

Lear, iv. 6.

“Blind *gait*,” an intricate path. “To gang ith saam *gait*,” to indulge in the same habits and propensities; “town-*gate*,” the street.

“A man may speer the *gate* to Rome.”

Ray.

GAITARDS, “To gang a *gaitards*,” to accompany.

“Stop and I’ll gang a *gaitards* wi the.”

GALLS, Springs or wet places in a field.

“Bare plots full of *galls*, if ye plow overthwart
And compas (qu : compost) it then, is a husbandry part.”

Tusser, p. 156.

GALLY, } Spungy, wet.

GAULY, }

GALLIC-HANDED, Left-handed. FR. *gauche*.

GALOCHE, Clogs, from *go-low-shoes*, in which the shoes are inserted. FR. *galoche*.

“Ne were worthy to unbockle his *galoche*.”

Chaucer.

“To geten his gilt spores and *galoshes* ytoped.”

P. Plou.

See Todd's second edition, in which this word is now introduced. His quotation confirms my deriva-

tion, which proves that the *goloshes* were taken off on the arrival of the visitor.

GALLOWS, "To be buried under the *gallows*." This is said to be the doom of a man who kills himself with hard working. "A hang-*gallows* look," a wretch whose countenance alone is sufficient to condemn him to the gallows.

2. Braces.

GAM, Game.

2. Sport. ISL. *gaman*.

"Let us ryot leif in sport and *gam*."

Doug. Virg.

GAM-LEG, A lame leg, from BRIT. *cam*, crooked.

GAMME, Gave me.

GAMMERSTANG, A hoyden, an awkward wench, a ganger stang, a walking pole. *Dr. Whitaker*.

GANE, }
GAAN, } *p. p.* of *go*.

"Troy from the top down fallis, and all is *gane*."

D. V. p. 48.

GANG, To go. ISL. *ganga*. BELG. *gangen*. SAX. *gan*.

"*Gang* thy ways."

"To *gang't* wrang way," to decline; this is frequently applied to disordered cattle. The same term is applied to a person in declining circumstances.

GANG-BOOSE, The narrow passage from a cow-house to the barn.

GANGING, Going.

"He sawe three women by *gangang*."

Wintoun's Cronykil.

"Gin *ganging* winna do't, tho I sud creep."

Ross's Helenorc.

GANGING-GEAR, The machinery of a mill.

GANGINGS-ON, Proceedings. "There er sad *gangings-on*."

GANGRILLS, People going about the country, pedlars.
S. G. *ganging*.

GANTREE, A frame of wood to support barrels, placed
in a row or *gang*.

“Syne the blyth carles tooth and nail
Fell keenly to the wark,
To ease the *gantrees* of the ale
And try wha was maist stark.”

Ramsay.

Dr. Jamieson supposes that it is derived from a tree
(log of wood) on which the barrels were originally
placed, and the TEUT. *gaen*, to ferment.

GAR, To compel, to make. DAN. *gior*. “How *gars* to
gar me to gang intoth garth.”

“*Gar* us have mete and drinke and make us chere.”

Chau. Reeves T.

“Their ill haviour *garres* them missay.”

Spenser.

“His dint had *garred* thym flee.”

Felon Sowe.

“*Gart* write in bokes.”

P. Plou.

“Ill *gar* zour body bleid.”

Gil. Mor. Per. Rel.

“And *gar* thee with new honors live.”

Allan Ramsay.

“What *gars* ye shake, an glow’r an look sae wan.”

Allan Ramsay. Gentle Shepherd.

“What *gars* ye break the tree.”

Minst. of S. B.

GARR’D, Made.

“Fair Bessy Bell lov’d yestreen
And thought I nee’r could alter
But Mary Gray’s twa pawky e’en,
Have *garred* my courage falter.”

Scott’s Song. Pirate.

GARN, Yarn. BELG. *garen*. ISL. *garu*.

GARN-WINDLE, An instrument to wind yarn upon.

“ We will a ravelled hasp on the *yarn* windles.”

Pirate, 1st vol. W. Scott.

GARRET, A ludicrous expression for the head.

“ We may conclude, that since his speech is clipp'd,
His moving *garret* is but half equipp'd.”

Tim Bobbin.

GARTH, A small inclosure near a house. WELSH,
gardh, a garden.

2. A girth ; also a hoop on barrels, &c.

GARZILL, Hedge-wood.

GASTRID, Greatly affrighted, or ghost-ridden ; terrified
as with a sight of a spectre, or ridden by a night-mare.

A. S. *gast*, a ghost.

“ Or whether *gasted* by the noise I made.”

Sh. Lear, ii. 2.

GAT, }
GATE, } The pract. of get.

“ The pains of hell *gat* hold upon me.”

Ps. cxvi. 3.

“ I with mych summe *gat* this freedom.”

Acts xxii. Wiclif.

“ When they *gat* beards, they *gat* new names according
to the colour of them.”

Verstegan.

“ I *gate* my masters good will.”

Sydney.

“ Which name *gat* hym much reverence.”

Sir Thos. Elyot.

“ I *gat* your letter winsome Willie

Wi gratefu' heart I thank you brawlie.”

Burns.

GATE, A way. *See gait.*

“ And often wordes they breeden bale

So they parted Robin and John ;

And John is gone to Barnesdale

The *gates* he knoweth eche one.”

Robin Hood. Per. Rel.

GATHERINS, The folds or plaits of a gown, &c.

GAUK-HANDED, Left-handed. FR. *gauche.*

GAUKY, } A simpleton, staring vacantly. TEUT. *gauch*
 GOWKY, } *stultus*. SWE. *gack*.

GAUM, To know, to comprehend, to distinguish.
 MÆSO. G. *gaum-gan*. GERM. *gaffen*. SW. *gapa*.
 BELG. *gaapen*. ISL. *yapa*. It signifies also at-
 tention to conversation. "I gav it naa *gaum*;" that
 is, I paid no attention to it.

GAUMLESS, Ignorant, vacant, thoughtless, inattentive.

GAUP, To stare vacantly with open mouth, in an idiotic
 manner.

GAUPEN, } As much as you can lay on both hands.
 GOUPEN, } ISL. *gaupn. manus concava*.

GAUT, A male or castrated pig. SU. C. *gallt*. ISL.
gallte, porcus.

GAUSTERING, Imperious, boasting.

GAUVE, To stare vacantly.

"But long I'll *gove* and blear my ee
 Before alake! that sight I see
 Then, best relief, I'll strive to be
 Quiet an content,
 An streek my limbs down easily
 Upon the bent."

A. Ramsay.

GAUVEY, A dunce.

GAUVISON, A silly, staring fellow.

GAVV, } Praet. of give. "I *gavv* it him reight;" that
 GAF, } is, I gave him a hearty scold.

"Jesus *gaf* to them vertu and power."

Luke ix. Wielif.

GAVELOCK, An iron crow or lever. GOTH. *gafllack*.

WELSH, *gwif*. BELG. *gavelotte*. A. SAX. *gaveloc*.

GAY, } Tolerable, respectable. "Hes a *gay* sort of
 GAYLY, } fellow;" *i. e.* a respectable person.

2. "A *gay* while," a considerable time.

3. "A *gay* to-a-three," a good many; a *gay*-few has
 the same signification. When it relates to health,

gayly is generally used. We never say when a man is in good health, that he is *gay*, but that he is *gayly*.
TEU. *gheve, sanus*. IT. *gaio*, cheerful.

GEA, Go. "Gea thy ways." NORM. SAX. *gedc*. Dr. Jamieson. DUTCH, *gaa*. Watson's *Halifax*.

GEAR, Goods of various kinds, wealth, &c. A. S. *gear*.
"Girt matters of an his *gear*;" *i. e.* it is not worthy of consideration. It is also applied to persons in a bad sense, as in the Version of *Psalms* by Sternhold and Hopkins.

"Lord when wilt thou amend this *geare*,
Why dost thou stay and pause,
O rid my soule, my onely deare,
Out of these Lyon's claws."

Ps. xxxv. 18.

"Despised bond slave, since my Lord doth hate
These lockes, why keep I them or holde them deare,
Come, cut them off, that to my servile state
My habit answer may and all my *geare*."

Fairfax Tasso.

"A greedy appetite of *gear*."

K. James I, Dæmonologie.

"But mice and rats and such small *gear*,
Have been Tom's food for seven long year."

Sh. Lear, iii. 4.

The word *gear* is generally printed *deer*, though I think, very improperly; for what affinity can there be between deer and rats and mice? *Mr. Archdeacon Nares*, however, is of a different opinion, and says that *deer* is confirmed by the original passage of the ballad entitled *Sir Bevis of Southampton*, though he does acknowledge that it was probably used rather for the sake of the rhyme than as any established sense of the word; and I should not presume to dispute his very superior knowledge, if that mode of speaking, from my local residence, was not very familiar to me. It is a

very common expression here ; and when a person is exposing ordinary goods to sale, and soliciting customers, he will frequently receive the following answer : “ I’ll buy naa sike *ornary gear*,” *i. e.* I will purchase no such *trash*.

2. “ To be out a *gear*,” sick and unwell. A mill is also said “ to be out o’ *gear*,” when it is not in motion.
3. “ In *gear*,” to be ready.
4. “ To keep straight in his *gears*,” to keep order and in due bounds.

“ Item to the Barbr. to buy him *geare* with ivs.”

H. Clifford’s MSS.

Gear is applied to dress. “ Thou’s donned i thy halyday *gear*.”

GEAR, To harness horses, probably from the SAX. *gearwe*, ready.

GEEANT, Against the. “ Down he fell *geecant* misto nookin.”

GEE, } To agree, to fit, to suit with. *Mr. Wilbraham*,

GIE, } in his *Cheshire Glossary*, derives it from the old word *gee*, to go. IT. *gire*, to go. *Miege* uses the word, which he renders by *reussir*, and gives as an example, “ the business wont *gee*,” *cette affaire ne reussira pas*.

2. It is applied to horses to make them go to the right, from *agee* ; *a*, on ; and *gee*, to move. *Jamieson*.
3. To govern and direct.

“ Which as hire lust she may govern and *gee*.”

Chaucer. Shipman’s T.

“ But certainly a yong thing men may *gie*.”

Idem. Cant. Tales.

“ That hight Phaeton would lede

Algatis his Fathers cart and *gie*.”

GEED, Went. Præt. of go.

“ Right unto the gate

With the targe they *geed*.”

R. de Brynne. Dr. Jamieson.

R. Gloucester uses *geode*.

“Aftur mete, as ryght was, ye menstresales *geode* about.”

GEEN, Given, the *g* pronounced hard. “Nivver look a *geen* horse i’th’ mouth.”

GEG, To walk in a careless manner.

GELD, Barren. ISL. *geld*, *infœcundus*; a *geld* cow.

Scor. *yeld*. The pastores stirilium animalium are called in the compotus of Bolton Priory, *Geld-herds*.

GELDING, Is now applied to a horse; an eunuch was formerly so called, as appears from *Wiclif*, *Acts* viii.

“A man servant, a *golding* of Candace.”

GELL, A word used for calling geese together.

GENDER, To ring, to resound, to chatter with the teeth.

GENTLE, “*Gentle* and simple,” rich and poor.

GENTLY, “*Gently* with a rush,” be not impetuous, but let your conduct be suitable to your station; as a rush, when stretched too much, will break, so will untoward behaviour meet with disappointment and disgrace.

GEP, A scuttle.

GERSE, Grass. BELG. *gers*. SAX. *gærs*.

“On the greene *gers* sat down and fillit them syne,
Of fat venison and nobill ald wyne.”

Douglas Virg. p. 19.

“Nane but meadow *girs* was maun,
And nane but hamit linjet sawn.”

Piper of Peebles. *Dr. Jam. Supp.*

GERRING, Pasturage.

GERSY, Grassy.

“Sum there amidst the *gersy* places green.”

Douglas Virg.

GERUND-GRINDER, A schoolmaster.

GESLINS, Goslins. Also the blossoms of the willow are called *gestlins*, probably from the similarity of colour and appearance about the same time. *Gerard*, however, had the faith to believe that the blossoms of the willow falling into the river, were actually transmogrified into *goslins*.

“The cry was so uggly of elfs, apes and owles,
The geese and *gaisling* cries and crakes
In dubs douk down with duikes and drakes.”

Polwart.

GIBBON, }
GIB, } A stick with a crooked head, a nut hook.

GIBRIDGE, Gibberish, idle talk, gibble gabble. This word occurs in *Cotgrave*, under Bajois, fustian, idle tattle, from TEUT. *gaberdacie*, trifles. On this word see *Johnson*, *Todd*, and *Jamieson*.

GIDDY, Furious, heated with anger. A. S. *gidig*, *vertiginosus*, as *Mr. Wilbraham* supposes. The word *giddy* signifying dizzy, *Ray* observes, is common all England over, but not to signify furious or intoxicated with anger. Stark *giddy* is a kind of superlative for very angry.

GIE, To give.

“Grant me my life, my liege, my king !
And a bonny gift I’ll *gie* to thee—
Full four and twenty milk-white steids,
Were a’ foaled, in ae yeir to me.”

Minst. of S. B.

“Be lang our guardian, still our master be,
Will only crave what you shall please to *gie*.”

Gentle Shepherd.

“*Gi* me my tankard.”

Ben. Jonson.

“*Gi* you joy.”

Idem.

“I’ll *git* mine aunt.”

Idem.

GIEN, See *geen*.

GIF, If, from the word give. A. S.

“*Gif* Goddis likit lenth my life longer space.”

Douglas Virg. p. 60.

“*Gif* I had not sene it with my eis, in my own cuntry,
I could not have beleveit it.”

J. Knox’s Letter to his Mother McCrie.

GIFT, "He's a *gift* at God nivver gav him," *i. e.* he is a notorious liar.

GIFTS, White specks or marks on the finger nails, superstitiously believed, according to their relative positions, to portend various events. Thus, on the thumb they portend a *gift* or a present; on the fore-finger, a friend; on the middle-finger, a foe; on the fourth finger, a sweetheart; and on the little finger, a journey.

GILL, A glen. ISL. *gill*, *hiatus montium*. Ray defines it a rivulet, a beck. It always signifies a valley in Craven, where abrupt vallies are seldom without a beck. Still, I apprehend, the glen even without a brook, would retain its name. The islandic word, in either case, is appropriate.

"He was termed Thomas, or more familiarly, Thom. of the *Gills*."

Tale of Crusaders, 3d vol. 133.

"O'er mony a hill, thro' many a *gill*
He grop'd his tractless way."

Slagg's Poems.

GILLERY, Guile, craft.

"Ande the masonn shall swere upon ye boke, yt he shall truly ande bysili at his power for oute any maner *gylory*, fayntys outhur desayte, hold and kepe holy all the poyntes of yss forsayde ordinance in all thynges yt hym touches."

Contract with the masons building York Minster, 1371.
Britton's Cath. Antiq.

GILLIVER, Gilliflower. An old *gilliver*; an old woman of loose habits. This may be a corruption of *gil-flurt*, as used in Virgil's *Travesty*.

"Fortunc's a whore, a mere *gil-flurt*,
Who scorns the more, the more ye court."

p. 125.

GILLORE, Plenty. GAEL. *leore*, enough. Not in frequent use.

“I have castles, and lands, and flocks of my ain,
But want yan my *gillour* to share.”

Winter Ev. Tales. Dr. Jamieson's Supp.

GILT, A female pig. ISL. A. S. *gilte*. GERM. *geltze*.
porca castrata. An opp'n *gilt*, a female pig, not spayed.

GILTED, Gilded.

“As for their tongue, it is polished by the carpenter,
and they themselves are *gilted*, and layde over with
silver.”

Barueh, vi. 7.

Dr. Johnson has the substantive, but not the participle *gilted*.

GIMLET-EYE, A squint, vulgo, cock-eye. *Brockett*.

GIMLIN, A large, shallow tub, in which bacon is salted.

In *Coles* it is *kemmel*, *kemelin*, a powdering tub.

BELG. *kemmen*.

“Anon go get us fast into this in,
A kneding trough or elles a *kemelyn*.”

Chauc. Miller's Tale.

GIMMAT, Give it me.

GIMME, Give me.

GIMMER, A female sheep. S. G. *gimmer*. Bidentem
vel oviculam denotat *lhre*. See *Jamieson*.

Also a *gimmer* lamb.

GIMMERS, Hinges. *Vid Jimmers*.

GIN, If or gif.

“As *gin* he were mine ain.”

Gil. Morice Per. Rel.

“I wad ceat more cheese, *gin* ay hadet.”

Verstegan.

Gin, *Ray* observes, is *gif* in the Saxon, whence the word *if*, is made per aphæresin literæ *g*, from the verb *gifan*, dare.

GIN, Given. “What hes'he *gin* ye?”

GIN-TUBS, Vessel for receiving the produce of mines.
 GINGER-PATED, } Red haired. *Grose's Classical*
 CARROTY-PATED, } *Dict.*

GINGE-BREOD, Ginger-bread.

GINNEL, A narrow passage or cavity. A. S. *gin, hiatus.*

This word is pronounced, according to *Pegge*, *vennel*,
 in Northumberland.

GIRD, A fit or spasm, "a *gird* o' laughin." A. S. *gird*,
 a stroke.

"Was it even by sic ane fanzet *gird*?"

D. V. p. 219.

"Sweet King, the bishop hath a kindly *gird*."

Shaks. II. VI. iii. 1.

That is, feels an emotion of kind remorse. *Dr.*

Johnson. In the following quotation from *Job*,

by Sylvester, it appears to imply a rebuke.

"Regarding light thy sharp and shameful *gird*."

Mr. Todd, in his second enriched edition of *Johnson*,

has collected various authorities in this sense.

GIRDLE, A circular plate of iron on which cakes are
 baked. It is suspended over the fire by an iron hoop,
 called a beeld. *Vid. Pegge.*

GIRN, To grin, per *Metathesis*.

"What sugar'd words frae woers lips can fa'

But *girn* marriage comes and ends them a'."

Ramsay's Poems.

"Cloanthus followed close a stern,

While t'other nails doth bite and *girn*."

Mar. p. 25.

"It is mickle that maks a taylor laugh, but sowters
girn ay.

S. Prov.

A ridicule upon shoe-makers, who, at every stitch,
grin with the force of drawing through the thread.

Kelly. Vid. Dr. Jam. Supp.

GIRNIN, Grinning. "In good *girn* earnest," in
 downright earnest.

GIRSLE, Gristle, per *Metathesis*.

“His *Girslie* nose was crashin
Wi thumps that night.”

Nicol's Poems. Vid. Jam.

GIRSLY, Full of gristles.

GIRT, Great, also intimate friends. “Th'ere feaful
girt,” *i. e.* most intimate. A. S. *grith*. ISL. *grid*, *pax*.

“Awa, Awa! the Deil's o'er *grit* wi you.”

Gentle Shepherd.

2. Big with child.

“Quhen Hecuba douchter of Cisseus
Demyt she was *grete* (the story tellys thus.)”

D. Virg. p. 344.

GIRT-LIKE, Probably, very likely. SAX. *gelic*.

“Tis *great-like* he will.”

Sh. 2d. pt. H. VI. iii. 1.

“*Gret-like* me dremede.”

P. Plou.

“*Most like*.”

Sh. Macb. ii. 2.

“*Graithit lyke* sun knappare, and as thy grace gurdis
Lurkand lyke ane longeoure.”

Douglas Virg. p. 239.

GIRTH-WEBBIN, The stuff or web of which saddle
girths are made.

GIT, Get.

“Where men by favour strive to *git*
God's favour, and encourage it.”

T. Heywood's Drammas.

GITH'E', Give thee.

GITHIERS, Gathers.

2. Recovers. “He *githers* strength fast.”

GITS, Gets.

“Vafrine departs, she to the dames beside
Returnes, and there on thorns awhile she sits.
Of her new knight she talkes, till time and tide
To scape unmark'd she find, then forth she *gits*.”

Fairfax Tasso, 19 B.

GITT, Offspring. "They'r'e au of his *gitt*."

GITTEN, Got.

"For he had *geten* him no benefice."

Chauc. Prolog. C. T.

"He's *gitten* goan," he's dead.

GIT'TO, "*Gil'to* gaan," begone.

GIVE, To chastise. "I'll *give* it him."

GIVE-AGAIN, To thaw, to become soft. In Norfolk it is *forgive*, v. *Moor*.

"Some things which passe the fire softest at first, and by time grow hard, as the crumme of bread. Some are harder when they come from the fire and afterwards *give again* and grow soft."

Bacon Com.

2. To decrease in value. "Corn rather *gives again*."

GIVEN, Disposed, inclined.

"If pasture by nature is *given* to be wet,
Then bear with the mole-hill, though thick it be set."

Tusser. Feb. Husbandry.

GIZZARD, "To stick in the *gizzard*," to excite strong and unpleasant feelings in the mind. "To grumble in the *gizzard*," to complain and be dissatisfied.

"So if you squeak but in the *gizzard*,
Your'e try'd bi'th name of Prickshaw wizard."

Tim Bobbin.

GIZZEN, To sneer, to laugh or smile in a contemptuous manner.

GIZZERN, The gizzard. FR. *gesier*.

GLAD, Smooth. A. S. *glid*, *lubricus*. SAX. *aglad*.

GLADDEN, To thaw.

GLADDER, More smooth, spoken of doors. A. S. *glid*.

BELG. *glad*. SU. G. *glatt*.

GLASP, A clasp. "*Glasps* and keepers," hooks and eyes.

GLAZNER, A glazier.

GLAZZEN, To glaze.

GLEAD, A kite. A. S. *glida*. WELSH, *eglyd*, hovering.

GLEE, To squint; in *Skinner*, to *gly*, who says, “*limis seu distortis oculis instar strabonis contueri*,” forte ab. A. S. *glowan*. BELG. *gloeyn*. TEUT. *gluen*, *ignescere*, *candescere*. In *Cotgrave* it is *gleek*.

GLENT, To look aside. ISL. *glenta*, *divaricare*. TEUT. *glants*, splendor.

“But at the last, as that her eye *glent*
Aside, anon, she gan his sworde asprie.”

Chaucer. Tro. & Cress.

“King Richarde besyde him *glent*.”

Rom. Rich. Cœur de Lyon.

2. To diverge.

“The ground blacknit and fereful wox alsua
Of drawin swerdes *scleenting* to and fra.”

Doug. Virg. p. 226.

“Nabody knaws how an arrow may *glent* ;” this expression denotes any thing uncertain or doubtful in its issue.

“Tis when they are *glinted* back
From axe and armour, spear and jack.”

Crusaders, 2d vol. p. 57.

And *glinted* o’er the raging main
That shook the sandy shore.”

Bord. Mins. 3d vol. p. 369.

“The one struke him on the shoulder, the other on the
breste, and the stroke *glented* down to his belly.”

Froysart’s Cronycle.

GLENT, A transient view. “I just gat a *glent* on him.”

GLIB, Smooth, voluble. “Shoe’s a *glib* tongue of her
awn.”

GLIFF, A glance. ISL. *glia*.

GLIME, To look at with scorn.

GLISK, } To glitter. TEUT. *gleissen*. “The stars
GLISSEN, } *glisk* to neet.”

GLOAMING, Twilight. In *Guz. Ang.* *gloaming* is the A. S. for *twilight*, the probable origin of the word.

“At ee’n in the *gloaming* nae swankies are roaming
Mang stacks wi the lasses at bogle to play.”

Flodden Field.

GLOAR, To stare vacantly and wildly. **BELG.** *gloaren*. **Su. G.** *glo.* *Glowr*, to stare with dilated eyes. *Dr. Willan.* “He *gloar’d* like a stick’d sheep,” is frequently said of a person exhibiting an extreme, though vacant surprise.

“And first she shook her lugs
And then she gae a snore,
And then she gae a reirde
Made a the smiths to *glow’r*.”

Jacobite Relics. Dr. Jam. Supp.

“Theirs braw lads in Earnslaw, Marion
Quha gape and *glowr* wi their ec.”

Marion. Per. Rel.

GLOARED, Stared.

“He girnt, he *glourt*, he gapt as he war weid.”

Dunbar’s Po.

“He sat him on repentance hicht
And *glowr’d* upon the sea.”

Minst. of S. B. 3d vol. 335.

“As lightsomely I *glowr’d* abroad
To see a scene sae gay,
Three hizzies early at the road,
Cam skippin up the way.”

Burns’s Holy Fair.

GLOAR-FAT, Extremely fat, nauseously fat; so much so, as to be an object to *gloar* at. Excessivement gras, gras jusqu’a donner de degout. *Miege.*

GLOMBE, To look sullen.

“Which whylome woll of folke smile
And *glombe* on hem another while.”

Romt. Rose.

GLOPPENED, Astonished. **ISL.** *glopur*. **A. S.** *glop-pan*. **GERM.** *glup-en*. **Qu.** *oppen-ccd*, a vacant stare!

GLOUM, To darken. "It *gloums* in," i. e. it grows gloomy.

2. To look gloomy or sullen.

GLÖVE, To bevel.

GLUM, } Sullen, sour of aspect. GERM. *glum*. SU. G.
GLUMP, } *glaumeg*. Chaucer has *glombe*.

GNAG, }
GNATTER, } To gnaw, to tear. ISL. *naga*, *rodo*.

GNAR, To jar, to quarrel; also to growl, to snarl as an angry dog. BELG. *knarren*.

GNAR, A knot.

"He was short shoulder'd, brode, a thick *gnarre*."

Chaucer.

GNARLED, Twisted, full of knots.

"Split'st the unwedgeable and *gnarled* oak."

Sh. Meas. for Meas. ii. 2.

"With knotty, *knurry*, barrein trees old."

Chaucer.

GNATTER, To grumble. See *Pegge's Supplement*.

GNATTERY, Full of pebbles or gravel.

2. Peevish, ill tempered, "don't be seea *gnattery*."

GNIPE, To gnaw.

"Had in their pasture etc and *gnype* away."

Doug. Virg. p. 400.

GNIPE, The rocky summit of a mountain. ISL. *gnipa*.

A. S. *cnæp*.

GO, The fashion, "its quite the *go*."

GOAN, Gone.

GO-BY, "To give one the *go-by*," is to deceive a person, to leave him in the lurch. When a hare has deceived its pursuers, it is said, she has given them the *go-by*.

"Strangely o'er shot to let a looby

So treacherously give him the *go-by*."

Maro p. 3.

GOB, The mouth.

2. A copious expectoration.

3. Lumps, as "gobs of suet," from *gob*, a gulp. Hence *gobbet*, a diminutive.

"A *gobbet* of hirs grace."

P. Plou.

"With *gobbets* of thy bleeding mother's heart."

Shaks. II. VI. iv. 1. Vid. Moore.

GOBSLOTCH, A greedy clown, a dirty, voracious eater.

GODDIL, With God's will.

GODNUS-WHAT-BIGGER, Considerably larger.

"God knows what ;" profanely making use of the name of the supreme Being as a mere expletive.

GOD'S PENNY, Earnest money given to a servant when hired. "Denier a Dieu, denarius ad Deum, quoniam dari solet ad confirmationem contractus, et ut certior esset confirmatio, Deum testem esse dicebant."

Skinner. BELG. *godts penningh.*

"When John he did him to record draw,

And John he cast him a *god's pennie.*"

Heir of Linne.

GOD SHIL'D IT, May God shield or prevent it.

"*God shil'd* that he died sodenly."

Chaucer.

"Lord thou hast crowned us as it were with a *shilde* of thy good will."

Ps. v. H. VIII. Primer MDXLVI.

"God *shield*, quoth Godfrey, that my noble mind Should praise and virtue so by profit measure."

Fairfax Tasso.

Shakspeare and many other ancient writers use *yield*, as God *yield* us. *Macbeth.*

GOD'S TRUTH, "I speak a *God's truth*," as true as the Bible; *i. c.* I speak with much solemnity, or I confess my belief in the existence of a God, or that I am now in his presence.

GOLLS, Springs. *See galls.*

GOLOSHES, *See Galoche.*

GOLSH, To gulp, to swallow voraciously.

GOOD, "Much *good* d'it you," *i. e.* much good may it do you; the kind wish or benediction of a person who finds the family at a meal.

GOOD AND ALL, Entirely. "He's gain for *good and all*;" *i. e.* he will not return.

"I now for *good and all* gave up the idea of finding bugs."
Waterton's Wanderings, p. 253.

GOOD EEN, Good evening. In *Cotgrave* it is *godden*, and *godden* in the *Yorkshire Glossary*. *Mr. Pegge*, according to *Mr. Todd*, says that it is a contraction from *good-dayen*, the Saxon plural of *day*.

GOOD-TO, Good for.

"He's naught *good to*."

Pegge's Supp. to Grose's Provincial Glossary.

GOODISH-FEW, A good many.

GOOD-LIKE, Handsome. "He's a *good-like* fellow."
"A *good-like* naught," a handsome but a worthless person.

GOOD-MAN, Master of a family still continues a very common expression. SAX. *goman*. *Luke xxii. 2.*

"Haste makes waste and waste makes want, and want makes strife, between the *good man* and his wife."

Ray.

"The *good man* of this house was *Dolon hight*."

Spenser.

"Goe foolish woman, the *good man* reply'd."

Job, by J. Sylvester.

GOOD-WOMAN, Wife.

GOOMS, Gums.

GOOSE, A silly fellow.

2. A cant word for a tailor from the iron smoothing instrument he uses.

"Oh, Doctor Cackle-hen, dinna ye think she would need, if it were possible, to rin over her face wi a *gusing* iron, just to take the wrinckles out o't."

St. Roman's Well, 2d vol. p. 181

“He darn’t say *bo* to a goose.” This expression denotes the great cowardice of him to whom it is applied.

“I dare for th’ honour of our house,
Say *boh* to any Grecian *goose*.”

Homer travestied. Vid. Dr. Jam. Supp.

GOOSE-GRASS, Catch-weed. *Gulium, aparine. Linn.*

GOOSE-SKIN, A rough or pimpled state of the skin, occasioned by cold. “I’se au *goose-skin*.”

GOOSE-TONGUE, Sneeze wort. *Achillea, Ptarmica. Linn.*

GOR, Rotten, decayed. BELG. *goor*, dirt, moorish earth.

WELSH. *asgore*, to separate., aphoretically, *gore*.

GORE, A piece of cloth inserted. ISL. *geir, segmentum panni.*

“A seint she wered, barred all of silk
A barme cloth eke as white as morwe milk
Upon hire lendes, ful of many a *gore*.”

Chaucer.

GORRY, Very fat, nauseously fat.

GOSSAMER, Down of plants, cobwebs, or rather vapour arising from boggy or marshy ground, in warm weather. The etymon of this word seems to have puzzled lexicographers. The great *Dr. Johnson* derives it from the Low LAT. *gossipium*, to which the learned *Mr. Todd* has made no addition. *Mr. Archdeacon Nares*, in his late elaborate glossary, derives it from the FR. *gossampine*, and makes a quotation from *Nabbe’s Hannibal*, where it is used in the same sense as in *Craven*.

“Whose curls, when garnished with their dressing shew
Like that *thin vapour* when ’tis pearled with dew.”

Skinner refers to *Anth. Dict. Angl. qui eo nomine appellat rorem illum matutinum diurno sole exsiccatum, qui, instar telæ aranæ, totos agros obsidet, præsertim post longiores serenas tempestates. TEUT.*

“*Unser frauen haar,*” *i. e.* *Capilli B. M. Virginis vocatur*, which I have somewhere seen interpreted “God’s dame’s hair.”—*Skinner* also derives it from the FR. *gossampine*, or from the Low LAT. *gossipium*. *Dr. Jamieson*, in his *Scottish Dictionary*, (a most ingenious and entertaining work) styles it *summer-couts*, with the very same signification as in *Craven*, but still with no satisfactory etymon. This is a very convincing proof of the great advantages derived from a collection of local words, towards the elucidation of language, and the improvement of lexicography. The true etymon of this word, which has not been extracted by the united lucubrations of so many learned and ingenious men, is obvious to many illiterate peasants in *Craven*.—This down or rather exhalation is well known by the name of *summer-goose*, or *summer-gauze*, hence “gauze o’th’ summer,” *gauzamer* alias *Gossamer*.

GOSPEL, “It’s as true as’t gospel,” a common asseveration.

GOSSIP, “To be up to ones gossip,” to be aware of a persons designs.

GOTE, } A channel of water from a mill-dam. BELG.

GOIT, } *gote*. Cimbric *gautur*, Gusa, effusio, aquæ jactus. *Dr. Hickes*. See addenda in *Thoresby’s Leeds*.

Skinner gives the name of *gowts* (*Qu. go-outs*) to canals or drains in *Somersetshire*, which he derives from FR. *goutes*. *Goyt. Pegge’s Supplement*.

GOUD, Gold.

“And yeveth youre *goud* to that God.”

Pi. Plouhman.

GOUD-SPINK, Gold-finch,

“The *goud-spink*, music gayest child
Shall sweetly join the choir.”

Burns.

“The sparrow *chirmis* in the wallis clyft,
Gold-spink and lintwhite forðymand the *lyft*.”

GOWA, Let us go, go we ; in Suffolk, *gow*. *Vid. Moor.*

It is always used in the way of invitation, and refers to the act of one person accompanying another, and is equivalent to go with me, accompany me. "Come *gowa* t'oth' kirk," *i. e.* will you accompany me to the Church.

GOWARGE, A gource.

GOWD, To cut the dirty wool from sheeps' tails.

GOWDENS, Wool cut from sheeps' tails, probably a corruption of *caudings*. *Lat.* *cauda*, or *gowd-ends*, so denominated from the *brilliancy* of their colour.

GOWL, Gum of the eye.

GOWLED, Gummed. "My c'en er partly *gowl'd* up iv'ry mornin."

GOWPEN-FULL, A handful. *See gaupen.*

"A nievefu' o' meal, or a *gowpen* o' aits."

Jamieson's Pop. Ballads.

"He gets *gowd* i' *goupins*."

St. Ronan's Well, 1st vol. p. 64.

GOWSTER, To bluster, to hector, to be noisy or turbulent.

GRAAN, To groan. *A. S.* *granian*. *WELSH*, *gracn*, grief.

GRAANING-CHEESE, A cheese or entertainment for the good wives attending an accouchment.

GRADELY, Decently ; it is also used as an adjective, decent, worthy, respectable.

2. Tolerably well ; "how isto?" *gradely*. *FR.* *gré*, satisfaction ; *a mon gré*.

GRAFT, The depth of earth pierced by one insertion of the spade, called a spade-graft. *SAX.* *grafan*.

GRAIN, Prong of a fork. *ISL.* *grcin*, *ramus*.

"With his grete mattok havand *granes* three."

Doug. Virg. p. 59.

"With three *graines* like an cel speare."

Holland's Translat. of Suctonius. Jos. I.

GRAINS, Refuse of malt.

GRAINING, Fork of a tree. BELG. *grancen*, to sprout!
ISL. *grein*, *ramus*, where the branch divaricates from
the stem.

“Apoun ane *grane* or branch of yan grene tree.”

D. Virg. p. 350.

“The souch and bir quhisland amang the *granis*.”

D. Virg. p. 115.

“Quhilk we ane litil howlet clepe or owl,
And that sum time in *granis* or stolkes of a tree.”

D. Virg. p. 444.

GRAIP, To grope.

GRAITH, Preparation, readiness. A. S. *giræde*, *gerraed*
paratus. In the *Yorkshire Gloss.* *grath*, signifies
riches. “To be in good *graiith*,” *i. e.* to be in good con-
dition, or in a proper state for exertion. In *Chaucer*,
the verb *graiith* seems to signify to dress, to adorn.

“She had no thought by night ne day
Of nothing, but if it were onely
To *graiithe* her well and uncouthly.”

Roml. Rose.

“His feris has this pray ressavit raith,
And to thare meat addresses it for *graiith*.”

D. Virg.

“With gold and birnest lattoun purifyit,
Graithit and polist wele he did espy.”

D. V. p. 265.

GRANNY, A common abbreviation for grandmother.
The proverb, “gang and teach thy *granny* to sup sour
milk out o’t’ ass riddle,” is often applied to a confident
person, who would attempt to teach another, who has
more knowledge than himself. It agrees with the
French proverb, *apprendre aux poissons à nager*.
“Ye’ve nails at wad serat your *granny* out of her
grave,” addressed to a person who has remarkably
long nails.

"Ghosts never walk till after midnight, if I may believe my *grammam*."

Beau. & Flet.

See Todd's second edition of Johnson.

GRANNY-THREEDS, The runners of the creeping Crowfoot. *Ranunculus repens. Linn.*

GRATING, The act of separating the large from small ore.

GRAVE, To dig. *ISL. grafa.* "I'se boun to grave flahs: an efter, to grave it'h' garden."

"Grav'd in the hollow ground."

Shaks. Rich. II. iii. 2.

"Or at least grave me in sepulture."

D. Virg. p. 176.

GRAW, Ague. *TEUT. grow-en. WELSH, garu,* to shiver. This word is nearly obsolete. *Ruddiman* supposes that the shivering arises generally from fear, sometimes, from disease.

"Evin in the face and visage of Turnus,
Can fle and flaf, and made him for to growe,
Scho soundis so with mony hiss and how."

D. Virg. p. 444.

GRAY, A badger.

GRAY-MARE, A wife who rules her husband; hence

"the *gray mares'l* better horse."

"If you have any kindness for's

And that *gray mare* be'n't better horse."

Maro. p. 122.

GRAY-STONES, Coarse millstones for grinding oats, in distinction to the blue stones which, with the French bur, are generally used for grinding of wheat. *FR. grez,* rough.

GREASE-BUTTER, Strong, rancid, Irish butter in firkins, used for sheep salve.

GREAT, Intimate, high in favour.

"Tho' he was *great* with the King, he always doubted the King's Uncles."

Froyssart's Cronycles.

Dr. Jamieson derives it from *A. S. grithian*, to agree.

See Todd.

GREE, To agree.

“They *greed* my death, and then would say
What? none doth heare our words.”

Ps. lix. Stern. & Hopkin. Ed. 1609.

GREEDY-GUT, A voracious eater, a glutton. Also a covetous person.

“O *greedy guts!* O! gulphs insatiate.”

Bethulius Rescued by Sylvester.

GREEN-GOOSE, A goose fed on grass before it be brought to the stubble; or, a young goose.

“So stubble *gease* at Michaelmas are seen
Upon the spot; next May produces *green.*”

King's Art of Cookery. Vid. Brand's Pop. Antiq.

GREEN-HORN, An inexperienced youth.

GREEN-HEW, The right of cutting, in woods and forests, hollies or evergreens for the supply of sheep, &c. in the winter season; from *green* and *hew*.

GREEN SAUCE, Sour dock or sorrel bruised and mixed with vinegar and sugar.

GREEN-TAIL, A diarrhoea in deer, a complaint to which they are often subject.

**GREES, } Stairs. LAT. *gradus*. F. PLUR. *grez*.
GRECE, } *Minshew* considers it an abbreviation from
GRICE, } the FR. plur. *degrez*, *gradus*.**

_____“And lay a sentence

Which as *grise* or step may help these lovers.”

Othello, i. 3.

“Also we wol that by a convenient space and distance from the *grees* of the high aultier of the said Chapell, there be made in length and brede about the said tombe a grate.”

Will of H. VII.

“A *grece* there was ychesyld all of stone
Out of the rocke, on which men dyd gone.”

Hawes Tower of Doct. Per. R.

“And whanne Poul cam to the *grees*.”

Wiclif, Dedis, xxi.

“And when he came unto the *grieecc*.”

Wiclif, xxi.

“Then the Erle mounted by the *Greeces*.”

Froyssart's Cronycle.

GREETS, Laments. ISL. *groet*. *Ray* derives it from the Italian *gridare*.

“I'll fill the air wi heavy sighs

And *greet* till I be blind.”

Child Maurice.

GREWND, A greyhound. ISL. *grey, canis, et hunta, venator*. This Islandic etymon does not, in the least, distinguish the nature and species of the dog, for all dogs may be denominated hunters. May not the greyhound be of Greek extraction, as the word *grew*, to signify Greece, is used by *Bishop Douglas* in his preface to his *Translation of Virgil*.

“Bot sum worde I pronunce as nychboure dois

Like as in Latyne bene *Grewe* termes sum.”

Doug. Pref. p. 5.

Mr. Todd will not allow of *Minshew's* derivation from *Græcus*. Though this identical quotation is made by *Dr. Jamieson*, it does not appear that he has availed himself of it in explaining this species of dog. *Serenius* calls this animal griphound, from SAX. *gripan*, to seize. See *Todd's* second edition of *Johnson*. *Skinner* derives it from A. S. *grig-hund*, vel a BELG. *grevel*. *Taxus*, nobis a *grey* and *hund*, *Canis q. d. taxi insectator*. *Minsevus dictum putat quasi Græcus canis, qui sc: Greci omnium primi hoc genus ad venatum adhibebant, quod facile crediderem si Authorem laudasset*. If this species of dog receives its name from the gray or badger, as *taxi insectator*, the name is not inappropriate; for I can speak from my own

knowledge, that no dog is more capable of coping with a badger. The greyhound has a most powerful grasp; its long extended neck prevents the badger, which it has once seized, from attacking his legs or making the least defence; and I have seen the badger thus instantaneously destroyed. Notwithstanding the researches of learned philologists, may not this word be derived from the Craven *groom*, a snout? The greyhound, having the longest snout of any of the dog kind; hence it may, with great propriety, be called a *groom'd hound*, and when corrupted or contracted, *grewn'd*. The word *groom* is pronounced *grewn* in the Southern part of Craven.

GREW-BITCH, Grecian, alias a grey-hound bitch or *grewnd bitch*. See *Pegge's Supp.*

“Give my seven sons were seven young hares
Running over yon lilly lee,
And I were a *grew hound* mysell
Soon worried they a should be.”

Bord. Minst. 3d vol. p. 44.

“*Grew-bitch* at hame will worry.”

Scott's Pref. to the Crusaders.

GRIMING, A sprinkling. “a *griming o'snaw*.” **ISL.**
graaner, pruinosus niveum flocculis terra canescit.

“The sun was na up, but the moon was down
It was the *gryming* of a new fa'n snaw.”

Bord. Min.

GRIMY, Sooty.

GRIPLE, A dung fork. **SU.** *grepe*, a trident.

“The *graip* he for a harrow tacks.”

Burns.

The same word is used by *Sir W. Scott, Pirate*,
2d vol. p. 79.

“He shook his *graip* aloft and entered the boat, with
the air of Neptune himself, carrying on high his
trident.”

2. A ditch.

GROATS, } Shelled oats, not oatmeal, as mentioned by
GROTS, } *Dr. Johnson.*

“He has blood in him, if he had but *groats*.”

Ray.

We have an equivalent expression in Craven. “Blood without *groats* is naught.” By a homely allusion to the composition of a black pudding, it intimates that a woman, though of good family, is not eligible without a good fortune.

“But when I neist mak *grots*, I’ll strive to please
You wi a furlet o’them, mixt wi pease.”

Gentle Shepherd. Allan Ramsay.

“4 Quart, 6 Bus. de *grotes*.”

Comptus MSS. of Bolton Priory, 1325.

GROBBLE, To make holes.

GROON, The snout or nose of a pig. DAN. *graun.*

ISL. *gron, labrum bovis superius. Dr. Hickes.*

Chaucer uses *groine*. By way of contempt, the nose and lower part of the face of a man is so denominated.

“Solomon likeneth a faire woman that is a fool of hire body, to a ring of gold that is worne in the *groine* of a sou.”

Chaucer. Parson’s Tale.

See Todd’s second edition of Johnson.

GROOP, } The channel which receives and conveys away

GRIPE, } the urine from a cow-house. *Skinner*

derives it from the A. S. *greope, latrina, scobs.*

BELG. *grippe, grup, sulcus, fovea.*

“The mucking o’ Geordies’ byre
And shoolding the *groop* sac clean.”

Jacobite Song.

GRIPED, Ditched, hollowed, trenched.

“Having both sides through *griped* with griesly wounds.”

Spenser

GROOVE, }
GROVE, } A mine or shaft. TEUT. *gruben*, to delve.

GROVE-WOOD, Small timber for the use of mines to support the roof or sides.

GROPING, A mode of catching trout by tickling them with the hands under rocks or banks.

“He spoke of fishing, I have sent him a trout properly tickled.”

Quentin Durward, 3d. vol. p. 202.

GROSH, Gross, fat, when used of a person; luxuriant, when applied to grass.

GROUNDS, } Dregs, sediment. A. S. *grunds*. Because,
GRUNDS, } as *Minshew* observes, they sink to the
bottom or ground. These words are always used in the plural number.

GROUT, Wort of the last running. A. S. *grut*, far.
FR. *gruotte*, *Skinner*.

GROVVEN, *p. p.* of grave.

GRUND Ground. A. S. TEUT. and DAN. *grund*.

“And thirty mae o’th’ Captain’s men,
Lay bleeding on the *grund* that day.”

Jamie Telfer Min. of S. B.

“Quhen they the *grund* of Italy haiff nummyn.”

Doug. Virg. p. 165.

“Then Job arose and rent his garment, and shaved his head, and fel downe upō the *grūd* and worshipped.”

Job i. 22. Geneva Edit. 1562.

“To git to’th’ *grund*,” *alvum exonerare*.

GRUND, To grind. PRET. *grand*.

GRUNDED, Grinded.

“Be this was said, ane *grundyn* dart he let glyde.”

D. V. B. 1.

GRUNNLESTONE, } A grind-stone. *Cotgrave* has
GRUNSTONE, } *grindlestone* as synonymous.

GRUNTER, A hog.

GRYPE, A ditch, a hollow. See *groop*.

GUDGEON, The large pivot of the axis of a wheel.

GUESS, To suppose, to believe.

“Symounte answerede and seide, I *gesse*, that he to whom he forgaf more.”

Luke vii. Wiclif.

“ Now standis the poynt to suffer in batale,
The bitter dede an all paneful distres,
No langer, sister germane, as I ges,
Sal thou me se schameful unwourthy wycht.”

Doug. Virg. p. 435.

GUESSIN, Supposing.

“ Sche *gessynge* that he was a gardyner.”

Dedis, xx. Wiclif.

GUEST, A person. This word is generally accompanied by an offensive part. or adj. as “ an ill-twined *guest*,” “ a mucky *guest*.”

“ Yon *guest* hath grived him so sare,
Hold your tongues and speak na mare,
He looks as he were wood.”

Felon Sowe.

Dr. Whitaker in his *History of Richmondshire*, accuses Sir W. Scott, who had commented on this passage, of his ignorance of the phraseology of Yorkshire, Sir W. S. supposing that *adventure* was the meaning of the word *guest*.

GUGGLE, To gull, to cheat or defraud.

GUIDER, A tendon.

GUIDE-STOOP, A guide post.

GULLY, A hollow ditch.

GUMMY, Thick, swollen; mostly applied to the legs and ancles, &c.

GUT, “ He’s nayther *gut* ner gall in him;” he is a heartless, inactive person.

“ While hunger gripes me *gut* and all.”

Map of Man, translated by Sylvester.

“ He’s mair *guts* ner brains,” he is a foolish, voracious fellow.

GUTLING, A greedy eater, a gormandizer.

GUT-SCRAPER, A fiddler.

GUY-TRASH, An evil spirit, a ghost, a pad-foot.

GYGE, To creak. GERM. *geigen, fricare.*

GYLE-FAT, The brewing vat. BELG. *gyle*, foam.

H

HA, A contraction 'of have. "Ha ye onny."

"Æneas said he'd have but four
And who durst say then, he'd *ha* more."

Maro. p. 88.

"Ha you not?"

Ben Jonson.

HAAL, }
HALE, } Whole.

"Wyth al thare children and their *hale* offspring."

Doug. V. p. 85.

"Drave aff the *hale* forenoon."

Allan Ramsay

HAALLY, Wholly.

"And gyve up *halyly* all tretty."

Wintoun's Cronykil.

HAALSOME, Wholesome.

"Quhare flowrys are fele on feldys-fayre

Hale of hew *haylsome* of ayre."

Wyntoun. Dr. Jam.

"Plesance and joye rycht *halesum* and perfyte is."

Doug. V. pref. 5 B.

HAAM, } Home. A. S. *ham, haem.* "Haam is *haam*

HAME, } be it nivver seea *haamly*."

"To grind our corn and carry it *hame* ageen."

Chaucer. Reeve's Tale.

"Hey for heaven, hey for *heym*."

Dr. Whitaker's Hist. of Leeds, p. 34.

HAAMS, } Two pieces of wood attached to the horses

HAMES, } collar. LAT. *hami.* ISL. *hals, collum.*

BELG. *hamme.*

"The men 'gging the *hames* about thare nek."

Doug. Virg. p. 287.

HAASTE, Haste.

"Therefore *haaste* we to enterre into that reste."

Heb. iv. Wiclif.

As we wolde not the cathedrales church of Wynchestre shule eny while stande viduate, that ye wolde procede to election in all godely *haast*."

Letter of II. VI. Chandler's Life of Waynflete.

HAAAT,
HATE,
HOAT,
HOTE,
WHOT,

} Hot. A. S. *hat*. BELG. *heet*.

"Hereof wonderit with briest *hate* as fyre."

Doug. Virg. p. 77.

"So *hote* of foul affectioun."

Chaucer.

"When the sommeris day is *hote*
The yung nunnes takith a bote
And doth ham forth in that river
Bothe with oris and with stere."

Ang. Norman MSS. Dr. Hickes.

"But he was fierce and *whot*."

Spenser.

"And if any of you seie to hem, go ye in pces, and be ye made *hote*."

James ii. C. Wiclif.

HAB, A corruption of have.

HAB-AT HIM, Have-at him.

"*Have at you*."

Shakspeare.

"*Have at thee, Jason*."

Chaucer.

"Nay faith, *have at you*."

Ben Jonson.

"Therefore, Sir, for Godes love, ne let me no man owe Bote he *habbe* an two name war thorou he be iknowe."

Robt. of Gloucester.

Also to obtain a thing by hab and by nab, *i. e.* by fair means or foul. In *Gaz. Ang.* *hab-nab* is defined rashly, without consideration, from the A S *habban*, to have; and *nabban*, not to have;

by cutting off the two last syllables in each word, or q. d. *hap'n-hap*, whether it happen or not.

HABERDASHER, A schoolmaster, alias a *haberdasher* of nouns and pronouns. *Tim Bobbin* says, Sundays and other holydays will never interfere with A. B. C., or if you please, with my *haberdashering* of nouns and pronouns. An expression something similar is used by *Ben Jonson*, "a weaver of language."

HACK, A pick-axe. "*Hack* nor luck, meat nor drink."

HACK AT, To imitate.

HACKLE, To dress, to trim up. "Come, lass, git thysel *hackled*."

HACKLE, Hair or wool. Also feathers, as *cock-hackle*.

HACK-SLAVVER, A dirty fellow; also, *heck-slavver*.

HAE, } To have, "I *hay* the now," I have caught you.
HAY, }

2. To understand, "I *hay* the," I comprehend you.

HAFFLE, } To speak unintelligibly, to stammer. BELG.

MAFFLE, } *hackelen*, *Cooperi Thes.*

HAFFLIN, Stammering.

"While Jenny *hafflin* is afraid to speak."

Burns Cott. S. N.

HAG, To hew, to chop. ISL. *hoeg. verber.*

HAG-CLOG, A chopping block.

HAGGLE, To attempt to lower a bargain, to higggle.

HAGGED, Fatigued with hard labour or a journey.

"I'se fair *hagged* off my legs."

HAG, A hanging wóod, wild, uncultivated and boggy ground.

"Owre many a weary *hag* he limpit,

An' ay the tither shot he thumpit."

Samson's Elegy. Burns.

HAGUES, Haws. A. S. *hagan, fructus spinæ albæ.*
Skinner.

HAG-WORM, A snake, or blind worm, haunting the *hug* or hedge. A. S. *haeg, sepes*.

HAINOUS, Heinous. FR. *hain*.

“For this sure a high and *hainous* crime,
To be condemn'd and punish't in the prime.”

Job, by Sylvester.

“Remembering with how many an *hainous* crime
Thou hadst offend'd him.”

Shipwracke, by T. Heywood, 1637.

HAIPS, A sloven.

“She jaw'd them, miscaud them,
For clashin, clackin *hairs*.”

Douglas Poems.

HAKE, To go about idly. To this verb *about* is generally added, “he's ollas *haking* about.” BELG. *haachen*. GERM. *hocker*, a pedlar.

HAKES, A lounging idle fellow.

HALO, } Bashful, modest. Sc. *proud*. A. S. *healic*,
HEALO, } *excelsus*. WELSH, *gnyl*, bashful. In
Lancashire, *healo*. *Tim. Bobbin*. *Helo*. *Cotgrave*,
under *houteux*.

HALLIDAY, Holyday, “*Halliday-claes*,” holyday-cloaths.

“And the *halyday* of the therf loves, that is seed pask neighede.

Luke xxii. Wiclif.

HALLIWELL, Holy-well. Old English, *halighe*, holy. *Verstegan*.

HALSH, To tie, to fasten, to knot.

2. To embrace, though I've not known the word used in this sense; from SAX. *hals, collum*.

“I stand, and speake, and laugh, and kiss, and *halse*,”

Chauc. Ct. of Love.

HAMEL, To walk lame.

HALVES, } An exclamation made by a person, on seeing
HAUVES, } another stoop to pick up something he
has found, who thereby considers himself entitled to

receive one half of it. This popular custom is alluded to in *Dr. John Savage's Horace to Scava*, imitated. Ed. 1730. London.

“And he who sees you stoop to'th' ground,
Cries *halves!* to ev'ry thing you've found.”

In order, however, to deprive the other of his supposed right, the finder will cry out,

“Ricket, racket, finnd it, tackit,
And nivver give it to the aunder (owner.)

This is something similar, though in different words, to the description of it given by *Mr. Brockett*, in his N. country words.

HAMLIN, } Walking lame. This word may probably
HAMELIN, } be retained from the old custom of *hamling*, *hameling*, or *hambling*; or, as it is otherwise called *expeditating* dogs, which was enjoined by the forest laws, for the preservation of the King's game. It consisted in cutting off the three claws of the forefoot on the right side. Or, according to others, in paring or cutting off the balls of the feet; and every one who kept any great dogs not expeditated, should forfeit to the King 3s. 4d. It may be derived from the Old Saxon word *hamme*, ham, that is *heime*, at home, so that *hamling* is *hame-halding*, keeping at home, for they cannot take any great delight in running abroad. *Vide Minshew.*

HIAM, The thigh. *Dr. Johnson* says it is the hip, it has not that signification here.

“The easie flexure of his supple *hammes.*”

Ben Jonson.

HAME, Home.

HAMELY, Homely, simple, unadorned.

“An honestly discharged my conscience,
In lines, tho' *hamely*, far frae nonsense.”

A. Ramsay.

HAMMER, To stammer.

HAMMER, "The *hammer* o' death," a fist. When a person is quarrelling with another, whom he wishes to intimidate, he will hold up his fist in a menacing attitude, and say, "see, here's *thammer* o' deechoth."

HAMMER AND PINCERS, Is the noise made by a horse, when he strikes the hind foot against the fore foot. This is in some places, called *forging*. It resembles the sound made by a blacksmith's *hammer*; and is occasioned by the crookedness of the hind leg, which causes it to over-reach the fore leg, or by the sluggishness of the animal.

HAMMER-SCAPPLE, A niggardly person, who attempts to lower the value of an article, he wishes to purchase, a *skin-flint*.

HAMMERING, Stammering, of which the word *mammering*, in *Shakespeare*, may be a corruption.

—————"I wonder in my soul
What you could ask me, that I should deny,
Or stand so *mammering* on."

Othello, iii. 3.

—————"It would not hold,
But burst in twaine with his continual *hammering*,
And left the pagan in no little *mammering*."

Harrington's Ariosto. Nares.

HAMPER, To beat. *Dr. Johnson* has it not in this sense.

HAN, The groan or sigh-like voice, wherewith wood cleavers keep time to their strokes. *Cotgrave*.

"In France, at Courchiverni, neere to Blois,
Within a bottle they keepe, shew the noyse
Or *han*, which Joseph (Christ's reputed father)
Used when he cleft wood, or when he squar'd it rather."

Wm. Prynne.

"With mony pant, with fellown *hauchis* and quaikes."

Doug. Virg. p. 225.

HAN, They have, an old contraction of haven.

"What concord *han* light and dark."

Spenser. *Vid. Todd's Johnson*.

HANCUTCHER, Handkerchief.

HAND, "To be on the mending *hand*," to be in a state of convalescence. "To have the *hand* in," to be accustomed to business. "To swop even *hands*," to exchange without boot. "He's onny *hand* afore," ready and prepared for any undertaking.

HAND-BREED, A hand breadth. Pure Saxon.

"She's bow-hough'd, she's in shinn'd,
Ae limpin leg a *hand breed* shorter,
She's twisted right, she's twisted left,
To balance fair in ilka quarter."

Burns. Sic a Wife, &c.

HAND-CLOUT, A towel. FR. *essui-main*.

HAND-RUNNING, Uninterrupted succession. "He did it seven times *hand-running*."

HANDECHAMP, A ruffle.

HANDERSOME, Handy.

2. Meddling.

HANSEL, The first use of any thing. A. S. *hand* and *syllan*, to give. BELG. *hansel*, a present; also, the first money received at a market, which many superstitious people will spit on, either to render it tenacious that it may remain with them, and not vanish away like a fairy gift, or else to render it propitious and lucky, that it may draw more money to it. *Lemon. Vid Brand's Pop. Antiq.*

"Goud ale to *anscle*."

Pi. Plou. 7 pass.

"Our present tears here, not our present laughter,
Are but the *handsell's* of our joyes hereafter."

Herrick's Hesperides.

"That whoso hardie hand on her doth lay,
It dearly shall aby, and death for *handsell* pay."

Spenser's F. Q.

"And tell him, for good *handsell* too,
That thou hast brought a whistle new."

Herrick's Hesperides.

HAND-SPIKE, A wooden leaver, shod with iron.

HANDS-TURN, "She winna do a *hands-turn*," *i. e.* she will not turn or employ her hand in any labour.

HAND-STAFF, Handle of a flail.

HANDY-CUFFS, Handcuffs, manacles. It is also frequently used in the sense of fisticuffs, and thus it occurs in the praise of Yorkshire Ale.

"And some were mad to be at *handy-cuffs*."

HANGEDLY, Reluctantly. "He gangs vara *hangedly*."

HANG-GALLOWS, A villain; a proper subject or pendant for the gallows. Hence, a *hang-gallows* look, a man of villainous aspect. "*Hang an a—e*," to loiter.

"What do you *hang an a—e*, pri'thee come along."

Sup. & Jo. T. Heywood.

HANGIT, A term or exclamation of contempt or disappointment.

HANGMENT, "To play the *hangment*," to be much enraged. It is also an expression of surprise, as, "what the *hangment*!"

HANG-NAILS, *Vid.* nang-nails. *Ainsworth*, *hang-nails*, or wort-wale of a nail.

HANK, A habit. "Shoes gitten a sad *hank o'* runnin out ot neets."

2. A certain portion of worsted, &c.

HANK, To fasten.

HANKLE, To entangle.

HANNO, Have not.

HAP, To wrap up. *A. S. heapian*, to heap up. *Todd*.
To heap up clothes on one.

"There, one garment will serve a man most commonly two years; for why should he desire more? Seeing if he had them, he should not be better *hapt* or covered from cold."

Robinson's Translat. of More's Utopia, 1551.

HAP, Covering. "Gimme plenty o' *hap*."

HAPPEN, Used as an adverb, probably, perhaps.

HAPPIN, A rug, or coverlet for a bed. It is also used for any article of clothing that is thick and warm.

HAPPY.

"Happy is the bride, that the sun shines on,
Blest is the corpse, that the rain rides on."

Ridiculous as this distich is, many will give it full credence.

HARD, Sour, vapid, "t'ale's hard."

2. Deaf. Hard of hearing.

HARD, Part. and pret. of hear.

"In no French Chronicles are such names *hard of*."

Verstegan.

"What idler thing than speak and not be *hard*."

Sir Philip Sydney.

"I *hard* saye of one."

Leland's Itin.

"Thou *hardest* never such a one, I trow."

Romt. of the Rose.

"Loe I was cleane cast out of sight,
Yet *hardst* thou my request."

Ps. xxxi. 21. Sternhold & Hopk.

—————"Within this xx. yere,

Westwarde he founde new lands,

That we never *hard* tell of before this."

John Rastell. Percy Rel.

HARD-LAID-ON, Much oppressed with sickness.

HARD-SET, Scarcely able. "I's *hard-set* to addle a livin'."

HARD-HEADS, Knapweed. *Centaurea nigra.*

HARD AND SHARP, Scarcely. "Hesto mesur, naa matters, its nobbud *hard and sharp*."

2. Cruelly, harshly, not often used in this sense.

"My worthy friend, ne'er grudge and carp,
Tho' fortune use you *hard and sharp* ;

Come, kittle up your Moorland harp,
Wi gleesome touch."

Burns.

HARDEN, Coarse linen cloth.

HARDEN, To advance in price; "t'corn rayther
hardens."

HARDLINS, Scarcely.

HARD-WOOD-TREES, Deciduous trees, in contradis-
tinction to ever-greens and the fir tribe.

HARE, A hare crossing a person's path in the morning
is superstitiously supposed to denote bad luck. "I
caren't whether the *hare* catch the dog or the dog
catch the *hare*;" an expression of a desperate, thought-
less person, utterly regardless of consequences.

HARLE, Hair or wool. BELG. *haer*. "Shoe's a feaful
hask *har'l'd* an;" that is, the cow has harsh hair,
always an unfavourable symptom of fattening; a
qualification for which, the farmers say, is a *mossy*
coat; that is, a skin soft to the touch. *Izaak Walton*
uses *herl*.

"The sixth is a black fly, in May also, the body made
of black wool, and lapped about with the *herl* of a
peacock's tail."

p. 107.

HARN-PAN, The skull.

"In the *harne-pan* the shaft he has afixt."

Doug. Virg. 291.

"How first he practis'd ye shall hear

The *harn pan* of an unquile mare."

Ramsay's Poems.

HARNS, Brains. GR. *κρηνον*. GOTH. *thairn*. DAN.
hierne. BELG. *herne*. ISL. *hiarne*.

"And until his hidduous hand thame thrimblit and wrang
And on the stanis out thar *harnis dang*."

Doug. Virg. p. 89.

"Was neer ane drown'd in sarras, nor yet in doubt
For e'er the head can win down, the *harnes* are out."

Bord. Mins.

“It were well wair’d to tack a mell
And knock out au his *harns*.”

Ferguson’s S. Prov.

“Nor shall our herds as heretofore
Rin aff wi’ ane anothers store,
Nor ding out ane anithers *harns*,
When they forgether amang the kairns.”

Allan Ramsay.

HARRISH, To harrass, of which it may be a corruption ; or it may be derived from the Old Fr. *harier*, to vex, trouble. *Cotgrave*. “I’s sadly *harrish’d*,” a person will say, when oppressed with trouble or worn out with labour. We also say, it is *harrishing* weather, when it is cold and stormy.

“To whom the shining forth of excellent virtue, tho in a very *harrish* subject, had wrought a kind of reverence in them.”

Pemb. Arcadia. Nares.

“The tastes that do most offend in fruits and herbs and roots, are bitter, *harrish*, sowre.”

Bacon. Nat. Hist.

In these two last quotations *harrish* seems a corruption of *harsh*.

HARROW, “To trail a leet *harrow*.” This expression alludes to the comforts of *single blessedness*, which is exempt from many cares and troubles to which matrimony is exposed.

HARRY, A country man, a rude boor. *Ray* has *Harry* gaud, which, he says, means a wild girl.

HARSTONE, Hearthstone: also by metonymy, one’s home, as *focus* or *lar* in Latin. “I will be maister o’ my awn *har-stone*.”

HARTEN, To encourage. A word of a similar meaning is used by *Chancer*, who leaves out the aspirate.

“What for to speke and what to holden inne
And what to *urten*.”

Troilus.

“The tempter came full of darknesse as he is, and thou didst *harten* me, that I might despise them.”

Translat. of St. Augustine's Meditat. 1577.

HARUM-SCARUM, Wild, dissipated. “He’s a *harum scarum* fellow.” *Dr. Jamieson* thinks it is allied to the GERM. *herum schwarm-en*, to rove about ; from *herum*, about ; and *schwarm-en*, to live riotously.

HASH, Harsh, most applied to weather. “It is *hash* and cold.”

HASK, Dry, parched. LAT. *hisco*, when dry, the land generally cracks or gapes. “A *hask* wind,” a keen piercing wind. “*Hask* grass,” rough, coarse grass. Also rigid or harsh to the touch, as “this cow handles vara *hask*.”

“On raggit rolkis of hard *harsk* quhyn stane.”

Douglas Virgil, p. 200.

HASLE-OIL, A ludicrous expression for a severe castigation.

HASPENALD, A tall youth, betwixt a man and a boy, having shot up like an aspen, *ald* being a diminutive.

HASPERT, A rough, uncultivated fellow. Sc. *aspert*.
LAT. *asperus*.

HASTO, Hast thou !

HASTY PODDISH, Hasty pudding, made of milk and flour ; not, as *Dr. Johnson* asserts, of oatmeal and water. This last mixture with us is always called water porridge.

HAT, An old hat is said to be the prize won by a person who has told a great lie ; and when he is suspected to be guilty of it, it is common to say, “here’s my oud *hat* for the”

2. A three cocked hat ; currants or preserves inclosed in a thin crust or triangular paste or pasty.

HAT-BRUART, The brim of a hat.

HAT, Præc. of hit.

HATTOCK, A shock of corn containing ten sheaves.

Eight of these stand on the end, inclining to each other, and are covered with other two, which are called hooders or hood sheaves.

HAUD, Hold.

“Now *haul* ye there, for ye have said enough
And mickle mair than ye can mak to through.”

Burns.

HAUF, Half. This word is curiously used in the following expression; “he’s nut *hauf* a bad an,” *i. e.* he is a fair, respectable person.

HAUF-ROCTON, Idiotic, half witted.

HAUF THICK, Half fat.

HAUGH, } A hillock. DAN. *haughur, tumulus.* FR.
HAW, } *haut*, as *Haw-pike, Haw-ber*, hills in
HA, } Craven.

2. *Ha* house, a mansion.

“I hae a good *ha’-house*, a barn an a byre.”

Gentle Shepherd.

HAUT, To halt, to walk lame.

HAUVE, To come near, applied to horses.

HAUVISH, Silly, witless, probably a corruption of *oafish*.

HAVVER, Oats. BELG. *haver*, or from the Old FR. *averon*, or *aveneron*, wild oats, *haver*, or oat grass. *Colg.*

HAVVER-CAKES, Thin cakes made of oatmeal, and dried in a fleek or hurdle. Recruits from the Northern Counties, where oat cakes are generally used, are denominated *havver-cake lads*. And the serjeant of a recruiting party, in order to tempt men to enlist, hoisted an oat cake on the point of his sword, and with a stentoric voice exclaimed, “Hey for’t *havver cake lads*.”

HAVVER BREEOD, GERM. *haver breed*.

HAVVER-MAUT, I don't know that this malt is now made. In the Inventory of Skipton Castle, 1572, it appears that there were in the Garner, at that time, LX. quart of *havermalte* at viiis. the quarter. GERM. *hafer malt*.

HAVVER-MEAL, Oat-meal.

HAYER-STREA, Oat-straw.

HAWPNY, A halfpenny. "To have his hand on his *hawpny*," a proverbial phrase for being ever attentive to his own interest.

HAWPORTH, A halfpenny worth. "Dunnut loazt' yow for a *hawporth* o' tar."

HAWPS, A tall, awkward, young person. See *Pegge's Supplement*.

HAY, Have.

HAY'T, Have it.

"Let's *hay't*, Grumio."

Shakspeare. Taming of a Shrew.

HAZE, To drizzle.

"It misles, it *huzes*, it rains small rain."

Ray.

HE, You, frequently addressed to children. "John, will *he* foch't kye." The third person is frequently used for the second, as in Italian, "ma, signore, *ella* non beve."

HEAD, "He took it up of his own *head*," *i. e.* he is self-taught.

"Lift up your *heades*, ye gates, and be ye lift up ye everlasting doors."

Ps. xxiv. 7. Geneva Edit. 1561.

"Thy *head* 'll nivver saav thy legs," an expression often applied to a thoughtless and forgetful person, who, having gone on an errand, forgets it, and, in consequence, has to exercise his legs a second time.

HEEALD, Sloping ground.

HEALD, To slope. Sc. *heild*. SAX. *ahyldan*, *inclinare*.

“The soyle of the ground of the towue *hillinge* toward the castle.”

Leland's Itin.

2. To be favourable to, “he *hecalds* au to yan side.”

HEAP, Many. “There wor, for seur, a *heap* o' folk.”

HEARBE, Herb.

“Suckes venome out of every wholsome *hearbe*.”

Jas. I. Basil. Dor.

HEARSTO, An exclamation of great surprise, “hast thou heard it?”

“A laird! Hear ye! good man, what think you now!”

Gentle Shepherd

HEART, “To have the *heart* in the mouth,” to be exceedingly terrified. “For seur, barn, I wor seea gloppened, at my *heart* loup'd into my mouth.”

2. “To be *heart* and hand for a thing,” to be eagerly bent upon accomplishing or obtaining it.

3. “To tire ones *heart* out,” to be very troublesome and importunate.”

“Y'are in the right on't, on my honour

She plagues *my heart out*. p—x upon her.”

Maro. 139.

4. “To break the *heart* of a business,” to have almost finished it; “we've *brokken t'heart* of our hay time.” The stomach is frequently substituted for the heart by uneducated people, as “I've a feaful pain at my *heart*.”

HEART-GROWN, Fondly attached to any thing.

HEART-HAAL, Sound at heart.

HEART-SKIRTS, The diaphragm.

HEART-TREE, } The heel of a gate, to which the bars
ART-REE, } are attached. It may be derived from the old word *yarth*, *earth*, the heel of the gate being formerly fixed on a pivot on the ground; hence *yarth-tree*, corrupted to *heart-tree*.

HEARTY, "Shoe's feaful *heartly* to her meat," *i. e.* she has a good appetite.

HEAVISOME, Dark, dull, drowsy.

HEAVYISH, Rather heavy.

HEAR-YE-BUT, An expression of surprise and astonishment. But is a mere expletive.

HEAVE, To pour corn from the scuttle before the wind instead of cleansing it by the fan.

HEAZY, } Taking breath with difficulty.
WHEAZY, }

HEBBLE-UP, To build up hastily, to cobble up.

HECK, Applied to draught horses to come near. *Gie*, to go off to the right.

HECK, A rack of hay. *BELG. heck.* "To live at *heck* and manger," to fare sumptuously.

"I haif ane helter, and eik ane *heck*."

Bannatyne. Dr. Jamieson.

HECKLE, To dress flax. *TEUT. heckelen*, a hook.

2. To beat, to chastise.

HECKLER, A flax dresser.

HEDGE, "To be on the wrong side of the *hedge*," to be mistaken, to err.

HEDGE-RISE, Underwood for making hedges.

HEE, High.

"They hoisted her on a horse so *hee*."

Felton Sowe.

"Whereas among the mountaines *hee*."

Palæ Albion.

HEARD-SAY, Reported.

"I have *herd say*."

Chaucer.

HEEST, Highest.

"This heven is *heghest* of hevens alle."

Stimulus Conscientiæ.

HEEL, The crust of bread or cheese.

“Quignon de pain, the crusty *hecle* of a loaf.”

Cotgrave.

HEEL-TAP, The heel piece of a shoe. *Pegge's Supp.*

HEELS, “To tack to his heels,” to run away.

“Took *heel* to dot.”

Shakspeare's Cymbeline, v. 3.

2. “To turn up the *heels*,” to die. *Fuir aux taupes*, which *Cotgrave*, with his characteristic verbosity, renders “go feed worms, *make a dye*.”

HEELER, A quick runner, active.

HEERING, } Herring. It is frequently pronounced

HEARING, } *hearing*, from the SAX. *hæring*.

HEEOD-WARK, Head-ache.

HEODY, Brisk.

HEES, He is.

HEFFUL, A wood-pecker, a *heigh-hold*, the same as *hecco* in *Nares*. *Cotgrave* calls it a *heigh-haw*, and a *wit-wall*. See *Thomson's Etymons*.

HEFT, A haft, a handle. A. S. *hæft*. BELG. *heft*.

“To hold one in the *heft*,” to be equal to him, to be a match for him.

2. “To be done to'th *heft*,” to be exhausted, to be worn out by labour and exertion. “To be done to'th *hilt*” is an equivalent expression.

“When all is gone and nothing left,

What avails the dagger with the dudgeon *heft*.”

Ray.

“Thy tender *hefted* nature shall not give

Thee o'er to harshness.”

King Lear, ii. 4.

In this passage tender *hefted* is supposed, by commentators, to mean heaved, or affected by kindness. But I do not see what objection can be made to the more common acceptance of this word, the natural tenderness of her frame.

HEIGH, High. In *Spenser hie*.

“The *heie* king of hevenc, let us to don so
That we habben the blisse, that lest over ant oo.”
(That lasts ever and *ay*.)

Life of St. Margaret in Norman Sar. Lang. Dr. Hickes.

“Till it be *hegh* none smytyn by ye clock.”

A Contract for building York Minster, 1371.

“Ye shuln first in all your workes mekely beseechen
to the *heigh* God, that he wol be your conseillour.”

Chaucer Melib.

HEIGH-AN-END, Dear. “Iv’ry thing now’s at *seca*
heigh an end.”

HEIGHMOST, Highest.

HEIGH-GO-MAD, To be highly enraged.

HEILD, The substantive from the verb *helle*, to pour out.

“His purse is on the *heild*, and only fortie shillings
hath he behinde to try his fortune with.”

Nash’s Lent. St. Hart. Misc. vi. 144.

Mr. Archdeacon Nares, not knowing this word *heild*,
adds *Qu.* on the *wane*, though *hield* literally signi-
fies the act of pouring out, he is undoubtedly right
in his conjecture.

HEIVY-KEIVY, Librating, on the balance; also,
doubtful, hesitating.

2. Drunken; because a person in this state is on the
equi-poise.

HELK, A large, heavy person.

HELKS, Large detached crags

2. Large white clouds, indicative of a thunder-storm.

HELL-CAT, A termagant, a vixen. *Grose.*

HELLE, To pour out. *Isl. helle.*

“Whanne the box of alabastre was broken, she *helde*
it on his heed.”

Mark xiv. Wiclif.

“The Lord seith I schal *hælde* out my spirit on eiche
fleische.”

Acts ii. Wiclif.

HELLE-ON, To pour water on dough. *Cooper.*

HELLER'D, Swollen.

HELLIN, Compacted soot, *Qu.* *TEUT. helen, to cover.*

HELM, A shed, a hovel. *A. S. haelme.*

HELTER, A halter. *A. S. halftre. BELG. halter.*

“To slip the neck out of the *helter*,” to get out of a scrape, to escape from danger.

HELTER-SKELTER, To run in great haste. *BELG. hecl, prorsus, and schitteren spargere, heclter schelter.*

“*Helter-skelter* have I rode to thee.”

Pirate, 2d vol. p. 93.

“And *helter-skelter* have I rode to England.”

Shakspeare.

HEMP-SEED, On the eve of St. Mark, it is usual for a young woman to walk round the Church, scattering *hemp-seed* and repeating,

“*Hemp-seed* I saw,
He that must my true love be,
Come after me and maw.”

During this operation, the lover generally, it is supposed, makes his appearance.

HEN, Money given by the bride or bridegroom, on the eve after marriage, to their poor neighbours, to drink their health. *Qu.* from *A. S. hæman, or hæm, habitation, when the bride generally goes to a new residence.*

2. *Ilen* and chicking daisy, a kind of proliferous daisy, called by *Gerard*, the childing daisy.

HENNOT, Have not.

“How schulen thei beleve to him whom they *han not* herd.”

Roman x. Wiclif.

HEN-PENNIES, The dung of hens.

HEN-SCRATTINS, Small and circular white clouds, denoting rain or wind, *see Filly tails.* This beautiful

appearance of the clouds is probably the same as the Fr. *Ciel pommelé*; or in *Cotgrave*, *Ciel mattoné*, which he renders a curdled skie, a skie full of small curdled clowdes. A friend informs me, that it is usual in Devoushire for the people to say, "see macarell backs and horse-tails," as indicative of rain or wind.

HENT, The plow up the bottom of the furrow.

HEP-BREEAR, The wild rose.

HEPPEN, Decent, neat in dress, respectable. A. S. *hepplic*.

HEPPENLY, Neatly. "Shoe's *heppenly* don'd."

HERD, A herdsman, a shepherd-groom. *Spencer*.
Sax. *hyrd*.

"Ther was baillif ne *herde*, no other line
That he ne knew his sleight ne his covine."

Chaucer.

HERE, "That's neither *here* nor there," nothing whatever to the purpose.

HERE'S T' YE, The rustic form of drinking healths.

When a Frenchman, returning from a temporary residence in London, was asked by his countrymen what was the usual beverage of the lower classes in England, gravely answered *here's t' ye*. *Miege*.

"Come, *t' ye* friend."

Gentle Shepherd.

"Well then *here's t' ye*, Coridon, and now for my song."

Walton's Angler, p. 209.

"*Here's t' ye*."

Pirate, vol. 4, p. 17.

"*Here's t' thee*."

Shakspeare. *Timon* 31.

In *Ward's Woe to Drunkards*, 8vo. 1636, we read:

"Abandon that foolish and vicious custom, as Ambrose and Basil call it, of drinking healths and making that a sacrifice to God for the health of others, which is rather a sacrifice to the Devill, and a bane of their owne."

Brand.

HERON-SEW, } A heron. From *herring* and *sue*,
 HEARIN-SEW, } to pursue, from their propensity
 HERRING-SEW, } to pursue fish. *Skinner*.

“So I wole that he dwelle til I come, what to thee?
sue thou me.”

Wiclif.

The substantive used by the same author is *suer*.
Spenser uses *hernshaw*. I do not recollect ever
 hearing the word *hernshaw*. The herons never
 build here, though our river fish are frequent
 sufferers from their rapacity.

“I wot not tellen of her strange sewes
 Ne of her swannes, ne hir *heronsewes*.”

Chaucer. Sq. Tale.

“The manor, woods, games of swans, *heronsewes* and
 fesauntes.”

Glastonbury Ab. See Britton's Antiq.

“I know a hawk from a *hand saw*.”

Hamlet ii. 2.

This *Steevens* supposes to be a corruption of *Hernshaw*.

“Than that sky-scaling pike of Teneriffé
 Upon whose tops the *heronshew* bred her young.”

Brown's British Past. Nares.

It is said that a collection of porpoises frequently
 indicates the presence of the herring shoals. The
 heron has the same innate propensities, and thus
 denominated the *herring sew* from its pursuing the
 herrings. In the *compotus* of Bolton Priory,
 1310, this bird is simply called a heyron.

“Pro p dicibus et l heyron et al' volatit' contra D'nam
 de Clifford per vices xs. viijd.”

In the *Household Book* of the *Cliffords*, 1630, is the
 following entry.

“*White hearing*, 1s. 2d.”

HERPLE, To go lame,¹ to creep. GR. *ερπω*. BELG.
erple, a duck, denoting waddling.

“He tired and weary *herpled* down the brae.”

Ross's Helcnore. Dr. Jam.

“He canna walk a mile to hear the Minister, but he will *herple* ten if he hears a ship embayed.”

Pirate, vol. 1, p. 80.

“Ye manna think that ane sae young
Wha *hirples* slowly o’er a rung.”

Shirrefs Poems. Dr. Jamieson.

HIERPLIN, Walking lame.

“Plague on Pate Paterson’s cripple knee, they will be waiting on him *hirplin*, useless body.”

Pirate, vol. 3, p. 112.

“The rising sun owre Galsion muirs
Wi’ glorious light was glintin,
The hares were *hirplin* down the furs,
The lav’rocks they were chantin
Fu’ sweet that day.”

Burn’s Holy Fair, p. 37.

HES, Has.

HESP, A hasp, a clasp, the fastening of windows, doors, &c. **BELG.** *ghespe*, a clasp or buckle; or **A. S.** *hæps*, a lock, per Metathesis, *hesp*.

“Ane hundrith brasen *hespys* than claspit *quem?* (exactly.)”

D. Virg. p. 229.

HETT, Have it. “Witto *hell?*” Wilt thou have it.

HETTE, Heated.

“And in her service her heart is sette,
Seven times hotter than was wont to be *hette*.”

Romf. of the Rose.

HETTE,
HECK,
HAAVE, } All these words are used by carters to command their horses to turn to the left.

“Deep was the way, for which the carte stood,
The carter smote and cried as he were wood,
Heit Scot, *heit* brok, what spare ye for the stones.”

Chaucer Frere’s Tale.

“When to accord the sturdy knee,
And skilful trip with *hait* or gce,
Which horses learn without much trouble,
In full career they make a double.”

Maro, p. 102.

HEUGH, A rocky hill A. S. *heaffian, cleware.* This word is strongly guttural.

“From that place syne, unto ane cave we went,
Under ane hyngand *heuch* in ane darne (retired place)
we went.”

Douglas Virg.

HEV, }
HEY, } Have,

HEW, To knock one ancle against another.

HEWSON, A term of reproach, addressed to a person who cannot see a thing which is plainly before his eyes; or who is apt to make mistakes for want of using them properly. This word has always blind subjoined with it. A blind *hewson*.

HEY, A term of exaltation. “Hey fort.”

“They make the ship ring with the noise
Of *hey*, for Sicily, brave boys.”

Maro.

“To play *hey*,” to be in a violent passion.

HEYBA, A great noise, a high-bawl.

HEYE, High.

“This Goddess on a hart full *heye* sat.”

Chaucer.

HEYMOST, Highest.

HIDE, Skin. “To tan the *hide*,” to beat. To warm the *hide* is synonymous.

HIDE, To beat,

HIDING, A beating.

HIE, To be off. “Go *hie* thee.” ISL. *heya.*

“Your fate *hies* apace.”

Othello, also in Merchant of Venice and Macbeth.

“*Highe* thou to come to me.”

Titus iii. Wiclif.

“*Hie* thee to this place of secrecy.”

Quentin Durward, 2d vol. p. 227.

“My minde misgives mee, somewhat is amisse,

With them or with the cattle; *hyc* thee lad”

Fracastorius. Translat. by Sylvester.

HIG, A passion, a violent commotion of the mind, a corruption of the WELSH *dig*. anger.

2. A temporary hurricane, "a March *hig*."

HIGHTY, A horse, a name generally used by children.

HIKE, To push with the horns,

HIND, } A bailiff or birdsman. ISL. *hird*, *custodire*.

HIRD, } *Servus operarius*. Rider.

"As when a sturdy ploughman with his *hynde*,
By strength have overthrown a stubborn steare."
Spenser.

"The rational *hind* Costard."

Shakspeare. *Love's Labour Lost*.

This passage seems to have been misunderstood by *Tyrwhit*, *Steevens*, and *Farmer*, who suppose it to have been a female red deer.

"Cowardly *hind*."

2d pt. of H. IV.

"An if my neyhboare had an *hyne*."

P. Plou. 7 pass.

"But an hyred *hyne*."

John x. Wielif.

HIND-BERRIES, Rasp-berries, the fruit of the *rubus idæus*. A. S. *hindberian*, wrongly interpreted by *Lye*, *fragum*. *Thompson* derives it from D. *hind-bær*. *Mr. Todd* supposes that they are bramble-berries. *Fortè sic dicta, quia inter hinnulos et cervos in silvis et saltibus crescunt. Ray*. They are excellent fruit, and are frequently gathered in the woods by poor people for sale.

HINDERENDS, Refuse of corn. GOTH. *hindar*, behind.

HING, To hang. Præt. hang, *p. p. hung*. Hence, hung-beef, dried beef.

"Some gnaw the snakes that on their shoulders *hing*."
Fairfax Tasso.

"O'er ilka thing a general sadness *hings*!"

A. Ramsay's Pastorals.

2. "To *hing* an a—," to loiter. Also, "to *hing* about," is synonymous.

HING-BY, }
HING-ON, } A parasite.

HINGES, "To be off t' hinges." To be out of health.

HIP, To pass by, to skip over.

"Besydes these charmes afore,
I have feates many more,
That kepe still in store,
Whom now I over-hyppe."

Bale's Interlude, 1562. Vid. Brand's Pop. An.

HIP AND THIGH, Completely, entirely.

HIPE, To push with the head as horned cattle. In this sense the word seems synonymous with *hike*. But it is more frequently used metaphorically, implying indirect censure. WELSH, *hypynt*, a push.

HIPPINABLE, When the hippins or stepping stones are passable.

"That is *overhippit* quite and left behind."

Douglas Virg. Preface.

HIPPIN, Hipping.

"Hope cam *hyppying* after."

P. Plou. Dobet 3 pass.

HIPPINS, Stepping stones, over a river or brook.

2. Child's cloths.

HIRSLE, To move about, to shove or hitch. TEUT. *aerseleu, ire retro.* A. S. *hwyrlyfan*, to turn round.

"And whanne we felden into a place of gravel, gon all aboute with the see, thei *hirtleden* the ship."

Dedis 27. Wiclif.

"For on blynd stanis and rokkis *hirssilit* we Tumlit of mount Pachynus in the see."

D. Virg. p. 92.

"And four black trotters clad wi grisle,
Bedown his throat had learnt to *hirsle*."

Ferguson's Poems.

HISK, To draw the breath with difficulty. LAT. *hisco*.

HISSELL, Himself. "Hee's not *hissel*," i. e. he is in a state of derangement.

HIT, To find. "I can *hit* t' gait."

2. To agree.

"Pray you let us *hit* together."

Lear I. 1.

HITS, "Mind thy *hits*," embrace thy opportunity.

HITTER, Vehement, eager, restless, or passionate.

HITTERIL, A congeries of confluent pimples on the body, attended with itching and a slight degree of inflammation. "My legs 're all of a *hitteril*."

HITTY-MISSY, Right or wrong, a corruption of *hit* or *miss*. In *Cotgrave*, *tombant*, *levant*, well or ill, *hittie missie*, here or there, one way or the other. Art. *levant*.

HIZY PRIZY, A corruption of *nisi-prius*.

HO, Wariness, moderation, mostly, if not always used negatively, as there is "no *ho* with him," he is not to be restrained; he is rash, impetuous, precipitate, and acts on the spur of the moment, without judgment or discretion.

"There is no *hoo* between them."

Froyssart's Cronyete.

"All went on wheels there, there was no *hoc* with them, they were so lusty."

"Estre du lard."

Cotgrave.

"*Ho*, retinue."

Miege.

"The King thereupon threw down his warder, the Marshall cried *ho!* and the combat ceased."

Barne's Hist. of Ed. III. Vid. Mills on Chivalry, vol. 2, p. 25.

"Again, but *ho* there, if I should have waded any further, and sounded the depth of their deceit, I should have either procured your displeasure, or incurred the suspicion of fraud."

Lylies Euphues. See Todd's 2d Edition of Johnson.

HOATLY, Hotly.

“At what time Galgacus, the principall man, seeing the multitude *hoatly* demaunde the battaile, is sayed to have used this speech.”

Life of Agricola. Danett's Translation of Tacitus, 1506.

HOB, The side of the fire; also the hood-end.

HOB-NOB, *Grose* explains *hob-nob* at a venture, rashly.

Mr. Todd thinks *Mr. Brands* etymology and explanation more satisfactory, from *habban*, SAX. to have, and *naebban*, to want; *i. e.* Do you choose a glass of wine, or would you rather let it alone.

“*Hob-nob* is his word, give it or take it.”

Shaks. Twelfth Night.

I have frequently heard one gentleman, in company, say to another, will you *hob-nob* with me? When this challenge was accepted, the glasses were instantly filled, and then they made the glasses touch or *kiss* each other. This gentle striking of the drinking vessels I always supposed explained the term *hob-nob*.

HOB,
HOBBY, } A shoe.

HOBBIL, A fool.

HOBBITY-HOY, A stripling, half man, half boy.

Tusser calls it *hobart de hoigh*, or *hoyh*. *Mr. Wilbraham* believes it to be simply *hobby the hoyden*. The word *hoyden*, he says, is by no means confined to the female sex, but signifies a rude ill behaved person.

HOBBLE, A scrape, a state of perplexity.

“Now Captain Cleveland, will you get us out of this *hobble*.”

Pirate, 3d vol. p. 152.

HOBBLY, Rugged, uneven, pebbly. “This is a feaful *hobbly* road.” WELSH, *hobeld*, to hobble.

HOBKNOLLING, Saving your own expenses by living with others on slight pretences.

HOB-PRICK, A wooden peg driven into the heels of shoes.

HOB-THRUSH-LOUSE, Millepes.

HOCKER, To do a piece of work in a clumsy manner.

HOD, To hold, præter held, *p. p. hodden.*

“Weel, *ha'd* ye there; an since ye've frankly made
To me a present o' your braw new plaid.”

Gentle Shepherd. Ramsay.

2. To refuse to give. “T'cow *hods* her milk.”

HOD-TO, Hold thou. “To *hod* yan a good an,” severely to contest, to be a match for one.

HOD, Hold. “To git *hod*,” to recover, “my lad begins to git *hod*.”

2. The crick in the neck. “Ive gitten a *hod* i my neck.”

3. A hole or pool under the bank of a rock, where fish retire to. “There's nut a finer *hod* i au'th' beck.”

HODDEN-YOWS, Ewes intended to be kept or *holden* over year, not to be slaughtered.

HODDER, A thin mist or vapour in warm weather, probably a corruption of *hot-air*.

HOE-BUCK, A clown, a gaping, staring fellow.

HOFF, The hock. In the plural *hoff's*, a ludicrous term for the feet. *Vid. Grose.*

HOGS, Sheep one year old. *Qu. A. S. hogan*, to take care of; because, on account of their tender age, greater care is required to rear them.

HOGSHEED, Hogsheed.

“Itm payd at London the first day of Marche to John Browne for a tonne of wyne yt ys to sey v *hogsheeds* of white and two of clared v. li.”

II. Ld. Clifford's Household Book, 1510.

HOIL, Hole. This pronunciation of the word is more frequent on the Southern part of this Deanery.

HOIT, An ill taught, spoiled child.

HOITY-TOITY, Giddy, frolicsome, flighty. *FR. haute tete. Brockell.*

HOLE, To earth as a fox.

2. "To *hole* a person," to send him to gaol.

3. "To have a *hole* in his coat," to be privy to some blemish or flaw in another's character.

HOLE, } Middle. "*T'hole* o' winter." Sc. *how*, as

HOUL, } "*how* o the nicht," midnight.

HOLE, Whole.

"For playing of playe and interludes affor his Lordshipis hous for every of their fees a *hole* yere."

Household Book of the 5th Earl of Northumberland,
1512, p. 351.

HOLLYN, Holly. A. S. *holeynan*.

"The park thai tuke, Wallace a place has seyn
Of gret *holyns*, that grew bath heych and greyn."

Wallace. Dr. Jam.

HOLLOW, "He carried it *hollow*;" or, by *alew*, of which Mr. Boucher supposes *halloo* is a corruption, used by Spenser. "Yet did she not lament with loud *alew*." See Todd's second edition of Johnson; "He gained the prize without difficulty, as Skinner remarks, "*luculenter vicit*," he carried it *wholly*, whole and all, a TEUT. *hell, clarus*. SU. G. *haalen*, entirely." Qu. by *halloo*, or acclamation?

HOLLOW MEAT, Fowls. I conjecture this word, when the fowls are hashed, has the same signification as B. Jonson's *whit-meat*. See *White-meat*.

"How cleanly he wipes his spoon, at every spoonful of *whit-meat* he eats."

Every Man out of Humour.

HOLLY-BRASH, A very bright, though transient flame, such as the burning twigs of the holly occasion.

HOLM, A low field near the river. SAX. *holm*.

HOLIDAY, } "Blind man's *haly-day*," twilight, the

HALIDAY, } dusk of the evening, or dark night,
which the blind can enjoy with as much, or greater, comfort, than he who is blessed with sight.

- HOLY-STAAK**, A stone with a natural hole in it, which was frequently suspended by a string from the tester of a bed, or from the roof of a cow house, as an infallible prevention of injury from witches!! In Scotland these stones are called *elf-cups*.
- HOLY-WATER**, "He likes him as the Devil likes *holy water*," *i. e.* he mortally hates him.
- HONED**, Having the udder swollen and hard, as a cow after calving, probably an abbreviation of *hovened*.
- HONEST**, This term is used in a singular sense by the vulgar, in relation to a woman, whom a man has humbled. If he marries her, he is said to make an *honest woman* of her, *i. e.* he does all in his power to cover her ignominy, to restore her to her place in society. *Dr. Jam. Supp.*
- HOO**, He or she. This word is seldom used except on the borders of Lancashire.
- "To lere thee what leve ys and leve at *hue* lauhite."
P. Plou. 2 pass.
- "As the weye is so wickede, bote *ho* hadde a gyde."
P. Plou.
- Richard de Hampole* uses *hue*. *Vid. souk.*
- HOOD**, The place behind the fire.
- HOOD-END**, Corners near the fire, either of stone or iron.
- HOOD-SHEAVES**, The two uppermost sheaves, which are so formed as to throw the rain from the stouk.
- HOODERS**, The two sheaves with which the stouk is covered or hooded. *TEUT. hooden, tegere.*
- HOOK-SEAMS**, } Hooks or paniers to carry turf, lead,
HOTTS, } &c. now nearly extinct, since the improvement of roads. *A. S. seam, sarcina jumentaria. Dr. Jamieson.* Frumenti onus equinum nos a *seam* dicimus. See a long dissertation on this word by *Sir Henry Spelman.*

HOONS, } Ill treats, oppresses. A. S. *hean*, poor,
 HOINS, } common subjects of ill usage; or, Qu. from
 the old French *honi*, evil?

HOOSING. The husk of a nut.

HOOVED, Callous, horny, as the hands of labouring people. It is, perhaps, simply *hoofed*, made hard or horny, like a hoof.

HOOZE, A difficulty of breathing in cattle. ISL. *hoese*. The holy staan is *sapiently* supposed to be a wonderful and efficacious preventive of this malady. I have frequently seen the holy staan suspended over the backs of cows.

HOP, "To *hop* the twig," to run away in debt, to elude his creditors.

2. To die.

HOP-O DOCK, A lame person.

HOP-STRIDE AND LOUP, Hopping, striding, and jumping, a boy's game.

"The twa appear'd like sisters twin

In feature form and cloes!

Their visage withered lang and thin

An sour as ony sloes:

The third cam up, *hap, step and loup*,

As light as ony lambie,

An wi a curchie low did stoop

As soon as e'er she saw me,

Fu kind that day."

Burns' Holy Fair.

HOPPER-A-E, Resembling in gait the motion of a hopper.

HOPPIT, A little basket.

2. An infant.

HOPPLE. To tie the legs together, to prevent cattle from straying. Copulare, quod pedes copulat. *Skinner*.

HORN-BURN, To burn the horns of cattle with the initials of the owner's name.

HORN-SHOOT, When any stone or timber, which should be parallel with the line of the wall, diverges from it, it is said to *horn-shoot*.

HORSE, An obstruction of a vein or stratum, called also a rider. This is occasioned by the intrusion of heterogeneous matter disturbing the regular course of the vein.

HORSE-GOGS, A species of wild plumbs.

HORSE PENNIES, Yellow rattle or penny grass.
Rhinanthus Crista galli. Linn.

HORSE-ROD, A rod to strike a horse with.

HORSE-TREE, The beam on which timber is placed previous to sawing.

HORSING-STEPS, Steps for the convenience of mounting a horse, a horse-block.

HORSES, "They don't put up their *horses* together,"
i. e. they are not on friendly terms.

HOSTE, A hoarseness. *Isl. hooste, tussis.* MÆS. G.
hwosta, omnia a sono facta. Skinner.

HOTCH, To go lame, to move awkwardly and unevenly upon one leg more than the other. Also to be restless, to move by sudden jerks or starts, occasioned by joy or pain. In this latter sense it is admirably illustrated in Burns' inimitable *Tam O Shanter*, where he makes his Diabolical Majesty to act the part of a musician to the witches in *Alloway Kirk*.

"And how Tam stood, like ane bewitched
And thought his very e'en enriched,
Even Satan glowr'd, and fidg'd fu' fain
And *hotched* and blew wi' might and main."

HOTE, Hot.

"So *hote* of foule affection."

Chaucer.

“When the sommeris day is *hote*
The yung nunnes takith a bote
And doth ham forth in that river
Bothe with oris and with stere.”

Ang. Norm. MSS. Hickes.

“Because the liver is *hote.*”

King James' Counterblaste to Tobacco.

“My heart waxt *hote* within my breast
With musing thought and doubt.”

Ps. xxxix. 4. Sternhold and Hopk.

“And yet with hailstones once againe
The Lord their cattell smote ;
And all their flockes and heardes likewise
With thunderbolts full *hote.*”

Ps. lxxviii. 48. Sternhold and Hopk.

“Let me alone, that my wrath may waxe *hote* against
them.”

Exodus xxxii. 10.

HOTTEL, An iron rod heated, to burn with.

HOTTER, To boil, to seethe.

HOTTERIN, { Boiling, raging with passion. GERM.
HETTERIN, } *hader-en.*

HOTTS, Water porridge.

2. The hips or huggans.

3. Panniers to convey dung, &c. on steep hills, inaccessible to carriages.

HOUGH, A word by onomatopœia to express the forcible expulsion of breath occasioned by exertion in giving a blow. GERM. *hauch, halitus.* *Vide han.*

HOUGHLE, The shank of beef, frequently, though erroneously, called *offal*; this is a favourite dish amongst the farmers. A saying is recorded of a mother to her son, which is now become proverbial. “Ride Rowley’s *hough’s* ith pot.” See *Sir W. Scott* notes on canto 6th, *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, on the subject of the *moss-troopers*.

HOUND, An opprobrious name applied to man. He is an idle, covetous hound.

“Hethene *hounde* he doth the call.”

Kyng of Tars. See T. Warton.

HOUPY, A horse. This word is only used by children.

HOUSE, The principal room in a farm-house. "To thrav't' house out o't' windows," to cause great disorder and confusion. *Mettre tout par eschelles. Colgrave.* "To be at t'house top," to be in a great rage. "To give t' house a warming," to partake of an entertainment at a new house, or of a new occupant.

HOVEN, To swell, to puff up.

"Tom piper hath *hoven* and puffed up his cheeks,
If cheese be so *hoven*, make Cisse to seeke creeks,"

Tusser.

Some ill brew'd drink had *hov'd* her wame."

Burns.

HOVVER, To tarry, to *hover*.

HOW, Hollow.

HOW, Glen, valley.

"In the *how* stake, be younder woddis syde,
Full dern I sal my men of armes hyde."

Doug. Virgil.

"They stelled their canons on the height,
And showr'd their shot down in the *Howe*."

Bothwell Bridge.

HOW-RUSH, A hollow rush.

HOWGAIT, A hollow gait or way. Hence, is probably derived the surname of *Holgate*, as John de *Howgait*.

HOWL, Hollow, deep. A *howl* dish, opposed to shallow.

2. Hungry.

HOWL-HAMPERS, Hollow, or hungry bellies, from *howl*, *hollow*, and *hamper*, a basket; the stomach being frequently called a bread-basket.

HOWSOMIVVER, }
HOWSOMDEVER, } However.

Howsomdever, I object nothing to Capt. Cleveland."

Pirate, vol 3, p. 153.

HUB, A small stack of hay.

2. A thick square sod, pared off the surface of a peat bog, when digging for peats. This is sometimes dried

for fuel, but it is inferior to the peat, which lies beneath it. It is also called a basket.

3. An uneven piece of ground in a wood.

HUBBESHOW, A state of confusion, a tumult. **TEUT.**
hobbel-en, conglomerare, and schowe, spectaculum.

“That gars me think this *hobleshew* that’s past,
Will land in naething but a joke at last.”

Gentle Shepherd.

HUBSTACK, A clumsy, fat person.

HUD, *Vide hood.*

HIUDDLE, } To embrace. **TEUT.** *kudden.*
CUDDLE, }

HUDGE-MUDGE, Clandestinely, the same as *hugger mugger*.

“I have refused, because I fear they will condemn me
in *hugger-mugger*.”

Philpot’s Letters, 1555.

HUE AND CRY, I do not insert this as dialectical, but merely to remark, that the original expression has most probably been corrupted. Instead of two substantives and a copulative, *Sylvester*, in his translation of *Du Bartas*, ejects the copulative, and converts the first substantive into an adjective, as the *huon cry*. *Dr. Johnson* has quoted the *hue and cry* from *Shakspeare*, *L’Estrange*, and *Addison*, and derives it from **FR.** *huce*, from *huer*, to shout after, but takes no notice of *Huon*.

“Scarce finds the doore with fault’ring foot he flies
And still looks back for fear of *huon* cries.”

HUER, Hair.

HUG, To carry. **BELG.** *hugghen.*

HUG-BAAN, The hip bone, a corruption of *huckle bone*.
Sc. *hukebane.*

HUGGAN, The hip, from **A. S.** *hogan*, bearer or supporter of the body. **BELG.** *huckeude.*

HULKING, Bulky, clumsy. “A girt *hulking* fellow.”

HULL, To peel off the *hull* or husk of any seed. *Todd*.

HULL, A hovel or covering, a potatoe *hull*. It is a satisfactory proof to me, that the Scottish word *hool* has not been immediately derived from the Northern languages, but is a corruption of the English word *hull*, which more resembles the Gothic and Islandic word, than the Scottish term.

2. The husk of a nut. *GOTH. hulgan*, to cover. *ISL. hulde. T. hullen*.

“But o the skair I got into the pool;
I thought my heart had couped (louped) frae its *hool*.”
Ross's Helenore.

“Sometimes you may give them a few pease or *hull'd* beans.”

Marq. of Newcastle's New Mode of Dressing Horses, 1667.

“My heart out o' its *hool* was like to loup.”

Gentle Shepherd.

HULLET, } An owl, a diminutive, from the A. S. *hult*.

HULLAT, } *FR. howlette. ISL. ugla.*

“Sche hir transformyt in likeness of ane foule
Quhilk wi ane littil *howlit* cleepe or owl.”

Doug. Virg. p. 389.

“Its honours cowl, its now forhowt

And left the *howlats* prey.

Its skuggin wude aboon the flude

With gloom owerspread the day.”

Bord. Min. vol. 3, p. 389.

HUMMELD, Without horns, humble. *SU. G. hamla.*

Qu. LAT. humilis, humble, making no defence.

“A gimmer and a doddit yowe,

A stirkie and a *humme* cow.”

Jacobite Relics. Dr. Jam. Supp. Glossary.

HUMMEL, To humble.

“Whan he came before hym, he *humyled* himself
greatlye.”

Froyssart's Cronyele.

HUMMING, Strong, heady. Generally applied to good ale. The escape of the fixed air making a *humming* noise.

“With *humming* ale encouraging his text.”

Dryden. Wife of Bath's Tale. Todd.

—————“But none do I find,

Like *humming* Northern ale to please my mind.”

Praise of Yorkshire Ale.

HUMP, To make an obscure, though defamatory hint.

“Come, man, speak out, an dunnot *hump* soa.”

HUMPTY-DUMPTY, Short and broad. “He’s a life
humpty-dumpty fellow.”

HUMS AND HAHS, “Let’s hev naan o’ yer *hums* and
hahs,” be decisive.

HUNCH, A large slice of any thing, as bread and cheese.

HUNCH-RIGG’D, } Hump back’d.
HUTCH-RIGG’D, }

HUNGER, To famish. “He *hungers’t* barn.”

HUNGER-ROT, A penurious, griping wretch.

HUNGER-STAAAN, } A quartoze pebble.
THUNNER-STAAAN, }

HUNGRY, Poor, barren soil.

HUNSUP, A clamour, a turbulent outcry. The original
word was a “*hunts up*.” In *Cotgrave resveil*, or a
morning song for a new married couple.

HURDED, Hoarded.

“Your treasures are *hurded*, where theves cannot come
to steal them.”

Bradford's Letters.

HURKLE, To set up the back, as cattle in tempestuous
weather. BELG. *hurcken*.

“While I sit *hurklen* in the ase,
I’ll ha a new clok about me.”

Scottish Song.

HURKLING, Shrugging, shrinking.

“*Hurkilland* thareon, quhare he remanit and stude.”

D. Virg. p. 345.

HURL, To be chill, to be pinched with cold.

HURRY, To subsist, to shift. Also to shove, to push.

HURRY-SKURRY, In a great bustle. This word is now admitted into *Johnson's Dictionary* by Todd. Sv. G. *hurra, cum impetu circumagi et korra, somum stridulum edere.*

HURT-DONE, Bewitched. "Is waa to hear at Joan Shepherd's *hurt done.*"

HURTER, A ring of iron in the axis of a cart. This is evidently derived from the Fr. *heurter*, for, by the motion of the cart, the bush in the nave of the wheel is continually striking against it. *Vid. Brockett.*

HUSH, To detach, by force of a running stream, earthy particles from minerals. BELG. *hoosen*, to let water from a dam.

HUSHING, The act of separating earthy particles from minerals.

HUSHTO, Hold thy tongue.

HUSSOCK, A large tuft of coarse grass.

2. A large gross woman.

HUTCH, To shrug.

HUTTER, To speak confusedly.

HUZ OR UZ, Us. "Shoe gavv *huz* ten words for yan."

HUZZIF, A small case for needles, thread, &c.

HY, Make haste.

HYAN, A fatal disease amongst cattle, by which their bodies instantly become putrid.

I

I, } Yes. I is sometimes pronounced like E, par-
 AYE, } ticularly when the pronoun follows the
 EIGH, } verb, as "do E," for I do.

"Not but ynough, also, Sire trusteth me
 And ye him knew also well as do I."

Chaucer. Chanon's Trol.

I is often sounded like E, in *in*.

"I' every inch a King
 When I do stare, see how the subject quakes."

Lear.

ICE-BONE, The pelvis. This is also called the *natch* or *aitch-bone*, from which the *ice-bone* may be corrupted.

ICE-SHACKLES, Icicles. In Scotland *isechokill*.

TEUT. *yskekel*. GOTH. *isiokla*. In *Cotgrave ice-
 seekles, gouttes gelées, glaçons*.

"Over craggis and the frontys of rockys sere (many)
 Hang great *yse schokkalis* lang as ony spere."

Doug. Virg.

May not this word be derived from *shackle*, the wrist, as a *shackle* of ice. Though icicles vary in their dimensions, they certainly frequently resemble the wrist in rotundity.

ICKLES, Isicles, water *ickles, stalactites*.

"Be she constant, be she fickle,
 Be she fire, or be she *ickle*."

Cotton.

See Todd's second edition.

I'D, I had.

2. I would.

IDLE-BACK, A lazy person.

IF, "Let's hev naan o' yower *ifs* an ans," let us have no hesitation, be decisive.

IF'TLE, If thou wilt.

IKE, A familiar contraction of Isaac.

ILK, Each. This pronoun, so common in Scotland, is now extinct here; though it appears from a MSS. book on Alchemy, to have been used by the Canons of Bolton.

“And than tayke vertgrece and wad askes of *ylk* yan clyke mekyl.”

This is a proof amongst many others, that the words, generally supposed to be peculiar to Scotland, are merely English words now become obsolete.

ILLAN, A bad one; from *ill* and *one*.

ILLIFY, To villify, to defame. *Ray* has to *ill*, to reproach.

ILL-CONDITIONED, }
ILL-CONTRIVED, } Cross, peevish, ill-humoured.

“Arnault Guylliam who was a sage knight & knew right well his brothers *condicions*, *i. e.* temper.”

Berner's Trans. of Froyssart.

ILL-TO-FOLLOW, When a person of most excellent character and conduct vacates an office, the remark often made is, that he is an *ill'on to follow*; which implies a comparison to the prejudice of the successor.

ILL-SET, Placed in or exposed to difficulties. “He's *ill-set* to git a living.”

IME, Rime, hoar frost. *Isl. hyrm.* A. S. *hyrme*.

IMP, An additional enlargement of a bee-hive. *Su. G. ymp, insere.* *Qu.* an abbreviation of the *LAT. implementum?* *WELSH, impiam*, to graft.

“*Imp* out your country's drooping wing.”

Shaks. Rich. II. ii. 1.

IMP, To add, to enlarge. This word, *Dr. Johnson* says, is now wholly obsolete. It is a very common expression when applied to bee-hives, but I never heard it made use of on any other occasion.

“Thus taught an prechid bath Reason,

But love yspilte hath her sermon

That was so *impid* in my thought

That her doctrine I set at naught.”

Chaucer. Rom. R.

IN, "To keep *in* with a person," to retain his favourable opinion, to keep on friendly terms.

IN AND IN, Breeding cattle without crossing the breed

IN-BANK, Descending or inclining ground.

INCH, "I'll pay the within an *inch* o'thy life," a threatening of a sound beating. Something similar to the expression in *Shaks. Coriolanus*.

"They'l give him death by *inches*."

INCOME OF THE FAIR, Arrivals the evening before the fair. A. S. *incuman*.

"But, Pandare, right at his *incomming*."

Tro. & Cress. Chaucer.

About the time of Rolle, the Hermit of Hampole, who died in 1394, parts of the Gospels of Saint Mark and Saint Luke, &c. were translated by the Clergy.

"When the doughter of that Herodias was *incomyn* and hud tomblyde and plesid to Harowde, and also to the sittande at mete, the king says to the wench."

Mark vi. 22.

INDERMER, Inner.

INDIFFERENT, Tolerable, pretty well, so so. When very is added to indifferent, the meaning is entirely changed. If I ask a Craven peasant how his wife does, he replies "*indifferent*, thank ye;" then I conclude that she is in tolerably good health. But if he tells me that she is *very indifferent*, I am assured she is very ill; or, almost in a hopeless state. For want of knowing the proper meaning of this expression, learned commentators, particularly from the Southern part of this kingdom, have frequently exposed themselves in attempting to elucidate various passages in *Shakspeare*, which the inhabitants of the Northern Counties find not the least difficulty in comprehending. This is another proof of the benefit of a dialectic

Glossary. The following passage in Act iv. Scene 1, of *Taming of a Shrew*, seems to have puzzled *Dr. Johnson*, *Dr. Farmer*, and *Mr. Malone*.

“Let their heads be sleekly combed, their blue coats brushed, and their garters of an *indifferent knit*.”

“What is the sense of this I know not,” says *Dr. Johnson*, “unless it means that their garters should be fellows, indifferent or not different one from another.” In *Donne’s Paradoxes*, p. 56, *Dr. Farmer* observes, that we find one *indifferent* shoe; meaning, I suppose, says he, a shoe that would fit either the right or left foot.

“One *indifferent* shoe doubtless signifies that one shoe was nearly worn out.”

“Perhaps by garters of an *indifferent* knit, the author meant *party coloured* garters, garters of a *different* knit.”

Malone.

Whilst these acute philologists are descanting on the *colour* of the garters, which *Shakespeare* never mentions, they say not a word about the mode of knitting them. The words of an “*indifferent knit*” simply mean, that the garters should be *tolerably* well knit, neither very fine nor very coarse.

“I am myself *indifferent* honest” (tolerably honest.)
Hamlet iii. 1.

“Our scheme is *indifferent* well laid.”

Abbot.

“That use almost all manner *indifferente* good”

Secrets of Alexis of Piemont.

INDIFFERENTLY, Tolerably.

“Well I think I have *indifferently* well redeemed my pledge.”

Quentin Durward, 3d vol. p. 52.

ING, A marshy meadow, common, in the same sense, to the MÆSO. G. ISL. and SAX. ISL. *eingē*. DAN. *ing*.

INGATE, Ingress, entrance. It is mostly used in conjunction with outgate, when speaking of something that is lost, which, after the most diligent search, cannot be found. Thus a person will say, "I lost a sheep last week, bud I can mak nayther *ingate* ner outgate on't."

INGRUND, The same as *inbank*, which see.

INKLING, A desire. "Ive an *inkling* to gang to't' fair to morn."

2. An imperfect hint. *In* and *callen*, to tell. TEUT. *inklinken*, to sound within. *Skinner*. *Brockelt* supposes that it may be derived from FR. *un din* (d'oeil), a wink, if not from SU. GOTH. *wincka*, *connivere*. *Sir Thomas Moore* uses *inkelynge*.

"Thus spake Orcanes and some *inkling*
In *doubtful* words."

Fairfax Tasso.

"But as either thou tendrest my honor or thine own safety use such secresy in this matter, that my father have no *inkling* hereof."

Lylies Euphues.

"O which, when I gie you an *inkling*
It will set baith your lugs a tinckling."

Ramsay Three Bonnets.

"Elias never gave the subjects of Achab the least *ingling* of any such absolution."

Jas. I.

INK-STANDAGE, An inkstand.

INLAID, Provided with, laid up in store. "We're weel *inlaid* for coals."

INNERMER, Inner.

INSENSE, To inform.

INSENSED, Inform'd, or having sense infused into his mind.

"I have *insensed* the Lords of the Council that he is a most harsh heretick."

Shaks. II. VIII. See also Rich. III. iii. 1.

INSIDE, Stomach and bowels. "How isto John, to day?" "Ise feaful ill i my *inside*."

INSTEP, "She is rather high in her *instep*," she is proud and haughty.

"If they (fine Dames) be adorned with beauty, they be strait laced and made so high in the *instep*, that they disdaine them most that most desire them."

Lylies Euphues.

INTACK, An inclosure, an *in-take*, because it is taken in from the common.

INTUT, }
INTUTH, } Into.

IS, I am.

"I *is* as ill a miller as is ye."

Chaucer.

Mr. Tyrwhit (says Dr. Whitaker), the sagacious editor of the *Canterbury Tales*, has observed that this is not the language of *Chaucer*. Though *Chaucer* was not able to say where Strother was, the language used by the two scholars is sufficiently evident that they came from Langstroth, formerly called Langstrother, near Buckden, the Northern part of Craven, on the banks of the Wharf. It is worthy of remark, that the lapse of more than four centuries has had so little effect upon the language, that at the present day, and at the very same spot, the Craven Dialect is spoken in the like degree of purity as it was in the days of *Chaucer*. This, I conceive, is principally owing to the great retirement of the place; which, inhabited by peasantry and surrounded by mountains, nearly inaccessible, has had little intercourse with the world. But, I fear, that the moral purity of these two young Cravenites had been much corrupted by

the connections which they had formed at the University.

ISE, I am, or I will.

“*Ise* try whether your costard or my bat be the harder.”

Lear iv. 6.

IS'TER, Is there.

IS'TO, Art thou.

IT'LE, It will.

I'TH', In the.

ITSELL, Himself or herself.

“I've seen a wean aft vex *itsell*,
An greet because it wasna tall ;
Heez'd on a beild, O then !
Rejoicing in the artfu' height,
How smirky look'd the little wight !
An thought *itsell* a man.”

A. Ramsay.

2. It is frequently used as a term of endearment, when addressed to a child, “as tak care on *itsell*,” *i. e.* of yourself.

ITT, To eat.

ITTEN, Eaten.

IV, In ; generally used when the next word begins with a vowel, as “he's *iv* our house.”

IV'E, I have.

IVIN, Ivy.

IV'RY, Every.

IV'RY LIKE, Very frequently, on every occasion.

IZZET, The letter Z. This is probably the corruption of *izzard*, the old and common name for the letter, though I know not, says *Nares*, on what authority. *Dr. Johnson* explains this letter into *s hard*. If, however, says *Walker*, this be the meaning, it is a gross misnomer, for the *z* is not the hard but soft *s* ; but as it has a less sharp, and, therefore, not so audible a sound, it is not impossible that it may mean *s surd*.

J.

JACK, To beat, *jacken*, BELG.

JACK, Knave of cards.

JACK-A-DANDY, A little impertinent fellow, from *jack*, and TEUT. *dant-en ineptire*.

“It is a shame for men of spirit to have such a *jack-a-dandy* scarecrow on board.”

Pirate 3d vol. p. 146.

JACK ROBINSON, What a strange perversion of words will time frequently occasion! “As soon as you can say *Jack Robinson*,” is a phrase common in every part of the kingdom, but who could suppose that it is a corruption of the following quotation? —

“A warke it ys as easie to be doone,
As 'tys to saye, *Jack! robys on.*”

Old Play.

JACK-A-LEGS, A large pocket knife, from *Jaques de Liege*, the name of a famous cutler. *Dr. Jamieson.*

“An gif the custoc's sweet or sour,
Wi *joetelegs* they taste them.”

Halloween. Burns.

JACK-PLANE, A coarse plane.

JACKSON-HORSE, Jackson's horse. The possessive case is frequently omitted, so that the two words become a compound noun. This mode of speaking and writing seems of great antiquity.

“Barfoot on an *asse back.*”

Pi. Plou. 4 pass.

“It an offrand for xs. *Wright wyffe* iiijd.”

II. Lord Clifford MSS. 1510.

“All his scholars shall every Childermas daye come to Pauli's church and hear the childe *bishop sermon.*”

Dean Colet's Statutes, 1512.

“Like a wilde *asse coll.*”

Job xi. 12. Geneva Edit. 1562.

“He shall bynde hys *asse fole* unto the vyne.”

Gen. xlix. 2. Idem.

JAG, A large cart load of hay. In Cheshire, however, according to *Mr. Wilbraham*, *jag* or *jagg* means a parcel, a small load of hay or corn.

JAGGING-IRON, A circular instrument, with teeth used in forming ornamental pastry, &c. *Mr. Todd* derives the verb from the WELSH *gagau*, slits or holes.

JAM, To squeeze, *Qu.* between the *jamb* or *jaum*.

JAMS-MASS, The festival of St. James.

JANGLE, To rove about, to lead a disorderly life.

JANNOCK, Thick oaten cake or loaf.

“A loaf made of oat-meal leavened.”

Tim Bobbin.

“Mattie gae us baith a drap skimmed milk, and ane o’ her thick ait *jannocks*.”

Rob Roy.

“That isn’t *Jannock*,” *i. e.* not fair, a phrase in use amongst rustic *bons vivans*, when one of the party is suspected of not drinking fairly.

JAUM, The post of a door, the stone partitions of a window. *Fr.* *jambe*.

JAUNUS, Jaundice.

JAUPE, To dash like water. The substantive is seldom used.

“Wele fer from thens standith ane rocke in the se
Forgane the fomy schore and coistis hie,
Quhilk sum tyme with boldynand wallis quhite,
Is by the *jawpe* of fludes coverit quhyte.”

Douglas Virg. 131.

JAUPEN, Large, spacious, “a girt *jaupen* roum.”

JAVVER, Idle talk. “Let’s hey naan o’ thy *javver*.”

JEAST, Jest.

“Shews him to the company, who caught their bellie-
full at this pleasant *jeast*.”

Molle’s Translation of Camerarius, 1621.

“I should but serve my souldiers as a *jeast*,
And Judith fair would count mee but a beast.”

Hudson’s Transt. of Du Bartas’ Judith.

JEGGLE, To be restless and uneasy, generally applied to children.

JEGGLIN, Restless, unquiet.

JENNY WREN, The wren. An opinion prevails amongst some people in Craven, that this diminutive bird is the female of the Robin Redbreast, which is utterly unfounded, as they are of a different species. In some places there is, a friend informs me, a similar idea of sacredness felt for the wren as the robin.

“The Robin and the Wren
Are God Almighty’s Cock and Hen.”

JERKIN, A waistcoat. “I’ll fettle thy *jerkin*.” I’ll beat thee.

JERKIN, To beat. GORN. *girekin*.

JET, A word used by milk-maids, when they wish a cow to turn on one side. FR. *jetter*.

JIDDY-CUM-JYDY, A see-saw, or a plank supported on its centre. A word of like import, and of similar elegance, is used in Suffolk, *tillykumtawtah*. Moor.

JIFFY, In an instant.

“An then shall each Paddy, who once on the Liffy,
Perchance held the helm of some mackerel boy,
Hold the helm of the state and dispense in a *jiffy*,
More fishes than ever he caught when a boy.”

Rejected Addresses. Todd.

JIG, To rove, to make frequent idle excursions from home.

JIGE, } With the *g* hard, to creak. GERM. *geigan*
JYGG, } *fricare, vox ex sono facta.*

“Gan grane or *geig* the evil joint barge.”

Douglas Virg. p. 153.

JIGGING IRON. See *Jagging-Iron*.

JILL, Half a pint. “A good jack makes a good *jill*,”
i. e. a good husband makes a good wife.

JIMMERS, Hinges, probably of the same signification as *gimmals* in *Shakspeare H. VI. i. 2.*

“By some old *gimmals* or device their arms are set.”

Skinner's derivation of this word, from the **LAT.** *gemellus*, is very appropriate to the Craven signification of it. For, when the word is used, *par* (pair) is generally added to it, as a *par* of *jimmers*. The *gimmel* bit, *Hen. V. iv. 2.* I presume, is the same bit now in use, being united with a joint or *gimmer*. *Mid. N. Dream, iv. 1.*

“I have found Demetrius like a *gimmel*, mine own and not mine own.”

That is two counter parts or fellows united by one bond. These *gimmers*, or hinges, are frequently made in the form of a capital H, hence they are called **H** *gimmers*. The original reading was *Jewel*, which *Dr. Warburton* altered to *gimmel*.

“And ze also stout *gemell brethir twa*
Chylder and sonnys unto him *Daucia.*”

Doug. Virg. p. 330.

In the antiquities of Louth church it is written *chymol*, “paid for 2 *chymols* 6d.” *Minshew* has *gemowring*, which he derives from **FR.** *gemeau*.

JIMMY, Neat, smart, spruce. **WELCH**, *gwymyp*.

JIMP, To indent.

JINGLE-BRAINS, An unsettled, noisy fellow.

JINK, To chink or jingle.

JINNY SPINNER, A large fly, called also *harry long legs*.

“Her wagon spokes made of long spinners legs.”

Shaks. Rom. & Jul. i. 4.

JINNY-HULLET, An owl.

JĪST, Cattle taken to depasture at a stipulated price, from *agist*.

JĪST, To take cattle to grass.

JOB, An affair, an event ; not used in this sense by *Johnson*, as "Scot's failure will be a sad *job* for his family."

JOBBER, A dealer in cattle.

JOE, "To be *joe*," *i. e.* to be master.

JOG-TROT, A gentle, equable pace.

JOGGLE, To shake. *Sc. schogle*.

"Girt daring darted frae his ee,
A braid sword *schogled* at his thie."

Ramsay's Vision.

JOGGLY, Shaking, unsteady.

2. Rough, as *joggly* road. **WELSH**, *gogi*, to shake.

JOINT, "To have one's nose put out of *joint*," to be supplanted in the affections of another.

JORUM, A large *jug*.

JOSEPH, An ancient riding habit, with buttons down to the skirts.

"And now my straggling locks adjusted,
And faithful *joseph* brush'd and dusted,
I sought, but could not find, alas !
Some consolation in the glass."

Mrs. Grant's Poems. Dr. Jamieson's Supp.

JOSSLE, Hodge podge, a dish composed of a variety of meat,

JOUL, A blow.

"While he was blynde,
The wenche behynde,
Left him leyd on the flore :
Many a *joule*,
About the noule,
With a great batyldore."

Sir Thos. Moore.

JOUL, To dash, a corruption of *joll*.

JOUP, To shake. **BELG.** *zwalp*, a flash of water.

JOWEL, The space betwixt the piers of a bridge. *Qu.* *Sc. jowis*, *jaw* and *hole*. *Sir Walter Scott*, in his notes on the canto 2d, of the *Lay of the Last Minstrel*,

explains *jaw-hole*, a common sewer. *Dr. Jamieson*, in his *Supplement*, derives *auale*, to descend from the FR. *jauale*, from *Palsgrave*, which much resembles our word.

JUMBLEMENT, Confusion.

JUMP, A child's leathern frock.

2. A wooden *jump*, a coffin.

JUMP, Short, compact. "A *jump tit*," a compact horse.

2. Nicely, exactly. Not obsolete, as *Johnson* supposed.
"And bring him *jump*."

Othello, ii. 3.

JUMP, To embrace with eagerness. "I made him an offer and he *jumped* at it."

JUMP-WITH, To meet accidentally. "I just *jump*t wi him, at four loan ends."

2. To agree with.

"I have already observed that you *jump with* me in keeping the mid way."

Jas. I. Letter to Bacon.

"I'll *jump* not with common spirits."

Merchant of Venice, ii. 9.

JUMPER, A miner's auger, used in making holes for the reception of gun-powder, for blasting or blowing up rocks."

2. A maggot in bacon, &c.

3. A *jumping* enthusiast.

JUR, To hit, to strike, to push with the head. "Donner de la teste," to butt or *jur*. *Cotgrave*.

JURDEN, Chamber-pot. A. S. *gor*, *sordes*, and *den*, *receptaculum*. *Thomson* derives it from ARM. *dourden*, urine, or O. FR. *jar*.

"Ich shall jangle to ys *jordan*."

Piers Plou.

JUST-NOW, Immediately.

K

KAAM, A comb. Sc. *kaim*.

“Lassie lend me your braw hemp heckle,
An I'll lend you my thripling *kame* ;
For fainess dearrie, I'll gar ye keckle,
If ye'll gae dance the Bob o' Dunblane.”

A. Ramsay.

KAAM, To comb.

“And there he first spyd Child Morice
Kaming his yellow hair.”

Scottish Song. Child Morice.

“She kissed his cheek, she *kaim'd* his hair.”

Minst. of S. B.

KALE, Broth. Isl. *kaal, olus*.

“For there is neither bread nor *kale*.”

Otterburne.

“O the monks of Melrose made gude *kale*.”

Galashiels.

“With watter *cail*.”

Mailland's Comp. Border Mins.

“Set ane of their noses within the smell of a *kale* pot.”

Pirate, vol. 1, p. 256.

“Good *kale* is half a male.”

Meil is sometimes the Craven pronunciation of meal.

“They that sup *keile* with the Divill have need of long spoons.”

K. Jas. I. Dæmonologie, p. 97.

“Save thy wind to blaw thy *kale*,” is often said to a noisy person whom we wish to hold his tongue. “He wadn't part with the reek of his *kale*,” is applied to a covetous person. The young women of Craven have a custom of using *kale* by way of a charm, when they are desirous of knowing whom they shall afterwards marry. The rules observed by the person who practises it are these. At bed time she stands on something on which she never stood before, and repeats the following lines, holding in her hand a pot of cold *kale*.

“Hot *kale*, or cold *kale*, I drink thee,
 If ever I marry a man or a man marry me,
 I wish this night I may him see, to morrow may him ken
 In church fair or market above all other men.”

She then drinks nine times, goes to bed backwards,
 and during the night she expects to see, in a
 dream, her future husband.

“The month of February was called by the Saxons
 Sprout-kele, the season when *kele-wurt*, now cole-wort,
 began to shoot, the broth whereof was called *kele*.”
Verstegan, p. 59.

KALE-POT, In general an iron pan for boiling broth, &c.

KARL-CAT, A male cat. BELG. *kaerle*, a husband.

A. S. *cearle*. ISL. *karl*.

KAZZARDLY, Hazardous, precarious.

2. Lean, ill-thriven.

KEA, Go, used imperatively. “*Kea thy ways*,” begone.

KEAK, A distortion or injury of the spine, that causes
 deformity. It seems to have some affinity with the
 Cheshire word *kench*, which *Mr. Wilbraham* defines
 a twist or wrench, a strain or sprain. Our term,
 however, is never used but for a wrench in the spine;
 and to careless nurses this is a very common admonition.
 “If you don’t mind you’ll give that barn a *keak* in
 the back.”

KEAK, To raise up, to prop up a cart, in order to unload
 it more easily.

KEAVE, To cleanse thrashed corn from the fragments
 of straw, unripe ears, and other refuse, which are
 beaten off by the flail. This operation is partly per-
 formed by the rake, as the corn lies on the barn floor,
 and then with a wide riddle or sieve, which retains
 any remaining refuse, and suffers the grain and chaff
 to pass through. This riddle is hence called a
keaving riddle, and the refuse, separated by it and the
 rake, is called *shorts*.

2. To raise or lift up a cart, so as to unload it all at once. "To *keave* a cart, to overthrow it, to turn out the dung." *Ray*. In this sense, *keak* and *keave* are perhaps used indiscriminately, though, I believe, the former means to raise or prop up the cart in such a manner, that it may be unloaded more easily, as in carting dung, which is not emptied all at once, but in convenient heaps. The Cheshire word, *keck*, has the same signification, viz. to raise up.

KECK-A-HOOP, } Proud, elated. FR. *coque a hupe*,
 COCK-A-HOOP, } cock with a crest. *Blount*.

"You will set *cock-a-hoop*."

Rom. & Jul. i. 5.

"God's predestination and election should be with a simple eye considered to make us more warely to walk in good and godly conversation, according to God's worde, and not to sit *cocke in the hoope*, and put all on God's backe, to do wickedly."

Philpot's Letter to the Archdeacon of Winchester, 1555.

"You will sit *cock-a-hoop*."

Shakspere's Rom. & Jul.

KECK, To refuse with disdain, to throw up the head at any thing, synonymous with the Scotch *geck*.

"Yestreen I met you on the moor,
 Ye spak na, but gaed by like stoure :
 Ye *geck* at me because I'm poor,
 But fient a hair care I."

Burns' Tibbie.

"She bauldy loues, bauldy that drives the car
 But *gecks* at me, an' says I smell o' tar."

Gent. Shepherd. Ramsay.

KECKER, Squeamish.

KECKLE, To laugh violently. BELG. *kichelen* or *kuken*.

"The Trojanis lauches fast seand him fall
 And hym behaldand swym they *keklit* all."

Douglas Virgil, p. 133.

"And kayis *kecklys* on the rufe abone."

Douglas Virgil, p. 202.

“ Adown my beard the slavers trickle !
 I throw the wee stools o’er the mickle,
 As round the fire the giglets *keckle*
 To see me loup.”

Burns.

KECKLING, Laughing

“ Gin my sour-mou’d grinning bucky
 Ca’ me conceity *keckling* chucky.”

A. Ramsay.

KEDDLE, To nurse, to coddle, to attend on a sick person with great care ; perhaps from *caudle*, or from the Old Fr. *cadeler*, to cocker or pamper.

KEDGE, To fill, to stuff. “ That ouse hes *kedged* his kyte,” that ox hath filled his belly.

KEDGE-BELLY, A glutton, a large protuberant body.

KEEL, To cool. A. S. *cælan*.

—————“ With a long stele
 That cast for to *kele* a crokke.”

Piers Plou.

“ Beseeching her my fervent wo to *kele*.”

Chaucer. Court of Love.

“ Send Lazarus that he may dip the end of his finger
 in water to *kele* my tunge.”

Luke xvi. Wiclif.

“ While greasy Joan doth *keel* the pot.”

Shaks. Love’s Labour Lost.

Commentators have been sadly puzzled by this simple passage, comparing it to the inverted keel of a ship.

KEEP, Support, food for cattle. “ We’ve feaful good *keep*.”

KEEP-WEEL, To keep on fair terms, frequently through interested motives.

KEIE, } Key. BELG. *kaey*.

KAY, }

“ I have the *keies* of deeth and helle.”

Revel. i. C. Wiclif.

“ The strong Coffre hath all deuored
 Under the *keie* of auerice.”

Gower.

“ I will give thee *keies* of heaven.”

Dial. between a Protestant and a Papist, black letter,
sans date.

“ And if that old bookes were away
Ylorne were of all remembrance the *kay*.”

Chaucer. Legend of good Women.

“ Neither the sword nor the *keies* meddle within doores.”

Bishop Hall's Epistles.

“ The Lord graunt that this zeale and love towards
that part of God's word which is a *kay* and a true
commentary to all holy Scripture may ever abide in
that Colledge (Pemb. Camb :) so long as the world
shall endure.”

Bishop Ridley's Letters.

KEISTY, Difficult to please in diet, squeamish. BELG.
keis-cligh.

KELD, A well. *Halikeld*, a holy fountain. A *keal*
keld, a cold well.

“ Near *keld* cold stream I drew my infant breath,
There toil'd thro life, there closed my eyes in death.”

Dr. Whitaker's Richmondshire.

“ From cold *keld* super Camb to the Top of Penigent.”

Survey of Burton Chace. 35 Ed. 3. Idem.

KELK, A blow.

KELK, To beat.

KELK, A large detached stone or rock.

KELL, A cell, “ a squirrel *kell*.” The *c* and the *k* being
frequently sounded alike.

“ Bury himself in every silk worms *kell*.”

Ben Jonson. Narcs.

“ Knit with ane buttoun in ane goldyn *kell*.”

Doug. V. p. 237.

“ Phrenitis is a disease of the mind with a continual
madnesse or dotage which hath an acute feaver
annexed, or its an inflammation of the braine or the
membranes or *kells* of it, with an acute feaver which
causeth madnesse and dotage.”

Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy.

2. The amnion inclosing the fœtus, from the GR. *αμνιον*. These are carefully and superstitiously preserved by some, as tokens of good fortune through life. *Brand* mentions several advertisements in which these *kells* or cauls were announced for sale; the price asked for one was 20 guineas.

Lampridius, speaking of *Diadumenus* says, “Solent deinde pueri pileo insigniri naturali, quod obstetrices rapiunt et *advocatis credulis* vendunt, siquidem causidici hoc *juvari* dicuntur, et iste puer pileum non habuit, sed diadema tenue, sed ita forte ut rumpi non potuerit, venis intercedentibus specie nervi sagittarii.”

Mr. Douce observes on this; “one is immediately struck with the affinity of the Judge’s coif to this practice of antiquity. To strengthen the opinion it may be added, that if ancient lawyers availed themselves of this popular superstition, or fell into it themselves; if they gave great sums to win these cauls, is it not very natural to suppose that they would feel themselves inclined to wear them?”

Sir Thomas Brown says, “thus we read in the *Life of Antoninus*, by *Spartianus*, that children are sometimes born with this natural cap, which midwives were wont to sell to credulous lawyers, who held an opinion that it contributed to their promotion.”

“In France it is proverbial, *etre né coiffé*, it is an expression signifying that a person is extremely fortunate. This caul is also esteemed an infallible preservative against drowning; and, under that idea, is often publicly advertised and purchased by seamen.”

Brand’s Pop. Antiq. 452.

—————“Yes and that
Yo’ were borne with a *caule* o’ your head.”

B. Jonson Alchemist.

KELPS, Iron hooks on which boilers are hung. *Pot-hooks* in *Ray*. The loose handle of a kale pot is called *pot-kelps*.

KELTER, A cant term for money. "Hesto onny *kelter* i' thy pocket."

KEM, To comb. *ISL.* *kembe*. *TEUT.* *kemmen*. *BELG.* *kammen, kemmen, to kembe*. *Peigner, Cotgrave*. *Kemb* in *Rider*.

"We *kembe* these haire and trim them up in gold."

Earth & Age, by T. Heywood.

"And her combe to *kemb* her hedde."

Chaucer.

"The women they sat up all night
To wash their necks and heads to *kemm*
And make their children fine as them."

Mar. 27.

KEM, A comb.

"O lang, lang may the ladies stand
Wi their gold *kems* in their hair,
Wating for their ain deir Lords
For they'll see thame na mair."

Sir Patrick Spence.

KEMMED, Combed.

"There are some teares of trees which are *kemmed*
from the beards of goats."

Bacon. Nat. Hist.

"Yet are the men more loose than they,
More *kemb'd* and bath'd, and rub'd and trim'd."

Ben Jonson. Cataline.

KEMMIN, Combing.

"*Kamcing* his zellow hair."

Gil Morice. P. Rel.

"*Kemmin* wool," long wool proper for combing.

"*Kemben* woole."

Piers Plou.

KEMPS, Coarse fibres or hairs in wool. *BELG.* *kemp, hemp*.

KEMPT, Combed.

“Hire heres han they *kempt*, that lay untressed.”

Chaucer Clerk's Tale.

KEN, To know. BELG. *kennen*. A. S. *cennan*. “D' ye ken that man?”

KEND, Known.

“I brocht ye up in the greenwode

Kend to mysell alane.”

Child Maurice.

KENNIN, Knowing. “Ye're sea feafully waxen, at ye're past *kennen*.”

KENS-MARKED, } Having some particular mark or
KENS-SPECKED, } speck by which any thing may
be easily distinguished. A. S. *cennan*, *et specce*,
macula. *Skinner*.

“This wapentake of Skireake seems to have received its denomination from such a convention at some noted oak, or to use a local word, *kenspack-ake*.”

Thoresby's Leeds.

KEP, To retch or strain, as when there is an inclination to vomit. *Ray* says to boken, spoken when the breath is stopped upon one's being ready to vomit.

2. To catch. “To *kep* a ball,” is to catch it. *Ray*.

“Mourn, spring, thou darling of the year
Ilk cowslip cup shall *kep* a tear.”

Burns.

KEPPING, Lying in wait to catch something.

KEPT, Caught.

“Some sleuit knyffis in the beistis throttis
And utheris (quhilk war ordant for sic notis) (uses)
The warme new blude *keppit* in coup and pece. (vessel)”

Doug. Virg. p. 171.

KERN, Churn. *Kern*-milk, churn-milk.

“Rise ye' carle coopers frae making o *kirns* and Tubs.”

Minst. of S. B.

KERNEL, the dug of a heifer.

KERSEN, To christen. BELG. *kersten*.

“Pish, one good man Cæsar, a pump-maker *kersen*’d him.”

Beau. & Flet. Nares.

KERSMAS, Christmas, from the BELG. *Kerst-misse*,
Christi-massa, quæ hoc tempore solenniter celebrari
solet. Minshew.

KEST, Cast. præt. of cast.

“That little infant had which forth she *kest*.”

Spenser. F. Q.

“The weaken’d bulwarks, late to earth down *kest*.”

Fairfax. Tasso.

“And they crucifyeden, and depertiden his clothis, and
kesten lott on tho who sculde take what.”

Mark xv. Wielif.

KET, Carrion. TEUT. *kact, sordes*. In Suffolk, *kit*.

KET-CRAW, A carrion crow.

KETLOCK, Wild turnip, *charlock. Sinapis arvensis.*
Linneus. In *Skinner, kedlock, carlock, a carolus;*
quod quidam medicus ejus nominis fuerit primus plantæ
hujus inventor. Minshew.

KETTY, Worthless, from TEUT. *kact*. ISL. *kiot*. A
ketty fellow, a *ketty* cur.

KEVIL, } A horse, contemptuously applied to a person,

KEPHYL, } “thou girt *kevil*.” WELSH, *kephyl*.

“And gaf hym *capeles* in his cart.”

Piers Plou.

“A sword and a dagger he wore by his side,

Of manye a man the bayne,

And he was clad in his *eapull* hyde,

Topp and taylt and mayne.”

Guy of Gisburne. Percy Reliques.

KEX, Hemlock. *Conium maculatum. Linn.* It is not,
however, exclusively applied to this plant, but also to
various other umbelliferous plants, especially those
with hollow stems. As dry as a *kex*.

“ Eperides with legs so small,
And thighs as dry as *keves*.”

Maro: p. 96.

—————“ And nothing teems
But hateful docks, rough thistles, *keves*, burs.”

Shaks. H. V.

“ Kindles the reed, and then that hollow *kix*
First fires the small, and then the greater sticks.”

Sylvester's Trans. of Du Bartas.

KICK, The fashion. “ He's i' heigh *kick*.”

KICKISH, Irritable.

KICKSHAW, A proud vain person, a metaphorical sense of this word, which *Mr. Todd* supposes to be derived from the FR. *quelques choses*, and may be applicable to cookery, but the other derivation *kick-shoes*, is more descriptive of an affected coxcomb.

KID, A bundle of heath or twigs. **WELSH**, *cidysen*, a fagot. The etymon given by *Dr. Johnson* is **WELSH** *cidweln*, but I can find no such word.

KILL, A kill, as a lime *kill*, a maut *kill*. **BELG.** *kuyl*, a cave, from the Greek *κοιλος*, hollow.

“ Take great stones in thine hand, and hide them in
the *brick-kil*, which is at the entrance of Pharaoh's
house, in Talipanhes, in the sight of the men of
Judah.”

Jeremiah xliii. 9.

KILL-HOLE, The hole of, or a hovel adjoining the *kill*.
See Shaks. Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

KILT, To tuck up. “ She *kills* her gown.” **DAN.**
kilt-er op.

“ *Kilt* up your clais abone your waist,
And speed you hame again in haist.”

Lindsay. Vid. Dr. Jamieson.

KILT, Small, gaunt. “ Thur sheep are vara *kilt*,” small in the body, perhaps from the verb, as if they were *kilted*, or tucked up; or is it a corruption of the **BELG.** *kuyl*, hollow?

KILTED, Tucked up.

“ Few claithis she wore, and they were *kilted*.”

Allan Ramsay.

KIN, } A kibe, a chop in the hands or feet, occa-
KINNING, } sioned by frost.

KIND, Soft. “ As *kind* as a glove.” “ *Kind*-harled,”
soft haired. “ Shoe’s vary lickly for feeding, shoe’s
seea *kind*-harled.”

KING-COUGH, } The whooping cough, chincough.
KIN-COUGH, } TEUT. *kincken*, to breathe with
difficulty.

KING’S-PICTURE, Money.

“ May the King’s enemies never pocket his *picture*.”

KINK, To be affected with a convulsive stoppage of the
breath, through immoderate crying, laughing, or
coughing. When the *kinking* arises from laughter,
it may properly be derived from BELG. *kichen*, or, as
Dr. Jamieson supposes, from the A. S. *cincung*,
cachinnatio.

“ Now, Gibby coost ae look behin,
Wi’ eyes wi’ fainness blinkin,
To spae the weather by the sin
But couldna stan for *kinkin*,
Rainbows that day.”

Davidson’s Seasons. Dr. Jamieson’s Supp.

KINNLE, To bring forth young. A. S. *cenman*. To
whelp, kittle, kindle, farrow. *Cotgrave*.

KIP-LEATHER, The tanned hide of a stirk.

KIPPER, Lively, light footed, nimble.

KIRK, Church. “ He’s as poor as a *kirk* mouse.”

“ To *kerke* the narre, from God more farre.”

Spenscr. Sh. Kal. July.

“ If physick do not work, prepare for the *kirk*.”

Ray.

Wiclif uses *chirche*, which being sounded hard, forms
the identical word *kirk*, so that there is no neces-

sity of fetching the etymon from the GR. *κυριακον*.
GERM. *kyrch*.

2. The term *kirk* was not unfrequently applied to perpendicular and wall-like rocks, as maiden *kirk*.

“ Sic usque ad *Kirk* de Ravenber.”

Boundary of Clapham. Dr. Whitaker.

KIRK-FOLK, The congregation at a church.

2. Members of the Church of England.

KIRK-GARTH, Church yard.

“ And the Gray Friars sung the dead man’s mass
As they passed the chapel *garth*.”

Minst. of the S. B.

KIRK-MAISTER, Churchwarden. BELG. *kerch-meester*.

TEUT. *kirch-meister, magister ecclesiæ*.

KIRN, Churn, *kern*-milk, churn-milk.

KIRN’D, Churn’d.

“ When Brawny, elf-shot never mair came hame,
When Tiby *kirn’d* and there nae butter came.”

Gentle Shepherd.

KIRSEN, To christen.

“ The four gill chap, were gar him clatter,
And *kirsen* him wi’ reekin water.”

Burns

KIST, A chest. ISL. *kista*. WELSH, *cist*. GR. *κιστη*.

“ Do ye envy the city gent,
Behint a *kist* to lie and sklent.”

Burns.

“ And he bade the gude wife lock it up in his *kist*.”

Guy Mannering.

KIT, A pail. A milking pail, like a churn with two ears and a cover. BELG. *kitte*. *Ray*.

KIT, All; the whole *kit*, whether applied to persons or things.

“ In the army, the contents of a soldier’s knapsack, his whole supposed property, is called his *kit*, and hence this word may have come.”

Moor’s Suffolk Words.

“ But now I wad na gie ae louse
For a’ the *kit*.”

Kit, acquaintance, friends. “ I’ve neither *kit* nor kin.”
KITLING, A kitten, quasi *catling*. The termination
ling added to words forming a diminutive.

“ And the brisk mouse may feast herself with crums,
Till that the green-eyed *killin* comes.”

Herrick’s Hesperides.

“ An old cat laps as much as a young *killin*.”

Ray.

KITLISH, Ticklish, skittish, when applied to a horse.
KITTLE, To itch, to tickle. GOTH. *killa*. BELG.
ketelen. A. S. *citelan*.

“ Tent me auld boy
I’ve gather’d news will *kittle* your mind with joy.”

Ramsay’s Poems.

“ Sic vapouring fancies *kittled* in their cracked brains.”

St. Ronan’s Well.

“ Quhen new courage *kittellis* all gentle hearty.”

Douglas Virg. p. 403.

“ The hare sal *kittle* in my hearth.”

Minst. of S. B.

2. To bring forth *killins*, alias kittens, “ to *kittle* or
bring forth young cats,” *chatonner*, *Cotgrave*.

3. “ To *kittle* the fire,” to stir it.

KITTLE, Difficult.

“ That is a *kittle* question said the Falconer.”

Abbott.

“ In *kittle* times, when faes are yarring.”

Rose’s Helenore.

“ Troil’s boat is *kittle* to trim.”

Pirate, 1st vol. p. 262.

“ O mony a time, my Lord, he said

Iv’e stown a kiss frae the sleeping wench ;

But for you I’ll do as *kittle* a deed

For I’ll steal an auld Lurdane aff the Bench.”

Minst. of S. B.

“ A_s for your priesthood, I shall say but little,

Corbies and Clergy are a shot right *kittle*.”

Brigs of Ayr. Burns.

“ You wha in *kittle* casts o’ state
When property demands debate
Can right what is dung wrang.”

A. Ramsay.

KITTLE, Nicely poised, unstable, uncertain. “ Trones are feaful *kittle*,” “ as *kittle* as a mouse-trap.” During the hay harvest, if the weather be showery, the farmers will say it’s *kittle* weather.

KITLED, Tickled.

“ Striving to catch wi tentie look
Ilk bonny line,
Till baith our *kittelt* souls flee up
Wi fire divine.”

J. Scott’s Poems.

KITLINGS, Kittens.

KITTY, Christopher.

KIZZEN, To parch, to dry. *ISL. gizen, hisco.* See *geyze* in *Dr. Jamieson’s Supplement*.

“ Now winter comes wi breath sae snell
And nips with frost the *gizzen’d* gowan.”

Song. Handsome Katie.

KIZZINED, Parched. This seems to be the same as *Ray’s guizened*, which, he says, is spoken of tubs or barrels that leak through drought.

KLICK, To catch, to snatch. *Sc. to cleck.*

2. To steal. *GR. κλεπτῶ Celeriter corripere. Ray.*

“ Him Satan *cleck’d* up by the spaul
Whipp’d aff his hood, an without mair,
Gae him a toss up in the air.”

A. Ramsay.

“ The other cow he *cleikis* away
With his pure cote of roplock gray.”

Sir David Lindsay.

KLICK, A catch, a hold. “ A *klick* ith’ back,” lumbago.

KLICK-HOOKS, Large hooks for catching salmon in the day time. When a fisherman had observed a salmon red, where they have deposited their roe, he

placed these barbed hooks, fixed to a rod and a line. He then ascended a tree, if a convenient one could be found, growing on the bank of the river, and there waited with great anxiety, and frequently many hours, for his prey. So soon as he had discovered, from his elevated perch, that the salmon were on the *red*, he immediately descended from the tree, pulled up the hooks with great violence, and frequently pierced the belly of the salmon. In this manner they were caught, though being out of season, they were of little value.

KNAA, } Knowledge, mind. "Ivry yan knaws his
KNAW, } awn *kna* (mind) best."

KNAA, To know. Præt. knew, *p. p.* knaan. "Tell me summat I dunnat *knaa*." "It's nut to *kna*," it cannot be known. A. S. *cnaw*.

"Tis yet to *kna*."

Othello, i. 2.

"That land now *kna* I destinate to our kyn."

Doug. Virg. p. 73.

KNAANT, }
KNANNOT, } I know not.

"*I not* which was the finer of them two."

Chaucer. K. Tale.

This elliptical expression I have not heard here.

KNACK, To speak affectedly, to mince one's words; to affect propriety of speech of which we are grossly ignorant.

"Hald on thy wayis in haist, Ascanius said

Thyself to loif, *knak* now scornfully

With proude wourdes at that standis the by."

Doug. Virg. p. 300.

KNACKS, Two flat pieces of bone or wood placed between the fingers, with which children beat time, in the manner of castanets.

"Mit den fingern *knacken*." TEUT.

Gloss. of Douglas Virgil.

Miege calls them *cliquettes d'enfant*.

KNACKY, Ingenious, fond of knick-knacks.

KNAFF, The nave of a wheel.

KNAG, To wrangle, to quarrel, to raise peevish objections. This seems to be allied to the Scottish word to *snag*, to snarl. ISL. *snagga*, *litigare*. Dr. Jamieson.

KNAGGY, Knotty.

2. Quarrelsome, wrangling.

KNAGUE, To gnaw. BELG. *knagen*. A. S. *gnægan*.

KNAGUING, Gnawing.

KNALEDGE, Knowledge.

KNAWN, Known.

“Be hit *knawen* to all men yt whereas the Abbot & Covent of Cockersond are seist &c.”

KNAP, A blow.

Anct. Chart. xxxvii Ed. III.

KNAW, To know.

“Sir Knyghtis take heed hydir in hye
Zee wootte yourself als wele as I
Has geven dome yat yis doote schall dye
Sen we are comen to Calvarie
This dede on dergh we may nocht drawe
How lordis and leders of our lawe
Sir all yare counsaile wele we *knaw*
Lat ilke man help now as hym awe.”

Corpus Christi Playe, MSS. Thoresby's Leeds.

See knaa.

KNEAF, The fist. ISL. *nep*. SU. G. *kneaf*.

KNEES, Bends in timber, frequently used in ship building.

KNEET, A knight. From the BELG. and TEUT. *knecht*, a servant, because formerly none were knighted but such as were either domestic servants to the king or of his life guard. *Vid. Gaz. Ang.*

KNEP, } To crop with the teeth, to bite easily. TEUT.

KNIPE, } *knabbelin*. ISL. *kneppe*. In *Merchant of Venice*, ii. 3. *knep*, of the same signification, occurs.

KNEPT, The præt. of knep.

KNICK-KNACKS, Trifles, toys.

“Our *knick-knacks* were more freely given
But how they get them, that knows Heaven.”

Maro. p. 50.

KNIFE, “To smell of the *knife*,” meat is said to do so
when cut in very thin slices.

KNIPING, Biting.

“*Knyppand* the fomy goldin bit giugling.”

Doug. Virg. p. 104.

KNIT, To set, as the blossoms of fruit trees.

“It is better to *knit* than blossom.”

Ray.

KNITTING, “Mind your awn *knitting*,” attend to your
own business.

KNOCK-A-KNEED, } The approximation of the knee.
KNOCKER-KNEED, } *Wilbraham's Cheshire Dialect.*

The knees bent inwards, so as frequently in walking
to strike against each other.

KNOCK-ME-DOWN, Strong ale. In praise of
Yorkshire Ale it is written *knocker-down*.

“We’ve ale also that is called *knocker-down*.”

KNOCKING, Breaking or reducing lead ore by the hand.

KNOCKING-AT END, Persevering in employment.

KNOCK-BARK, Ore after it is reduced by the hand or
machine.

KNOCKED-UP, Worn out, exhausted by labour and
fatigue.

KNODDEN, *p. part* of knead. “I think this pie crust
war *knodden* wi’t top o’t watter kit,” *i. e.* it is very
stiff and heavy.

KNOT, “To tie a *knot* wi the tongue, at yan cannot
louze wi yan’s teeth,” *i. e.* to get married.

KNOT, A rocky summit, as Bolland *Knot*, Nursaw *Knot*.

KNOUT-BERRY, *See cloud-berry.*

KONNY, Pretty.

KRONKEN, *Vid. cronk.*

KUSS, To kiss. GR. *κυσω.*

“Please you to *kuss her.*”

B. Jonson's Alchemist.

KUSSIN, Kissing. BELG. *kussen.*

KUST, Kissed.

KYE, Cows. SAX. *cy.*

“Schir, be quhat law tell me quharefor, or why
That ane vickar culd tak fra me three *ky.*”

Sir David Lindsay.

“Pd. Wm. Jenkinson Wyffe for *kye* mylking vs. It.
to Lang the mynstrell xxvi. viijd.”

MSS. of II. L. Clifford, 1510.

“And Boreas, wi his blasts sae bauld
Was thretning a our *ky* to kill.”

Scottish Song.

“I'll do't an ye sall tell me whilk to buy
Faith I'se hae books, tho' I should sell my *kye.*”

Gentle Shepherd.

“It : part of intack, enclosed for two *kye*, viz. vi. acres
geven by report by Ld. Edward Monteagle when he
came from Scottish field, to every tenant nil.”

Dr. Whitaker's Lonsdale, p. 255.

KYESTY, }
KEISTY, } Peevish, cross.

KYTE, Belly. GR. *kutos.* ISL. *kwidr.*

“Swa was confession ordanit at first
Thocht Codrus *kyte* suld cleif and birst.”

Lindsay's Warkis. Dr. Jamieson.

“Whiles Turke devours with ravening *kite*
These frogs and mice like warriours quite.”

Palæ Albion, p. 197.

KYTLE, A kirtle, or a short coat without laps or skirts.

L

LAAD, Load. A. S. *lade*.

LAAF, Loaf. A. S. *hlaf*. ГОТН. *hlaf*.

LAAM, Lame,

LA-ABER, To labour, to toil.

LAABOURSOME, Toilsome, laborious, which expression *Dr. Johnson* says, is not now in use.

“Your *laboursome* and dainty trims.”

Shaks. Cymbeline, iii. 4.

LACE, To beat.

LACED-TEA, Tea or coffee mixed with spirits. *Qu.* a corruption of *braced*. A correspondent of the *Spectator* describes himself as regularly reading the paper at breakfast, which was better than “*lace to his tea.*”

LACHES, Boggy places. Sc. *layche*, low in situation. DAN. *laag*.

LACK-A-DAISY, Alack, alas! An interjection of surprise and grief, and seems to be a corruption of *lack-a-day*.

LACKADAISICAL, Forlorn, weary.

LACONS, } Toys, playthings. GERM. *laichen*. Mr.

LAKINS, } *Wilbraham* makes the following quotation from *Skelton* in his Interlude of Magnificence. “By *lakin* it hath cost me pence;” but here Mr. W. apprehends *lakin* to be the diminutive of “our Lady.” May not that expression, on the contrary, signify that he had been a considerable loser by his *lakin* or idleness? The common abbreviation of our Lady here is *by’t leddy*.

LADDIE, A little boy, a diminutive of lad, or used for that word in a more endearing way. This word has another application when speaking of any thing of which a person is remarkably fond; thus, “Is’ a

laddie for puddin," "he's a *laddie* for hunting." Lad is also used in the same manner but not so frequently. Lass and lassie also, when speaking of a female, as "shoe's a *lassie* for dancing."

LADSLOVE, Southern wood. "*Lads love* is lassies' delight," a vulgar phrase common in Craven, to which is frequently added the following rhyme.

"And if *lads* don't *love*, lassies will flite."

LADY CLOCK, } A beautiful small beetle, the *lady-*
CLOCK A-LADY, } *bird*. Vide *cow-lady*.

LAFTER, The number of eggs that a hen lays before she incubates. In Suffolk *laiter*. TEUT. *legh-tyd*, the time of laying.

LAG, The narrow board or stave of a barrel or tub. Sc. *legen*.

"Or bairns can read, they first maun spell,
I learn'd this frae my mammy,
An coost a *legen-girth* mysell
Lang or I married Tammy."

Allan Ramsay. Christ's Kirk, &c.

LAITCH, To loiter, to be idle.

LAITHE, } A barn. Fortè a verbo *lade*, quia frugibus
LATHE, } quasi oneratur. *Skinner*.

"For all mote out late or rathe
All the shews in the *lathe*."

Chaucer. House of Fame.

"Why ne haddest thou put the caple into the *lathe*."

Chaucer. Reeve's T.

See *Todd's* second edition.

LAITHE, Loath, unwilling. A. S. *lathe*, it grieves me ;
or *lathian*, to hate and detest.

LAKE, To play. MÆSO G. *laikan*, to exult. SU. G. *lek*. Hæc vox in septentrionali Angliæ regione, non in aliis invaluit, quia Dani illam partem primam invaserunt, uni vel altero seculo, priusquam reliquam Angliam subjugarunt. *Skinner*.

“And if hym luste for to *layke*.”

Piers Plou.

“A lovelieke *laik* was hit nevere bȳ twyne a long and a short.”

Pi. Plou. 7 pass.

LAKE, To be costive, spoken of cattle.

LALL, To shoot out the tongue, as a dog.

LAMB, To yearn.

LAMB-SUCKLINGS, The flowers of bird's foot clover.

Lotus corniculatus. Linn.

LAM, To beat soundly, to drub. *Verbero, Ainsworth.*

BELG. *lamen.* ISL. *lem.* It is not derived from *Dr. Lambe*, as asserted by the author of *Peperil of the Peak*, vol. 4, page 152, but is derived from much more ancient sources.

“Quoth he, I would beat her and *lam* her weel.”

Rejected Addresses.

LAMPERS, } Lampass. Flesh in the roof of a horse's
LAMPREYS, } mouth, rising above the teeth, so as,
in some measure, to prevent the horse from eating.
This is frequently removed by a hot iron. GR. *λαμπαρς*,
so called, says *Minshew*, by burning with a hote iron
or seared away with a *lamp*.

LAM-PIE, A droll expression for a severe castigation.

LANCASHIRE, “*Lancashire* law, no stakes, no draw,”
a saying, whereby a person who loses a wager endeavours to evade payment when the wager was merely verbal, and no stake deposited.

LANCE, A lancet.

LAND, The portion of ground between two furrows in a ploughed field, which is less or greater as the soil is wet or dry.

LANE, To conceal. This verb is not so common as the substantive.

“This is thair lote oftymes I will not *lane*.”

John Davidson. Mc'Crie's Life of Knox. Supp.

“*Lean*, to keep a secret.”

Lancashire Dialect.

“Luvè Lady, quoth ich, tho *layn* nat, if ye knowen.”

Pi. Plou. 7 pass.

“My trouth is plyght to youre Skottysch Knyght

It nedes me not to *layne*,

But I shulde hyde hym upon this bent

And I have his trouth agayne.”

Battle of Otterburne.

“I winna *layne* my name fro thee.”

Minst. of S. B.

LANEING, Secresy, concealment. A. S. *leanne*. BELG.

lieninge. GR. *λανθαρῆν*. “They will give no

laneing ;” that is; they will divulge it. *Ray*.

LANG, Long. ISL. *langur*, hence the comparative

langer. TEUT. and SAX. *lang*.

“He that fishes afore the net

Lang or he a fish get.”

Ray.

“A tale as *lang* as to day and to morn,” a long tiresome story.

“There is a cloister fair and ligt

Brod and *lang* of sembli syt.”

Ang. Norman MSS. Tanner.

“Quhat suld I *langer* on his errors dwell.”

Bp. Doug. Pref.

LANG OF, Owing to.

“*Long* all of Somerset and his delay.”

Shaks. H. VI. Vid. Todd.

St. Chrysostom, discoursing on Sarah’s request to Abraham to take unto him Hagar, says :

“I pray you, if it had been any other man, would he not have been moved to anger? Would he not have gone neare to say, what pratest thou? I did not desire to company wyth that woman, it was *long of thee*, and dost thou cast it in my teeth again? But Abraham used no such words.”

On the Ephes. p. 275.

LANG-AVIZED, Long visaged. As a pertinent illustration of this word, I beg leave to present the reader with the following story, related by a friend, which has often been told in the neighbourhood, but for the truth of it I do not presume to vouch. The wife of a farmer named Stephenson, one cold, rainy night, presented her *good man* with a fine chubby boy. At the same time, also, the farmer's mare foaled; but his attention being, doubtless, occupied by more tender cares, he entirely forgot to look after his other breeding stock till a late hour of the following morning. Instantly, on going into his fields, he, with grief discovered his young foal almost starved to death; and, taking it home, he laid it on the hearth of the parlour where his wife had just got her bed, and carefully covered it with a rug, in order to re-kindle the expiring spark of life. An old gossip in the neighbourhood, of whom, on such occasions, in country places there is no lack, came in soon after to see the farmer's wife, and to pay her respects to the family on this joyful occasion. After the customary salutations, she advances, with a considerable degree of impatience, towards the sickly foal, carefully covered up on the hearth, with a view, as she thought, of having a peep at the child; and on lifting up gently the corner of the rug, and casting her eyes on the face of the foal, she instantly exclaimed, "Ay me! it's a *lang-avized-an*, it's o't Steenson sort."

LANGEL, To hopple, to fasten the legs with a thong. *Lat.* *lingula*. *Dr. Jamieson*, in his supplement, quotes from *Prompt: Parv: colligo, compedio*, to *langelyn* together.

LANG-HORNED, Few people, it is presumed, require to be told, what his meant by a *long-horned cow*,

though perhaps it may not be generally known, that a *lang-horn'd an* is used in a jocose way, for a native or inhabitant of Craven, this district being formerly celebrated for its excellent breed of long-horned cattle. "Does that man come out o' Craven?" "Eigh, he's a *lang horn'd an*."

LANG-HUNDRED, Six score. *See long hundred.*

LANG-LENGTH, At full length.

LANG-LAST, At length, in the end.

LANG-RUN, This is synonymous with the preceding word.

"At *lang-run* Bawsy rack'd his cen,
An' cries, wha's that? What do ye mean?"

Ramsay. Three Bonnets.

LANG-SETTLE, A long oaken seat, resembling a sofa, having a back and arms. They are generally much carved and placed on one side of the fire in farm houses. *Mr. Archdeacon Nares* says, that this word is now little known. It is, however, in common use here. SAX. *settle*. DAN. *sattel*. TEUT. *sessel*, a seat.

"She was not suffered to have her *lang settle*, or old form in its place, when, on rebuilding the chapel, it was seated after a uniform and beautiful manner."

Tim Bobbin.

LANG-STREAK'D, At full length. A. S. *streca*, to expand. "He fell down *lang-streak'd*."

LANG-SUM, Tedious, pure Saxon.

LANG-TONGUE, A blab, a revealer of secrets. *Lang parleresse. Cotgrave.*

"A *tongue* babbling gossip."

Titus Andronicus. Vid. Todd's Johnson.

LANG-WAY, Much. "It's a *lang-way* better."

LANT, Urine. A. S. *hlann*, *lotio*. ISL. *hland*.

"Your frequent drinking country ale with *lant* in't."

Glaphorne's Wit in a Constable. Nares.

2. Game of loo.

LANT, To beggar, a term borrowed from the preceding substantive, in its second sense.

LANTERN-LEET, The transparent horn or glass of a lanthorn.

LANTERN-SWASH, A great fright, a state of the utmost consternation.

LAP-UP, To give up, to relinquish, a metaphorical expression from *lap*, to wrap, used by *Latimer*.

“He *lappeth* up all things in love.”

Latimer's Serm. vol. 2, p. 715.

LAPSTONE, A large globular stone, on which a shoemaker hammers his leather on his lap, from *lap* and *stone*.

LARN, To learn.

2. To teach. “*Larn* me my lesson,” see *learn*.

LARNIN, Learning.

LASH, To comb the hair.

2. To *lash* out, to kick. “He *lash'd* out baath his fit.”

3. To be extravagant.

4. To discuss more minutely, to dilate.

“I might likewise expatiate and *lash* out in proving unto you, how they did drinke sometimes one cup sometimes two cups.”

Prynne's Healthe's Sicknesse, p. 18.

LASH-COMB, A wide toothed comb for the hair. This word is now in use in Somersetshire. See *Jenning's Glossary*.

LASK, A diarrhæa, mostly applied to cattle, a corruption most probably of *lux*.

LASSIE, A little lass or girl.

LAST, To stretch out, to extend.

LAST, “*Last* legs.” A person is said to be on his *last* legs, when he has spent all his property, or is at the point of death.

LASTINST, Most lasting.

LASTY, Lasting. "This is a *lasty* cloth."

LATE, To seek. A. S. *ladian*, to call. Mr. Todd, perhaps, more properly derives it from ISL. *leita*.

"She'l nawpe and nevel them without a cause,
She'l mack them *late* their teeth nount in their hawse."

Yorkshire Dialogue.

LATEST, The adjective of the superlative degree is frequently used elliptically without the substantive.

"Those Lientenants who had brought aid *with the latest*, out of divers and dissituate parts, he discharged with ignominie and shame."

Philemon Holland's Trans. of Suetonius.

LATLY, Lately.

LATT, A lath. BELG. *latte*. FR. *late*, *latte*, or *lat*. *latus*. "It's thin as a *latt*."

LATTY, As thin as a lath.

LATT, } Late.
LAATT, }

"An example of Divis ye ryche as sc̃ptor dos telle,
The pover Lazarus for defawt dyede at his gatt,
Had he gyffen almes, hee had nott gone to hell,
And now he repente hyme ytt is very *laat*."

Anct. MSS. on Alehemy. Dr. Whitaker's Craven.

LAUGH, "I'll mack the *laugh* o't' wrang side o't' mouth," *i. e.* I'll make thee cry.

LAUNDER, A channel cut in stone for the conveyance of water, is it so called from conveying the suds from the laundry?

LAUS, Loose. ISL. *laus*, *solutus*. *Cheshire Glossary.*

"And when the hors was *laus*, he gan to gone"

Chaucer. Reves' T.

LAVERACK, A lark. A. S. *laverk*. BELG. *lawerick*.

"Holy hath byrdys, a ful fayre flock
The nyghtyngale, the poppyngay, the gayntyl *lavyrock*."

Harl. MSS. II. VI. Vid. Brand's Pop. An.

"The tuneful *laverack* cheers the grove,
And sweetly smells the summers green."

O. Song.

“Tis sweet beneath the heather bell
 To live in autumn brown,
 And sweet to hear the *lavrock*'s swell,
 Far, far, from tower and town.”

Bord. Minst. ii. 391.

LAWFUL-CAAS, A nonsensical exclamation of surprise,
Qu. is this a corruption of *wocful*?

LAWND, A lawn, a plain between woods. *Sp.* *landu*.
WELSH, *llawnt*. *Sw.* *lund*, a grove.

“Till I came to a *lawnd* of white and green.”

Chaucer.

“For through this *lawnd* anon the deer will come.”

Shaks. II. VI. iii. 1.

“And under a lynde in a *launde*.”

Piers. Plou. Vis. Dowell.

LAWRENCE, [The patron Saint of idle people.] When
 a person is remarkably idle, he is often thus addressed.

“I see lang *Lawrence* hes gitten hod on the.” May
 not this expression allude to those who are frequently
 prostrated at the shrine of a saint, when they should
 be engaged in the useful and active duties of life?
 But if an idle person, laid immoveably at his full
 length, be compared to *St. Lawrence*, fixed with
 stretched out limbs upon the grid-iron, preparatory to
 his atrocious and unmerited sufferings, it is a cruel
 and unfeeling comparison!

LAWS, An expression of surprise and astonishment.
Qu. A. S. *la*! lo.

LAY, A rate or assessment. I do not find this sub-
 stantive in *Johnson*, though it is evidently derived
 from the 24th sense of the verb *lay*, “to charge as a
 payment.”

LAY, } To perform the office of an accoucheur. “He
 LIG, } com to *lay* my daam.”

LAY-DOWN, }
 LIG-DOWN, } To sow ploughed lands with grass seeds.

LAY IT ON, } An elliptical expression for fattening.
 LIG IT ON, } “The kye begin to *lig it on*,” that is,
 they begin to lay fat on their bones,

LAYER, A stratum. MÆSO GOTH. *ligger*.

2. A slice from the breast of a fowl.

LAYNE, To conceal.

“But nine thousand, there was no moo,
 The cronyckle wyll not *layne*
 Forty thousande skottes and fowre,
 That day fowght them agayne.”

Battle of Otterbourne.

LAZY-BEDS, Potatoes planted on the surface of the ground, and covered over with earth dug from a deep trench on each side of the bed, five or six feet broad.

LEA, The seventh part of a hank of worsted, containing 80 threads, wound on a reel, a yard in circumference.

2. A scythe. *Dr. Willan* writes it *leagh*, and derives it from *lee* and *ag*, to cut. This word I never heard used here, though it is common in the East Riding.

LEAD, To draw, to carry. “We’er boun to *lead* hay.”
 A. S. *lwdan*, to draw.

“Bot Tymetis exhortis first of all
 It for to *lede* and draw within the wall.”

Douglas Virgil. 2d Bk.

“So God schal *lede* with him them that ben deede
 by Jesu.”

Thess. iv. 1. Wiclif.

LEADER, A sinew, a tendon, called also guider.

LEAF, The fat from the ribs of a hog.

“A *leaf* of fat, *Panne de grasse*.”

Cotgrave.

LEAF, “To turn over a new *leaf*,” to alter one’s course of life, to reform. “Changer de note.” *Miege*.
Tourner feuillet, Cotgrave, in the same figurative sense.

LEARN, To teach, not obsolete, as *Dr. Johnson* says, but in common use. “*Learn* me my lesson.”

“If thy children will keep my covenant and my testimonies that I shall *learn* them.”—*Ps.* cxxxii. 13.

“I will *learn* you.”

Ben Jon.

“But all to late love *learneth* me.”

Lord Surrey.

LEATHER, To beat, perhaps originally from the chastisement inflicted by a *leathern* thong.

2. This expression is also applied to horses when they are driven, *leather'd*, or flogged furiously along, “See how they *leather* it.” See *Mr. Todd's* 2d edition.

LEATHIER, “To lose *leather*,” to suffer under posterior excoriation. The Scotch call this unpleasing sensation, *saddle-sick*. S' ceorcher les fesses a cheval. *Miege*.

LEATHER DICK, A frock or upper dress for a child, made of *leather*.

LEATHER-HEAD, A blockhead, a head as soft as *leather*.

LEATHE-WAKE, Supple in the joints. *GOTH.* *litha*, a limb, and *wace*, pliable.

LEAVE-HOD, Let me go.

LEAVER, Rather. *BELG.* *liever*. *A. S.* *leosser*, used by *Coverdale*. *Leyfer*, *Minshew*. *Lieffer*, *Cooper*.

“We were *levere* by our Lorde.”

Pier. Plou.

“That death me *liefer* were than sech despight.”

Spenser F. Q.

TEUT. Ich wolt *liever*, malle. *Ruddiman*.

“Me *lever* were with point of foc-man's speare be dead.”

Spens. F. Q.

“Us *leefer* were with Venus biden still.”

Chaucer. Court of Love.”

“Ils ont aimé mieux, they had *leaver*.”

Cotgrave.

“Let sheep fill flank, where corn is too rank

I woodland *lever*, in champion never.”

Tusser.

LECK, To leak. ISL. *lek*. BELG. *laken*.

LECK-ON, To mash in brewing.

LECK-OFF, To draw off, as wort from the mash tub.

LEDDY, "By't *Lceddy*," probably by the Holy Virgin.
"By'r *Lady*."

Shaks. 1st pt. II. IV. ii. 4.

LEE, Ichor, a thin humour discharged from a wound
or sore.

LEE, A lie.

"That I have been so reckeless
To tamen him withouten *lees*."

Romaunt of the Rose.

"Quod I, Loune, thou *leis*."

Douglas Virg. p. 239.

"Princes proude that beth in pres
I wol ou tell thing not *lees*."

Kyng Robt. of Sicily. T. Warton on Eng. Poetry.

LEE-WITH-A-LATCHET; A notorious lie. A. S.
leogan.

"That's a *lee wi a latchet*
Au the dogs in the town cannot match it."

Ray's Proverbs.

In Craven,

"That's a *lee wi a latchet*
You may shut the door and catch it."

Or,

"That's a *lee wi a lid on*
And a brass handle to tak hod on."

LEE, To lie. "Thou *lees*." "*Lees* to nut thinks to?"

LEEAR, A liar.

LEEF, }
LIEV, } Soon, readily.

"She good soul, has as *lief* see a toad, a very toad as
see him."

Shaks. Rom. & Juliet, ii. 5. Rich. II. v. 2.

"For certes ye now make me heavy chere
Me were as *lefe* laid upon a bere."

Chaucer. Empty Purse.

LEET, Light. "I'll let *leet* into him," a threatening to shoot a person. "He stands in his awn *leet*," he is blind to his own interest. "*Leet* looking day," broad day light.

"And his lokinge was as *leyt*."

Matt. xxviii. Wicklif.

LEET, To fall out, to happen. "I'll gang to't fair, *leet* what will."

LEET, To alight.

LEET, Light, as "*leet* as a feather."

LEET-ON, To meet with, to find, to be successful. "I have *leet on* him just now."

LEETEN, To pretend. *Isl. leeta, simulare*. "He *lectens* to be a gradely fellow."

2. To *lecten* yan up," to exhilarate.

LEETHWAKE, *See leathwake*.

LEETS, Lungs. This is indiscriminately used for the lungs of animals as of men. *Dr. Johnson* thinks it applicable to animals only.

2. Windows.

LEET HEELED, Nimble, active.

2. Loose in character.

LEET SKIRTS, A woman of disreputable conduct.

LEETSOME, Light, easy, cheerful. It is usually applied to persons recovering from sickness; hence, the comparative adjective, *lectsomer*, with the redundant rather, "I's rather *lectsomer* now."

LEG, "To mack a *leg*," to make a bow, *poplitem incurvare, genu flectere*. *Ainsworth*. In making a bow, it was formerly the custom to kick the *leg* backwards.

"He that cannot make a *leg*."

Shaks. All's Well that Ends Well, ii. 2.

"Making a *legge* or two."

Sydney.

“ With that he made him three low *leggs*,
And gave him the fore-mentioned *jigs*.”

Maro p. 94.

“ Here happy Doctor take this sonnet,
Bear to the fair the faithful strains,
Bow, *make a leg*, and doff your bonnet,
And get a kiss for Mary’s pains.”

A. Ramsay.

2. “ To put the better *leg* first,” to act with energy, or with expedition.

3. “ He’s broken his *leg*,” said of a dissolute person on whom a child has been filiated.

4. “ To give *leg* bail,” to fly from justice.

LEG, To move quickly. “ They did *leg* it away.”

LEG-BANDED, When cattle are wild, the farmers will frequently bind the head to the leg by a band or cord.

LEGGEREN, A layer. A. S. *leegan*. BELG. *legger*.

LEGGINGS, Covering of the legs.

LEN, Lend.

“ Unto whom I pray God *len* long years.”

xv. II. VIII. *Dr. Whitaker’s Richmondshire.*

“ To yeve and *lene* his owen good.”

Chaucer.

LENGTH, } Length. The amount, the quantity, “ sho

LENTH, } *staal to’th’ length* of a pund o’ tea.” Also duration, “ to’th *lenth* of hauf an hour.”

“ Hes well stackit there ben

That will neither borrow nor *len*.”

Ferguson’s Proverbs.

LEISTER, } A prong or trident to strike fish with.

LIESTER, } Su. G. *luistra*.

“ An awfu’ scythe out owre ae shouther

Clear dangling hang,

A *three taed leister* on the ither

Lay large and lang.”

Burns. Death and Doctor Hornbook.

LESERE, }
LEYSAR, } Leasure.

“Howbeit they had nat so good *leysar*.”

Froysart's Cronycle.

“For they sulde then hae good *leysar* to do yvil, and they thought he was more metelyer thereto than any other.”

Idem.

“While that I have a *leiser* and a space.”

Chaucer. Squire's Tale.

LET, To feign, to pretend. “He's not so ill as he *lets*.”

“To *let* be,” to let alone.

“Why *let* be, quod she, *let* be, Nicholas.”

Chaucer. Mill. Tale.

“To *let* in,” to cheat, “to take in,” to gull. *Let*, to hesitate, to stop.

“King Herald, of Norway, did not *let* to sacrifice two of his sonnes to his idols.”

Verstegan.

LETTEN, *p. part.* of let.

“Better me were to have *letten* be.”

Romt. of the Rose.

LEUK, To look. This mode of pronouncing the verb is common in the Southern part of this Deanery only.

LEVER, Rather,

“I desire not to live, I had *lever* dye.”

Med. of St. Augustine, translated 1577.

“I had *lever* to be lewed.”

Gower. Confess.

See leaver.

LEY, Unploughed land, land in sward.

LEY-BRECK, Sward once ploughed or broken up.

LIB, To castrate. BELG. *lubben*. GOTH. *leipa*. *Shakspeare*, in *Winter's Tale*, ii. 1. uses *glib* in the same sense.

“Religion hue al to reveth and out of ruele to *lyb*.”

Piers Plou.

“*Lib* or geld cattle, the moon in Aries, Sagittarius or in Capricorn.”

Husbandman's Practice, 1664. Brand.

“ And superstition nurs'd thee ever since
And publisht in profounder arts pretence .
That now who pairs his nails, or *libs* his swine
But he must first take counsell of the Signe.”

Hall's Satires.

LIBBED, Gelded.

“ After they be guelled once, neither cast they their
hornes which they had before, neither grow there
any, if they had none when they were *libbed*.”

Philemon Holland's Trans. of Plinie.

LIBBER, A gelder.

LICK, To beat. *Sv. G. laegga, ferire.*

“ How nimble forward each one pricks
While their thin sides the rider *licks*.”

Maro. p. 24.

LICK, A blow.

LICKEN, A beating, “ I'll githe a sound *licken*.”

LICKEN, To liken, to compare with.

“ Uplondish men wil *likne* hymself to gentilmen.”

Trevisa de incolarum linguis, 1385.

2. To appear or pretend.

LICKENED, } Was likely, or in danger of. “ I hed

LICKEN, } *licken* to a fa'n,” *i. e.* I was in danger
of falling.

2. Compared to, as in *Piers Plou, 7 pass.*

“ And *glikned* in Latynten to lothliche doung hep.”

LICKLIEST, Most likely; *licklier*, more likely.

LICKLY, Likely, of good appearance; “ he's a *lickly* lad.”

LICKNESSE, Likeness, resemblance.

“ In *licknesse* of lyghtynge.”

Piers Plou.

“ And he seide to them a *liknesse* (parable).”

Luke xxi. Wiclif.

“ In it we blessen God the Fader, and in it we cursen
men, that ben maad to the *licknesse* of God.”

James iii. Wiclif.

LICK-SPITTLE, A toad-eater, a base parasite.

LICKS, A beating. “ I'll gi' the thy *licks*.”

LIDS, Way, manner, fashion A. S. *leyden*. BELG. *lyde*. "I that lids," in that manner.

LIFT, Aid or assistance. Subsidium, *Ainsworth*. "Come, len us a *lift*." "A dead *lift*," an emergency, a pressing case or situation. There is another sense of this word not noticed by *Dr. Johnson*. See *dead lift*. "To lend one a *lift*," ironically to supplant him, to do him an ill turn by way of requital.

2. The sky.

"He rubs his een, an gies a rift
Then tentively surveys the *lift*."

Allan Ramsay.

LIG, To lie, to lay. TEUT. *ligen, liegen*. BELG. *lieghen, lighen*. SAX. *liggen*, a *ληγειν*, *cessare, quiescere*. *Minshew*. The inhabitants of Craven, with their usual disregard to all rules of grammar, use this word indiscriminately, whether it be an active or neuter verb. Thus in the active sense. "I'll *lig* me down;" in the neuter, "I'll *lig* down a bit, while to caw me," *i. e.* I'll lie down till you call me.

"He letteth him *lig* ouer long, and loth is to change him."

Piers Plou.

"Ich *ligge* a bed in Lent."

P. Plou. 8 pass.

"Ile *lig* ith grund for it."

Shaks. II. V.

"For ye now wenden through the realme and eche
night will *lig* in your own courts."

Chaucer. Jack Upland.

"For lett a dronken daffe in a diche falle
Leet him *lyg*."

P. Plou.

LIG-A BED, A lazy, drowsy person, similar to the expression in *Shaks. Rom. and Ju. iv. 5*.

"Fie yon *slug a bed*."

LIG-A LAME, To maim.

LIG-TOOT, To exert, to *lie to it* with earnestness.

LIGGIN, }
LIGGING, } Lying. BELG. *liggen*.

“And lo! they broughten to him a man syke in palesie
lyggynge on a bed.”

Matt. ix. Wiclif.

“Two yong knightes *ligging* by and by.”

Chaucer. K. T.

“Thus left me that Lady *lyggenge* aslepe.”

Piers Plou. p. 3.

LIGGER, A liar in bed.

2. A branch cut or laid down horizontally in a hedge.

“Eight small *liggers* 4d.”

Britton's Ant. of Louth.

This word seems synonymous with *sleepers*, which see.

LIGHTER, A less number. “There wor a *lighter*
party to day.”

LIKE, To be like, to be under the necessity, as “thou's
like to doo't,” thou must do it. It sometimes also
signifies to have a desire or inclination like the medi-
tative or desiderative verbs.

LIKE, Probable.

“It is *like* that Joseph himself did such things.”

Latimer's Sermons.

“Which it is *like* you may do.”

Bacon. Cent. 1.

“At every *like*,” on every occasion or opportunity.

“Onny bit *like*,” tolerable. “An E be onny bit

like, I'll come.” “*Like* hissel,” one who acts up

to his general character. “Some bit *like*,” excel-

lently well. “Eigh thous doon some bit *like* now.”

“*Lick to like*,” like to like.

“Marry lick to *like*, as the Devil said to the collier.

Tel pot, tel couvercle.”

Cotgrave.

Like is frequently used as a mere expletive, as

“*eigh-like*.”

“ I never seed a prettier fight
So full of malice *like* and spite.”

Pleader's Guide.

“ I am nae poet in a sense
But just a rhymmer, *like*, by chance.”

Burns.

“ The first of the gang *like*.”

Pirate, vol. 1, p. 215.

“ Now *like* as he was born in rags.”

Latimer's Serm.

“ Good-*like*,” well looking, as “ a good *like* horse.”
Pegge's Supp. “ Better ner *like*,” the affair turns
out better than was expected.

LIKEN'D, “ I had *liken'd* to hev been killed ;” that is,
I was in danger of. *Pegge.*

LIKIN, Appearance, condition.

“ While I am in some *liking*.”

Shaks. H. IV. iii. 3.

2. Pleasure or regard.

“ And in the eyes of men great *liking* find.”

Spenser.

LICKLENESSE, Likelihood, appearance. “ There's
naa *lickliness* o' rain to day.”

LILE, Little. “ A *lile* wee bit,” a very little.

“ Wit *leil* labour to live.”

Piers Plou.

“ When hunger now was slaked a *little wee*

She taks hersell, and aff again she'll bee.”

Ross's Helenore.

LILEONS, }
LITLEONS, } Little ones.

“ And in *lileons* there is a natural great desire to have
the mastery.”

Skirrey's Translation of Erasmus.

LILEUMS, In small quantities. Is not this a corruption
of *lile sums* ?

LILEWORTH, Worthless.

LILL, To assuage pain. LAT. *lallare*, to lull asleep.

LILLY-LOW, A bright flame. *See low.*

LILT, To jerk, to rise in the gait or song. The former sense is most common. *TEUT. lullen.*

LILTEN, Jerking or springing. I do not find that this word is applied to gait in Scotland, (as it is generally done here,) except in one phrase given by *Dr. Jamieson*, as used in Fifeshire. "To *lilt* and dance," to dance with great vivacity.

LIMMERS, Shafts of a cart. *ISL. lim. plur. lemar rami arborum.*

"The cartis stand with *lymouris* bendit strek
The men liggin their hames about thare nek."

Doug. Virgil, p. 287.

FR. Cheval *limmonier*, a thill horse.

LIN, Lime tree, anciently *linden tree*. *Tilia Europea. Lin.* *DAN. lind. BELG. and TEUT. linde. G. liuda,* to bind. The inner bark, says *Thomson* in his *Elymons*, was used for thread or cordage called bast, which also signified to bind. The shade of this tree is said to have been anciently preserved for the seat of rule and justice.

"Now tell me thy name, good fellow, sayd he
Under the leaves of *lyne* ;
Nay, by my faith, goth bold Robin
Till thou have told me thine."

Robin Hood.

"And under a *lynd* on a land leaned I astounde."

Chaucer.

"Be ay of chere as light as lefe on *linde*."

See Bass.

2. Flax. *LAT. linum.*

LIN-PIN, Linch-pin.

LING-COLLINS, Burnt heath or ling, probably *ling-coalings*, the ling being burnt as black as a coal; hence *collied* used by *Shaks. Othello*, ii. 3. "Having my best judgment *collied*;" that is,

darkened or clouded. Also in *Midsum. Night Dream*.

“Like lightning in the *collied* night.”

I never knew the word *colly* or *collied* used here, but merely the compound noun.

LINED, Drunk. “He’s gitten weel *lined*.”

LINGY, Limber, flexible. BELG. *ling-en*.

LINKS, Black puddings, from being tied together in the form of links.

LIN-WEBSTER, A linen weaver.

LIPPEN, To rely on, to put trust to, to expect.

MÆSO. G. *laubjan, credere*.

“*Lippin* not Trojanis, I pray zou in this hors

However it be I drede the Grekis fors.”

Douglas Virg. p. 40.

LIPPENED, Expected.

“Vord came to the Toun of Edinburghe, 25 Oct. 1566, from the Queēne, that her Majestie was deadly sicke and desyrit bells to be runge, and all the peopell to resort to the Kirk to pray for her for she was so seike that none *lippned* her life.”

Diary of Robt. Birrel.

LIPPENING, Expectation. Though the verb is common

I never heard this substantive used.

“This we doubt not bot ye will do according to our *lippinins* with all possible haist.”

From an autograph letter to Queen Mary, 16 July, 1565. Keith. Dr. Jam. Supp.

LIRE, Lean beef, muscular flesh. A. S. *lira, lacerti*.

“There was no sinew, arter veine nor *lire*

That was not mingled with their vulgar rage.”

Du Bartas’ Judith, translated by Hudson.

“Synne brocht flikerand sum gobbetis of *lyre*.”

Doug. Virg. p. 19.

Ruddiman says they call that the *lire* which is above the knee in the forelegs of beeves.

LISH, Active, strong and limber.

LISSOM, Supple, active. In *Mr. Wilbraham's Cheshire Glossary*, *leeksome* or *lessome* is defined *lightsome*, pleasant, agreeable. In this sense it seems nearly synonymous with our *leetsome*. Mr. W. then adds, *lissome* often means active, agile.

LISTING, A list or border of cloth.

LIST, The flank. WELSH, *ystlys*, by *Metathesis*. DAN. and SWED. *luiske*. *P. Plou.* uses *lysting*.

“So that the grunden hede the ilk thraw
At his left flank or *lisk* persit tyte.”

D. Virg. 239.

“And with his fist
Upon the *lyst*,
He gave him such a blow,
That backwarde downe
Almost to sowne
The frere is overthrow.”

Sir Thos. Moore.

LITE, To depend on, to rely. “Thou may hev it to
lite on.”

LITE, } A few, a little. This word is seldom used.
LYTLE, }

“That of his worship rekketh he so *lite*.”

Chaucer. Chanon's Yem. Tale.

LITHE, To thicken broth with a mixture of oatmeal and water. WELSH, *lleithion*, liquids. In Cheshire to *lithe* the pot, is to put thickenings in it. *Wilbraham*. Probably from the A. S. *gelithian*, to mollify, because the broth is hereby made smoother to the palate. In the following quotation from *P. Plou.* it appears to signify to soothe, to soften.

“With wyn and with oile, hus wondes he can *lithe*.”

LITHE, Mild, blythe, calm. A. S. *hlithe*, tranquil.
GR. *λεῖος*, smooth. “It's a vara *lithe* evenin.”

“Water thou asked swithe,
Cloth and bord was drain,
With mete and drink *lithe*
And seriaunce that were bayn.”

Sir Tristem. Vid. Dr. Jamieson.

“Two Talbots winged thro the *lither* sky.”

Shaks. II. VI. iv. 7.

“To macken *lithe* what first was hard.”

Chaucer. House of Fame.

LITHER, Idle, lazy, *desideux*, *ignave*. *Colgrave*, from the A. S. *lithe*, *lenis*. *Skinner*.

“As *lither* as a libb'd bitch.”

Prov. Sim.

It is generally said, that spaying a bitch makes her quite idle. “If he were long as he were *lither*, he might thatch a house without a ladder.”

“*Luther* sleuthe.”

Piers. Plou.

“My lad he is so *lither*, he said
He will do naught's meete,
And is there any man in this hall
Were able him to beate.”

King Estmere. Percy Rel.

“Ze war not wount to be so *leddir* ilk ane.”

Doug. Virg. p. 391.

I' *lither* man's guise,
Is nivver to bed
And nivver to rise.

Proverb

LITHERLY, Idly. This word is rarely used.

“Some *litherly* lubber more eateth than two,
Yet leaves undone what another would do.”

Tusser.

LITHING, The thickening of broth, *Vid. lithe*.

LITTLE, Little. A strong emphasis is laid on the *i*. In the following epitaph of Robin Hood, it is *lailt*.

“ Hear undernead dis *lailt* stean
 Laiz Robert Earl of Huntingtun,
 Nea arcir ver az he sa geud,
 An pipl kauld im Robin heud,
 Sick utlawz as hi an iz men
 Vil England niv’r si agen.”

Ob. 24 Kal dekembris, 1247. Vid. Thoresby’s Leeds.

LITTLER, Less.

LITTLEST, Least.

“ Where love is great, the *litlest* doubts are fear.”

Hamlet.

LIVER, To deliver. BELG. *leveren*. “ *Liver* at pick point.” In order to expedite the working of mines, the agent of the Lord of a manor, occasionally lets jobs to the miners, to *liver at pick point*, that is—the workmen are not allowed to shift or exchange, night or day, except those who are to succeed them are ready, without a moment’s interruption, to receive the pick or tool from their hands to proceed with the work.

LIVERANCE, Delivery.

LOAN,

LOIN,

LONEIN,

} A lane. “ It’s a lang *loan* at’s niver a turn.”

“ Thomas has loos’d his ousen frae the pleugh,
 Maggy by this has bewk the supper scones
 And muckle kye stand rowting in the *loans*.”

Ramsey ii. 7. Dr. Jam.

“ Warrant me she has had a longwalk from the *loaning*.”

Abbot.

2. “ The lang *loan*,” the throat, the gullet, “ I saw it gang down’t lang *loun*.”

LOBSCOUSE, A dish composed of meat and potatoes chopped together, seasoned with salt and pepper, and stewed in an oven or pan. This seems to have some affinity with *Miege’s loblolly*, a *hotch-potch*, or *mangle-mangle*. *Melange de plusieurs sortes de viande*.

LOCAL, A *local* preacher among the Methodists. LAT. *localis*.

LOCK, "To be at *lock*," to be in difficulties.

LOCKER, To entangle. ISL. *lock-r*.

LOCKER'D, Entangled. The hair is said, when matted, to be *locker'd*.

"Quhare on his helm set ful richely schane,
Wyth creistis thre lyke till ane *lockerand* mane."

Doug. Virg. p. 237.

Cards, when deranged, are called *locker'd*.

LOFFER, Lower.

LOGGIN, A bundle, "a *loggin o' streea*."

LOLLOP, To walk with an undulating motion.

LOLLOPING, The pres. part. of the preceding word.

LOLLOPS, A slattern.

LOMPER, To walk heavily, frequently applied to the action of a horse.

LOMPING, Walking heavily.

"Fowk frae every door came *lamping*,
Maggy curs'd them yan and a'."

A. Wilson's Poems.

LONG, Owing to, from along. *Dr. Johnson* derives this word from SAX. *gelang*, a fault; but *Mr. Todd* is of opinion that it is derived from *ge-lang*, long of.

"It is *long* of yourself."

Archb. Abbot.

"All *long* of this vile traitor Somerset."

Shaks. 1st pt. II. VI. iv. 3.

"*Long* all of Somerset and his delay."

Idem.

Along is still used by the author of the *Abbot*.

"This was all *along* of your doings at Lockleven."

LONG BAD, A game played with sticks by boys, the same as *kit-cat*, particularly described by *Moor* in his *Suffolk Words*.

LONG-TO, Distant, "long to the time referred to."

This is very common, though *Dr. Jamieson* conjectures it has not that sense in England.

LONG-HUNDRED, 120. *Thomson* remarks that *G. hund*, signified originally ten, perhaps from *haund haunder*, and *ra rad*, a line or numeration, the hands or ten fingers, ten times ten. The Goths had also the hundred of ten times twelve, which we call the *long hundred*, or six score to the hundred.

"Pasture for 200 sheep at the *great hundred*."

Burton's Monast. p. 139.

LONKS, Lancashire sheep, remarkable for their wildness and excellent wool. Also natives of Lancashire.

LONYNG, A lane. *See loan.*

LOOK, This word seems to be used as an interjection, expressive of lamentation, doubt, or uncertainty, "as he leads a sad life, *look!* what'l' be'th end on't," *i. e.* no one can foresee or tell, God knows, I know not.

2. As behold.

"And *looke!* who had not so much, he supplied and made it up to the full."

Philemon. Holland's Translat. of Suetonius.

"*Looke!* as they imagined, so it was."

Froissart's Cronycle.

In the following expression in *Shakspeare H. VI.* it has the same signification, as *alas!*

"*Look!* in his youth to have him so cut off."

LOOK, To expect.

"The gilliflower also the skilful do know
Doth *look* to be covered, as weather allows."

Tusser. Dec. Husbandry.

"At length the time came when he *looked* to suffer."

Latimer's Sermons.

LOOK, "To *look* as big as bull beef." This odd alliterative simile is in common use, but when the first part

of this glossary was printed off, I did not know the propriety of it, till I met with the following passage from the *Via Recta ad Vitam Longam* of Dr. Venner, the friend of Lord Bacon. In describing the effects of various aliments on the human frame, he says, "that bull's beefe is of a ranke and unpleasant taste, of thick grosse and corrupt juyce, and of a very hard digestion. I commend it unto poore, hard labourers, and to them that desire to looke big, and to live basely."

LOOP, The hinge of a door with a circular cavity, which receives the iron crook.

LOP, A flea, from *loup*, leap. A. S. *loppe*, "as cobby as a *lop*."

LOPPEN, *p. part.* of to leap.

LOPPER, To curdle, as milk when it stands too long, and becomes sour in hot weather. ISL. *hlaup*. TEUT. *lab*. GOTH. *laupa*. SWED. *lopu*, to run together or coagulate. See Thomson's *Etymons*.

LOPPER-EARED, Having long, flabby ears.

LOPPER'D, Curdled.

2. Very dirty, or covered with filth. "Thou's lopper'd wi' muck." Ray has a *loppered* slut. In Suffolk it is called *capper'd*.

LORDS AND LADIES, The singularly constructed flower of *Wake Robin*. *Arum maculatum*. Linn. The root of this plant is extremely acrid, and tricks are frequently played on children and ignorant people, by giving them a small piece of it to chew. At first the taste is rather pleasant, but afterwards there is left upon the tongue a most disagreeable and burning sensation, which continues for a long time. No one, who has once tasted it, will be inclined to make a second trial.

LOST, "He looks as an heed nayther *won nor lost*," *i. e.* he looks stupid or inanimate, *lost* in thought.

"You shall find him with two cushions under his head, and his cloke wrapt about him, as though he had neither *won nor lost*."

Ben Jonson. Every Man his Humour.

LOT, An indefinite quantity or number of any thing. "I've a fairish *lot* o' lambs to year." "Hev ye a good *lot* o' hay?" When used in the singular number, it has always an adjective joined with it, as in the above examples; but, in the plural, it is used without an adjective, and means a greater quantity or number, an abundance of any thing, as "ye've *lots* of apples, and *lots* of hay."

LOTHER, To dash or make a noise in water with the hands. A large fish is also said to *lother*, when it springs from the angler's hands, and dashes into the water.

LOUK, To weed. *BELG. loock.*

LOUK, Coarse grass, growing on the moors.

LOUKERS, Weeders.

"It : to *lowkers* in my lady s garthen."

MSS. of Lord II. Clyfford, 1510.

LOUKIN, Weeding.

"*Lowkyng* my lord's corn *xiid.*

MSS. of Lord II. Clyfford, 1510.

LOUNDER, To range or scamper about, applied to pointers and other dogs.

LOUP, To leap. *ISL. hlaup, cursus. BELG. loopen.*

"*Loupe* he so lyghtlick a wey."

Piers Plou. pass 5.

Spenser uses *lope*.

"With spotted wings like peacocks train,
And laughing *lope* to a tree."

"Vow, an *lowp* back ! was e'er the like heard tell."

Gentle Shepherd.

“It would be gude for us a’ if we sa oursellis as ithers see us, but if I could have demeaned mysell to tak up wi sic men, as some fôlk were glad to *loup* at, I might noo have been in my widøwhood.”

The Last of the Lairds.

LOUP, A leap.

“Then Dickie lap a *loup* full hie.”

Bord. Minst. vol. 1. 226.

LOUPED, Leaped.

“And he has *louped* fifteen feet and three.”

Bord. Minst.

“Togither lynkyn *lowpit* edderis tuay.”

Douglas Virg. p. 257.

LOUPING, Leaping.

“Ay howping, throw *lowping*,”

Alex. Montgomery.

LOUS, To loose.

“Behold the paynes of God and man, and release and *louse* man out of the bondage of sin.”

Translat. of St. Augustines Meditations, 1577.

LOUS, Loose.

“Hyr ta fute bare, and the bandis of threde,
Not fessingt, bot hung by hyr *lous* wede.”

Douglas Virg.

2. Impure, disorderly.

“All *lous* langage and lichtnes lattand be,
Observand bewtie, sentence and gravite.”

Douglas Virg. prol. of 9th Book.

“Albeit he was aine *lous* leivand man.”

Pitscottie. Dr. Jamieson.

3. Out of service or apprenticeship. “My lad wor *lous* last Mihilmas.”

LOUS-END, “To be at a *lous* end,” to be in an unsettled, dissipated state.

LOUS-ITH-HEFT, A disorderly person, a *loose-blade*.

LOUSE-LADDER, A loop slipped down in a stocking.

It is also sometimes called a *ladder louse* or *loose*. It

has probably received this denomination, because, when a loop slips, the bars, as they are called, cross the stocking, like the staves in a ladder.

LOUSE-TRAP, A small toothed comb.

LOVE, "To fight for *love*," without any stakes, to play for *love* is synonymous. At whist, one party will say they are six *love*, their adversaries having marked nothing. I cannot find *love* in this sense in *Dr. Johnson's Dictionary*. *Qu.* is not *love*, in this quotation, a corruption of *aloof*, they are six aloof?

LOVE-BEGOT, An illegitimate child.

LOVE, } A chimney. FR. *l'ouverte*, an opening.
 LOOVER, } The chimney was formerly merely an
 LUVVER, } aperture in the roof, and the fire made in
 the centre of the room; this was the case not long since in many college halls. Though the chimnies here are of a modern construction, the term *louver* is still retained, though not in frequent use, and most probably, in a few years, will be entirely forgotten.

"Yat no light leopen yn at *lover* ne at loupe."

Piers. Plou.

"But darknesse dred and daily night did hover
 Through all the inner parts wherein they dwelt,
 Nor lighted was with window nor with *lover*."

Spenser F. Q. Bk. 6, Canto 10.

"One of the ship-men, as from a *lover*
 He lookt from thence, if so he might discover
 Some part of land."

The Shipwraeke, by T. Heywood, 1637.

LOVER-CHILD, A bastard.

LOW, A flame or sudden blaze. ISL. *loge*. *Ray* derives it from high Dutch, *lohe*.

"There's little wisdom in his pow,
 Wha lights a candle at the *low*."

Mayne's Siller Gun. Vid. Dr. Jamieson's Supp.

“The breth of hys mouth that did out blow
As yt had been a fyre on *low*.”

Syr. Degore. T. Warton on Eng. P.

“Quhare ever the *lowe* is, hete and light bene thare.”

Doug. Virg. p. 309.

“Behaldis how the *low* dotla make deray.”

Doug. Virg. p. 330.

“The sacred *lowe* o’ weel plac’d love
Luxuriantly indulge it.”

Burns.

“Thus will a joiners shavings bleeze
Their *low* will for some seconds please.”

A. Ramsay.

“I would set that castell in a *low*.”

Minst. of S. B.

LOW, To blaze.

2. An abbreviation of *allow*, to grant, to give.

LOW-COUNTRY, East Riding of Yorkshire, being, in general flat, particularly when contrasted with this mountainous district.

LOWERN, To lower.

LOWING, Granting, an abbreviation of allowing, also blazing.

LOWM, Mild, still. “A *lowm* neet.”

LOW-LIVED, Of low and base propensities and habits, the penult in *lived* is spoken long.

LOW-MOST, Lowest.

LOWZE, To loose.

“And *lows’d* his ill tongue wicked scawl.”

Burns.

LOWZE, An escape.

2. The privilege of turning out cattle on the commons,
“we’ve a *lowze* o’th’ moor.”

LOWZING, The time of loosing.

“The principal divisions in the art of shooting, are standinge, drawinge, holdinge, and *lowsinge*.”

R. Ascham. For.

LUDGING, Lodging.

“And enter in our *lugeing* there to rest
 Quhare thou sal be ressavit welcum gest.”

Douglas Virg. p. 244.

LUE-WARM, Lukewarm. DUTCH, *liev*. Ray has *lue*,
 in the same sense in this proverb. “No marvel if
 water be *lue*,” *i. e.* neither cold nor hot, as used by
Wiclif, Revel. iii. Vid. Todd.

“Thou art *lewe* and neither coold neither hoot.”

LUG, To draw by force, by the hair or ears. S. G.
lugga.

“I’ll *lug* the guts into the neighbour’s room.”

Hamlet iii. 3.

“Who reverentless shall swear or curse
 Must *lug* seven farthings from his purse.”

Praise of Yorkshire Ale.

“Another *lugs* him by the bleeding ears.”

Sylvester’s Trans. of du Bartas.

LUGGED, Pulled by the ears.

“Whose reverence the head-*lugg’d* bear would lick.”

Lear iv. 2.

LUGS, Ears.

“Tam Luther had a muckle dish,
 An betwisht ilka time,
 He laid his *lugs* in’t like a fish,
 An suck’d it till it was done.”

Allan Ramsay.

“Now lend your *lugs*, ye benders fine.”

Idem.

2. Handles, a pitcher wi two lugs.

“Hutchon, wi a *three lugged* cup.”

Allan Ramsay.

LUKE, Look.

LUM, A deep pool. Is this derived from *flum* (flumen)
 used by *Wiclif*?

“They weren baptized of him in the *flum* Jordan.”

Mark i. Chapter

Or does it come from the WELSH, *Llumon*, a chimney, to which the foam, occasioned by the boiling torrent immediately above, may bear some resemblance !

LUMMAKIN, Clumsy, heavy. "A girt *lummakin* fellow."

LUMMERLY, Heavy, awkward. A corruption of *lumberly*, as a derivative from *lumber*, which, in its neuter sense, means to move heavily, as burdened with his own bulk.

LUMPING, Great. "A *lumping* pennorth," vilissimo pretio emptus. *Ainsworth*.

LUNGE, To plunge.

LUPPEN, Lept, part. of *leap*.

"That hulde nout with treuthe
Lopen out in lothliche forme."

Piers Plou. 2 pass.

LURDAN, An idle fellow, a *lord-dane*. The native Britons being imperiously treated by their indolent and haughty conquerors, the Danes, might justly so designate them.

"In every house *Lord Dane* did then rule all,
Whence lazie lozels *lurdanes* now we call."

Mirror for Magistrates. Brockett.

Mr. Todd derives it from Old French, *lourdin*, clownish.

LURGY, An idle person.

LURGY, Idle. The *lurgy-fever*, idleness. "Shoes sick o't' *lurgy* fever."

LUSTYISH, Rather lusty, fat and stout.

LUTHO, Look thou.

LUTHOBUD, Only look.

M

MA, To mow. The *a* sounded broad, *pret. mew, p. part maan*. A. S. *mayan*. TEUT. *mahen*.

MAAD, Made. Spoken in two distinct syllables.

“And who were touchiden weren *maad saaf*.”

Matt. xiv. Wielif.

“But when I was *maade* a man I voidide the things that weren of a litil child.”

Id. Cor. 1, xiii.

MAAK, A maggot.

MAAKY, Maggoty, full of maggots.

2. Proud, maggoty. TEUT. *machtigh*.

MAAN, Mown.

MAAR, More. SAX. *mare*.

“Both to less and eke to *mare*.”

Romt. of the Rose.

“That now na *mare* sycht of the land thay se.”

Douglas Virg. p. 127.

“St. Swithin’s day if thou dost rain

For forty days it will remain,

St. Swithin’s day if thou be fair

For forty days t’will rain na *maar*.”

See Brand’s Pop. Antiq.

MAAR-OWER, Moreover. “*Maar-over* ner that,”
moreover than that.

MAAST, Most.

“The Werd Systems *mast* lyke to be.”

Wintoun’s Cronykil.

MAAST-WHAT, Generally, for the most part.

MAAST-AN-END, Generally, without much intermission.

MACK, Race, lineage, species. “Thou’s naught, and au’t’ *mack* on the.” “*Au-macks*,” all sorts.

MACK, To make.

“O how freedom is a nobil thyng
For it *maks* men to haif lyking.”

John Barbour's Bruce.

“Need *macks't* naked man run.”

“To *mack-boud*,” to presume, to venture. “To
mack-efter,” to pursue, to follow with haste.

MACK-NER-MELL, To have no concern whatever
with the matter. “I'll nather *mack* ner mell.”

“For my part I'll not meddle nor *make* no further.”

Shaks. Tro. & Cress. l. i.

MACKING, Making.

MACKSHIFT, One thing substituted, in case of neces-
sity, in the place of another.

MACK-WEIGHT, A small candle to make up the exact
weight of a pound ; sometimes called a pig-tail.

MAD, “He rides like *mad*,” *i. e.* he rides like an insane
person.

MADDER, Pus or suppurating matter. WELSH,
madredd, purulent matter. The Craven word is
much preferable to *matter*, the word in common use.
The etymon is also better than the FR. *matiere*, which
is given by *Dr. Johnson*.

MADDLE, To rave, to be delirious, to be confused in
intellect.

“Some *madling* runnes, some trembles in a trance.”

Transl. of Du Bartas by Hudson.

2. To miss one's way. “As soon as I gat to't moor I
began to *maddle*.”

MADDLIN, A blockhead, a foolish, confused person.

MADGE, A magpie.

MAD-PASH, A deranged-person, stalking or *pashing*
idly about the country.

MAFFLE, To falter in one's speech, to stammer. BELG.
maffelin. TEUT. *muffelin*, *buccas movere*. *Minshev*.

To falter, to speak as one that hath plummes in his mouth. *Cotgrave. Bredouiller, Miege.*

MAFFLING, Trifling.

MAIN, "Vara main," the greatest part.

MA'ING, Mowing. A day's mowing is about three roods.

MAISTER, To master.

"But if thy passion *mayster* thy frail might."

Spenser F. Q.

MAISTER, Master.

"*Mayster* we wolen se a token of thee."

Matt. xii. Wiclif.

Maistress is rarely, if ever used, though I find in *H. Lord Clifford's Household Book*, 1510, the following curious entry :

"To iiij. men that carryed my *mastreshes* fro Skyp-ton to Appulby iijs. iiijd."

Qu. How were these ladies conveyed? *Maistress* is used by *Froyssart*.

MAISTER-DRAIN, a principal drain.

MAISTERFUL, Headstrong, difficult to govern, or control.

MAISTERING, Mastering.

"Her eyes so *maistering* me."

Sydney's Arcadia.

MAISTERMAN, Ruler, governor, overlooker.

MAISTLINS, Mostly, generally.

MAK-AT, To make a blow at one. "He *made* at me wi his neaf." *Vid. Dr. Jam. Supp.*

MAK-FACES, To distort the features.

"Some *make a face* with wrything their mouth."

R. Ascham Tor.

"*Makes such faces*, that mee seemes I see
Some foul megæra in the tragedie."

Bishop Hall.

MAK-UP, To approach.

“He began to *mak-up* to me; he began to come near to me.”

Piper on Sheffield Words.

This sense is not used by *Johnson*.

MALANCHOLY, Melancholy.

“He was therewith in a great *malancholy*.”

Froyssart's Cronycle.

MALICEFUL, Malicious.

MAM, Mammy, mother. LAT. *mamma*. WELSH, *mam*.

MAMS-FOUT, The mother's darling.

MAN OF WAX, A smart, clever fellow.

“A man, young lady! lady,—such a man
As all the world—why, he's a *man of wax*!

Shaks. Rom. & Ju. i. 3.

MANDER, Manner, kind. “By au *mander o' meeons*,”
by all means.

MANISH, To manage.

MAN-KEEN, A bull is said to be *mankeen*, when he is mad and will attack a man.

MANNERS, “To leave some *manners* in the dish,” *i. e.* not to eat the whole, but to leave something in the dish, for *mence* or decency's sake.

MANNY-FOLDS, The intestines, from *many-folds*.
Sc. moniplies.

MANY, This adjective, with the indefinite article prefixed, is used as a substantive, as, a *many*.

MAP, A mop.

MARDE, Marred, defiled.

“Your words, my friend, right healthful causticks blame
My young minde *marde*.”

Sir P. Sydney. Astroph. & Stella.

MARE, More. *See maar*.

MARROW, To match.

MARROW, An equal, a fellow, a mate or companion, from the HEB. *maro*, *socius*, *sodalis*. *Minshew*. BELG. *marren*, to bind or link together. "There nivver wor't *marrow* to him." "Ass my *marrow*, if I be a thief." "Thur stockins o' mine are not *marrows*."

"What can all these wordlie respects availe, when a man shall finde himself coupled with a divell, to be ene flesh with him, and the half *marrow* in his bed."

Basilicon Doron p. 78.

"For a' the live lang winter night
I'l ly twind off my *marrow*."

Scottish Song.

"Bot sone him warnis Sybilla the sant
His trew *marrow*."

Douglas Virg. p. 183.

"Though buying and selling doth wonderful wel
To such as have skill to buy and to sel,
Yet chopping and changing I cannot commend
With thief of his *marrow* for fear of il end."

Tusser.

Nae *marrow* had in all the land,
Save Ellenor the Queen."

P. Rel.

"When Mary Scotts become my *marrow*
We'll mak a paradise in Yarrow."

A. Ramsay.

"We raise and raxed him where he stood,
And bade him match him with his *marrows*."

Bord. Minst.

"Having known them to be *marrowes* by eye sight."

King James's Dæmonologic.

MARROW-BONES, The knees.

"I'll bring him down on his *marrow bones*, I'll make him humble, and ask my pardon."

See Brand's Pop. Antiq. Vol. 1, p. 43.

Tusser, to express kneeling, omits the *marrow*.

"Let children be hired to lay to their *bones*,
From fallow as needeth to gather up stones."

MARROWLESS, Matchless, without an equal.

MARRY, An interjection, or adverb, used as a kind of oath or asseveration, and is thought to be a corruption of *Mary*, the blessed Virgin. Thus the common expressions, "eigh, *marry*," "nay, *marry*," may be understood as assenting and dissenting "by *Mary*." Hence, the common phrase, "*marry come up*," to shew disdain or contempt, which, the learned philologist *Nares* says, was originally "*marry guep, gip, or gup*." But of *guep, gip, or gup*, what, says he, is the origin? I suspect it to be a corruption of go-up, which was used by the children to Elisha, in the way of contempt.

"Go up, thou bald head, go up."

2 *Kings* ii. 23.

"I thought th' hadst scorn'd to budge a step,
For fear, Quoth Echo, *marry guep*."

Hudibras p. 1. c. iii. l. 202.

Cotgrave, however, has the expression under the article *Magnagna*, which, as far as one may judge from the definition, seems to be used in a way of assent to something proposed, viz. "*mary gip Sir, true Roger*."

MARTIN, When a cow produces two calves, one a male and the other a female, the female is stiled a *free martin*; which, it is said, never breeds. In Northumberland and in Scotland, a cow or ox, which is fattened, is called a *mart*, probably because fat cattle were slaughtered about Martinmas. Within my remembrance, farmers seldom frequented the markets to buy fresh meat. They generally salted and hung, about Martinmas and Christmas, as much beef as would supply their families a whole year. Hence the fat cattle might, with propriety, be called *marts*; and the female twin which would not breed, was *free* or at liberty to be made a *mart*. Some

farmers are of opinion, that when a cow produces twins, a male and a female calf, that the female or why will propagate if the female is calved first. Though I did not give much credence to this opinion, I have made one or two experiments, which entirely failed. The bull generates as others. This is a curious subject, and worthy of the consideration of the zoologist: Why Providence, which orders nothing in vain, hath, in similar circumstances, granted to the female of the human species a power of propagating her kind, which is denied to a female of the brute creation? The Romans, who called the bull *taurus*, spoke also of *taura* in the feminine gender, different from cows. *Stephens* observes, that it was thought they meant by this word *barren cows*, which obtained the name because they did not conceive any more than bulls. He also quotes a passage from *Columella, lib. vi. cap. 22.*

“And like the *tauræ*, which occupy the place of fertile cows, should be rejected or sent away.”

He likewise quotes a passage from *Varro de re rusticâ*:

“The cow which is barren is called *taura*.”

“The bellow of a *free martin* is similar to that of an ox, and the meat like that of a spayed heifer.”

Vid. Encyclopæd. Britan.

See there an account of John Hunter's dissection and a curious description of the particular formation of this animal.

MARTLEMAS, Martinmas.

“Smoake preserveth flesh, as we see in Bacon, and neats tongue, and *martlemas* beefe.”

Bacon's Nat. Hist. p. 76.

“And how doth the *martlemas* your Father?”

2d pt. II. IV. ii. 2.

“And *martilmas* beefe doth bear good tacker
When countrie folke do dainties lack.”

Tusser.

MARVEL, To wonder ; disused *Dr. Johnson* says. *Ben Jonson* abbreviates it to *mar'l*.

MASH-TUB, A vessel in which mashed or ground malt is prepared for malt liquor.

MASKERR'D, Decayed, probably from *moss* and *arr*, an escar, wood in a decayed state, being frequently covered with moss. *BELG. maschel*, a blemish. *IT. marcire*, to rot, or *macchia*, a spot or blemish.

MASKINS, An asseveration, probably a corruption of mass. "By't *maskins*."

"By the *mass* so did we all."

Shaks. 2d pt. II. VI. v. 3.

MASLIN, } Mixed corn, or flour of wheat and rye.
 MASSLEGIN, } Old *FR. mesle*. *TEUT. masteluy*n,
farrago. *Dr. Jamieson*. *Wiclif* uses *medling*, for
 mixture, which may have been corrupted from the
FR. mesle.

"And Nycodemus cam, that hadde come to him first by
 nyght, and brought a *medling* of myrre and aloes."

MASSACREE, Massacre.

MASTY, Mastiff. A *masty*, or *masty* dog, un matin,
 un gros chien. *Miege. Vid. Vautrait. Thomson*
 derives *mastiff* from *G. maest*, greatest ; and *Tu.*
tiffe, a dog.

"This, madam, is the tinker of Twitnam. I have seen
 him licke out burning firebrands with his tongue,
 drink two pence from the bottom of a full pottle of
 ale, fight with a *masty* and stroke his mustachoes
 with his bloody bitten fist, and sing as merrily as
 the sobrest querester."

The Two Maids of Moreclacke. Strutt.

"So far their young our *masty* curs will fight
 Eagerly bark, bristle their backs and bite."

Sylvester's Trans. of Du Bartas.

MATTER, To approve of. "I *matter* naan o' thy
 collops."

MATTER, "A *matter* of," about. Quasi, circiter.
Ainsworth. "There wor a matter o' fifty." "About
 a matter," very near.

MATTERS, "Naa matters," no great quantity.

2. Not very well. "How's thy wife?" "Naa girt
matters," *i. e.* nothing extraordinary, or to boast of.

MAUKY, Proud.

2. Full of maggots; from GOTH. *maaka*. *Mr. Thomson*
 remarks that the FR. *ver coquin*, and the BELG.
bolworm, are both used metaphorically, like maggot
 (or *mauk* with us), to denote whim or caprice.

MAUKY-HEADED, Whimsical, capricious.

MAUM, Mellow. SU. G. *mogn-a*, from TEUT. *mohm*.
See Todd's second edition of *Johnson*.

2. Sedate, thoughtful.

MAUND, A large basket, generally used by farmers in
 sowing their grain, which is hence called a seed *maund*.
 From A. S. *mand*. FR. *mande*, *corbis ansatus*. LAT.
manus; *quia propter anses, manu commodè circumferri*
potest. *Skinner*. *Maundie*, I suppose, a basket for
 offerings, is used by *Herrick* in his *Noble Numbers*.

"Ad's gone and death hath taken
 Away from us
 Our *maundie* thus
 Thy widdowes stand forsaken."

2d vol. p. 253.

MAUNDER, To muse, to ponder, to wander idly about,
 or to digress in conversation.

"And suffered the Syndic to *maunder* on to his
 lieutenant."

Quentin Durward, 2d vol. p. 297.

"She *maundered* in an undertone, complaints and
 menaces against the absent delinquent."

St. Ronan's Well, 1st vol. p. 33.

"And leaving Meg to bustle and *maunder* at her leisure."

Idem, 2d vol. p. 63.

MAUND-FUL, A basket full.

MAUP, Vacantly to wander.

MAUPING, Vacantly wandering about.

MAUPS, A stupid fellow, a mop-head.

MAUT, Malt. The natives of Craven invariably drop the l in this and similar words, and insert u in its place. Thus salt, they pronounce saut; fault, faut; psalm, psaum.

“That eats and drinks o’ the meal and *maut*.”

Border Minst.

“As dree as havver *maut*,” a proverbial simile used when a person, being called upon, is long in coming, or is slow in executing orders. This expression bears the impress of antiquity on the very face of it, as malt, made of oats, has not been in common use for a long period. It occurs in the *Yorkshire Dialect*, the only place where I have seen it, but no explanation of it is given in the *Glossary*.

“Come, Tibb, for sham, bring out the brëad and saut
Thou’s lang a *coming*, thou brades of haver *maut*.”

With respect to the origin of this expression, perhaps a maltster would elucidate it better than the most profound critic or antiquary. I would ask, however, are oats, in the process of malting, longer in germinating than barley? If so, the expression probably arose from this circumstance. The sprouts of barley are, in Craven, called *comings*, so there may be a play or double entendre on the word. “Thou’s lang a-*coming*.”

MAWIN, Mowing.

“Guid-ëen’, quo’ I; Friend! hac ye been *mawin*,
When ither folk are busy sawin.”

Death & Dr. Hornbook. Burns.

MAWMENTS, Trifles, from *mawmet*, a little puppet; une petite marionette. *Miege*.

MAY, Flower of the hawthorn.

MAYS, Makes.

MAZED, Astonished, dizzy, stupified.

“She said she was so *mazed* in the sea
That she forgate her minde.”

Chaucer. Man of Laws Tale.

“Some neither walks nor sleeps but *mazing* stands.”

Trans. of Du Bartas by Hudson.

“On which the *mased* people gase and stare.”

Sir Thos. Moore.

“She is moped and *mazed* ever since her father’s death.”

Tales of the Crusaders, vol. 2, 142.

MAZZLE, To trifle, to do any thing unskilfully.

MAZZLIN, Trifling. “What’s thou for ollas *mazzlin*
about t’alehouse door?”

ME, I. The objective pronoun is frequently used instead
of the nominative; as “wheas that?” “it’s nobbud
me.” *i. e.* “Who is that?” “’tis only *I.*”

MEAL, The quantity of milk that a cow gives at one
milking; from the SAX. *mael*, a part or portion.
The Cheshire meal, as stated by *Mr. Wilbraham*, is
not synonymous with our meal, but with the Craven
note, which see. *Mousson, Colgrave.*

“We have had abundance of curst cows, that have
given good *meals* for a time, but the vice of nature
always breaks out at last; and, too late, when the
pale is kicked down, we discover our mistake in the
opinion of the beast.”

Oliver’s Pocket Looking Glass, &c.

“Each shepherd’s daughter with her cleanly peale
Was come a field to milk the morning’s *meale.*”

B. J. Song. Nares.

MEAL, Oatmeal.

“Her two next sons were gone to Inverness to buy
meal, by which oatmeal is always meant.”

Dr. Johnson’s Tour to the West. Isles.

MEAL-SEEDS, The husk of the oats, when detached from the grain.

MEALS-MEAT, Meat enough for a meal.

“Ne take a *meles mete* of thine.”

Piers Plou. 7 pass.

“A *meles mete* for a poure man.”

Piers Plou. Dou: 6 pass.

“They must endure jests, taunts, flouts, blowes of their betters, and take all in good part to get a *meales meat.*”

Burton's Anat. p. 141.

“A bare head in the street doth him more good than a *meales meat.*”

Bishop Hall.

MEAN, To moan, to wail. It is occasionally used as an active verb, “he *means* hissell sadly.” A. S. *manan.*

“And thus she *means.*”

In the old copics of Shaks. Midsum. N. Dream, v. 1.

See Mr. Todd's second edition of *Johnson.*

“I hard ane may sair murne and *meyne.*”

Ritson.

“And partely *mened* with disdeigne.”

Sir Thos. Elyot Govr.

“Although that rebellion bee ever unlawfull on their part, yet is the world so wearied of him, that his fall is little *meaned* by the rest of his subjects.”

Basilicon Doron, p. 26.

MEAT-HAAL, Meat whole, having an appetite for food.

MEBBY, Probably a corruption of *it may be.*

MEDDLE, “I'll nather *meddle* nor mak.” I'll not interfere in any way.

MEEDLESS, Tiresome; mostly applied to a restless child that is always in want of something, or teasing those about him for some new plaything, &c.
“Unruly.” *Ray.*

MEER, Mare. A. S. *mære*.

“In a tabard he rode upon a *mere*.”
Chaucer.

“The widdifow wardannis tuik my geir
And left me nowdir horss nor *meir*.”
Lindsay. Dr. Jan.

—————“Kent and Keir
Have parted many a good man and his *mere*.”
Whitaker's Lonsdale.

MEER STONES, Stones put up as boundaries to divide property. GR. *μειρῶν divido*. A. S. *mæra*. BELG. *meer*.

MEETER, More fit.

“Scarce might a *meeter* place to ply
Lute, studies, books or musique by.”
Palæ Albion by W. Sclayter, p. 99.

MEETERLY, Tolerably well, moderately. We use it for indifferently, mediocriter, as in this proverb—

“*Meeterly* as maids are in fairness.”
Ray.

“Indifferent, moderate.”
Tim Bobbin.

This word, and the preceding *meeter*, are more frequently used in the Western Borders, than in the interior of Craven. *Leland*, in his *Itinerary*, has *meately* in the same sense.

“From Stanhope to Barnard's Castel, by *meately* good corne, five miles.”

MEET-NOW, Just now.

MEETY, Mighty, of which it is evidently a corruption.

MEGS, “Byt' *megs*,” a species of oath, Qu. by *Saint Margaret*?

MELCH, Mild, soft, perhaps from milk, either through the medium of the A. S. *meolc*, or the BELG. *melk*. *Wilbraham*.

MELDER, The quantity of oats that is ground at one time. LAT. *molo*.

“That ilka melder, wi the miller
Thou sat as lang as thou had siller.”
Burns's Tam O'Shanter.

MELL, A mallet or mall. *Mr. Tomlinson, Ray's* correspondent, derives it from A. S. *mell, crux*, from a fancied resemblance of the head and shaft to a cross, especially before the upper part of the shaft is cut off. ISL. *mel, minutim tundo*.

“Unless the *mell* of inward anguish did beat them down.”
J. Knox's Letter to his Wyfe.

“Some made a *mell* of massy lead.”

Flodden Field.

“To throw the shaft after the *mell*,” to venture all; after one loss or expense, to venture another.

MELL, To meddle, in common use, though *Dr. Johnson* thought it obsolete. FR. *mele, miscere, immiscere, ut cum significet, qui aliorum se immiscet rebus et negotiis nihil ad se pertinentibus.* *Minshew.*

“I'll nather mack nor *mell*.”

Mesler. Cotgrave.

“With Holy Father fits not with such things to *mell*.”
Spenser F. Q.

“To *mell* with me and to meet hand in hand.”

Doug. Virg. p. 352.

“Men are to *mell* with.”

Shaks. All's Well that Ends Well, iv. 3.

“They are too many to *mell* with in the open field.”

Quentin Durward, vol 3, 333.

“Thou shalt not need none ill to fear

With thee it shall not *mell*.”

Ps. xci. 10. Stern. & Hop.

“But with the same the wicked never *mell*,

But to do service to the page of hell.”

Sylvester's Trans. of Du Bartas.

MELLING, Meddling.

“That every matter worse was for his *melling*.”

Spenser.

MELT, To prepare barley for fermentation, or to make it into malt.

MENCE, Decency, or decorum. ISL. *menska.* A. S. *mennise, humanus.*

“Meat is good, but *mense* is better.”

Ray.

“And Vandal ye; but show your little *mence*.”

Burns.

MENCE, To make decent, to dress.” “I’ll *mence* mysel up a bit.”

“The King of Norse he sought to find

With him to *mense* the faught—Hardyknut.”

Per. Rel.

MENCEFUL, Becoming, decent. A. S. *mennise*, polite, civil.

“But d’ye see fou better bred

Was *mence-fou* Maggy Murdy.”

Ramsay. Dr. Jamieson.

“That fully semly on syht

Menskful maiden of myht.”

Harl. MSS. 1200. See T. Warton. Eng. Poetry.

MENCELESS, Unmannerly, rude.

“An’ no to rin an’ wear his cloots,

Like ither *mensless* graceless brutes.”

Poor Maile. Burns.

MENDS, Reformation, reparation, or allowance; apophoretically for amends.

“She has the *mends* in her own hands.”

Shaks. Tro. & Cress. i. 1.

2. Recovery. “I see naa *mends* in her.”

MENNARD, A minnow. GAEL. *meanan*. FR. *men-nise*, small.

MEOS, A mess. FR. *mes*. “A *meos* o’ porridge.” “A standing *meos* is a stewing dish.”

“But Benjamin’s *mease* was five times so muche as anie of theirs.”

Gen. xliii. 34. Geneva Bible, 1562.

MEOS-POT, A mess-pot.

MEOND, Moaned. “Shoe *meon’d* hersell.”

MERRY-BEGOTTEN, An illegitimate child.

MERRY-DANCERS, Aurora Borealis, called also streamers.

MERRY-MAKING, A feast, or convivial meeting.

“With fearless merrie-make and piping still.”

Fletcher. Purp. Isl. Nares.

MERRY-NIGHT, A rustic ball.

MERRY-TOTTER, A swing, *meritot*, *oscillatio*, from

FR. *viver*, and *tot celeriter*. *Skinner*.

MESKINS, *Vid. muskins*.

“By the *maskin*, methought they were so indeed.”

Chapman. May Day. Nares.

MESLES, Measles. This word is used by *Wiclif* for lepers. BELG. *muselen*.

“Clense ye *mesles*,”

Matt. x.

MESS, The number of *four* at an entertainment at an inn, where a stipulation was made for a party to dinner at a certain price per *mess*, or *meos*.

“You three fools lack'd me fool to make up the *mess*.”

Shaks. L. L. Lost iv. 3.

That the illustrious lexicographer, *Johnson*, in his great national work, overwhelmed with a vast mass of words, which he had to arrange and elucidate by various authorities, should sometimes draw hasty conclusions, is not to be wondered at. But it is certainly a matter of astonishment, that this highly celebrated critic, who had expressly undertaken to comment on *Shakspeare*, should never have made any remark on the above recited passage. That it had never been so understood by *Dr. Johnson*, is evident to any one who will examine the word *mess* in his *Dictionary*. He has neither given the sense nor any authority to show, that the word *mess* signifies the number four, as *Shakspeare* has so clearly done. *Horn Tooke*, in his *Div. of Purley* ii. 327, attempts, with as little success, to supply the omission of the learned Doctor, by numerous and irrelevant derivations

from ancient and modern languages. *Mr. Todd* considers the word as denoting a measure or portion, as a *mease* of meat, a *mease* of pottage, and concludes with the ordinary or *mess* of military men, which is not restricted, as far as I know, to any particular number. The above passage, however, has not escaped the observation and acuteness of *Mr. Archdeacon Nares*, who, according to our meaning of the word, fully and satisfactorily explains it, by appropriate authorities. From the labor attending the compilation of a small dialectic work, I can willingly make allowances for the omission of these learned men distracted by a variety of important pursuits. The Archdeacon is very copious in his remarks on this word, and makes a quotation from *Shakespeare 3 H. VI. i. 4.*

“Where are your *mess* of sons?”

viz. his four sons, Edward, George, Richard, and Edmund Earl of Rutland.

“Penelop’s fame thro’ Greekes do raise
Of faithfull wives to make up three,
To think the truth, and say no lesse
Our Avisia shall make a *messe*.”

A. Emet’s Verses, prefixed to Aviza.

Lucretia and Susanna were the preceding two, therefore Penelope and Avisia made up the *mess*. See *Nares*.

“There lacks a *fourth* thing to make up the *messe*, which, so God helpe me, if I were judge, should be *hangum tuum*, a *Tyburn tippct*, to take with him, if it were the Judge of the King’s Bench, my Lord Chief Judge of England.”

Latimer’s Sermons vol. 1. p. 161.

“Item a payne is made, that no person or persons, that shall brewe any Weddyn Ale to sell, shall not brewe above twelve strike of mault at the most, and the said persons, so marryed, shall not keep nor have

above eight *messe* of persons at his dinner within the burrowe."

From the Court of Hales Owen. See Brand's Pop. Ant.

At the present day, it is usual, at Lincoln's Inn, to serve up the dinner in *messes* of four.

MESUR, Measure. WELSH, *mesur*.

MET, Measured. To this word *up* is generally subjoined, as *up-met*. *Met* appears the abbreviated past participle of the verb *mete*. When *up-met* and *down throsten* are united, they denote abundant measure.

MET, Measure. A. S. *mutta*.

METAL, Materials or stone for roads. "This is vary good *metal*."

MEVERLEY, Mild, of a quiet, or gentle disposition.

2. Bashful, shy, affectedly sparing in eating and drinking.

MEW, To cry as a cat.

2. The præt. of the verb to mow. "He *mew* maar ner an acre to day."

MICH, Much, wonderful. "Its *mitch* they dunnot come."

"So *miche* the better."

Pocock.

"As *meche* as ons self."

P. Plou.

"And *miche* peple cam to him."

Matt. xv. Wiclif.

"*Myche* yleft."

Trevisa, 1385.

"A sheepe marke, a tar kettle, little or *mitch*

Two pottles of tarre to a pottle of pitch."

Tusser.

MICH-WHAT, }
MUCH-WHAT, } Much the same, alike.

"Frende and foo was *much-what* indifferent."

Sir Thomas More's description of Richard III.

Also, *mich* of a *michness*, i. e. very similar.

MICHIN, An idle skulking boy, one who is sly in doing mischief. Mr. Nares defines "*micher*," to which our

term seems nearly allied, "a truant," one who acts by stealth. *Cotgrave* has *miching* as a participial substantive of to *miche*, which he renders by *vilenier*, *villanie*.

"How tenderly her hands between
In ivory cage she did the *micher* bind."

Sydney.

"The moone in the wane, gather fruit for to last
But winter fruit gather when Michel is past,
Tho' *michers* that love not to buy nor to crave
Make some gather sooner, else few for to have."

Tusser.

—————"A cat
I keep, that playes about my house
Grown fat
With eating many a *miching* mouse."

Herrick's Hesperides, 2d vol. p. 67.

MICKLE, Much. This is not obsolete, as *Dr. Johnson* supposed, though it becomes daily less frequent. A. S. *micle*, ab antiquo Cimbrico *mikil*, much. "Monny a little macks a *mickle*." "*Mickle* wad hev maar."

"And rain'd downe manna for them to eat
A food of *mickle* wonder."

Ps. lxxviii. 24. Stern. & Hop.

"Two captains mov'd with *mickle* pride
Their speares to shivers went."

Chevy Chase.

"Under heven nes londe I wisse
Of so *mockil* joi and bliss."

Ango Norman. Tanner.

"To morrow I shall die with *mickle* age."

Shaks. 1st pt. II. VI. iv. P.

MIDDAW, Meadow, so pronounced also in Suffolk.

MIDDEN, A heap of dung or other refuse of the farm yard. Hence the *horse-midden*, *cow-midden*, *ass-midden*. *Ray* says it is an ancient Saxon word, a nomine *mud forte*." "You'd marry a *midden* for muck."

“ Be thankfu, else I’se gar ye stink
Yet on a *midding*.”

A. Ramsay.

“ Whae’er shall wi a *middin* fight
O’ victory will be beguiled ;
Dealers in dirt will be so dight
Fa’ théy aboon or ’neath, they’re filed.”

Idem.

“ Cock o’th *midden*,” the principal person of the place, strutting with as much assumed consequence as the cock on the dunghill.

MIDDEN-DAUP, A carrion crow.

2. A dastardly fellow.

MIDDEN-PANT, The filthy receptacle of a cow-house.

SAX. *midding*. WELSH, *meigen*, a recess, and *pant*, a hollow. The hollow of the midden where the urine is collected.

“ Wi glentin spurs and weel clean’d buitts
Lin sarks an neyce cword breeches
The breyde groom roun the *midden pant*
Proud as a peacock stretches
Reeght crouse that day.”

Stag’s Po: Jam. Supp.

MIDDEN-STEED, The place for the dunghill.

MID-FEATHER, The principal timber at the bottom of a cart.

2. The post against which folding doors are shut, (probably so called from its resemblance to the central part of a feather), to which the timber at the sides are attached. In Cheshire this word, according to *Mr. Wilbraham*, signifies a narrow ridge of land left between two pits, usually between an old marl pit and a new one, which lie contiguous to each other.

MIDJERUM, The fat on the small guts of a hog or other animals. *Qu.* the etymon? *Pegge* in his *Supplement* calls it the *midgin*.

2. The milt (pure Saxon) the spleen.

MIDLIN, Tolerably well.

MIFF, A mow or rick of hay or corn.

MIHIL, Michael, strongly guttural.

MIHIL-MASS, Michael-mas.

When work was let to the masons whilst building York Minster in 1371, it was called *mighelmas*. "Ye sall between Lenten and Mighelmasse dyne and ette als es byfore sayde, ande slepe and drynke aftyr none in ye forsayde loge, ande yai sall noghte cese no lefe yair werke in slapyngge passande ye tyme of a mileway no in drynking tyme after none passande ye tyme of a mileway."

Torre's MSS.

The word *mileway*, signifying the time occupied in walking a mile, is now obsolete.

"Fro *myhel-masse* to *myhel masse*."

P. Plou.

MILE, This substantive is rarely used in the plural number.

"Within this *three mile*."

Shaks.

"The space, in sooth, as I suppose is seven *mile*."

Chaucer. Thebes.

MILKER, A cow that gives milk. "Shoes a feaful good *milker*." Sometimes honest is applied to the cow. "Shoes a feaful *honest* cow," *i. e.* as good as she appears to be, neither kicks nor holds her milk, &c.

MILKNESS, The produce of the dairy.

MILKUS, Milk-house, dairy.

MILN, A mill. A. S. *mylen*. FR. *moulin*.

"Peers son of Serle Arthington giffs and confirms all the giffs that the saide Serle and his ancestors gaff to the said nownes, and also all the watyre that the may nede to make vam a *mylne* with."

An award xxviii. of H. VI. Whitaker's Leeds.

"The great swight doth it come all at ones

As done these great rocks or these *miln* stones."

Chaucer. Tros. & Cress.

MILN-EE, The hole from which the grinded corn falls into the chest below.

MILNER, Miller.

“Munde the *mylnere*.”

Piers Plou. 3 pass.

“This *milnare* had a dowchtyr fayre
That to the king had oft repayre.”

Wintoun. Dr. Jamieson.

MILN-STAAAN,

“And oo strong aungel took up a stoon as a greet
mylne stoon.”

Revel. xviii. C. Wiclif.

MIND, To remember. DAN. *minde*.

MINDS, A mere expletive. “Thou *minds*, as I wor
gangin haam.”

MINT, Wealth, a large sum. “He’s worth a *mint*
o’ money.”

MIRK, } Dark. ISL. *myrk*. “A *murk* loan,” a dark
MURK, } lane.

“Gane is the day and *mirk* the night
But we’ll near stay for faute o’ light.”

Burns.

MIRTLE, To waste away, to crumble. This seems to
be synonymous with *Ray’s smartle*.

MISBEHODDEN, Offensive, disobliging. “I niver
gav her a *misbehodden* word.”

MISFORTUNE, A palliative term for indiscretion and
breach of chastity.

“She wi a *misfortune* met
And had a bairn.”

The Har’st Rig. Dr. Jam.

MISKĒN, Not to know, to mistake one person for
another.

MISLIPPEN, To disappoint. BELG. *mislucken*. Mr.
Brockett adds to suspect and neglect, but I never
heard the word so applied.

“I hafflins think his ee’n hae him *mislippen’d*;
But oh! its hard to say what may hae happen’d.”

Tannahill’s Poems. Vid. Jamieson’s Supp.

MISMEAL, To milk a cow out of regular course, previous to drying her, once a day instead of twice. "To *miss a meal*," of which this word is an apparent abbreviation.

MISMEAVE, To move, to perplex, applied to a quiet, good tempered man. "Nought *mismeaves* him," puts him out of the way, probably from the inseparable particle *mis*, and the verb *move*, which, in the East Riding, is frequently pronounced *meave*.

MISTAEN, Mistaken.

MISTAL, } A cow house, from *milk* and *stall*. A. S.

MISTO, } *mesa, vacca*.

MISTETCH, To teach bad tricks or habits, to give bad instructions.

MISTETCH, A bad instruction, a misteaching. "Toud mear hes gitten a sad *mistetch*."

MISTETCHED, Mistaught.

MISWONTEd, Tender.

MITTS, Long gloves without fingers. *Coles*, under *chirothecæ dimidiatæ*, has *mittains*.

MIXEN, A dunghill. A. S. *mixen, sterquilinium, a meox, fimus, hoc fortè a misceo, et quia est miscela omnium alimentorum*. *Skinner, vid. Cotgrave, under Fumier*.

"For when I see beggars quaking
Naked on *mixens* all stinking."

Rom. Rose.

"By turning a stream of water into the *mickesons*, he scowered away that in a weeke, that an hundred could scant have done that in a yeare. This place was as it were the common dunghill or *mickson* of the whole towne."

Met. Ajax.

MOATS, "To play the *moats*," to be much exasperated. *Qu.* to be in agitation, from *motus*? Though this expression is in common use, I cannot otherwise explain it.

MOG, To move. "Come, *mog* off." This word is synonymous with the Scotch *mudge*.

"Thai dare na *mudge* for fricht."

Walter Kelpie.

MOIDER, To confuse, to distract.

2. To labour hard, to toil.

MOIDER'D, Confused, distracted, puzzled.

"I's welly *moydert*."

Tim. Bob.

Crazed, curis distractus. *Ainsworth.*

MOIL, To labour, to drudge. *Skinner* derives it from *moil*, an old word for mule, *i. e.* to work like a mule.

It is generally joined with toil, as "to *moil* and *toil*," which *Ainsworth* renders *impigrè, diligenter laborare.*

MOIT, A mote. "As rank as *moits* i'th sun."

MONNY, Many.

"*Mony* a frost, *mony* a thau

Soun maks *mony* a rotten yow."

Essays Highl. Soc.

"O *mony* a time my Lord, he said."

Minst. of S. B.

"For love of the nurse *mony* kisses the barn."

Ray.

"*Mony* hundreds of Angels."

P. Plou.

"*Monny* a time and oft," a pleonasm for very frequently.

Shaks. Merchant of Venice.

"A *monny*," a great number. "*Monny* a bit," a long time. "Iv'e not seen him for *monny* a bit."

"To be too *monny* for a person," to be an overmatch for him. "Mind thysell, or else he'll *be to monny* for the." "*Monny* a yan," many a one.

"Apoune thame rusches and overthrowis *mony* anc."

Doug. Virg. p. 397.

MONNY-FEET, The millipes. Also the creeping crow-foot, *ranunculus repens.* *Linn.*

MOO, Mow, a stack of hay or corn.

2. The mouth. FR. *moue.*

MOO, To low in a plaintive tone, as a cow, in pain or in want of her calf. *Dr. Jamieson* derives it from the GERM. *mu*, vox vaccæ naturalis, *muhcn*, mugire.

MOOD-UP, Crowded. "Ye can hardly stir yer fit, t'roum's sea *mood up*."

MOO-HET, The hay or corn heated in the stack or mow.

MOOL, To rumple, to crease clothes, to discompose the dress. Is not this word a corruption of *moil*?

MOOLED, Rumped, discomposed.

MOON, "I kna naa maar ner man ith moon," I am totally ignorant of it. "He wad mack me believe at t' moon's made o' green cheese;" that is, he would persuade me to believe that black is white, or something quite as improbable.

MOON-LIGHT-FLIT, Is when a cottager, during the night, removes his goods from the premises, in order to defraud the owner of his rent.

MOON-SHINE, A mere pretence, an illusive shadow. "A matter or mouthful of *moonshine*," a trifle, nothing. *Grose*. "To run about *moonshine* in a can," to be employed in no useful purpose, to go about some foolish enterprise or idle design. *Ray*, in his *Proverbs*, has a similar expression. "Thou shalt have *moonshine* in the mustard pot," *i. e.* nothing. *Withal*, in his *Adages*, renders *inani spe flagrat*, by "he hopes after *moonshine* in the water."

MOORED, When cattle are inflicted with a disease which occasions bloody urine, they are said to be *moored*. This term may be derived from the strong resemblance the bloody urine may have to the dark water flowing from moorish earth. This disease is also called red-water and blend water, the water or urine being blended with blood. In Scotland this complaint, which is frequently very fatal to cattle, is called *moor-ill*. The farmers are at a loss to what cause to attribute this disorder. A sudden removal from a limestone to a grit soil, and vice versâ, will frequently occasion it. Some attribute it to coarse grass in marshy grounds, interspersed with alder and

underwood. If the violent inflammation of the kidneys be succeeded by a constipation of the bowels, provincially called *laking*, the disease is generally fatal. In incipient cases, a strong dose of nitre has often been found efficacious.

MOOR-POOT, A young moorgame, metaphorically an ignorant clown; or, as we say in Craven, "bred at moor side." "Nobbud see how that rough tike gangs of his fit, he waddles for aùt' ward like a *moor-poot*."

MOOT-HALL, Town Hall.

MORELL, A fungus. FR. *morille*. SP. *morel*. It is called in Sw. *murkla*, perhaps from Go. *morkulle*, black cap. See Thomson's *Etymons*.

MORISH, "To taste *morish*," said of meat or drink, when a person likes and wishes to have *more* of it. *Miege* has the expression and explains it thus: il est si bon, qu' il me fait naitre l'envie d' en avoir davantage.

MORN, Generally used for morrow, as "I'll come to *morn* an I can." On the contrary, morrow is frequently used for morning, as is the common salutation good morrow, so in *Coriolanus*. *Shaks*.

—————"I would not buy
Their mercy at the price of one fair word,
To have't with saying good *morrow*."

"To *morn* come nivver," synonymous with *ad Græcas calendas*.

MORTAL, Exceeding, very. ISL. *morgt*, a large quantity. "A *mortal* nice beast," "he's *mortal* rich," "I'se *mortal* hungry."

"As all is mortal in nature, so is all nature in love
mortal in folly."

Shaks. As you like it, ii. 4.

In Suffolk *mortashus* is used in the same sense.

MOSS, A peat bog. SV. G. *mossa*, *locus uliginosus*. The genitive case of moor is *mous*, whence mosses are deduced. *Dr. Hickes*.

“The Ure rysett in the fardest partis of all Richmondshyre, among the Coterine Hills, in a *mosse* towards the West.”

Harrison. Dr. Whitaker's Hist. of Rychmondshire.

MOSS NOR SAND, I can make nothing of him, “neither *mos* nor *sand*.”

MOSS-CROPS, Cotton grass, a name given to the different species of *Eriophorum*, *Qu. eriophorum vaginatum*?

MOST WHAT, Generally; not obsolete, as *Dr. Johnson* supposed.

MOST, The double superlative is in frequent use, as the *most sweetest*, the *most beautifullest*.

“Oh, the *most affablest* creature, Sir, so merry!”

Ben Jonson. Alchemist.

There are numerous examples of it in the scriptures.

MOTHER, A white filament in liquor. *LAT. amurca*, *Cooper. BELG. modder, moyer, dregs, vide caned.*

2. Flegm from the stomach.

“By the stench of feathers, or the like, they cure the rising of the *mother*.”

Bacon. Cent. i. 63.

MOTHERY, Liquor covered with a white filament.

MOTONS, This was the antient name in Craven for wedder sheep, but it is now obsolete.

“Bout vij. score *motons* at Appletreewick fare xli. iis.”

H. L. Cliff. Household Book, 1510.

WELSH, *mollt*, or *FR. moult*, castrated. In former times, when wool supplied the chief clothing for man, it may be conjectured that ewes were seldom slaughtered, the wedders or *motons* only were brought to the table.

MOTTO, The mark at which the boys in the game of pitch and hustle, throw or pitch the halfpenny. This is sometimes a button, a small white pebble, or any thing conspicuous.

MOUD, Earth.

“Mouth full of *moud*,” (dead or buried.)

Bishop Hall.

MOUD-HILL, A mole-hill, frequently called *mould* heap.

BELG. *mol-hoop*.

“He has pitched his sword in a *moodie* hill.”

Bord. Mins.

MOUD-WARP, } A mole. BELG. *myl*, *mold*, and
MOUDY-WARP, } *werp*, to cast up. DAN. *muldwarp*.

“I cannot choose sometimes he angers me
With telling me of the *mold-warp* and ant.”

1st p. II. VIII. Shakspeare.

MOUDY, A mole catcher. The Scotch name is *mouldy-man*, but I never heard *moudy* used alone for the animal.

“His faithfu dog hard by amusive stalks
The bentic brae, slow list’ning to the chirp
O’ wandering mouse, or *moudy*’s caskin hoke.”

Davidson’s Season.

MOUL, To grow mouldy.

MOULED, Mouldy.

“Also the rayment upon them was olde, and all their
provision of bread was dried and *mouled*.”

Joshua ix. 5.

“Min herte is also *mouled* as mine heres.”

Chaucer. Reve’s ProL.

MOUSE-TRAP, “Thou hesnt sense to bait a *mouse-trap*,” a reproachful phrase, frequently addressed to an ignorant person, or one who attempts any thing in an inexperienced manner.

MOUT. To moult. When away is added to it, it signifies to crumble, to perish. The bank *mouls* away. *Muyten*, TEUT. Our old word, says *Dr. Johnson*, was *mout* or *mout*, from LAT. *mulo*.

“To *mouten* as *foules*.”

Prompt. Parv. Vid. Dr. Jamieson.

MOUT, A moth. Sc. *moud*.

“Youre richessis ben rotun and youre clothis ben eten of *mougtis*.”

James v. Wiclif.

“His coat was thred about wi green,
The *mouds* had wrought it muckle harm,
The poutches war an ell atween,
The cuff was faldit up the arm.”

Hogg's Mountain Bard. Dr. Jam. Supp.

MOUTER, } Mulcture, the toll due to the miller for
MOOTER, } grinding corn. LAT. *mulcta*. FR. *moul-*
ture. LAT. *molo*.

MOUTER, }
MOOTER, } To take mulcture. FR. *moudre*.

“It is good to be merry and wise
Quoth the miller when he *mouter'd* twice”

Ramsay's S. Prov. Dr. Jamieson.

MOUTER, To crumble, to fall in small pieces, from *mont*.
BELG. *mutsen*. We also use *mitre* in this sense.

MOUTH-HOD, “Good *mouth-hod*,” plenty of grass for
cattle.

MOVE, “High *move*,” insolent behaviour, an arrogant
proceeding.

MUCHNESS, } Similarity, quality. “Is thy husband
MICHNESSE, } better?” “Nay, he's *mich* of a
michnesse,” i. e. much as usual.

MUCK, A contemptuous name for money. “What's all
his *muck* good tul?”

———“Nor seek by *muck* or might
To muzzle justice.”

Pat. Dor. p. 61.

And again in page 104.

“Never presume upon or *muck* or might
To injure any.”

“To throw *muck* at a person,” to scandalize and
vilify him.

MUCK, To cleanse the cow-house. Old Swedish *mocka*,
stabula purgare. *Dr. Jamieson.*

MUCK-CHEAP, As cheap as dirt, very cheap.

MUCK-DRAG, A kind of fork with two or three prongs fixed at the right angles to the handle, for pulling manure out of a cart.

MUCK-HEAP, A very dirty person, "a girt *muck-heap*."

MUCK-MENT, Dirt, or any thing worthless. "It's nout bud *muckment*."

MUCK-MIDDEN, A dung hill.

MUCK-MIDDEN-BREWARD, Upstarts, of low origin, compared to the rapid and forced growth of corn upon a dunghill.

MUCKY, Wet, rainy. *Miege* has *moky*, which he makes synonymous with cloudy as *moky* weather, *un temps couvert*, this seems to be synonymous also with the SCOTCH, *mochie*.

"Nae sun shines there, the *mochie* air
Wi' smuisteran rowks stinks vyld."

Ballad Ed. Mag. Vid. Dr. Jamieson's Supp.

MUCKY, To dirty, to soil.

MUD, Might, a corruption of *mought*, the old regular form of the word. *Spenser* uses *mot*.

"Pray me God so *mot* it be."

"Amen, per seinte charitie."

Anglo Norman MSS. Tanner.

"As thus *mud E* do." I hardly know how to explain this expression; I believe it signifies the doing any thing according to the usual custom, without any design or consideration. "Sicut meus est mos."

MUDDY, Confused with liquor, half drunk; a corruption of *muddled*.

MUE, To mow, to make mouths. FR. *faire la moue*. *Minshew*. Thus in the version of the Psalms by *Sternhold* and *Hopkins*.

"They grin, they *mow*, they nod their heads
And in this wise they say."

Ps. xxii. 7.

- “ It is generally joined with *mump*. “ He *mumps* and *mues*.” “ What’s to doin thear *mumping* and *muing*?”
- MUFFETIES, Small muffs or mittens about the wrists.
- MUFFS, Long gloves for women, the same as mitts.
- MUG, A sheep without horns, *lana longissima, mollissima*; *cornutis mitior*. WELSH, *mvyg*, soft or puffed, *Owen*.
See *Dr. Jamieson’s Supp.*
- MUGGED, Without horns.
- MULL, The dust or refuse of turf or peat. BELG. *mul*.
ISL. *mil, quod habet præc. mulde*; *in minutas particulas dividere*. *Hickes*.
- MUMMER, Morrice dancers. BELG. *mommer*, a masker.
- MUN, The mouth. BELG. *mond*. TEUT. *mund*.
- MUN, Must, evidently a corruption of *moun*, used by the most ancient English writers. “ *Munn’e*,” must I; “ *munto*,” must thou; “ *munna*,” must he; “ *munnot*,” must not.
“ As ye *moun* here.”
Chaucer. Melibeus.
“ Ye *moun* not serve God and richesse.”
Matt. vi. Wiclif.
“ Where I am ye *moun* not come.”
John vii. Wiclif.
- MUN, An expletive. This is applied both to male and female. “ Eigh *mun*, thur er sad times.”
- MUNBY, An unavoidable event, what *mun* or must be, hence, “ a *munby*.”
- MUNGE, To masticate with difficulty or without teeth.
- MURL, To crumble, to fall to pieces. BELG. *mul*. ISL. *moar*. WEL. *murl*.
- MURLY-GRUBS, Sullenness, ill humour. “ To be in his *grubs*,” *etre melancolique*. *Miege*. ISL. *mogl-a* to murmur.
- MURN, To mourn. A. S. *murnan*, to lament, to deplore.
- MUSH, An article. Crushed or bruised, refuse.

MUSK, Muskéd. Cranes-bill. *Withering.* *Musky,*
storks-bill. *Dr. Smith.* Geranium moschatum. *Lin.*
Erodium moschatum. *Dr. Smith.*

MUSSENT, Must not, the same as *munnot.*

MUSROLL, The nose band of a horse's bridle. Fr.
muserolle. *Cotgrave.*

MUSS, The mouth, a term used by nurses to a child.
Fr. *muscau.*

MUZWEB, A cobweb.

MUZZLE, A burlesque expression for the visage.

MUZZLE, To trifle, to skulk, to drink.

MUZZLIN, Trifling, drinking. This is synonymous
with the the Scotch *fuslin*, which *Dr. Jamieson* derives
from the TEUT. *futsel-en, nugari.*

MUZZY, Half drunk.

“Sleepy, a little drunk.”

Tim Bobbin.

Muzlin is sometimes used in the same sense.

MYCHE, To cheat artfully.

MYSELL, }
MYSEN, } Myself.

“I'd rather far it had been *mysell*
Than either him or thee.”

Scottish Song. Child Maurice.

“Go fetch me forth my armour of proofe
For I will to th' Topcastle *mysell.*”

Sir Andrew Barton. P. Rel.

END OF VOL. I.



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